

Whiatker's Almanack 1960

Whiatker

1960

COMPLETE EDITION

CONTAINS THE NEW PARLIAMENT

CALENDAR for 1960

MONTH	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
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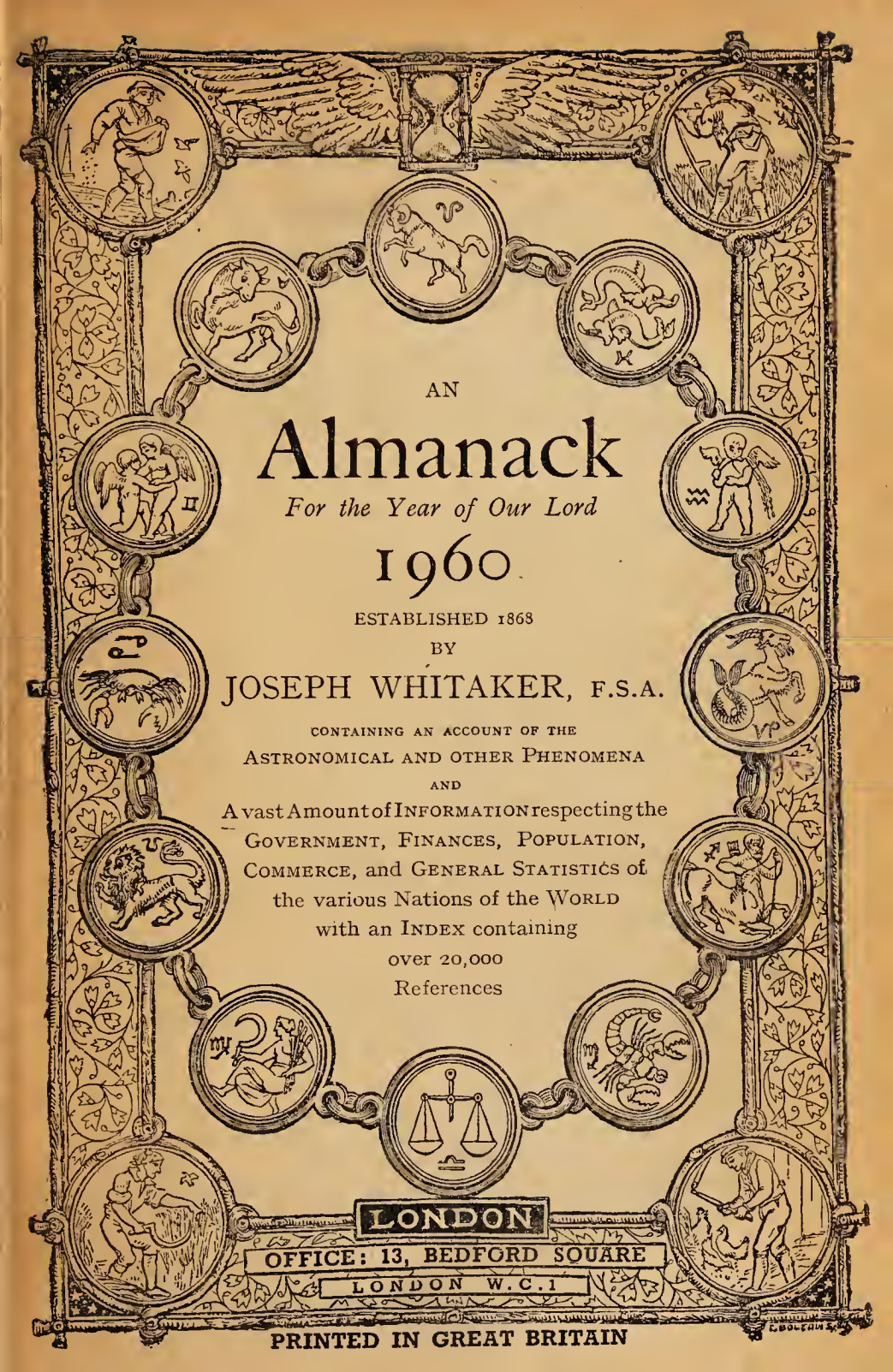
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1960

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BY

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Note—"WHITAKER" for 1960 is published in three editions:—

Library Edition, Leather Binding with 16 Coloured Maps,
1,188 pages — 37s. 6d. net

Complete Edition, Red and Green Cloth Cover,
1,188 pages — 21s. net

Shorter Edition, Orange Paper Cover, 692 pages — 11s. 6d. net

PREFACE TO THE 92ND ANNUAL VOLUME

(1960)

The 92nd annual edition of "WHITAKER" contains full details of the General Election held in October, 1959, including the usual alphabetical list of the newly-elected Members of Parliament, and the results by constituencies, as well as other miscellaneous information about the Election. Complete particulars of Mr. Macmillan's Cabinet, as reconstructed later in October, are also given and an explanation of the new arrangement of Ministries will be found under "Occurrences during Printing".

In addition to the other regular and traditional features of the Almanack, a number of new articles will be found in this edition.

For the first time a list of all Public Acts of Parliament passed during the last session has been supplied, with notes on the more important provisions contained in them.

A new article, giving particulars of all the leading Universities of the Commonwealth, has been added to the Education section.

Many new statistical tables have, as usual, been provided. Particular attention has been paid this year, because of their topical significance, to criminal statistics, including prison populations and juvenile crime, and the space allotted to them has been doubled. Other new tables deal with United Kingdom overseas investments, the progress of the New Towns, aliens and naturalization and the finance of the nationalized gas and electricity authorities.

Those Building Societies which have been officially designated under the important new House Purchase Act have been listed.

The remarkable progress during the year of scientific development, particularly in the conquest of space, is reflected both in the illustrations and elsewhere in the book. The Russian moon-rocket is fully dealt with, and a table printed of all American ballistic missiles in use or under development.

In the Commonwealth pages special attention has been paid to the Federation of Malaya and to the State of Singapore, whose new constitution, establishing self-government, came into force during the year. Similarly, under Foreign Countries, the considerable developments among French overseas territories, in Africa and elsewhere, are noted.

The Sports section has been enlarged by a special article on the chief homes and centres of British sport, and a list of the leading mountaineering clubs in the British Isles, with the addresses of their Secretaries, has been added, in consequence of the increasing popularity and importance of mountaineering.

The Editor would once more express his thanks to all those who have corresponded with him during the year and who by their suggestions, large and small, have again contributed materially to the value of the Almanack.

13 BEDFORD SQUARE, W.C.1.
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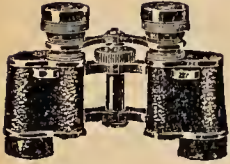
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DISTANCES FROM LONDON BY AIR

A list of the distances in statute miles from London to various places abroad. Distances given are those of the shortest routes in use by the British Airways Corporations—B.O.A.C. services(O); B.E.A. services(E).

To	Miles	To	Miles	To	Miles
Abadan (O)	3,265	Delhi (O)	5,171	Montreal (O)	3,310
Accra (O)	3,628	Detroit (O)	3,870	Moscow (E)	1,549
Aden (O)	4,104	Djakarta (O)	8,337	Munich (E)	588
Ajaccio (E)	791	Düsseldorf (E)	311	Nairobi (O)	4,429
Amsterdam (E)	231	Entebbe (O)	4,308	Naples (E)	1,012
Athens (E)	1,501	Frankfurt (E)	406	Nassau (O)	4,672
Baghdad (O)	3,063	Gander, Nfld. (O)	2,350	New York (O)	3,500
Bahrain (O)	3,377	Geneva (E)	468	Nicosia (Cyprus) (E)	2,028
Bangkok (O)	7,002	Gibraltar (E)	1,085	Oslo (E)	722
Barbados (O)	4,817	Hamburg (E)	463	Palma (Majorca) (E)	834
Barcelona (E)	713	Hanover (E)	436	Paris (E)	215
Basle (E)	446	Hong Kong (O)	8,102	Rangoon (O)	6,674
Beirut (O)	2,283	Istanbul (E)	1,562	Rome (E)	908
Berlin (E)	593	Johannesburg (O)	6,277	Salzburg (E)	652
Bermuda (O)	3,443	Kano (O)	2,885	San Francisco (O)	6,169
Biarritz (E)	555	Karachi (O)	4,428	Singapore (O)	7,678
Bombay (O)	4,901	Khartoum (O)	3,215	Stavanger (E)	564
Bordeaux (E)	458	Kingston (Jamaica) (O) ..	5,207	Stockholm (E)	899
Boston (O)	3,301	Kuala Lumpur (O)	7,883	Teheran (O)	3,419
Brussels (E)	218	Kuwait (O)	3,208	Tel Aviv (E)	2,230
Calcutta (O)	5,936	Lagos (O)	3,401	Tokyo (O)	10,066
Chicago (O)	4,127	Lisbon (E)	972	Trinidad (O)	4,965
Cologne (E)	331	Madrid (E)	775	Tripoli (E)	1,529
Colombo (O)	5,854	Malta (E)	1,306	Venice (E)	703
Copenhagen (E)	609	Melbourne (O)	11,934	Vienna (E)	791
Damascus (O)	2,374	Milan (E)	581	Warsaw (E)	914
Darwin (O)	9,953	Montego Bay (O)	5,540	Zürich (E)	491

THE BANK RATE IN POST WAR YEARS

	per cent.		per cent.		per cent.		per cent.
1951		1954		1956		1958	
8 Nov.	2½	13 May	3	16 Feb.	5½	20 Mar.	6
1952		1955		1957		22 May	5½
11 Mar.	4	27 Jan.	3½	7 Feb.	5	19 June	5
1953		24 Feb.	4½	19 Sept.	7	14 Aug.	4½
17 Sept.	3½					28 Nov.	4

OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING

The Royal Family and Court

Oct. 2.—Princess Alexandra flew from Bangkok to Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia.

Oct. 7.—Her Royal Highness, after short stay in India, arrived back at London Airport.

Politics

Oct. 8.—Polling took place in General Election.

Oct. 8-9.—First results of election showed a number of Conservative gains. In the early hours of Oct. 9, Mr Gaitskell conceded that the Labour Party had lost the election, and final figures showed that Conservatives and their associates had made net gain of 23 seats, and that they would have 365 members in new Parliament, with 258 Labour and 6 Liberals.

Oct. 9.—Admiralty announced that battleship *Vanguard* would be scrapped in 1960.

Oct. 14.—Mr. Macmillan announced membership of his reconstructed Cabinet. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Mr. Geoffrey Lloyd, Minister of Education, had resigned and were replaced by Mr. I. N. Macleod, the former Minister of Labour, and Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade. Lord Mills, hitherto Minister of Power, remained in the Cabinet as Paymaster-General.

The Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation was divided. Mr. Duncan Sandys, Minister of Defence, became Minister of Aviation, and was succeeded by Mr. H. A. Watkinson. Mr. Ernest Marples, the former Postmaster-General, was made Minister of Transport.

Mr. Butler, while remaining Home Secretary and Leader of the House of Commons, became also Chairman of the Conservative Party Organization. He was succeeded as Lord Privy Seal by Lord Hailsham, who also became the first Minister of Science and Technology, with responsibility for the Atomic Energy Authority, the D.S.I.R., the Medical Research Council, the Agricultural Research Council, the Overseas Research Council and the Nature Conservancy.

Lord Hailsham's office of Lord President of the Council was assumed by the Earl of Home, who also continued as Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Leader of the House of Lords. The Ministry of Supply was abolished, many of its functions being assumed by the new Ministry of Aviation.

Oct. 15.—National Coal Board announced proposed reduction of £175,000,000 in capital expenditure programme.

Oct. 16.—Further ministerial appointments were made. Lord Carrington, until recently High Commissioner in Australia, became First Lord of the Admiralty in place of the Earl of Selkirk.

Oct. 17.—Mr. James Griffiths resigned, on grounds of age, from deputy leadership of Labour Party. Lord Ogmore, former minister in Labour Government, joined Liberal Party.

Oct. 19.—Large increases in fares on British Railways announced, to become operative on Nov. 1.

Oct. 20.—Commons met for election of Speaker, and chose Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.

Crimes and Trials

Oct. 6.—Home Secretary referred case of Gunther Podola to Court of Criminal Appeal, and date fixed for Podola's execution was cancelled. After two days' hearing, full court of five judges of Court of Criminal Appeal dismissed the appeal on Oct. 15.

Oct. 12.—It was discovered that jewellery and cash valued at more than £200,000 had been stolen during week-end from four London branches of same jewellers' firm.

Labour

Oct. 6.—End of oxygen workers' strike, after many men in different industries in all parts of the country had been thrown out of work by it.

Oct. 13.—Leaders of 18 unions decided to submit claim to building employers' federation for extra 4d. an hour, at estimated cost of £40,000,000 a year.

Shortage of sheet steel compelled Vauxhall Motors to stop Saturday morning working for three months.

Oct. 14.—Unofficial dock strike in Liverpool spread to affect nearly 1,500 men. 720 welders went on strike in Clyde shipyards.

Commonwealth

Oct. 2.—Ceylon cabinet decided to introduce legislation to restore death penalty.

Proclamation signed in South Africa prohibiting non-whites from attending hitherto open universities after Jan. 1, 1960.

Oct. 6.—Sir Ralph Grey, Deputy Governor General of Federation of Nigeria, appointed Governor of British Guiana.

Ceylon Government imposed censorship of press.

Oct. 13.—Kenya Government's new land policy plans were published, including proposal that White Highlands should no longer be reserved exclusively for Europeans, but that test should be best use of land.

Foreign and International

Oct. 4.—It was stated that Russian 612-lb. "automatic interplanetary station" had been fired into space at head of multi-stage rocket, and was intended to circle moon and photograph its far side before returning to earth, of which it would probably become another satellite.

Oct. 7.—Attempted assassination of Gen. Kassem, Iraq Prime Minister, who was wounded by bullets fired at him as he drove through Baghdad.

Oct. 9.—U.S.S.R. presented plan for complete disarmament within four years to United Nations.

Oct. 15.—Nobel prize for medicine for 1959 awarded jointly to Professors Severo Ochoa and Arthur Kornberg of U.S.A.

Oct. 18.—Tass Agency said that Russian rocket, Lunik III, had photographed far side of moon. Photographs were being processed and would be published.

Obituary

Oct. 6.—Bernard Berenson, art critic, aged 94. Oct. 7.—Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, former Military Secretary and Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, aged 85. Mario Lanza, singer and film actor, aged 38.

Oct. 9.—Sir Henry Tizard, C.C.B., F.R.S., scientist, aged 74. Oct. 14.—Errol Flynn, film star, aged 50.

Oct. 16.—General of the Army George Catlett Marshall, American soldier and statesman, aged 78.

Oct. 20.—Sir Albert Braithwaite, Conservative M.P. for West Harrow, aged 66 (*by-election pending*).

A. London Market and Commonwealth Exchange Rates

Country	Denomination	1939 Average Rate to £ (approx.)	Oct. 1 1959 Middle Rates
Australia	Australian £	A. £ 1.2525	125½*
Austria	Schilling	—	72.80½§
Belgium	Belgian franc	26.49 belgas	140§
Canada	Canadian \$	4.545	2 65½†
Denmark	Krone	22.20	19.34½‡
France	Franc (Heavy)	176.10	13.82§
Germany (Federal Republic)	D'mark	—	11.76§
Netherlands	Florin	8.34	10.64§
Italy	Lira	85	1750§
Neth. West Indies	Florin	8.34	5.29
New Zealand	N.Z. £	N.Z. £ 1.2425	100½*†
Norway	Krone	19.45	20.00½§
Philippines	Peso	—	5.60
Portugal	Escudo	110.07	80½§
Rhodesias	Rhodesia £	100	par
Union of South Africa	S.A. £	S.A. £ 1	100½*
Sweden	Krona	18.59	14.48½§
Switzerland	Franc	19.87	12.24½§
U.S.A.	Dollar	4.86	2.80§

B. Other Market Rates

Burma	Rupee	13.38	1/6§ ||
Ceylon	Rupee	13.38	1/6§ ||
India	Rupee	13.38	1/6§ ||
Pakistan	Rupee	—	1/6§ ||
Malaya	S.S. \$	8.57†	2/4 ||
Hong Kong	H.K. \$	—	1/3§ ||
Egypt	Egyptian Pound	97½	97½* nominal

C. Other Rates

Argentina	Peso	19	23.2†
Bolivia	Boliviano	147.50	33 120
Brazil	Cruzeiro	82	457†
Bulgaria	Lev	375	19.04
Chile	Peso	116½	2955
Colombia	Peso	7.59	19½†
Costa Rica	Colon	25.16	15.75†
Cuba	Dollar	4.386	2.80
Czechoslovakia	Crown	—	20†
Dominican Republic	Dollar	4.386	2.80
Ecuador	Sucre	66	49†
Ethiopia	Eth. \$	—	7
Finland	Mark	217½	896
Germany East	Ostmark	—	6.22
Greece	Drachma	545	84
Guatemala	Quetzal	4.386	2.80
Haiti	Gourde	22.4	14
Honduras, Republic of	Lempira	8½	5.60
Iceland	Krona	—	45.60†
Indonesia	Rupiah	—	126
Iraq	Iraq Dinar	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Israel	Israel £	1 Israel £ = 1 £ sterling	5.04
Jordan	Dinar	1 dinar = 1 £ sterling	£1
Lebanon	Lebanon £	9.65	8.82
Madagascar	CFA Franc (Heavy)	175 (F. fr.)	6.88
Mexico	Peso	—	35
Nicaragua	Cordoba	24	19.60†
Persia	Rial	80.50	214
Peru	Sol	24½	78½†
Poland	Zloty	23½	11.20†
Republic of Ireland	£	£1	£1
Roumania	Leu	65½	16½†
Salvador	Colon	11.20	7
Saudi Arabia	Rial	—	13.06½†
Spain	Peseta	42.45	168½
Sudan	Pound	97½	97½*
Thailand	Baht	10.91	59½†
Turkey	T. £	—	25.20†
Uruguay	Peso	9	30†
U.S.S.R.	Rouble	23.75	11.20†
Venezuela	Bolivar	14.15	9.35†
Vietnam	Piastre	—	98†
Yugoslavia	Dinar	197½	840†

* Per £ 100 London.

§ Value of Rupee or Dollar in shillings and pence.

† Indicates that other rates are also obtainable, varying according to the nature of the transaction.

‡ Canada unpegged parity Oct. 1, 1950.

§ Limited exchange fluctuations permitted.

|| To avoid confusion rates quoted for the purpose of dollar in shillings and pence.

ψ = Seaport.

- A
 A.A., Automobile Association.
 A.A.A., Amateur Athletic Association.
 A.A.I., Associate of Chartered Auctioneers and Estate Agent's Institute.
 A. and M., Hymns Ancient and Modern.
 A.B., Able-bodied Seaman.
 A.B.C., Alphabet (also Aerated Bread Company).
 a.c., alternating current.
 a/c., accounts.
 A.C. (*Ante Christum*) = B.C.
 A.C.A., Associate of Inst. of Chartered Accountants.
 A.C.C.S.—of the Corp'n. of Certified Secretaries.
 A.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 A.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
 A.D. (*Anno Domini*), In the year of our Lord.
 A.D.C., Aide-de-Camp.
 Ad lib. (*ad libitum*). At pleasure.
 A.F.C., Air Force Cross.
 A.F.M., Air Force Medal.
 A.H. (*Anno Hegirae*), In the year of the Hegira.
 A.I.A. — Associate of the Institute of Actuaries.
 A.I.B.—of Bankers.
 A.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 A.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 A.Inst.P.—of Physics.
 A.I.Q.S., — of Quantlty Surveyors.
 A.K.C., — of King's College.
 A.L. (*Anno Lucis*), In the year of Light.
 A.L.A., Associate of the Library Association.
 A.L.C.D.—of London College of Divinity.
 A.M. (*Ante meridiem*), Before noon.
 A.M. (*Anno mundi*), In the year of the world.
 A.M.D.G. (*Ad majorem Dei Gloriam*), To the greater glory of God.
 A.M.G., Allied Military Government.
 A.M.I.C.E.—Associate Member of Institution of Civil Engrs.
 A.M.I.Chem.E.—Do. Chemical Engineers.
 A.M.I.E.E.—Do. Electrical Engineers.
 A.M.I.Loco.E.—Associate Member Institute of Locomotive Engrs.
 A.M.I.Mech.E.—Do. Mechanical.
 A.N.Z.A.C., Australian and New Zealand Army Corps.
 A.O.C., Air Officer Commanding.
 A.P., Associated Press.
 A.R.A., Associate of Royal Academy.
- A.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.
 A.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 A.R.C.A.—of Royal Coll. of Arts.
 A.R.C.M.—of Royal College of Music.
 A.R.C.O.—Do. Organists.
 A.R.C.S.—Do. Science.
 A.R.I.B.A.—of Royal Institute of British Architects.
 A.R.I.C.—of Royal Institute of Chemistry.
 A.R.I.C.S.—of Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
 A.R.P.S. Associate of Royal Photographic Society.
 A.R.R.C.—of Royal Red Cross.
 A.R.S.M.—of the Royal School of Mines.
 A.R.W.S.—of Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
 A.S.A., Amateur Swimming Assocn.
 A.S.D.I.C., Anti-Submarine Detector Indicator Committee.
 A.S.L.I.B., Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux.
 A.T.A., Air Transport Auxiliary.
 A.T.C., Air Training Corps.
 A.U.C. (*Ab urbe condita*). In the year from the foundation of Rome.
 A.W.O.L., Absent Without Leave.
- B
 B.A. Bachelor of Arts.
 B.Arch.—of Architecture.
 B.Ch. (or Ch.B.)—of Surgery.
 B.C.L.—of Civil Law.
 B.Com.—of Commerce.
 B.D.—of Divinity
 B.D.S. (or B.Ch.D.)—of Dental Surgery.
 B.Ed.—of Education.
 B.Eng.—of Engineering.
 B.Litt.—of Literature.
 B.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 B.Sc.—of Science.
 B.V.M.S.—of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
 B.A.O.R., British Army of the Rhine.
 B.B., Boys' Brigade.
 B.B.C., British Broadcasting Corporation.
 B.C.—Before Christ.
 B.D.A., British Dental Assocn.
 B.E.A.C., British European Airways Corporation.
 B.E.M., British Empire Medal.
 B.M.A., British Medical Assocn.
 B.N.C., Brasenose College (Oxon.).
 B.O.A.C., British Overseas Airways Corporation.
 B.R.C.S.—British Red Cross Society.
 B.S.T., British Summer Tlme.
 Bt., Baronet.
 B.Th.U., British Thermal Unit.
 B.V.M., Blessed Virgin Mary.
- C
 C.—Conservative.
 ca (*circa*), about.
 C.A., Chartered Accountant (*in Scotland*).
 Cantab., Cambridge.
 Cantuar., Canterbury.
 Cap. (Chapter), Number of Act of Parliament.
 C.B., Companion of the Bath.
 C.B.E., Commander of Order of British Empire.
 c.c., cubic centimetres.
 C.C., County Council.
 C.E., Civil Engineer.
 C. of E., Church of England.
 cf. (*confer*), Compare.
 C.F., Chaplain to the Forces.
 C.G.M., Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.
 C.G.S., Centimetre - gramme - second (system).
 C.H., Companion of Honour.
 Ch. Ch., Christ Church.
 C.I., Lady of Imperial Order of the Crown of India.
 C.I., Channel Islands.
 C.I.D., Criminal Investigation Department.
 C.I.E., Companion, Order of Indian Empire.
 C.I.F. (usually cif.), Cost, Insurance and Freight.
 C.I.G.S., Chief of Imperial General Staff.
 C.-in.-C., Commander-in-Chief.
 C.I.O., Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.).
 C.L.B., Church Lads' Brigade.
 C.L.B., Central Land Board.
 C.M. (*Chirurgiae Magister*), Master of Surgery.
 C.M.G., Companion, Order of St. Michael and St. George.
 C.M.S., Church Missionary Society.
 C.O., Commanding Officer.
 C.O.D., Cash on delivery.
 C.O.I.—Central Office of Information.
 C.P.R.E.—Council for Preservation of Rural England.
 C.S.I., Companion Order of Star of India.
 C.S.C., Civil Service Commission.
 C.T.C., Cyclist Touring Club.
 C.V.O., Commander, Royal Victorian Order.
 cwt., Hundredweight.
- D
 d. (*denarius*), penny
 D.B.E., Dame Commander of Order of British Empire.
 d.c., direct current.
 D.C., District of Columbia.
 D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
 D.D.—of Divinity
 D.D.S.—of Dental Surgery.
 D Litt. (Camb.)—of Letters.
 D.Litt. (Oxon.)—of Literature.

D.Phil.—of Philosophy.
 D.Sc.—of Science.
 D.C.M., Distinguished Conduct Medal.
 D.C.V.O.—Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.
 D.D.T., dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (insecticide).
 del. (*delineavit*), He (she) drew it.
 D.F.C., Distinguished Flying Cross.
 D.F.M., Distinguished Flying Medal.
 D.G. (*Dei gratia*), By the Grace of God.
 D.I.C., Diploma of the Imperial College.
 D.P.H.—in Public Health.
 D.P.M.—in Psychological Medicine.
 D.T.M.—in Tropical Medicine.
 D.L., Deputy-Lieutenant.
 D.N.B., Dictionary of National Biography.
 Do. (ditto), The same. (Italian, *detto*).
 D.O.M., *Dominus Omnium Magister*.
 D.P., Displaced Person(s).
 D.S.C., Distinguished Service Cross.
 D.S.M., Do. Medal.
 D.S.O., Companion of Distinguished Service Order.
 D.T.D., Decoration for Devoted Service (S. Africa).
 D.V. (*Deo volente*) God willing.
 dwt., Pennyweight.

E

E. and O.E., Errors and omissions excepted.
 Ebor, York.
 E.C., East Central District.
 E.D., Efficiency Decoration.
 e.g. (*exempli gratia*), "for the sake of example."
 E.P.U.—European Payments Union.
 E.R., Elizabetha Regina, or Edwardus Rex.
 E.R.D., Emergency Reserve Decoration.
 E.R.P., European Recovery Plan, etc. (*et cetera*). And the other things et seq. (*et sequentia*). And the following.
 ex lib. (*ex libris*), from the books of.

F

F.A., Football Association.
 F.A.C.C.A., Fellow of Assoc. of Certified and Corporate Accountants.
 F.A.I.—of Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.
 F.A.L.P.A.—of Incorporated Society of Auctioneers.
 F.B.A.—of the British Academy.
 F.B.O.A.—of British Optical Association.
 F.C.A.—of Institute of Chartered Accountants.
 F.C.C.S.—of Corpn. of Certified Secretaries.

F.C.G.I.—of City and Guilds Institute.
 F.C.I.A.—of Corporn. of Insurance Agents.
 F.C.I.B.—of Corporn. of Insurance Brokers.
 F.C.I.I.—of the Chartered Insurance Institute.
 F.C.I.S.—of the Chartered Institute of Secretaries.
 F.C.P.—of the College of Preceptors.
 F.C.S.—of the Chemical Society.
 F.G.S.—of the Geological Society.
 F.I.A.—of the Institute of Actuaries.
 F.I.A.A.—Architect Member of Inc. Assoc. of Architects.
 F.I.Arb.—of Arbitrators.
 F.I.B.—of Bankers.
 F.I.C.S.—of Chartered Shipbrokers.
 F.I.H.—of Hygiene.
 F.I.M.T.A.—of Munic. Treas. and Accountants.
 F.Inst.P.—of Physics.
 F.I.O.—of Ophthalmic Opticians.
 F.I.Q.S.—of Quantity Surveyors.
 F.I.J.—of Journalists.
 F.L.A., Fellow of Library Assocn.
 F.L.A.S.—of Land Agents Society.
 F.L.S.—of the Linnean Society.
 F.P.S.—of the Pharmaceutical Society.
 F.R.A.I.—of Royal Anthropological Institute.
 F.R.A.M.—of Royal Academy of Music.

F.R.A.S.—of the Royal Astronomical Society.
 F.R.Ae.S.—of Royal Aeronautical Society.
 F.R.B.S.—of the Royal Society of British Sculptors.
 F.R.C.M.—of the Royal College of Music.
 F.R.C.O.—of Royal College of Organists.
 F.R.C.O.G.—of Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.
 F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., and F.R.C.P.I.—of the Royal College of Physicians of London, of Edinburgh, and of Ireland respectively.
 F.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 F.R.C.S.Ed., ditto of Edinburgh; F.R.C.S.I., of Ireland.
 F.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 F.R.Econ.S.—of Roy. Economic Society.
 F.R.F.P.S.G.—of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 F.R.G.S.—of the Royal Geographical Society.
 F.R.H.S.—of the Royal Horticultural Society.
 F.R.Hist. Soc., ditto Historical.
 F.R.I.B.A.—of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
 F.R.I.C.—of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

F.R.I.C.S.—of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.
 F.R.M.S.—of Royal Microscopical Society.
 F.R. Met. S.—of Royal Meteorological Society.
 F.R.P.S.—of Royal Photographic Society.
 F.R.S.—of the Royal Society.
 F.R.S.E., ditto of Edinburgh.
 F.R.S.A.—of the Royal Society of Arts.
 F.R.S.L.—Do. Literature.
 F.S.A.—of the Society of Antiquaries.
 F.S.A.A.—Do. Incorporated Accountants and Auditors.
 F.S.S., Do. Statistica Society.
 T.T.I.—of Textile Institute.
 F.Z.S.—of the Zoological Society.
 F.A.N.Y., First Aid Nursing Yeomanry.
 F.A.O., Food and Agriculture Organization.
 F.B.I., Federation of British Industries.
 fcp., Foolscap.
 F.D. (*Fidei Defensor*) Defender of the Faith.
 Fec. (*fecit*), He did it (or made it).
 F.H., Fire Hydrant.
 F.I.D.O., Fog Investigation Dispersal Operations.
 fl (*floruit*), he, or she flourished.
 F.O. Foreign Office.
 FOB (*usually f.o.b.*), Free on board.

G

G.A.T.T.—General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.
 G.B.E., Knight or Dame Grand Cross of British Empire.
 G.C., George Cross.
 G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
 G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander of Indian Empire.
 G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander of Star of India.
 G.C.V.O., or Knight Dame Grand Cross of Royal Victorian Order.
 G.H.Q., General Headquarters.
 G.M. George Medal.
 G.M.T., Greenwich Mean Time.
 G.O.C., General Officer Commanding.
 G.P.O., General Post Office.
 G.R. (*Georgius Rex*), King George
 G.R.C.M., Graduate of the Royal College of Music.
 G.R.S.M., Graduate of the Royal Schools of Music (Royal Academy and Royal College).
 G.S.O., General Stan Officer.

H

H.A.C., Honble. Artillery Cmpy.
 H.C.F., Highest Common Factor.
 H.E., His Excellency
 H.E.H., His [Her] Exalted Highness.
 H.H., His [Her] Highness.
 H.L.H., His [Her] Imperial Highness.

- H.I.M., His [Her] Imperial Majesty.
 H.I.S. (*Hic jacet sepultus*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.S.E.
 H.M., His, or Her Majesty.
 H.M.A.S., Her Majesty's Australian Ship.
 H.M.L., Her Majesty's Lieutenant.
 H.M.S., Her Majesty's Ship.
 H.M.S.O., Her Majesty's Stationery Office.
 h.p., horse power.
 H.Q., Headquarters.
 H.R.H., His [Her] Royal Highness
 H.S.E. (*Hic sepultus est*), Here lies buried. *cf.* H.I.S.
 H.S.H., His [Her] Serene Highness.
- I
- I.A., Indian Army.
 I.A.R.O., Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
 Ibid. (*ibidem*), in the same place.
 I.C.S., Indian Civil Service.
 Id. (*idem*), The same.
 I.C.A.O., International Civil Aviation Organization.
 I.D.B., Illicit diamond buyer.
 I.d.c., Graduate of Imperial Defence College.
 I.e. (*id est*), That is.
 I.G.Y.,—International Geophysical Year.
 I.H.S. (*Iesus Hominum Salvator*), Jesus the Saviour or Mankind; originally, these were the Greek Capital letters, IHS.
 I.L.O., International Labour Organization.
 I.L.P., Independent Labour Party.
 I.M.S., Indian Medical Service.
 Incog. (*incognito*), Unknown.
 In loc. (*in loco*), In its place.
 I.N.R.I. (*Iesus Nazarenus Rex Judaeorum*), Jesus of Nazareth King of the Jews.
 Inst. (instant), current month.
 I.O.M., Isle of Man.
 I.O.U., I owe you.
 I.O.W., Isle of Wight.
 I.Q., Intelligence Quotient.
 I.S.O., Imperial Service Order.
 I.T.A., Independent Television Authority.
 I.T.O.,—International Trade Organization.
 I.T.U.,—International Telecommunication Union.
- J
- J., Judge.
 J.P., Justice of the Peace.
- K
- K.B.E., Knight Commander of British Empire.
 K.C.B., Do. the Bath.
 K.C.I.E., Do. Indian Empire.
 K.C.M.G., Do. of St. Michael and St. George.
 K.C.S.I., Do. the Star of India.
 K.C.V.O., Do. Royal Victorian Order
 K.G., Knight of the Garter.
 k.o., knock out (boxing).
 K.P., Knight of St. Patrick.
- K.T., Knight of the Thistle.
 Kt., Knight Bachelor.
- L
- L., Liberal.
 Lab., Labour.
 L.A.C., London Athletic Club.
 L.A.H., *Licentiate of Apothecaries'* Hall, Duhlin.
 L.C.P., Do. of College of Preceptors.
 L.D.S., Do. in Dental Surgery.
 L.M., Do. in Midwifery.
 L.M.S.S.A., Do. in Medicine and Surgery, Soc. of Apothecaries.
 L.R.A.M., Do. of Royal Acad. of Music.
 L.R.C.P., Do. of the Roy. Coll. of Physicians.
 L.R.C.P. Ed., ditto Edinburgh.
 L.R.C.S.Ed.—of Roy. Coll. Surg. Edinburgh.
 L.R.F.P.S.G., Do. of the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow.
 L.S.A., Do. of Society of Apothecaries.
 L.T.M., Do. of Tropical Medicine.
 Lat., Latitude.
 lb. (*libra*), Pound weight.
 l.c., "Lower case," *i.e.* small letter.
 L.C.C., London County Council.
 L.C.J., Lord Chief Justice.
 L.C.M., Least Common Multiple.
 Lit., Literally.
 Litt. D.—Doctor of Literature.
 L.J., Lord Justice.
 LL.B., Bachelor of Laws.
 LL.D., Doctor of Laws.
 LL.M., Master of ditto.
 loc. cit. (*loco citato*), in the place, cited.
 L.S. (*loco sigilli*), Place of the Seal.
 L s. d. (*Librae, solidi, denarii*), Pounds, shillings, pence.
 L.T.A., Lawn Tennis Association.
 Ltd., Limited Liability.
 LXX., Septuagint.
- M
- M.A., *Master of Arts*.
 M.Ch.—of Surgery.
 M.Ch.D.—of Dental Surgery.
 M.S.—of Surgery.
 M.Sc.—of Science.
 M.Th.—of Theology.
 M.B., Bachelor of Medicine;
 M.D., Doctor of ditto.
 M.B.E., *Member of British Empire Order*.
 M.E.C.—of Executive Council.
 M.I.C.E.—of Institution of Civil Engineers.
 M.I.Chem.E.—of Chemical Engineers.
 M.I.E.E.—of Electrical Engineers.
 M.I.Mar.E.—of Institute of Marine Engineers.
 M.I.Mech.E.—of Institution of Mechanical Engineers.
 M.Inst.Met.—of Institute of Metals.
 M.Inst.N.A.—of Institution of Naval Architects.
 M.Inst.T.—of Institute of Transport.
- M.J.L.—of Journalists.
 M.L.A.—*Member of* Legislative Assembly.
 M.L.C., ditto Council.
 M.N.—Merchant Navy.
 M.P.—of Parliament (also Military Police).
 M.P.S. — of Pharmaceutical Society.
 M.R.C.P.—of Royal College of Physicians.
 M.R.C.S.—of Royal College of Surgeons.
 M.R.C.V.S.—of Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
 M.R.S.T.—of the Royal Society of Teachers.
 M.V.O.—of Royal Victorian Order.
 M.C., Military Cross.
 M.C.C., Marylebone Cricket Club.
 M.F.H., Master of Fox Hounds.
 Mgr., Monsignor.
 Min. Plenip., Minister Plenipotentiary.
 Mlle., Mademoiselle.
 M.M., Military Medal (also Messieurs).
 Mme., Madame.
 M.O.H., Medical Officer of Health.
 m.p.h., Miles per hour.
 MS., manuscript (pl. MSS.).
 Mus. D. [B.J., Doctor, [Bachelor], of Music.
- N
- N.A.A.F.I., Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes.
 N.A.T.O., North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
 N.B., North Britain.
 N.B. (*Nota bene*), Note well.
 N.C.B., National Coal Board.
 N.C.O., Non-commissioned Officer.
 n.d., no date (of books).
 Nem. con. (*Nemine contradicente*), No one contradicting.
 N.F.U. — National Farmers' Union.
 No. (*Numero*), Number.
 N.P., Notary Public.
 Non seq. (*non sequitur*), It does not follow.
 N.R.A., National Rifle Association.
 N.S., Nova Scotia. [1017]
 N.S.P.C.C. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
 N.S.W., New South Wales.
 N.T., New Testament.
 N.U.J., *National Union of Journalists*.
 N.U.R.—of Railwaymen.
 N.U.S.—of Students.
 N.W.P.[T.], North West Provinces [Territory.]
 N.Y., New York.
 N.Z., New Zealand.
- O
- O.B.E., Officer of British Empire Order
 ob., or obit., died.
 O.C., Officer Commanding.

- O.E.D., Oxford English Dictionary.
 O.E.E.C., Organization for European Economic Co-operation.
 O.H.M.S., On Her Majesty's Service.
 O.M., Order of Merit (and member of).
 O.P., Opposite Prompt side (of Theatre), Out of Print (of books).
 op. cit. (*opere citato*), in the work cited.
 Orse (*legal*), Otherwise.
 O.S., Old Style.
 O.S.B., Order of St. Benedict.
 O.T., Old Testament.
 O.U.D.S., Oxford University Dramatic Society.
 Oxon., Oxford.
 Oz., Ounce.
- P
- P.A., Press Association.
 P.C., Privy Councillor.
 P.E.N. (*Club*), Poets, Essayists, Novelists.
 p.f.c., Passed Flying College.
 Ph.D., Doctor of Philosophy.
 pinx(it), he (or she) painted it.
 P.L.A., Port of London Authority.
 P.M. (*post meridiem*), Afternoon (also *post mortem*).
 P.M.G., Postmaster-General.
 P.N.E.U., Parents' National Educational Union.
 p.p., or per pro. (*per procurationem*)—by proxy.
 Pro tem. (*pro tempore*), For the time being.
 Prox. (*proximo*), Next month.
 P.S. (*Post scriptum*), Postscript.
 p.s.c., Passed Staff College.
 P.T., Physical Training.
 P.T.O., Please turn over.
- Q
- Q.C., Queen's Counsel.
 Q. e. d. (*quod erat demonstrandum*), which was to be proved.
 Q.H.C., Honorary Chaplain to the Queen; Q.H.P., ditto Physician; Q.H.S., ditto Surgeon; Q.H.D.S., ditto Dental Surgeon; Q.H.N.S., ditto Nursing Sister.
 Q.M.G., Quartermaster-General.
 Q.S., Quarter Sessions.
 q.v. (*quod vide*), "which see".
- R
- R.A., Royal Artillery or Royal Academy.
 R.A.C.—Armoured Corps (also Royal Automobile Club).
 R.A.E.C.,— Army Educational Corps.
 R.Ac.S., Royal Aeronautical Society.
 R.A.F., — Air Force.
 R.A.M., — Academy of Music.
 R.A.M.C., — Army Medical Corps.
- R.A.N., — Australian Navy.
 R.A.P.C., — Army Pay Corps.
 R.A.O.C., — Army Ordnance Corps.
 R.A.S.C., — Army Service Corps.
 R.A.V.C., — Army Veterinary Corps.
 R.B.A., — Society of British Artists.
 R.B.S. — Society of British Sculptors.
 R.C.N., — Canadian Navy.
 R.C.N.C.—Corps of Naval Constructors.
 R.D., — Naval Reserve Decoration, or Rural Dean.
 R.E. — Engineers.
 R.E.M.E.,—Electrical and Mechanical do.
 R.H.A., — Horse Artillery or — Hibernian Academy.
 R.I.A., — Irish Academy.
 R.M., — Marines.
 R.M.A., — Military Academy.
 R.M.S., — Mail Steamer.
 R.N., — Navy; R.N.R. Naval Reserve; R.N.V.R., Naval Volunteer Reserve.
 R.O.I., — Institute of Oil Painters.
 R.P., — Society of Portrait Painters
 R.Sigs.—Signals.
 R.S.A., — Scottish Academician.
 R.S.P.C.A.—Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
 R.W.S., — Water Colour Society.
 R.Y.S., — Yacht Squadron.
 R.C., Roman Catholic.
 R.D., Refer to drawer (banking).
 R.D.C., Rural District Council.
 R.D.I., Designer for Industry of the Royal Society of Arts.
 R.I.P. (*Requiescat in pace*), May he rest in peace.
 Ro. (*recto*), On the right hand page. (*See Vo.*)
 R.O.C., Royal Observer Corps.
 r.p.m., revolutions per minute.
 R.R.C., Lady of Royal Red Cross.
 R.S.V.P. (*Répondez, s'il vous plaît*) Answer, if you please.
 R.V., Revised Version (of Bible).
- S
- Sc. (*scilicet*), Namely.
 Sc.D., Doctor of Science.
 S.E.A.T.O.—South East Asia Treaty Organization.
 S.H.A.P.E. — Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe.
 Sic., So written.
 S.J., Society of Jesus.
 S.O.S. ("Save Our Souls") Distress Signal.
 s.p. (*sine prole*), Without issue.
 S.P.C.K., Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge.
 S.P.G., Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
 S.P.Q.R. (*Senatus Populusque Romanus*), The Senate and People of Rome.
 S.R.N., State Registered Nurse.
 S.S.A.F.A., Soldiers', Sailors', and Airmen's Families Assocn.
- S.S.C., Solicitor in the Supreme Court (Scotland).
 Stet, Let it stand.
 S.T.P. (=D.D.) *Sacrae Theologiae Professor.*
- T
- t.b., Tuberculosis.
 T.D., Territorial Decoration.
 T.C.D., Trinity College, Dublin.
 T.N.T., Trinitrotoluene (explosive).
 Toc H., Falbot House.
 T.U.C., Trades Union Congress.
 T.V.A., Tennessee Valley Authority.
- U
- Ult. (*ultimo*), in the preceding month.
 U.D.C., Urban District Council.
 U.K., United Kingdom.
 U.N.A.C., United Nations Appeal for Children.
 U.N.E.S.C.O., United Nations Educ. Scientific and Cultural Organization.
 U.N.O., United Nations Organization.
 U.P., United Press.
 U.P.U.—Universal Postal Union.
 U.S.A. or U.S., United States of America.
 U.S.C.L., United Society for Christian Literature.
 U.S.S.R., Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
- V
- v. (*versus*), Against.
 V.A., Victoria and Albert Order or Vicar Apostolic.
 V.A.D., Voluntary Aid Detachment.
 VC, Victoria Cross.
 V.D., Vol. Officers' Decoration.
 Ven., Venerable.
 Verb. sap. (*Verbum sapienti satis est*), A word to the wise is enough.
 V.I.P., Very Important Person.
 Viz. (*videlicet*), Namely.
 Vo. (*verso*), On the left-hand page. (*See Ro.*)
 V.R., Victoria Regina.
 V.R.D.—Volunteer Reserve Decoration.
- W
- W.A.A.F. now W.R.A.F., Women's Auxiliary Air Force.
 W.H.O., United Nations World Health Organization.
 W.O., Warrant Officer.
 W.R.A.C., Women's Royal Army Corps.
 W.R.A.F., Women's Royal Air Force.
 W.R.N.S., Women's Royal Naval Service.
 W.S., Writer to the Signet.
 W.V.S., Women's Voluntary Services.
- Y
- Y.M.C.A., Young Men's Christian Association.
 Y.W.C.A., Young Women's do.

BEING BISSEXTILE OR LEAP YEAR AND 8 AND 9 OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II

Golden Number	iv	Ascension Day	May 26
Epac	2	Union Day (South Africa)	May 31
Dominical Letter	CB	Whit Sunday	June 5
Solar Cycle	9	Duke of Edinburgh's Birthday (1921)	" 10
Roman Indiction	13	The Queen's Official Birthday	" 11
Julian Period (year of)	6673	Trinity Sunday	" 12
Julian Day, Jan. 1 (begins at noon)	2,436,935	Corpus Christi	" 16
New Year's Day (Friday)	Jan. 1	Moslem New Year (1380)	" 26
Foundation Day, Australia	" 26	Canada Day (1867)	July 1
Accession of Queen Elizabeth II	Feb. 6	Independence Day, U.S.A. (1776)	" 4
New Zealand Day	" 6	The Queen Mother's Birthday (1900)	Aug. 4
Septuagesima Sunday	" 14	Princess Anne's Birthday (1950)	" 15
St. David's Day	Mar. 1	Jewish New Year (5721)	Sept. 22
Ash Wednesday	" 2	Remembrance Sunday	Nov. 13
St. Patrick's Day	" 17	Prince of Wales's Birthday (1948)	" 14
Good Friday	Apr. 15	First Sunday in Advent	" 27
Easter Day	" 17	St. Andrew's Day	" 30
The Queen's Birthday (1926)	" 21	Christmas Day (Sunday)	Dec. 25
St. George's Day	" 23		



Spring Equinox	Sun enters Sign Aries	March 20d. 15h.
Summer Solstice	" " " Cancer	June 21d. 10h.
Autumn Equinox	" " " Libra	Sept. 23d. 01h.
Winter Solstice	" " " Capricornus	Dec. 21d. 20h.

Calendar for the Year 1960

January				April				July				October			
Su.	—	3	10	Su.	..	—	3	Su.	—	3	10	Su.	—	2	9
M.	—	4	11	M.	..	—	4	M.	—	4	11	M.	—	3	10
Tu.	—	5	12	Tu.	..	—	5	Tu.	—	5	12	Tu.	—	4	11
W.	—	6	13	W.	..	—	6	W.	—	6	13	W.	—	5	12
Th.	—	7	14	Th.	..	—	7	Th.	—	7	14	Th.	—	6	13
F.	1	8	15	F.	..	1	8	F.	1	8	15	F.	—	7	14
S.	2	9	16	S.	..	2	9	S.	2	9	16	S.	1	8	15
February				May				August				November			
Su.	..	—	7	Su.	..	1	8	Su.	..	—	7	Su.	..	—	6
M.	..	1	8	M.	..	2	9	M.	..	1	8	M.	..	—	7
Tu.	..	2	9	Tu.	..	3	10	Tu.	..	2	9	Tu.	..	1	8
W.	..	3	10	W.	..	4	11	W.	..	3	10	W.	..	2	9
Th.	..	4	11	Th.	..	5	12	Th.	..	4	11	Th.	..	3	10
F.	..	5	12	F.	..	6	13	F.	..	5	12	F.	..	4	11
S.	..	6	13	S.	..	7	14	S.	..	6	13	S.	..	5	12
March				June				September				December			
Su.	..	—	6	Su.	..	—	5	Su.	..	—	4	Su.	..	—	4
M.	..	—	7	M.	..	—	6	M.	..	—	5	M.	..	—	5
Tu.	..	1	8	Tu.	..	—	7	Tu.	..	—	6	Tu.	..	—	6
W.	..	2	9	W.	..	1	8	W.	..	—	7	W.	..	—	7
Th.	..	3	10	Th.	..	2	9	Th.	..	—	8	Th.	..	—	8
F.	..	4	11	F.	..	3	10	F.	..	—	9	F.	..	—	9
S.	..	5	12	S.	..	4	11	S.	..	—	10	S.	..	—	10

Calendar for the Year 1961

January				April				July				October			
Su.	..	1	8	Su.	—	2	9	Su.	—	2	9	Su.	..	1	8
M.	..	2	9	M.	—	3	10	M.	—	3	10	M.	..	2	9
Tu.	..	3	10	Tu.	—	4	11	Tu.	—	4	11	Tu.	..	3	10
W.	..	4	11	W.	—	5	12	W.	—	5	12	W.	..	4	11
Th.	..	5	12	Th.	—	6	13	Th.	—	6	13	Th.	..	5	12
F.	..	6	13	F.	—	7	14	F.	—	7	14	F.	..	6	13
S.	..	7	14	S.	1	8	15	S.	1	8	15	S.	..	7	14
February				May				August				November			
Su.	..	—	5	Su.	..	—	7	Su.	..	—	6	Su.	..	—	5
M.	..	—	6	M.	..	1	8	M.	..	—	7	M.	..	—	6
Tu.	..	—	7	Tu.	..	2	9	Tu.	..	1	8	Tu.	..	—	7
W.	..	1	8	W.	..	3	10	W.	..	2	9	W.	..	1	8
Th.	..	2	9	Th.	..	4	11	Th.	..	3	10	Th.	..	2	9
F.	..	3	10	F.	..	5	12	F.	..	4	11	F.	..	3	10
S.	..	4	11	S.	..	6	13	S.	..	5	12	S.	..	4	11
March				June				September				December			
Su.	..	—	5	Su.	..	—	4	Su.	..	—	3	Su.	..	—	3
M.	..	—	6	M.	..	—	5	M.	..	—	4	M.	..	—	4
Tu.	..	—	7	Tu.	..	—	6	Tu.	..	—	5	Tu.	..	—	5
W.	..	1	8	W.	..	—	7	W.	..	—	6	W.	..	—	6
Th.	..	2	9	Th.	..	1	8	Th.	..	—	7	Th.	..	—	7
F.	..	3	10	F.	..	2	9	F.	..	—	8	F.	..	—	8
S.	..	4	11	S.	..	3	10	S.	..	—	9	S.	..	—	9

Month	Week	DAY OF	 <i>Janus, god of the portal, facing two ways, past and future.</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 300° ♁ 21^d 01^h</i>	
1	F.	Circumcision. Visct. Norwich d. 1954		
2	S.	General Wolfe b. 1727. Eleanor Rathbone d. 1946		
3	S.	2nd Sunday after Christmas. Earl Attlee b. 1883		
4	M.	Augustus John b. 1879. Visct. Waverley d. 1958		
5	Tu.	Sir E. Shackleton d. 1922. A. F. Tschiffely d. 1954		
6	W.	Epiphany. Twelfth Day		
7	Th.	Visct. Cunningham of Hyndhope b. 1883		
8	F.	Galileo d. 1642. Lord Baden-Powell d. 1941		
9	S.	Sir Anthony Eden resigned 1957		
10	S.	1st Sunday after Epiphany. Miss Mitford d. 1855		
11	M.	Plow Monday. HILARY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN [1919		
12	Tu.	Sir Isaac Pitman d. 1897. Sir Charles Wyndham d.		
13	W.	James Joyce d. 1941. Wickham Steed d. 1956		
14	Th.	Ingres d. 1867. Cardinal Manning d. 1892		
15	F.	Dr. Charles Hill b. 1904. Sir Ernest Swinton d. 1951		
16	S.	Gordon Craig b. 1872. Duke of Connaught d. 1942		
17	S.	2nd Sunday after Epiphany. Tchekov b. 1860**		
18	M.	Bulwer Lytton d. 1873. Danny Kaye b. 1913		
19	Tu.	Congreve d. 1729. Ciudad Rodrigo 1812		
20	W.	George V. d. 1936. Sir Roy Welensky b. 1907		
21	Th.	Louis XVI guillotined 1793		
22	F.	Queen Victoria d. 1901. Francis Bacon b. 1560**		
23	S.	Anna Pavlova d. 1931. Dame Clara Butt d. 1936		
24	S.	3rd Sunday after Epiphany. John Burns d. 1943		
25	M.	Conversion of St. Paul. Somerset Maugham b. 1874		
26	Tu.	FOUNDATION DAY, AUSTRALIA (1788)		
27	W.	Mozart b. 1756. Verdi d. 1901		
28	Th.	Sir Francis Drake d. 1596. W. B. Yeats d. 1939		
29	F.	Sir William Robertson b. 1860**. Earl Haig d. 1928		
30	S.	Charles I d. 1649. Gandhi d. 1948		
31	S.	4th Sunday after Epiphany. Galsworthy d. 1933		

PHENOMENA
 January 4. Earth at Perihelion, i.e. at least distance (91,400,000 miles) from the Sun.
 11^d 4^h. Mercury in conjunction with Saturn. Mercury 2° S.
 21^d 11^h. Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 1° N.
 25^d 8^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.
 25^d 15^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.
 26. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.
 26^d 9^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° S.
 26^d 15^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.
 31^d 11^h. Mars in conjunction with Saturn. Mars 1° S.

CONSTELLATIONS
 The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h	
Dec.	1	24	Dec.	16	23
Jan.	1	22	Jan.	16	21
Feb.	1	20	Feb.	15	19

Draco (below the Poie), Ursa Minor (below the Poie), Camelopardus, Perseus, Auriga, Taurus, Orion, Eridanus and Lepus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	19	20	00
5	16	22	21
8	13	25	18
11	10	28	15
14	07	31	12
17	03		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter	5	18	53
○ Full Moon	13	23	51
(Last Quarter	21	15	00
● New Moon	28	06	15

d h

Apogee (252,280 miles) . . . 10 13
 Perigee (224,830 ,,) . . . 26 10

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on January 1, 179°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- January 1. New Year's Day.
 —. Bank Holiday in Scotland.
 —. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25 last.
- Dividends on Consols, etc., due.
 - Christmas Fire Insurances must be paid.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN					Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET												
	Right Ascension			Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°											
	h	m	s	°	m			s	h		m	h	m	h	m								
1	18	41	40	23	06	- 3	02	6	38	38	17	18	31	8	08	8	32	12	03	15	58	15	35
2	18	46	05	23	01	- 3	30	6	42	35	17	14	35	8	08	8	32	12	04	15	59	15	36
3	18	50	30	22	56	- 3	59	6	46	31	17	10	39	8	08	8	31	12	04	16	00	15	37
4	18	54	55	22	50	- 4	27	6	50	28	17	06	43	8	08	8	31	12	05	16	01	15	39
5	18	59	19	22	44	- 4	54	6	54	25	17	02	47	8	08	8	31	12	05	16	03	15	40
6	19	03	43	22	38	- 5	22	6	58	21	16	58	52	8	08	8	30	12	06	16	04	15	41
7	19	08	06	22	31	- 5	48	7	02	18	16	54	56	8	07	8	30	12	06	16	05	15	43
8	19	12	29	22	24	- 6	14	7	06	14	16	51	00	8	07	8	29	12	06	16	06	15	44
9	19	16	51	22	16	- 6	40	7	10	11	16	47	04	8	06	8	28	12	07	16	08	15	46
10	19	21	13	22	08	- 7	05	7	14	07	16	43	08	8	06	8	28	12	07	16	09	15	47
11	19	25	34	21	59	- 7	30	7	18	04	16	39	12	8	05	8	27	12	08	16	10	15	49
12	19	29	54	21	50	- 7	54	7	22	00	16	35	16	8	05	8	26	12	08	16	12	15	51
13	19	34	14	21	41	- 8	17	7	25	57	16	31	20	8	04	8	25	12	08	16	13	15	52
14	19	38	34	21	31	- 8	40	7	29	54	16	27	24	8	03	8	24	12	09	16	15	15	54
15	19	42	53	21	20	- 9	02	7	33	50	16	23	28	8	03	8	23	12	09	16	16	15	56
16	19	47	11	21	10	- 9	24	7	37	47	16	19	32	8	02	8	22	12	10	16	18	15	58
17	19	51	28	20	58	- 9	45	7	41	43	16	15	37	8	01	8	21	12	10	16	19	16	00
18	19	55	45	20	47	-10	05	7	45	40	16	11	41	8	00	8	20	12	10	16	21	16	02
19	20	00	01	20	35	-10	25	7	49	36	16	07	45	7	59	8	18	12	11	16	23	16	03
20	20	04	16	20	23	-10	44	7	53	33	16	03	49	7	58	8	17	12	11	16	24	16	05
21	20	08	31	20	10	-11	02	7	57	29	15	59	53	7	57	8	15	12	11	16	26	16	07
22	20	12	45	19	57	-11	19	8	01	26	15	55	57	7	56	8	14	12	11	16	28	16	09
23	20	16	58	19	43	-11	36	8	05	23	15	52	01	7	55	8	13	12	12	16	29	16	11
24	20	21	11	19	29	-11	52	8	09	19	15	48	05	7	53	8	11	12	12	16	31	16	14
25	20	25	22	19	15	-12	07	8	13	16	15	44	09	7	52	8	10	12	12	16	33	16	16
26	20	29	33	19	01	-12	21	8	17	12	15	40	13	7	51	8	08	12	12	16	35	16	18
27	20	33	44	18	46	-12	35	8	21	09	15	36	17	7	49	8	06	12	13	16	37	16	20
28	20	37	53	18	30	-12	48	8	25	05	15	32	21	7	48	8	05	12	13	16	38	16	22
29	20	42	01	18	15	-13	00	8	29	02	15	28	26	7	47	8	03	12	13	16	40	16	24
30	20	46	09	17	59	-13	11	8	32	58	15	24	30	7	45	8	01	12	13	16	42	16	26
31	20	50	16	17	43	-13	21	8	36	55	15	20	34	7	44	7	59	12	13	16	44	16	28

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1^m 10^s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout January subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY reaches superior conjunction on the 26th and is badly placed for observation, from this country, throughout the month.

VENUS is a brilliant morning star (magnitude -3.6) and is visible in the south-east for a short time before sunrise. Venus is in close conjunction with Jupiter on the 21st.

MARS (Magnitude +1.6) although only visible for a short time, in the south-east, before sunrise, can be identified by its reddish tint. At the beginning of the month, Mars is in the constellation Ophiuchus, about 10° E.N.E. of *Antares*, and at the end of the month is in the constellation Sagittarius.

On the 1st Mars is about 2° S.E. of Jupiter, and on the 31st, about 1° south of Saturn.

JUPITER (magnitude -1.4) begins the year as a morning star; it is visible for a short while before sunrise throughout January. The planet is situated in the constellation Ophiuchus, moving from about 10° E.N.E. of *Antares* to about 15° east of the same star.

SATURN was in conjunction with the Sun on December 31st; it is, therefore, too close to the Sun to be seen during the first half of January. Later in the month it is a morning star (magnitude +0.8) in the constellation Sagittarius, rising just before sunrise.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE			MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°		Moon Souths	56°	
					Long.	P.A.			h	m		h	m
	h m	°			°	°	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	20 47	-14.1	60.0	16.3	+65	338	7	2.2	9 39	9 50	14 41	19 52	19 41
2	21 44	-10.7	59.1	16.1	+53	338	14	3.2	10 11	10 19	15 34	21 06	21 00
3	22 38	-6.9	58.1	15.8	+41	337	23	4.2	10 39	10 44	16 23	22 18	22 16
4	23 29	-2.8	57.1	15.6	+28	337	32	5.2	11 05	11 06	17 11	23 28	23 29
5	0 18	+1.3	56.3	15.3	+16	337	42	6.2	11 29	11 26	17 56	..	..
6	1 06	+5.2	55.5	15.1	+4	338	52	7.2	11 53	11 48	18 41	0 35	0 39
7	1 53	+8.8	54.9	15.0	-8	339	62	8.2	12 19	12 10	19 25	1 40	1 47
8	2 40	+11.9	54.5	14.8	-20	341	71	9.2	12 47	12 35	20 10	2 42	2 53
9	3 28	+14.5	54.2	14.8	-32	343	79	10.2	13 18	13 04	20 56	3 43	3 57
10	4 16	+16.6	54.0	14.7	-45	345	86	11.2	13 54	13 37	21 43	4 41	4 57
11	5 05	+17.9	54.0	14.7	-57	347	92	12.2	14 36	14 18	22 30	5 36	5 53
12	5 55	+18.4	54.1	14.7	-69	347	96	13.2	15 23	15 05	23 18	6 26	6 43
13	6 45	+18.1	54.3	14.8	-81	341	99	14.2	16 17	16 00	..	7 10	7 27
14	7 36	+17.0	54.6	14.9	+87	278	100	15.2	17 15	17 00	0 06	7 49	8 05
15	8 26	+15.2	54.9	15.0	+75	33	99	16.2	18 18	18 06	0 54	8 24	8 37
16	9 16	+12.6	55.3	15.1	+63	25	96	17.2	19 23	19 14	1 41	8 54	9 04
17	10 05	+9.4	55.8	15.2	+51	24	91	18.2	20 30	20 25	2 28	9 22	9 28
18	10 54	+5.7	56.3	15.3	+38	24	85	19.2	21 39	21 38	3 15	9 47	9 51
19	11 43	+1.7	56.8	15.5	+26	23	77	20.2	22 50	22 52	4 02	10 12	10 12
20	12 33	-2.4	57.4	15.7	+14	23	67	21.2	..	..	4 49	10 38	10 34
21	13 25	-6.5	58.1	15.8	+2	22	57	22.2	0 02	0 08	5 39	11 06	10 59
22	14 18	-10.4	58.7	16.0	-10	19	46	23.2	1 16	1 25	6 31	11 37	11 26
23	15 14	-13.7	59.4	16.2	-22	17	35	24.2	2 30	2 43	7 25	12 14	12 00
24	16 13	-16.3	59.9	16.3	-35	13	24	25.2	3 43	4 00	8 23	12 58	12 42
25	17 13	-17.9	60.4	16.4	-47	10	15	26.2	4 52	5 10	9 23	13 52	13 34
26	18 16	-18.3	60.6	16.5	-59	7	7	27.2	5 54	6 12	10 24	14 56	14 38
27	19 18	-17.5	60.6	16.5	-71	7	2	28.2	6 47	7 03	11 24	16 07	15 51
28	20 19	-15.4	60.3	16.4	-83	35	0	29.2	7 31	7 44	12 23	17 23	17 10
29	21 18	-12.4	59.7	16.3	+85	325	1	0.7	8 07	8 17	13 19	18 39	18 30
30	22 15	-8.7	59.0	16.1	+72	334	4	1.7	8 38	8 45	14 11	19 54	19 49
31	23 08	-4.7	58.2	15.8	+60	336	10	2.7	9 06	9 09	15 01	21 07	21 06

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
		h m	°	''		h m			h m	°	''		h m		
1	17 38	23.5	5	92	11 01	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	19 20	23 8	5	98	11 43	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	17 58	24.0	5	94	11 08										
7	18 18	24.2	5	95	11 17										
10	18 38	24.3	5	96	11 25										
13	18 59	24.2	5	97	11 34										
16	19 20	23 8	5	98	11 43										
19	19 41	23 3	5	99	11 52										
22	20 02	22 5	5	99	12 02										
25	20 23	21 5	5	100	12 11										
28	20 44	20 3	5	100	12 21										
31	21 05	18 8	5	99	12 30										

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		
					52°	56°	Souths						52°	56°	Souths
		h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m	h m	°	''		h m	h m	h m
1	15 47	17 6	16	72	5 22	5 44	9 08	1	17 18	23 5	4	99	7 38	8 15	10 39
6	16 11	18 9	16	73	5 36	6 01	9 13	6	17 34	23 7	4	99	7 37	8 14	10 35
11	16 36	20 0	15	75	5 50	6 17	9 19	11	17 50	23 9	4	98	7 35	8 12	10 31
16	17 02	21 0	15	76	6 03	6 32	9 24	16	18 06	24 0	4	98	7 32	8 10	10 28
21	17 28	21 6	14	78	6 14	6 45	9 31	21	18 22	23 9	4	98	7 28	8 06	10 24
26	17 54	22 1	14	79	6 24	6 57	9 37	26	18 38	23 8	4	98	7 23	8 00	10 21
31	18 20	22 3	14	81	6 32	7 05	9 44	31	18 55	23 5	4	97	7 17	7 54	10 17

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
1	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 11	8 18	4 02	8 26	3 59	8 32	3 47	8 48	3 53	8 48	4 07
2	8 06	4 02	8 16	4 12	8 18	4 03	8 25	4 00	8 31	3 48	8 48	3 54	8 47	4 08
3	8 06	4 03	8 16	4 13	8 18	4 04	8 25	4 01	8 31	3 49	8 47	3 55	8 47	4 09
4	8 06	4 04	8 16	4 14	8 18	4 06	8 25	4 03	8 31	3 51	8 47	3 57	8 47	4 11
5	8 06	4 05	8 15	4 16	8 18	4 07	8 25	4 04	8 31	3 52	8 47	3 58	8 47	4 12
6	8 06	4 06	8 15	4 17	8 17	4 08	8 24	4 05	8 30	3 53	8 46	3 59	8 46	4 13
7	8 05	4 07	8 15	4 18	8 17	4 10	8 24	4 07	8 30	3 55	8 46	4 01	8 46	4 15
8	8 05	4 09	8 15	4 19	8 16	4 11	8 23	4 08	8 29	3 56	8 45	4 02	8 45	4 16
9	8 04	4 10	8 14	4 21	8 16	4 12	8 23	4 09	8 28	3 58	8 44	4 04	8 44	4 18
10	8 04	4 11	8 14	4 22	8 15	4 14	8 22	4 11	8 28	3 59	8 44	4 05	8 44	4 19
11	8 03	4 12	8 13	4 23	8 14	4 15	8 21	4 12	8 27	4 01	8 43	4 07	8 43	4 21
12	8 03	4 14	8 13	4 25	8 14	4 17	8 21	4 14	8 26	4 03	8 42	4 09	8 42	4 23
13	8 02	4 15	8 12	4 26	8 13	4 18	8 20	4 15	8 25	4 04	8 41	4 10	8 41	4 24
14	8 01	4 17	8 11	4 28	8 13	4 20	8 19	4 17	8 24	4 06	8 40	4 12	8 40	4 26
15	8 01	4 18	8 11	4 29	8 12	4 21	8 19	4 18	8 23	4 08	8 39	4 14	8 39	4 28
16	8 00	4 20	8 10	4 30	8 11	4 23	8 18	4 20	8 22	4 09	8 38	4 16	8 38	4 29
17	7 59	4 21	8 09	4 32	8 10	4 24	8 17	4 21	8 21	4 11	8 37	4 18	8 37	4 31
18	7 58	4 23	8 08	4 33	8 09	4 26	8 16	4 23	8 20	4 13	8 36	4 20	8 36	4 33
19	7 57	4 25	8 07	4 35	8 08	4 28	8 15	4 25	8 19	4 15	8 34	4 21	8 35	4 35
20	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 37	8 07	4 29	8 14	4 27	8 18	4 17	8 33	4 23	8 34	4 37
21	7 55	4 28	8 05	4 38	8 06	4 31	8 13	4 28	8 16	4 18	8 31	4 25	8 33	4 38
22	7 54	4 30	8 04	4 40	8 05	4 33	8 11	4 30	8 15	4 20	8 30	4 27	8 31	4 40
23	7 53	4 31	8 03	4 41	8 04	4 34	8 10	4 32	8 14	4 22	8 29	4 29	8 30	4 42
24	7 51	4 33	8 01	4 43	8 02	4 36	8 09	4 34	8 12	4 25	8 27	4 32	8 29	4 44
25	7 50	4 35	8 00	4 45	8 01	4 38	8 07	4 36	8 11	4 27	8 26	4 34	8 27	4 46
26	7 49	4 37	7 59	4 47	8 00	4 40	8 06	4 38	8 09	4 29	8 24	4 36	8 26	4 48
27	7 47	4 39	7 57	4 49	7 58	4 42	8 04	4 40	8 07	4 31	8 22	4 38	8 24	4 50
28	7 46	4 40	7 56	4 50	7 57	4 43	8 03	4 42	8 06	4 33	8 21	4 40	8 23	4 52
29	7 45	4 42	7 55	4 52	7 56	4 45	8 01	4 44	8 04	4 35	8 19	4 42	8 21	4 54
30	7 43	4 44	7 53	4 54	7 54	4 47	8 00	4 46	8 03	4 37	8 17	4 44	8 19	4 56
31	7 42	4 46	7 52	4 56	7 53	4 49	7 58	4 48	8 01	4 39	8 15	4 46	8 17	4 58

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
1	17 11 2	22 30	h m	h m	h m	18 41 0	22 34	h m	h m	h m
11	17 20 5	22 40	6 54	7 28	10 01	18 46 1	22 29	8 18	8 51	11 26
21	17 29 5	22 48	6 25	6 59	9 31	18 51 1	22 24	7 43	8 15	10 52
31	17 38 0	22 54	5 55	6 29	9 00	18 55 9	22 18	7 07	7 40	10 18

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 34" and 15".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
1	9 32 7	15 20	h m	h m	h m	14 27 5	12 45	h m	h m	h m
11	9 31 4	15 27	19 55	19 49	26 09	14 28 3	12 48	27 27	27 49	31 05
21	9 29 9	15 34	19 14	19 08	25 28	14 28 8	12 50	26 48	27 10	30 26
31	9 28 3	15 42	18 32	18 26	24 47	14 29 2	12 51	26 09	26 31	29 47

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <p><i>Februa</i>, Roman festival of Purification. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 330° ☿ 19^d 15^h</p>	
Month	Week		
1	M.	Stanley Matthews b. 1915	
2	Tu.	Purification. Candlemas	
3	W.	Fritz Kreisler b. 1875. Woodrow Wilson. d. 1924	
4	Th.	Carlyle d. 1881. Lord Shawcross b. 1902	
5	F.	Sir Robert Peel b. 1788. H. M. Tomlinson d. 1958	
6	S.	ACCESSION OF QUEEN ELIZABETH II (1952)	
7	S.	5th Sunday after Epiphany. Dickens b. 1812	
8	M.	Jules Verne b. 1828	
9	Tu.	Marquess of Exeter b. 1905	
10	W.	Harold Macmillan b. 1894. Edgar Wallace d. 1932	
11	Th.	Sir Vivian Fuchs b. 1908. Lord Tweedsmuir d. 1940	
12	F.	Sir William Napier d. 1860**. Lily Langtry d. 1929	
13	S.	Wagner d. 1883. Dame Christabel Pankhurst d. 1958	
14	S.	Septuagesima. VALENTINE'S DAY	
15	M.	Earl of Oxford and Asquith d. 1928	
16	Tu.	G. M. Trevelyan b. 1876. Sir Oliver Franks b. 1905	
17	W.	Heine d. 1856. Sir Wilfrid Laurier d. 1919	
18	Th.	Sir Arthur Bryant b. 1899	
19	F.	David Garrick b. 1717. Sir Charles Firth d. 1936	
20	S.	Cyril Maude d. 1951. Sir Travers Humphreys d. 1956	
21	S.	Sexagesima. Cardinal Newman b. 1801	
22	M.	Washington b. 1732	
23	Tu.	Dame Nellie Melba d. 1931. Elgar d. 1934	
24	W.	St. Matthias. David Langdon b. 1914	
25	Th.	John Arlott b. 1914. Sir John Tenniel d. 1914	
26	F.	Wren d. 1723. Dean Inge d. 1954	
27	S.	John Evelyn d. 1706. John Steinbeck b. 1902	
28	S.	Quinquagesima. Henry James d. 1916	
29	M.	E. F. Benson d. 1940	

PHENOMENA

February 7^d 11^h. Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 0°.2 N.
 8. Uranus in opposition. 17^d 3^h. Venus in conjunction with Mars. Venus 1° N.
 22^d 0^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.
 24^d 0^h. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (18°).
 23^d 4^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.
 24. Pluto in opposition. 24^d 7^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° S.
 24^d 13^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.
 28^d 0^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
Jan.	1	24	Jan.	16 23
Feb.	1	22	Feb.	15 21
Mar.	1	20	Mar.	16 19

Draco (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Auriga, Taurus, Gemini, Orion, Canis Minor, Monoceros, Lepus, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	08	17	17
6	05	20	13
9	02	23	10
11	23	26	07
14	20	29	04

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ First Quarter.....	4	14	26
○ Full Moon.....	12	17	24
☾ Last Quarter.....	19	23	47
● New Moon.....	26	18	23

MONTHLY NOTES

February 1. Pheasant and partridge shooting ends.
 2. Scottish Term Day.
 5. 8 Elizabeth II ends.
 6. 9 Elizabeth II begins. New Zealand Day.
 8. Half-Quarter Day.
 28. Ramādan begins.

QUARTER DAYS

(England, Wales and Northern Ireland)

Lady Day.....	March 25	Michaelmas.....	September 29
Midsummer.....	June 24	Christmas.....	December 25
HALF-QUARTER DAYS are Feb. 8, May 9, Aug. 11 and Nov. 11.			

SCOTTISH TERM DAYS

Candlemas.....	February 2	Lammas.....	August 1
Whitsunday.....	May 15	Martinmas.....	November 11

Removal Terms are May 28 and November 28.

** Centenary.

Apogee (251,720 miles)... 7 06

Perigee (228,310 ,,)... 23 03

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on February 1, 177°.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	20 54 22	17 26	-13 31	8 40 52	15 16 38	7 42	7 58	12 14	16 46	16 30
2	20 58 27	17 09	-13 39	8 44 48	15 12 42	7 41	7 56	12 14	16 48	16 33
3	21 02 32	16 52	-13 47	8 48 45	15 08 46	7 39	7 54	12 14	16 49	16 35
4	21 06 35	16 35	-13 54	8 52 41	15 04 50	7 38	7 52	12 14	16 51	16 37
5	21 10 38	16 17	-14 00	8 56 38	15 00 54	7 36	7 50	12 14	16 53	16 39
6	21 14 40	15 59	-14 06	9 00 34	14 56 58	7 34	7 48	12 14	16 55	16 41
7	21 18 41	15 41	-14 10	9 04 31	14 53 02	7 33	7 46	12 14	16 57	16 44
8	21 22 41	15 22	-14 14	9 08 27	14 49 06	7 31	7 44	12 14	16 59	16 46
9	21 26 41	15 03	-14 17	9 12 24	14 45 11	7 29	7 42	12 14	17 01	16 48
10	21 30 39	14 44	-14 19	9 16 21	14 41 15	7 27	7 40	12 14	17 02	16 50
11	21 34 37	14 25	-14 20	9 20 17	14 37 19	7 25	7 37	12 14	17 04	16 52
12	21 38 34	14 05	-14 21	9 24 14	14 33 23	7 24	7 35	12 14	17 06	16 55
13	21 42 30	13 45	-14 20	9 28 10	14 29 27	7 22	7 33	12 14	17 08	16 57
14	21 46 26	13 25	-14 19	9 32 07	14 25 31	7 20	7 31	12 14	17 10	16 59
15	21 50 21	13 05	-14 17	9 36 03	14 21 35	7 18	7 29	12 14	17 12	17 01
16	21 54 15	12 45	-14 15	9 40 00	14 17 39	7 16	7 26	12 14	17 14	17 03
17	21 58 08	12 24	-14 12	9 43 56	14 13 43	7 14	7 24	12 14	17 15	17 05
18	22 02 01	12 03	-14 08	9 47 53	14 09 47	7 12	7 22	12 14	17 17	17 08
19	22 05 53	11 42	-14 03	9 51 50	14 05 52	7 10	7 19	12 14	17 19	17 10
20	22 09 44	11 21	-13 58	9 55 46	14 01 56	7 08	7 17	12 14	17 21	17 12
21	22 13 35	10 59	-13 52	9 59 43	13 58 00	7 06	7 15	12 14	17 23	17 14
22	22 17 24	10 38	-13 45	10 03 39	13 54 04	7 04	7 12	12 14	17 25	17 16
23	22 21 14	10 16	-13 38	10 07 36	13 50 08	7 02	7 10	12 14	17 27	17 19
24	22 25 03	9 54	-13 30	10 11 32	13 46 12	7 00	7 07	12 13	17 28	17 21
25	22 28 51	9 32	-13 22	10 15 29	13 42 16	6 58	7 05	12 13	17 30	17 23
26	22 32 38	9 10	-13 13	10 19 25	13 38 20	6 55	7 03	12 13	17 32	17 25
27	22 36 25	8 47	-13 03	10 23 22	13 34 24	6 53	7 00	12 13	17 34	17 27
28	22 40 12	8 25	-12 53	10 27 19	13 30 28	6 51	6 58	12 13	17 36	17 29
29	22 43 57	8 02	-12 42	10 31 15	13 26 32	6 49	6 55	12 13	17 38	17 31

Mean semi-diameter in arc $16'.2$; in time $1^m 0^s.7$.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout February subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY (magnitude $+0.1$) may be seen low in the west after sunset during the latter part of the month; it is at greatest eastern elongation from the Sun on the 24th. Mercury is the only planet visible as an evening star during February.

VENUS is a morning star visible in the south-east before sunrise; it is easily identified by its superior brilliance (magnitude -3.4). There is a close conjunction with Saturn on the 7th, when Venus passes only $0^{\circ}.2$ north of Saturn; Venus is also in conjunction with Mars on the 17th.

MARS is a morning star (magnitude $+1.5$), visible at the beginning of the month 3° N.N.E. of the star σ in the constellation Sagittarius; its eastward movement carries it into the constellation Capricornus towards the end of the month. The

close conjunction with Venus on the 17th should be noted.

JUPITER is a morning star (magnitude -1.5), visible for two or three hours before sunrise. For the first half of the month it is in the constellation Ophiuchus, and in the second half in Sagittarius.

SATURN is a morning star (magnitude $+0.8$) moving slowly eastwards in the constellation Sagittarius; at the beginning of the month it is about 1° north of Mars.

URANUS is at opposition on the 8th; it is in the constellation Leo, about 10° west and 4° north of *Regulus*; it can only just be seen with the naked eye, but in a telescope shows a greenish disc $4''$ in diameter.

An occultation of *Aldebaran* is visible from the British Isles on the 6th (see p. 146).

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°		Moon Souths	56°	
					Long.	P.A.			h	m		h	m
1	23 59	- 0.5	57.3	15.6	+48	337	17	3.7	9 32	9 31	15 49	22 17	22 20
2	0 49	+ 3.6	56.4	15.4	+36	338	25	4.7	9 57	9 52	16 35	23 24	23 31
3	1 37	+ 7.4	55.6	15.2	+24	340	35	5.7	10 22	10 15	17 20	..	..
4	2 25	+10.7	55.0	15.0	+11	342	44	6.7	10 49	10 39	18 06	0 29	0 39
5	3 13	+13.6	54.5	14.9	- 1	344	54	7.7	11 20	11 06	18 51	1 32	1 44
6	4 01	+15.8	54.3	14.8	-13	347	63	8.7	11 54	11 38	19 38	2 31	2 46
7	4 50	+17.4	54.1	14.8	-25	351	72	9.7	12 33	12 16	20 25	3 27	3 44
8	5 40	+18.2	54.2	14.8	-37	354	80	10.7	13 18	13 00	21 12	4 19	4 37
9	6 30	+18.2	54.4	14.8	-49	357	87	11.7	14 09	13 51	22 00	5 06	5 23
10	7 20	+17.4	54.7	14.9	-61	0	93	12.7	15 05	14 50	22 48	5 47	6 03
11	8 11	+15.8	55.0	15.0	-74	1	97	13.7	16 07	15 54	23 36	6 24	6 38
12	9 01	+13.4	55.5	15.1	-86	354	99	14.7	17 12	17 02	..	6 56	7 07
13	9 52	+10.4	56.0	15.3	+82	57	100	15.7	18 20	18 13	0 24	7 25	7 33
14	10 41	+ 6.8	56.5	15.4	+70	27	98	16.7	19 29	19 26	1 12	7 52	7 57
15	11 32	+ 2.8	57.0	15.5	+58	24	95	17.7	20 40	20 41	1 59	8 18	8 19
16	12 22	- 1.3	57.5	15.7	+46	22	89	18.7	21 52	21 57	2 47	8 44	8 41
17	13 13	- 5.5	57.9	15.8	+34	20	81	19.7	23 05	23 14	3 37	9 11	9 05
18	14 06	- 9.4	58.3	15.9	+21	18	72	20.7	..	..	4 28	9 41	9 31
19	15 01	-12.8	58.7	16.0	+ 9	15	61	21.7	0 19	0 30	5 20	10 15	10 02
20	15 57	-15.6	59.1	16.1	- 3	12	50	22.7	1 31	1 46	6 16	10 56	10 40
21	16 56	-17.4	59.4	16.2	-15	8	39	23.7	2 39	2 57	7 13	11 44	11 27
22	17 56	-18.2	59.6	16.2	-27	3	28	24.7	3 42	4 00	8 11	12 42	12 24
23	18 56	-17.8	59.7	16.3	-39	359	18	25.7	4 37	4 54	9 10	13 47	13 31
24	19 56	-16.3	59.6	16.2	-52	355	10	26.7	5 23	5 38	10 08	14 59	14 45
25	20 55	-13.7	59.4	16.2	-64	352	4	27.7	6 02	6 14	11 04	16 13	16 03
26	21 51	-10.4	59.0	16.1	-76	354	1	28.7	6 36	6 44	11 57	17 29	17 22
27	22 46	- 6.5	58.4	15.9	-88	314	0	0.2	7 05	7 09	12 48	18 43	18 40
28	23 38	- 2.3	57.8	15.7	+80	336	2	1.2	7 32	7 33	13 38	19 55	19 56
29	0 29	+ 1.9	57.0	15.5	+67	339	6	2.2	7 57	7 55	14 25	21 05	21 09

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		
						52°		56°							52°		56°
						h	m	h							m	h	m
1	21 12	18.3	5	99	12 33	16 18	15 55	16	22 52	-7.7	6	80	13 13	18 04	17 55		
4	21 33	16.5	5	98	12 42	16 39	16 19	19	23 09	-5.3	6	70	13 18	18 21	18 14		
7	21 54	14.6	5	96	12 51	17 01	16 44	22	23 23	-3.1	7	58	13 19	18 34	18 29		
10	22 14	12.4	5	92	12 59	17 24	17 09	25	23 33	-1.1	7	45	13 17	18 41	18 38		
13	22 34	10.1	6	87	13 07	17 45	17 33	28	23 39	+0.3	8	30	13 10	18 41	18 38		
16	22 52	7.7	6	80	13 13	18 04	17 55	31	23 40	+1.1	9	18	12 58	18 32	18 30		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		
					52°		56°
					h	m	h
1	18 25	22.3	13	81	6 34	7 06	9 45
6	18 52	22.1	13	82	6 39	7 11	9 52
11	19 18	21.7	13	83	6 42	7 13	9 58
16	19 44	21.0	13	84	6 43	7 12	10 05
21	20 10	20.1	12	86	6 42	7 08	10 11
26	20 36	18.9	12	87	6 39	7 03	10 17
31	21 01	17.5	12	88	6 34	6 56	10 22

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		
					52°		56°
					h	m	h
1	18 58	23.5	4	97	7 16	7 52	10 17
6	19 14	23.1	4	97	7 09	7 44	10 13
11	19 30	22.6	4	97	7 02	7 35	10 10
16	19 47	22.1	4	97	6 53	7 25	10 06
21	20 03	21.4	4	96	6 44	7 14	10 03
26	20 19	20.6	4	96	6 34	7 02	9 59
31	20 34	19.7	4	96	6 24	6 50	9 55

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 41	4 48	7 50	4 58	7 52	4 51	7 57	4 50	8 00	4 41	8 14	4 48	8 16	5 00
2	7 39	4 50	7 49	5 00	7 50	4 53	7 55	4 52	7 58	4 43	8 12	4 51	8 14	5 03
3	7 38	4 51	7 47	5 01	7 48	4 55	7 53	4 54	7 56	4 45	8 10	4 53	8 12	5 05
4	7 37	4 53	7 46	5 03	7 46	4 57	7 51	4 56	7 54	4 47	8 08	4 55	8 10	5 07
5	7 35	4 55	7 44	5 05	7 44	4 59	7 49	4 58	7 52	4 49	8 06	4 57	8 08	5 09
6	7 33	4 57	7 42	5 07	7 43	5 01	7 48	5 00	7 50	4 51	8 04	4 59	8 07	5 11
7	7 32	4 58	7 41	5 08	7 41	5 03	7 46	5 02	7 48	4 54	8 02	5 02	8 05	5 13
8	7 30	5 00	7 39	5 10	7 39	5 05	7 44	5 04	7 46	4 56	8 00	5 04	8 03	5 15
9	7 28	5 02	7 38	5 12	7 37	5 07	7 42	5 06	7 44	4 58	7 58	5 06	8 01	5 17
10	7 26	5 04	7 36	5 14	7 35	5 08	7 40	5 07	7 42	5 00	7 56	5 08	7 59	5 19
11	7 24	5 05	7 34	5 15	7 33	5 10	7 38	5 09	7 40	5 02	7 54	5 10	7 57	5 21
12	7 23	5 07	7 32	5 17	7 32	5 12	7 37	5 11	7 38	5 04	7 52	5 12	7 55	5 23
13	7 21	5 09	7 31	5 19	7 30	5 14	7 35	5 13	7 36	5 06	7 50	5 14	7 53	5 25
14	7 19	5 11	7 29	5 21	7 28	5 16	7 33	5 15	7 34	5 08	7 48	5 16	7 51	5 27
15	7 17	5 13	7 27	5 23	7 26	5 18	7 31	5 17	7 32	5 10	7 46	5 18	7 49	5 29
16	7 15	5 15	7 25	5 25	7 24	5 20	7 29	5 19	7 29	5 12	7 43	5 20	7 47	5 31
17	7 13	5 16	7 23	5 26	7 22	5 21	7 27	5 21	7 27	5 14	7 41	5 22	7 45	5 33
18	7 11	5 18	7 21	5 28	7 20	5 23	7 25	5 23	7 25	5 17	7 39	5 25	7 43	5 35
19	7 09	5 20	7 19	5 30	7 18	5 25	7 22	5 25	7 22	5 19	7 36	5 27	7 40	5 37
20	7 07	5 22	7 17	5 32	7 16	5 27	7 20	5 27	7 20	5 21	7 34	5 29	7 38	5 39
21	7 05	5 24	7 15	5 34	7 14	5 29	7 18	5 29	7 18	5 23	7 32	5 31	7 36	5 41
22	7 03	5 26	7 13	5 36	7 12	5 31	7 16	5 31	7 16	5 25	7 29	5 33	7 33	5 43
23	7 01	5 28	7 11	5 38	7 10	5 33	7 14	5 33	7 14	5 27	7 27	5 36	7 31	5 46
24	6 59	5 29	7 09	5 39	7 08	5 34	7 11	5 35	7 11	5 29	7 24	5 38	7 28	5 48
25	6 57	5 31	7 07	5 41	7 06	5 36	7 09	5 37	7 09	5 31	7 22	5 40	7 26	5 50
26	6 54	5 33	7 04	5 43	7 03	5 38	7 07	5 39	7 07	5 33	7 20	5 42	7 24	5 52
27	6 52	5 35	7 02	5 45	7 01	5 40	7 04	5 41	7 04	5 35	7 17	5 44	7 21	5 54
28	6 50	5 37	7 00	5 47	6 59	5 42	7 02	5 43	7 02	5 37	7 15	5 46	7 19	5 56
29	6 48	5 39	6 58	5 49	6 57	5 44	7 00	5 45	6 59	5 39	7 12	5 48	7 17	5 58

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
	h m	°		52°	56°		h m	°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m		
1	17 38.8	22 54	5 52	6 26	8 57	18 56.4	22 18	7 04	7 36	10 14		
11	17 46.7	22 58	5 21	5 55	8 25	19 00.9	22 12	6 28	7 00	9 39		
21	17 53.9	23 00	4 49	5 23	7 53	19 05.1	22 06	5 52	6 24	9 04		
31	18 00.3	23 01	4 16	4 50	7 20	19 08.9	22 00	5 16	5 47	8 29		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 34" ; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 15".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec.	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
	h m	°		52°	56°		h m	°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m		
1	9 28.1	15 43	18 28	18 22	24 43	14 29.2	12 51	26 06	26 27	29 44		
11	9 26.4	15 51	17 46	17 40	24 02	14 29.3	12 51	25 26	25 48	29 04		
21	9 24.7	15 59	17 05	16 58	23 21	14 29.2	12 50	24 47	25 09	28 25		
31	9 23.1	16 07	16 23	16 16	22 40	14 28.9	12 48	24 07	24 29	27 45		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		 <p><i>Mars, Roman god of battle.</i></p> <p><i>Sun's Longitude 0° 7' 20" 15^h</i></p>	
Month	Week		

PHENOMENA

March 10. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

13. Total Eclipse of the Moon. See page 146.

20. Vernal Equinox.

20^d 11^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon.

Jupiter 5° S.

21^d 14^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon.

Saturn 4° S.

24^d 4^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon.

Mars 4° S.

25^d 9^h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 2° N.

25^d 12^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon.

Mercury 1° S.

25^d 12^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon.

Venus 2° S.

27. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. See p. 146.

1	Tu.	ST. DAVID'S DAY. Shrove Tuesday
2	W.	Ash Wednesday. John Wesley d. 1791
3	Th.	Ronald Searle b. 1920
4	F.	Sir Charles Sherrington d. 1952
5	S.	Rex Harrison b. 1908. Stalin d. 1953
6	S.	Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent
7	M.	Admiral Collingwood d. 1810. J. R. Green d. 1883
8	Tu.	William III d. 1702. J. R. Capablanca d. 1942
9	W.	Taine d. 1893. Sir F. S. Jackson d. 1947
10	Th.	Mazzini d. 1872. Sir W. W. Wakefield b. 1898
11	F.	Earl Beatty d. 1936. Sir Alexander Fleming d. 1955
12	S.	Sun Yat Sen d. 1925. Sir W. H. Bragg d. 1942
13	S.	2nd Sunday in Lent. Sir Cyril Norwood d. 1956
14	M.	Admiral Byng d. 1757. Walter Crane d. 1915
15	Tu.	Viset. Chandos b. 1893
16	W.	R. S. Surtees d. 1864. Sir George Alexander d. 1918
17	Th.	ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Bobby Jones b. 1902
18	F.	Sir R. Walpole d. 1745. Laurence Sterne d. 1768
19	S.	David Livingstone b. 1813. Earl of Balfour d. 1930
20	S.	3rd Sunday in Lent. Michael Redgrave b. 1908
21	M.	Aboukir 1801. Robert Southey d. 1843
22	Tu.	Thomas Hughes d. 1896. Nicholas Monsarrat b. 1910
23	W.	Roger Bannister b. 1929. Viset. Maugham d. 1958
24	Th.	Queen Mary d. 1953. J. M. Synge d. 1909
25	F.	Annunciation. Lady Day
26	S.	Walt Whitman d. 1892. Sarah Bernhardt d. 1923
27	S.	4th Sunday in Lent. John Bright d. 1889
28	M.	Christian Herter b. 1895. Flora Robson b. 1902
29	Tu.	Sir William Walton b. 1902. Joyce Cary d. 1957
30	W.	Léon Blum d. 1950. Sir Andrew Duncan d. 1952
31	Th.	Duke of Gloucester b. 1900. Sean O'Casey, b. 1884

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
Feb. 1	24		Feb. 15	23
Mar. 1	22		Mar. 16	21
April 1	20		April 15	19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Camelopardus, Lynx, Gemini, Cancer, Leo, Canis Minor, Hydra, Monoceros, Canis Major and Puppis (Argo).

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
3	01	20	06
5	21	23	02
8	18	25	23
11	15	28	20
14	12	31	17
17	09		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	5	11	06
○ Full Moon.....	13	08	26
(Last Quarter.....	20	06	40
● New Moon.....	27	07	37

d h

Apogee (251,300 miles) ... 6 02

Perigee (229,810 ,,)... 19 07

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on March 1, 176°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- March 1. Auditors of Boroughs, Eng. and W., to be elected.
- 2. Lent begins (ends midnight April 16).
- 8. Last day for sending list of persons employed in factories.
- 17. Bank Holiday in Northern Ireland.
- 25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Accounts of Local Government Authorities, Eng. and W., to be made up to 31st. Quarter Sessions to be held 21 days before or after this date.
- 31. Financial Year 1959-60 ends.

Day	THE SUN				Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*	52°			56°	52°		56°	
											h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m	h m
1	22 47 43	-7 40	-12 31	10 35 12	13 22 37	6 47	6 53	12 12	17 39	17 34	
2	22 51 27	-7 17	-12 19	10 39 08	13 18 41	6 45	6 50	12 12	17 41	17 36	
3	22 55 12	-6 54	-12 07	10 43 05	13 14 45	6 42	6 48	12 12	17 43	17 38	
4	22 58 56	-6 31	-11 54	10 47 01	13 10 49	6 40	6 45	12 12	17 45	17 40	
5	23 02 39	-6 08	-11 41	10 50 58	13 06 53	6 38	6 42	12 12	17 46	17 42	
6	23 06 22	-5 45	-11 27	10 54 54	13 02 57	6 36	6 40	12 11	17 48	17 44	
7	23 10 04	-5 21	-11 13	10 58 51	12 59 01	6 33	6 37	12 11	17 50	17 46	
8	23 13 46	-4 58	-10 59	11 02 47	12 55 05	6 31	6 35	12 11	17 52	17 48	
9	23 17 28	-4 35	-10 44	11 06 44	12 51 09	6 29	6 32	12 11	17 53	17 50	
10	23 21 09	-4 11	-10 28	11 10 41	12 47 13	6 27	6 30	12 10	17 55	17 52	
11	23 24 50	-3 48	-10 13	11 14 37	12 43 17	6 24	6 27	12 10	17 57	17 55	
12	23 28 30	-3 24	-9 57	11 18 34	12 39 22	6 22	6 24	12 10	17 59	17 57	
13	23 32 11	-3 00	-9 40	11 22 30	12 35 26	6 20	6 22	12 10	18 00	17 59	
14	23 35 51	-2 37	-9 24	11 26 27	12 31 30	6 17	6 19	12 09	18 02	18 01	
15	23 39 30	-2 13	-9 07	11 30 23	12 27 34	6 15	6 16	12 09	18 04	18 03	
16	23 43 10	-1 49	-8 50	11 34 20	12 23 38	6 13	6 14	12 09	18 06	18 05	
17	23 46 49	-1 26	-8 33	11 38 16	12 19 42	6 11	6 11	12 08	18 07	18 07	
18	23 50 28	-1 02	-8 15	11 42 13	12 15 46	6 08	6 09	12 08	18 09	18 09	
19	23 54 07	-0 38	-7 58	11 46 10	12 11 50	6 06	6 06	12 08	18 11	18 11	
20	23 57 46	-0 15	-7 40	11 50 06	12 07 54	6 04	6 03	12 08	18 13	18 13	
21	0 01 25	+0 09	-7 22	11 54 03	12 03 58	6 01	6 01	12 07	18 14	18 15	
22	0 05 03	+0 33	-7 04	11 57 59	12 00 03	5 59	5 58	12 07	18 16	18 17	
23	0 08 42	+0 57	-6 46	12 01 56	11 56 07	5 57	5 55	12 07	18 18	18 19	
24	0 12 20	+1 29	-6 28	12 05 52	11 52 11	5 54	5 53	12 06	18 20	18 21	
25	0 15 58	+1 44	-6 10	12 09 49	11 48 15	5 52	5 50	12 06	18 21	18 23	
26	0 19 37	+2 07	-5 51	12 13 45	11 44 19	5 50	5 48	12 06	18 23	18 25	
27	0 23 15	+2 31	-5 33	12 17 42	11 40 23	5 47	5 45	12 05	18 25	18 27	
28	0 26 54	+2 54	-5 15	12 21 39	11 36 27	5 45	5 42	12 05	18 26	18 29	
29	0 30 32	+3 18	-4 57	12 25 35	11 32 31	5 43	5 39	12 05	18 28	18 31	
30	0 34 10	+3 41	-4 39	12 29 32	11 28 35	5 41	5 37	12 04	18 30	18 34	
31	0 37 49	+4 04	-4 21	12 33 28	11 24 39	5 38	5 34	12 04	18 31	18 36	

Mean semi-diameter in arc $16'.1$; in time $1m\ 05^s$.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout March subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at inferior conjunction on the 10th and will only be visible (magnitude $+1.0$) during the last few days of the month, low in the east just before sunrise. Mercury passes 2° north of Venus on the 25th.

VENUS (magnitude -3.3) is still a brilliant object, visible in the east just before sunrise. On the 26th it is at aphelion, a distance of 67,600,000 miles from the Sun.

MARS is a morning star (magnitude $+1.4$) visible for a short while before sunrise; it passes 1° north of the 3rd magnitude star δ in the constellation Capricornus on the evening of the 24th.

JUPITER is a morning star (magnitude -1.7); it is in the constellation Sagittarius, about 20° east of *Antares*.

SATURN is also a morning star (magnitude $+0.8$). At the beginning of the month it is about 1° south of the star π Sagittarius. Titan, the brightest satellite of Saturn, may be seen at eastern elongation on the 3rd and 19th, and at western elongation on the 12th and 28th.

A total eclipse of the Moon on March 13th will not be visible from the British Isles (see p. 146).

A partial eclipse of the Sun on March 27th will only be visible from Southern Australia and Antarctica (see p. 146).

An occultation of MERCURY on March 25th is visible from the British Isles (see p. 146).

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long.	P.A.			d	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	1 19	+ 5.8	56.3	15.3	+55	341	12	3.2	8 23	8 17	15 12	22 12	22 20
2	2 08	+ 9.4	55.6	15.2	+43	343	19	4.2	8 50	8 41	15 58	23 17	23 28
3	2 56	+12.5	55.0	15.0	+31	345	27	5.2	9 19	9 07	16 44	..	..
4	3 45	+15.0	54.6	14.9	+19	348	36	6.2	9 52	9 37	17 31	0 18	0 32
5	4 34	+16.8	54.3	14.8	+ 6	352	46	7.2	10 29	10 13	18 18	1 16	1 32
6	5 23	+17.9	54.2	14.8	- 6	356	55	8.2	11 12	10 54	19 05	2 10	2 27
7	6 13	+18.2	54.3	14.8	-18	0	64	9.2	12 00	11 42	19 53	2 59	3 16
8	7 03	+17.7	54.5	14.9	-30	4	73	10.2	12 54	12 37	20 40	3 42	3 59
9	7 54	+16.3	54.9	15.0	-42	7	81	11.2	13 53	13 39	21 28	4 21	4 36
10	8 44	+14.2	55.4	15.1	-54	11	88	12.2	14 57	14 45	22 16	4 55	5 07
11	9 34	+11.4	56.0	15.3	-67	13	94	13.2	16 03	15 56	23 04	5 25	5 34
12	10 25	+ 8.0	56.6	15.4	-79	15	98	14.2	17 13	17 09	23 52	5 53	5 59
13	11 15	+ 4.2	57.3	15.6	+89	15	100	15.2	18 25	18 24	..	6 20	6 23
14	12 07	- 0.0	57.9	15.8	+77	19	100	16.2	19 38	19 42	0 41	6 46	6 45
15	12 59	- 4.3	58.4	15.9	+65	18	97	17.2	20 53	21 00	1 31	7 14	7 09
16	13 52	- 8.3	58.8	16.0	+53	16	92	18.2	22 08	22 19	2 23	7 44	7 35
17	14 47	-12.0	59.0	16.1	+41	14	84	19.2	23 22	23 36	3 16	8 17	8 05
18	15 44	-15.0	59.2	16.1	+28	10	75	20.2	..	..	4 12	8 56	8 41
19	16 43	-17.1	59.3	16.2	+16	6	64	21.2	0 32	0 48	5 08	9 42	9 25
20	17 42	-18.1	59.3	16.1	+ 4	2	53	22.2	1 36	1 54	6 06	10 36	10 18
21	18 42	-18.0	59.2	16.1	- 8	357	42	23.2	2 32	2 50	7 04	11 38	11 20
22	19 40	-16.8	59.0	16.1	-20	352	31	24.2	3 20	3 36	8 00	12 46	12 31
23	20 38	-14.5	58.8	16.0	-33	348	21	25.2	4 01	4 13	8 55	13 57	13 45
24	21 34	-11.5	58.4	15.9	-45	345	13	26.2	4 35	4 45	9 48	15 10	15 02
25	22 27	- 7.8	58.0	15.8	-57	342	6	27.2	5 05	5 11	10 39	16 24	16 19
26	23 19	- 3.8	57.6	15.7	-69	339	2	28.2	5 32	5 35	11 28	17 35	17 34
27	0 10	+ 0.3	57.0	15.5	-81	326	0	29.2	5 58	5 57	12 16	18 46	18 49
28	1 00	+ 4.4	56.5	15.4	+86	350	0	0.7	6 24	6 19	13 03	19 54	20 01
29	1 49	+ 8.1	55.9	15.2	+74	347	3	1.7	6 50	6 42	13 50	21 01	21 10
30	2 38	+11.5	55.3	15.1	+62	348	7	2.7	7 18	7 08	14 36	22 04	22 17
31	3 28	+14.2	54.9	15.0	+50	351	13	3.7	7 50	7 36	15 23	23 05	23 20

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		
						52°	56°							52°	56°	
						h m	°							'	h m	°
1	23 40	+0.9	9 22	13 03	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	23 03	3.1	11 5	11 25	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	23 03	3.1	11 5	11 25
4	23 38	+1.2	9 11	12 48		19	22 56	4.5	11 10	11 07		19	22 56	4.5	11 10	11 07
7	23 31	+0.8	10 4	12 29		22	22 53	5.7	10 17	10 53		22	22 53	5.7	10 17	10 53
10	23 22	-0.2	11 2	12 07		25	22 53	6.5	10 24	10 42		25	22 53	6.5	10 24	10 42
13	23 12	-1.6	11 2	11 46		28	22 56	6.9	9 30	10 34		28	22 56	6.9	9 30	10 34
16	23 03	-3.1	11 5	11 25		31	23 02	6.9	9 36	10 28		31	23 02	6.9	9 36	10 28

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°							52°	56°	
					h m	h m							h m	h m	
1	20 56	17.8	12 87	6 35	6 57	10 21	1	20 31	19.9	4 96	6 26	6 52	9 56		
6	21 21	16.2	12 88	6 29	6 49	10 26	6	20 47	19.0	4 96	6 15	6 40	9 52		
11	21 45	14.4	12 89	6 22	6 40	10 31	11	21 03	18.0	5 95	6 04	6 26	9 48		
16	22 09	12.5	11 90	6 15	6 30	10 35	16	21 18	16.9	5 95	5 52	6 13	9 43		
21	22 33	10.4	11 91	6 07	6 19	10 39	21	21 33	15.7	5 95	5 39	5 59	9 39		
26	22 56	8.2	11 92	5 57	6 08	10 43	26	21 48	14.5	5 94	5 27	5 45	9 34		
31	23 19	5.9	11 93	5 48	5 56	10 46	31	22 03	13.2	5 94	5 14	5 30	9 30		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 46	5 40	6 56	5 50	6 55	5 46	6 58	5 47	6 57	5 42	7 10	5 51	7 15	6 00
2	6 44	5 42	6 54	5 52	6 52	5 47	6 55	5 48	6 54	5 43	7 07	5 53	7 12	6 01
3	6 42	5 44	6 51	5 54	6 50	5 49	6 53	5 50	6 52	5 45	7 05	5 55	7 10	6 03
4	6 40	5 46	6 49	5 56	6 47	5 51	6 50	5 52	6 49	5 47	7 02	5 57	7 07	6 05
5	6 38	5 47	6 47	5 57	6 45	5 53	6 48	5 54	6 47	5 49	6 59	5 59	7 05	6 07
6	6 36	5 49	6 45	5 59	6 43	5 55	6 46	5 56	6 45	5 51	6 57	6 01	7 03	6 09
7	6 33	5 50	6 43	6 00	6 40	5 57	6 43	5 58	6 42	5 53	6 54	6 03	7 00	6 11
8	6 31	5 52	6 41	6 02	6 38	5 59	6 41	6 00	6 40	5 55	6 52	6 05	6 58	6 13
9	6 29	5 54	6 39	6 04	6 36	6 00	6 39	6 01	6 37	5 57	6 49	6 07	6 55	6 15
10	6 27	5 55	6 36	6 05	6 34	6 02	6 37	6 03	6 35	5 59	6 47	6 09	6 53	6 17
11	6 24	5 57	6 34	6 07	6 31	6 04	6 34	6 05	6 32	6 02	6 44	6 12	6 50	6 20
12	6 22	5 59	6 32	6 09	6 29	6 06	6 32	6 07	6 29	6 04	6 41	6 14	6 47	6 22
13	6 20	6 00	6 30	6 10	6 27	6 07	6 30	6 09	6 27	6 06	6 39	6 16	6 45	6 24
14	6 17	6 02	6 27	6 12	6 24	6 09	6 27	6 11	6 24	6 08	6 36	6 18	6 42	6 26
15	6 15	6 04	6 25	6 14	6 22	6 11	6 25	6 12	6 22	6 09	6 33	6 20	6 40	6 27
16	6 13	6 06	6 23	6 16	6 20	6 13	6 22	6 14	6 19	6 11	6 31	6 22	6 37	6 29
17	6 11	6 07	6 21	6 17	6 18	6 14	6 20	6 16	6 17	6 13	6 28	6 24	6 35	6 31
18	6 08	6 09	6 18	6 19	6 15	6 16	6 17	6 18	6 14	6 15	6 26	6 26	6 32	6 33
19	6 06	6 11	6 16	6 21	6 13	6 18	6 15	6 20	6 12	6 17	6 23	6 26	6 30	6 35
20	6 04	6 13	6 14	6 23	6 11	6 20	6 12	6 22	6 09	6 19	6 20	6 30	6 27	6 37
21	6 01	6 14	6 11	6 24	6 08	6 21	6 10	6 24	6 07	6 21	6 18	6 32	6 25	6 39
22	5 59	6 16	6 09	6 26	6 06	6 23	6 07	6 26	6 04	6 23	6 15	6 34	6 22	6 41
23	5 57	6 18	6 07	6 28	6 04	6 25	6 05	6 27	6 02	6 24	6 12	6 36	6 20	6 42
24	5 54	6 20	6 04	6 30	6 01	6 27	6 03	6 29	6 00	6 26	6 10	6 38	6 18	6 44
25	5 52	6 21	6 02	6 31	5 59	6 28	6 00	6 31	5 57	6 28	6 07	6 40	6 15	6 46
26	5 50	6 23	6 00	6 33	5 57	6 30	5 58	6 33	5 55	6 30	6 05	6 42	6 13	6 48
27	5 47	6 25	5 57	6 34	5 54	6 32	5 55	6 35	5 52	6 32	6 02	6 44	6 10	6 50
28	5 45	6 26	5 55	6 36	5 52	6 33	5 53	6 36	5 49	6 34	5 59	6 46	6 07	6 52
29	5 43	6 28	5 53	6 38	5 50	6 35	5 51	6 38	5 46	6 36	5 56	6 48	6 04	6 54
30	5 41	6 30	5 51	6 39	5 48	6 37	5 49	6 40	5 44	6 38	5 54	6 51	6 02	6 57
31	5 39	6 31	5 49	6 41	5 45	6 38	5 46	6 41	5 41	6 40	5 51	6 53	5 59	6 58

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
	h m	°		52°	56°		h m	°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	17 59.7	23 01	4 19	4 54	7 23	19 08 6	22 01	5 19	5 51	8 32		
11	18 05.2	23 01	3 45	4 20	6 50	19 11.9	21 55	4 43	5 14	7 56		
21	18 09.7	23 00	3 10	3 45	6 15	19 14.7	21 51	4 06	4 37	7 20		
31	18 13.0	22 59	2 34	3 09	5 39	19 16.9	21 47	3 28	3 59	6 42		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 37"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 36" and 15".

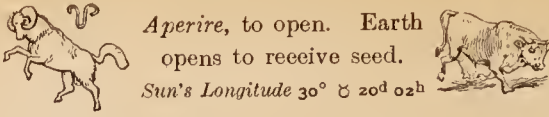
URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.		Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
	h m	°			52°	56°	h m	°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m		
1	9 23.2	16 06	22 44	29 01	29 08	14 28.9	12 48	24 11	24 33	27 49		
11	9 21.7	16 13	22 03	28 21	28 28	14 28 4	12 45	23 31	23 52	27 09		
21	9 20.5	16 19	21 23	27 41	27 48	14 27 7	12 41	22 50	23 12	26 29		
31	9 19 5	16 23	20 43	27 01	27 08	14 26 9	12 37	22 10	22 31	25 49		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF		
Month	Week	
1	F.	Bismarek b. 1815
2	S.	Cobden d. 1865. Sir Alee Guinness b. 1914
3	S.	5th Sunday in Lent. Passion Sunday
4	M.	Sir Cuthbert Whitaker d. 1950. Frederick Lonsdale
5	Tu.	Sir Winston Churehill resigned 1955 [d. 1954
6	W.	Raphael d. 1620. Albreeht Dürer d. 1528
7	Th.	William Godwin d. 1836. C. H. Dodd b. 1884
8	F.	Sir Adrian Boulton b. 1889. Mary Piekford b. 1893
9	S.	Frank Lloyd Wright d. 1959
10	S.	6th Sunday in Lent. Palm Sunday
11	M.	American Civil War began 1861
12	Tu.	Chaliapin d. 1938. F. D. Roosevelt d. 1945
13	W.	HILARY LAW SITTINGS END
14	Th.	MAUNDY THURSDAY. Arnold Toynbee b. 1889
15	F.	Good Friday
16	S.	Sir Hans Sloane b. 1660**. Goya d. 1828
17	S.	Easter Day
18	M.	Easter Monday. Albert Einstein d. 1955
19	Tu.	Easter Tuesday. Charles Darwin d. 1882
20	W.	Manet d. 1883. S. R. Crockett d. 1914
21	Th.	QUEEN ELIZABETH II BORN 1926 [1916
22	F.	George du Maurier d. 1896. Yehudi Menuhin b.
23	S.	ST. GEORGE'S DAY. Shakespeare b. 1564; d. 1616
24	S.	1st Sunday after Easter Low Sunday
25	M.	St. Mark. ANZAC DAY
26	Tu.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS BEGIN. Defoe b. 1660**
27	W.	Magellan d. 1521. W. C. Macready d. 1873
28	Th.	Mutiny of the <i>Bounty</i> 1789
29	F.	Sir T. Beecham b. 1879. Sir M. Sargent b. 1895
30	S.	Queen Juliana b. 1909. A. E. Housman d. 1936

PHENOMENA

April 7. Mercury at greatest western elongation (28").

16^d 19^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

17^d 21^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

22^d 1^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° S.

24^d 1^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 1° S.

24^d 13^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° N.

28. Neptune in opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Mar.	1	24	Mar.	16	23
April	1	22	April	15	21
May	1	20	May	16	19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Major, Leo Minor, Leo, Sextans, Hydra and Crater.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	3	14		17	22
	6	10		20	19
	9	07		23	15
	12	04		26	12
	15	01		29	09

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	4	07	04
○ Full Moon.....	11	20	27
(Last Quarter.....	18	12	57
● New Moon.....	25	21	44

	d	h
Apogee (251,360 miles) ...	2	22
Perigee (227,020 ,,) ...	14	19
Apogee (251,860 ,,) ...	30	16

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on April 1, 174°.

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, *Summer Time* 1960 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 10 and should end on October 2 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

April 1. Refreshment House Licences to be renewed.
 5. Income Tax Year (1959-60) ends.
 8. Lady Day Fire Insurances must be paid.
 12. First day of Jewish Passover.
 15. Good Friday. Banks and Stock Exchange closed.
 16. Lent ends at midnight.
 —. Israel Independence Day.
 18. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m s	° ' "	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 41 27	4 28	- 4 03	12 37 25	11 20 43	5 36	5 32	12 04	18 33	18 38
2	0 45 06	4 51	- 3 45	12 41 21	11 16 48	5 34	5 29	12 04	18 35	18 40
3	0 48 45	5 14	- 3 27	12 45 18	11 12 52	5 31	5 26	12 03	18 37	18 42
4	0 52 24	5 37	- 3 09	12 49 14	11 08 56	5 29	5 24	12 03	18 38	18 44
5	0 56 03	6 00	- 2 52	12 53 11	11 05 00	5 27	5 21	12 03	18 40	18 46
6	0 59 42	6 22	- 2 35	12 57 07	11 01 04	5 24	5 19	12 02	18 42	18 48
7	1 03 21	6 45	- 2 17	13 01 04	10 57 08	5 22	5 16	12 02	18 43	18 50
8	1 07 01	7 07	- 2 00	13 05 01	10 53 12	5 20	5 13	12 02	18 45	18 52
9	1 10 41	7 30	- 1 44	13 08 57	10 49 16	5 18	5 11	12 02	18 47	18 54
10	1 14 21	7 52	- 1 27	13 12 54	10 45 20	5 15	5 08	12 01	18 49	18 56
11	1 18 01	8 14	- 1 11	13 16 50	10 41 24	5 13	5 06	12 01	18 50	18 58
12	1 21 42	8 36	- 0 55	13 20 47	10 37 28	5 11	5 03	12 01	18 52	19 00
13	1 25 22	8 58	- 0 39	13 24 43	10 33 33	5 09	5 00	12 01	18 54	19 02
14	1 29 04	9 20	- 0 24	13 28 40	10 29 37	5 06	4 58	12 00	18 55	19 04
15	1 32 45	9 41	- 0 09	13 32 36	10 25 41	5 04	4 55	12 00	18 57	19 06
16	1 36 27	10 03	+ 0 06	13 36 33	10 21 45	5 02	4 53	12 00	18 59	19 08
17	1 40 09	10 24	+ 0 20	13 40 30	10 17 49	5 00	4 50	12 00	19 00	19 10
18	1 43 52	10 45	+ 0 34	13 44 26	10 13 53	4 58	4 48	11 59	19 02	19 12
19	1 47 35	11 06	+ 0 47	13 48 23	10 09 57	4 56	4 45	11 59	19 04	19 14
20	1 51 19	11 27	+ 1 00	13 52 19	10 06 01	4 53	4 43	11 59	19 06	19 16
21	1 55 03	11 47	+ 1 13	13 56 16	10 02 05	4 51	4 40	11 59	19 07	19 18
22	1 58 47	12 07	+ 1 25	14 00 12	9 58 09	4 49	4 38	11 58	19 09	19 20
23	2 02 32	12 28	+ 1 37	14 04 09	9 54 14	4 47	4 36	11 58	19 11	19 22
24	2 06 17	12 47	+ 1 48	14 08 05	9 50 18	4 45	4 33	11 58	19 12	19 24
25	2 10 03	13 07	+ 1 59	14 12 02	9 46 22	4 43	4 31	11 58	19 14	19 26
26	2 13 49	13 27	+ 2 09	14 15 59	9 42 26	4 41	4 28	11 58	19 16	19 28
27	2 17 36	13 46	+ 2 19	14 19 55	9 38 30	4 39	4 26	11 58	19 17	19 30
28	2 21 24	14 05	+ 2 28	14 23 52	9 34 34	4 37	4 24	11 57	19 19	19 32
29	2 25 11	14 24	+ 2 37	14 27 48	9 30 38	4 35	4 21	11 57	19 21	19 34
30	2 29 00	14 42	+ 2 45	14 31 45	9 26 42	4 33	4 19	11 57	19 22	19 36

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'·0; in time 1m 05".

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From April 1-15 apply as in March (see page 99) and for the remainder of the month as in May (see page 107).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY (magnitude +0.8 to -0.1) is visible throughout the month as a morning star, low in the east, just before sunrise; it reaches greatest western elongation on the 7th. Mercury passes 1° south of the Moon on the 24th, which should give a good opportunity for locating it.

VENUS (magnitude -3.3) although still visible for a short while before sunrise, is getting progressively closer to the Sun; it passes 1° north of the Moon on the 24th, so that it should be interesting to see Venus above and Mercury below the Moon, on the same day.

MARS (magnitude +1.3) is a morning star in Aqarius; it is visible in the east before sunrise.

JUPITER is a conspicuous morning star, situated

between the stars μ and λ Sagittarius; it is stationary on the 20th, after which it retrogrades towards the west. Its magnitude during the month increases from -1.8 to -2.0.

SATURN remains a morning star (magnitude +0.7), situated in the constellation Sagittarius, about 30° south of *Alair*. Saturn is stationary on the 27th and is almost motionless throughout the month. Titan is at eastern elongation on the 4th and 20th, and at western elongation on the 13th and 29th.

NEPTUNE is in opposition on April 28th, when it is about 2° N.E. of the star λ in the constellation Virgo; its magnitude is +8 and it shows a greenish disc of $2\frac{1}{2}''$ diameter in a telescope.

An occultation of *Aldebaran* on April 28th is visible from the British Isles (see p. 146).

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long.	P.A.			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 17	+16.3	54.5	14.9	+38	354	21	4.7	8 25	8 09	16 10	..	..
2	5 07	+17.6	54.3	14.8	+25	357	29	5.7	9 05	8 48	16 58	0 01	0 18
3	5 56	+18.2	54.2	14.8	+13	1	38	6.7	9 51	9 33	17 45	0 52	1 09
4	6 46	+18.0	54.3	14.8	+1	5	47	7.7	10 42	10 25	18 32	1 37	1 54
5	7 36	+16.9	54.6	14.9	-11	9	57	8.7	11 39	11 23	19 20	2 17	2 33
6	8 26	+15.1	55.0	15.0	-23	12	66	9.7	12 40	12 27	20 07	2 53	3 06
7	9 15	+12.6	55.6	15.2	-36	16	75	10.7	13 45	13 35	20 54	3 24	3 35
8	10 05	+9.4	56.3	15.3	-48	18	83	11.7	14 52	14 46	21 42	3 53	4 00
9	10 55	+5.7	57.1	15.6	-60	21	90	12.7	16 03	16 01	22 31	4 20	4 24
10	11 47	+1.6	57.9	15.8	-72	24	96	13.7	17 17	17 18	23 21	4 46	4 47
11	12 39	-2.7	58.6	16.0	-84	30	99	14.7	18 32	18 38	..	5 13	5 10
12	13 33	-6.9	59.2	16.1	+83	328	100	15.7	19 49	19 59	0 13	5 42	5 35
13	14 29	-10.9	59.7	16.3	+71	6	98	16.7	21 01	21 19	1 06	6 15	6 04
14	15 27	-14.2	60.0	16.3	+59	6	94	17.7	22 06	22 37	2 03	6 52	6 39
15	16 26	-16.7	60.0	16.4	+47	4	87	18.7	23 29	23 47	3 01	7 37	7 21
16	17 27	-18.0	59.9	16.3	+35	0	78	19.7	..	..	4 00	8 30	8 12
17	18 28	-18.2	59.6	16.2	+23	355	67	20.7	0 29	0 47	4 59	9 30	9 13
18	19 27	-17.2	59.2	16.1	+10	351	56	21.7	1 20	1 37	5 56	10 37	10 21
19	20 25	-15.2	58.8	16.0	-2	347	45	22.7	2 02	2 16	6 52	11 48	11 35
20	21 21	-12.3	58.3	15.9	-14	343	34	23.7	2 38	2 49	7 45	13 00	12 50
21	22 14	-8.8	57.8	15.7	-26	340	24	24.7	3 09	3 16	8 35	14 12	14 06
22	23 06	-5.0	57.3	15.6	-38	338	15	25.7	3 36	3 40	9 24	15 22	15 20
23	23 56	-0.9	56.7	15.5	-51	336	9	26.7	4 01	4 02	10 11	16 32	16 34
24	0 45	+3.2	56.2	15.3	-63	333	4	27.7	4 26	4 23	10 58	17 40	17 46
25	1 34	+7.0	55.8	15.2	-75	325	1	28.7	4 52	4 45	11 44	18 47	18 56
26	2 23	+10.5	55.3	15.1	-87	54	0	0.1	5 19	5 09	12 30	19 52	20 04
27	3 12	+13.5	54.9	15.0	+80	3	1	1.1	5 48	5 36	13 17	20 54	21 08
28	4 01	+15.8	54.5	14.9	+68	359	4	2.1	6 22	6 07	14 04	21 52	22 09
29	4 51	+17.4	54.3	14.8	+56	0	9	3.1	7 00	6 43	14 51	22 45	23 03
30	5 41	+18.2	54.1	14.7	+44	3	15	4.1	7 44	7 26	15 39	23 33	23 51

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°							52°	56°	
					h m	°	'						'	h m	h m
1	23 05	6.9	9 38	5 35	5 44	10 27	16	0 04	-2.4	7 61	5 11	5 16	10 28		
4	23 14	6.5	8 43	5 30	5 39	10 24	19	0 19	-0.9	6 65	5 06	5 10	10 31		
7	23 24	5.9	8 48	5 25	5 33	10 23	22	0 35	+0.9	6 69	5 01	5 04	10 36		
10	23 36	4.9	7 52	5 20	5 28	10 23	25	0 52	+2.8	6 73	4 57	4 58	10 41		
13	23 49	3.8	7 57	5 16	5 22	10 25	28	1 10	+4.8	6 77	4 53	4 52	10 47		
16	0 04	2.4	7 61	5 11	5 16	10 28	31	1 29	+7.0	6 82	4 49	4 46	10 55		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°							52°	56°	
					h m	°	'						'	h m	h m
1	23 24	-5.4	11 93	5 46	5 54	10 47	1	22 06	13.0	5 94	5 12	5 27	9 29		
6	23 47	-3.0	11 94	5 37	5 42	10 50	6	22 21	11.6	5 94	4 59	5 13	9 24		
11	0 09	-0.6	11 95	5 27	5 30	10 53	11	22 36	10.3	5 93	4 46	4 58	9 19		
16	0 32	+1.8	10 95	5 17	5 19	10 56	16	22 50	8.8	5 93	4 32	4 43	9 13		
21	0 55	+4.2	10 96	5 08	5 08	10 59	21	23 05	7.4	5 93	4 19	4 28	9 08		
26	1 17	+6.6	10 96	4 59	4 57	11 02	26	23 19	5.9	5 92	4 05	4 14	9 03		
31	1 40	+8.0	10 97	4 50	4 46	11 05	31	23 33	4.4	5 92	3 52	3 59	8 57		

MARS ♂

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 37	6 33	5 47	6 42	5 43	6 40	5 44	6 43	5 39	6 42	5 49	6 55	5 57	7 00
2	5 35	6 35	5 45	6 44	5 40	6 42	5 41	6 45	5 36	6 44	5 46	6 57	5 54	7 02
3	5 32	6 36	5 42	6 46	5 38	6 44	5 39	6 47	5 34	6 46	5 43	6 59	5 52	7 04
4	5 30	6 38	5 40	6 47	5 35	6 46	5 36	6 49	5 31	6 48	5 41	7 01	5 49	7 06
5	5 28	6 39	5 38	6 49	5 33	6 48	5 34	6 51	5 29	6 50	5 38	7 03	5 47	7 08
6	5 25	6 41	5 35	6 51	5 31	6 50	5 32	6 53	5 27	6 52	5 36	7 05	5 45	7 10
7	5 23	6 43	5 33	6 52	5 28	6 51	5 29	6 54	5 24	6 54	5 33	7 07	5 42	7 11
8	5 21	6 44	5 31	6 54	5 26	6 53	5 27	6 56	5 21	6 56	5 30	7 09	5 40	7 13
9	5 19	6 46	5 29	6 56	5 24	6 55	5 24	6 58	5 19	6 58	5 28	7 11	5 37	7 15
10	5 16	6 48	5 26	6 58	5 21	6 57	5 22	7 00	5 16	7 00	5 25	7 13	5 35	7 17
11	5 14	6 49	5 24	6 59	5 19	6 58	5 20	7 02	5 14	7 02	5 23	7 15	5 33	7 19
12	5 12	6 51	5 22	7 01	5 17	7 00	5 17	7 04	5 11	7 04	5 20	7 17	5 30	7 21
13	5 10	6 53	5 20	7 03	5 15	7 02	5 15	7 05	5 09	7 05	5 17	7 19	5 27	7 23
14	5 07	6 54	5 17	7 04	5 12	7 03	5 12	7 07	5 06	7 07	5 15	7 21	5 24	7 25
15	5 05	6 56	5 15	7 06	5 10	7 05	5 10	7 09	5 04	7 09	5 12	7 23	5 22	7 27
16	5 03	6 58	5 13	7 08	5 08	7 07	5 08	7 11	5 02	7 11	5 10	7 25	5 20	7 29
17	5 01	6 59	5 11	7 09	5 06	7 08	5 05	7 13	4 59	7 13	5 07	7 27	5 17	7 31
18	4 59	7 01	5 09	7 11	5 04	7 10	5 03	7 15	4 57	7 15	5 05	7 29	5 15	7 33
19	4 57	7 03	5 07	7 13	5 02	7 12	5 01	7 17	4 54	7 17	5 02	7 31	5 13	7 35
20	4 54	7 05	5 04	7 15	4 59	7 14	4 58	7 18	4 51	7 19	5 00	7 33	5 10	7 36
21	4 52	7 06	5 02	7 16	4 57	7 15	4 56	7 20	4 49	7 21	4 57	7 35	5 08	7 38
22	4 50	7 08	5 00	7 18	4 55	7 17	4 54	7 22	4 47	7 23	4 55	7 37	5 06	7 40
23	4 48	7 10	4 58	7 20	4 53	7 19	4 52	7 24	4 45	7 25	4 53	7 39	5 04	7 42
24	4 46	7 11	4 56	7 21	4 51	7 20	4 50	7 25	4 42	7 27	4 50	7 41	5 01	7 44
25	4 44	7 13	4 54	7 23	4 49	7 22	4 48	7 27	4 40	7 29	4 48	7 43	4 59	7 46
26	4 42	7 15	4 52	7 24	4 47	7 24	4 46	7 29	4 38	7 31	4 46	7 45	4 57	7 48
27	4 40	7 16	4 50	7 26	4 45	7 26	4 44	7 31	4 36	7 33	4 44	7 47	4 55	7 50
28	4 38	7 18	4 48	7 27	4 43	7 28	4 42	7 32	4 34	7 34	4 42	7 48	4 53	7 51
29	4 37	7 20	4 47	7 29	4 40	7 29	4 39	7 34	4 31	7 36	4 39	7 50	4 50	7 53
30	4 35	7 21	4 45	7 30	4 38	7 31	4 37	7 36	4 29	7 38	4 37	7 52	4 48	7 55

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
	h m	° ' "		52°	56°		h m	° ' "		52°	56°	
	1	18 13.2	22 59	2 30	3 05	5 35	19 17.1	21 47	3 24	3 55	6 39	
11	18 15.1	22 59	1 53	2 28	4 58	19 18.6	21 44	2 46	3 17	6 01		
21	18 15.7	22 59	1 14	1 49	4 19	19 19.4	21 43	2 07	2 38	5 22		
31	18 14.9	23 00	0 34	1 09	3 39	19 19.5	21 43	1 28	1 59	4 43		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 41"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 38" and 15".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.		Dec.	10° high in East		Souths
	h m	° ' "			52°	56°	h m	° ' "		52°	56°	
	1	9 19.4	16 23	20 39	26 57	27 04	14 26.8	12 36	22 06	22 27	25 45	
11	9 18.8	16 26	19 59	26 17	26 24	14 25.9	12 31	21 25	21 46	25 05		
21	9 18.5	16 27	19 19	25 38	25 45	14 24.8	12 26	20 44	21 05	24 24		
31	9 18.5	16 26	18 40	24 59	25 06	14 23.8	12 21	20 03	20 24	23 44		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 3"

DAY OF		 <i>Maia</i> , goddess of growth and increase. <i>Sun's Longitude 60° 11 21d 02'</i> 
Month	Week	
1	S.	2nd Sunday after Easter. St. Philip and St. James
2	M.	German surrender in Italy 1945
3	Tu.	Macchiavelli b. 1469. Thomas Hood d. 1845
4	W.	Joseph Whitaker b. 1820
5	Th.	Napoleon d. 1821. Sir Gordon Richards b. 1904
6	F.	Edward VII d. 1910. Sir Alan Cobham b. 1894
7	S.	Visct. Templewood d. 1959
8	S.	3rd Sunday after Easter. Harry S. Truman b. 1884
9	M.	OFFICIAL END OF WAR IN EUROPE (1945)
10	Tu.	F. S. Chapman b. 1907. Monica Dickens b. 1915
11	W.	Irving Berlin b. 1888. G. L. Jessop d. 1955
12	Th.	Sir Charles Barry d. 1860**
13	F.	Visct. Milner d. 1925. Nansen d. 1930
14	S.	Sir John Martin-Harvey d. 1944
15	S.	4th Sunday after Easter. Visct. Snowden d. 1937
16	M.	H. E. Bates b. 1905. Sir Edmund Gosse d. 1928
17	Tu.	Relief of Mafeking 1900
18	W.	Earl Russell b. 1872. George Meredith d. 1909
19	Th.	Gladstone d. 1898. Ronald Colman d. 1958
20	F.	Sir Max Beerbohm d. 1956. Gilbert Murray d. 1957
21	S.	Sir G. Frampton d. 1928. Lord Rosebery d. 1929
22	S.	5th Sunday after Easter. Rogation Sunday
23	M.	Ramillies 1706. D. C. S. Compton b. 1918
24	Tu.	COMMONWEALTH DAY. Earl Wavell d. 1950
25	W.	Richard Dimbleby b. 1913. Ernest Rhys d. 1946
26	Th.	Ascension Day. Holy Thursday
27	F.	Sir John Cockcroft b. 1897. <i>Bismarck</i> sunk 1941
28	S.	Anne Brontë d. 1849. Ibsen d. 1906
29	S.	1st Sunday after Ascension. Restoration Day 1660**
30	M.	Voltaire d. 1778. Wilbur Wright d. 1912
31	Tu.	UNION DAY, S. AFRICA. W. R. Sickert b. 1860**

PHENOMENA

May 6^d 2^h. Mercury in conjunction with Venus. Mercury 0°·2 S.

14^d 1^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

15^d 3^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

17. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun.

20^d 22^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 0°·1 S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h	d	h
April	1 21	April	15 23
May	1 23	May	16 21
June	1 20	June	15 19

Cepheus (below the Pole), Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Coma Berenices, Bootes, Leo, Virgo, Crater, Corvus and Hydra.

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during May.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
☾ First Quarter.....	4	01	00
☉ Full Moon.....	11	05	42
☾ Last Quarter.....	17	19	54
● New Moon.....	25	12	26
	d	h	
Perigee (223,950 miles)...	12	18	
Apogee (252,420 ,,)...	28	04	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on May 1, 172°.			

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- May 2. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
9. Half-Quarter Day.
15. Whitsunday (Scotland). Scottish Term Day.
17. Norway's National Day.
28. Removal Day, Scotland.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	2 32 49	15 01	+ 2 53	14 35 41	9 22 46	4 31	4 17	11 57	19 24	19 38
2	2 36 38	15 19	+ 3 00	14 39 38	9 18 50	4 29	4 14	11 57	19 26	19 40
3	2 40 28	15 37	+ 3 07	14 43 34	9 14 54	4 27	4 12	11 57	19 27	19 42
4	2 44 18	15 54	+ 3 13	14 47 31	9 10 59	4 25	4 10	11 57	19 29	19 44
5	2 48 09	16 11	+ 3 18	14 51 28	9 07 03	4 24	4 08	11 57	19 31	19 46
6	2 52 01	16 28	+ 3 24	14 55 24	9 03 07	4 22	4 06	11 57	19 32	19 48
7	2 55 53	16 45	+ 3 28	14 59 21	8 59 11	4 20	4 04	11 56	19 34	19 50
8	2 59 45	17 02	+ 3 32	15 03 17	8 55 15	4 18	4 01	11 56	19 36	19 52
9	3 03 38	17 18	+ 3 35	15 07 14	8 51 19	4 16	3 59	11 56	19 37	19 54
10	3 07 32	17 34	+ 3 38	15 11 10	8 47 23	4 15	3 57	11 56	19 39	19 56
11	3 11 26	17 49	+ 3 41	15 15 07	8 43 27	4 13	3 55	11 56	19 40	19 58
12	3 15 21	18 05	+ 3 42	15 19 03	8 39 31	4 11	3 53	11 56	19 42	20 00
13	3 19 16	18 20	+ 3 43	15 23 00	8 35 35	4 10	3 51	11 56	19 44	20 02
14	3 23 12	18 34	+ 3 44	15 26 57	8 31 39	4 08	3 50	11 56	19 45	20 04
15	3 27 09	18 49	+ 3 44	15 30 53	8 27 44	4 06	3 48	11 56	19 47	20 06
16	3 31 06	19 03	+ 3 43	15 34 50	8 23 48	4 05	3 46	11 56	19 48	20 08
17	3 35 04	19 17	+ 3 42	15 38 46	8 19 52	4 03	3 44	11 56	19 50	20 09
18	3 39 02	19 30	+ 3 40	15 42 43	8 15 56	4 02	3 42	11 56	19 51	20 11
19	3 43 01	19 43	+ 3 38	15 46 39	8 12 00	4 01	3 40	11 56	19 53	20 13
20	3 47 01	19 56	+ 3 35	15 50 36	8 08 04	3 59	3 39	11 56	19 54	20 15
21	3 51 01	20 08	+ 3 32	15 54 32	8 04 08	3 58	3 37	11 56	19 56	20 17
22	3 55 01	20 20	+ 3 28	15 58 29	8 00 12	3 57	3 36	11 57	19 57	20 18
23	3 59 02	20 32	+ 3 23	16 02 26	7 56 16	3 55	3 34	11 57	19 58	20 20
24	4 03 04	20 44	+ 3 18	16 06 22	7 52 20	3 54	3 32	11 57	20 00	20 22
25	4 07 06	20 55	+ 3 12	16 10 19	7 48 24	3 53	3 31	11 57	20 01	20 23
26	4 11 09	21 05	+ 3 06	16 14 15	7 44 29	3 52	3 30	11 57	20 02	20 25
27	4 15 12	21 16	+ 3 00	16 18 12	7 40 33	3 51	3 28	11 57	20 04	20 27
28	4 19 16	21 25	+ 2 53	16 22 08	7 36 37	3 50	3 27	11 57	20 05	20 28
29	4 23 20	21 35	+ 2 45	16 26 05	7 32 41	3 49	3 26	11 57	20 06	20 30
30	4 27 24	21 44	+ 2 37	16 30 01	7 28 45	3 48	3 24	11 57	20 07	20 31
31	4 31 29	21 53	+ 2 29	16 33 58	7 24 49	3 47	3 23	11 58	20 09	20 32

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1m 07s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout May add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 17th and is too close to the Sun to be seen during May.

VENUS is too close to the Sun to be seen this month, as it is in superior conjunction in June; it will not be visible again until August.

MARS can be seen as a morning star (magnitude +1.2), passing through the constellation Pisces, about 30° south of *Alpheratz*. At the end of the month, Mars is in a straight line with the extension of the diagonal joining the stars β and γ of the

"Square of Pegasus". On the 26th, Mars is at perihelion, a distance of 128 million miles from the Sun.

JUPITER is a conspicuous evening star (magnitude -2.1), visible nearly all night; it is in the constellation Sagittarius, slowly retrograding towards Ophiuchus and about 25° east of *Antares*.

SATURN increases slightly in magnitude during the month from +0.6 to +0.5; it is also situated in Sagittarius and is slowly retrograding; it is about 15° east of Jupiter. Titan is at eastern elongation on the 6th and 22nd and at western elongation on the 15th and 31st.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°	Moon Souths	52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long.	P.A.			h m	h m		h m	h m
1	6 30	+18.3	54.1	14.7	+32	6	23	5.1	8 33	8 15	16 26	..	..
2	7 20	+17.5	54.2	14.8	+19	10	31	6.1	9 27	9 11	17 13	0 15	0 32
3	8 09	+16.0	54.5	14.9	+7	13	40	7.1	10 25	10 11	17 59	0 52	1 07
4	8 58	+13.7	55.0	15.0	-5	16	50	8.1	11 28	11 16	18 46	1 24	1 36
5	9 47	+10.8	55.6	15.1	-17	19	59	9.1	12 33	12 25	19 32	1 54	2 03
6	10 36	+7.3	56.4	15.4	-30	21	69	10.1	13 41	13 37	20 20	2 21	2 26
7	11 26	+3.4	57.2	15.6	-42	23	78	11.1	14 52	14 52	21 08	2 46	2 49
8	12 17	-0.8	58.1	15.8	-54	24	86	12.1	16 06	16 10	21 58	3 12	3 11
9	13 10	-5.1	59.0	16.1	-66	26	93	13.1	17 23	17 30	22 51	3 40	3 35
10	14 05	-9.3	59.8	16.3	-78	30	98	14.1	18 41	18 53	23 47	4 10	4 01
11	15 03	-13.0	60.4	16.5	+90	67	100	15.1	19 59	20 14	..	4 45	4 33
12	16 03	-15.9	60.8	16.6	+77	348	99	16.1	21 13	21 30	0 46	5 27	5 12
13	17 05	-17.8	60.8	16.6	+65	355	95	17.1	22 20	22 38	1 47	6 18	6 00
14	18 08	-18.4	60.6	16.5	+53	353	89	18.1	23 16	23 34	2 48	7 17	6 59
15	19 10	-17.8	60.2	16.4	+41	350	80	19.1	..	..	3 49	8 24	8 07
16	20 10	-16.0	59.6	16.2	+29	346	70	20.1	0 03	0 18	4 46	9 36	9 22
17	21 08	-13.3	58.9	16.1	+16	342	59	21.1	0 41	0 53	5 41	10 49	10 38
18	22 02	-9.9	58.2	15.9	+4	340	48	22.1	1 14	1 22	6 33	12 02	11 55
19	22 55	-6.0	57.5	15.7	-8	338	37	23.1	1 42	1 47	7 22	13 13	13 10
20	23 45	-2.0	56.8	15.5	-20	336	27	24.1	2 07	2 09	8 10	14 23	14 23
21	0 34	+2.1	56.2	15.3	-32	336	19	25.1	2 32	2 30	8 56	15 31	15 35
22	1 22	+6.0	55.7	15.2	-45	335	12	26.1	2 56	2 51	9 41	16 38	16 45
23	2 10	+9.6	55.2	15.0	-57	334	6	27.1	3 22	3 14	10 27	17 43	17 53
24	2 58	+12.7	54.8	14.9	-69	330	2	28.1	3 50	3 39	11 13	18 45	18 59
25	3 47	+15.2	54.5	14.8	-81	309	0	29.1	4 22	4 08	12 00	19 45	20 01
26	4 37	+17.1	54.2	14.8	+86	34	0	0.5	4 58	4 42	12 47	20 40	20 58
27	5 26	+18.2	54.1	14.7	+74	13	2	1.5	5 40	5 22	13 34	21 30	21 48
28	6 16	+18.5	54.0	14.7	+62	11	6	2.5	6 26	6 08	14 22	22 15	22 32
29	7 06	+18.0	54.0	14.7	+50	12	11	3.5	7 18	7 01	15 09	22 53	23 09
30	7 55	+16.7	54.2	14.8	+37	15	17	4.5	8 15	8 00	15 55	23 27	23 40
31	8 44	+14.7	54.5	14.8	+25	17	25	5.5	9 15	9 03	16 41	23 57	..

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
	h m	°	'			h m	52°		56°	h m	°			'	h m	52°	56°
	1	1 29	7.0	6	82	10 55	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	3 23	18.5	5	100	11 50	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation
4	1 49	9.3	5	86	11 03	19			3 50	20.6	5	100	12 05		
7	2 11	11.6	5	90	11 13	23			4 17	22.3	5	97	12 21		
10	2 33	14.0	5	94	11 24	25			4 44	23.7	5	93	12 36		
13	2 58	16.3	5	98	11 37	28			5 11	24.7	5	87	12 51		
16	3 23	18.5	5	100	11 50	31			5 37	25.3	6	80	13 05		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
	h m	°	'			h m	52°		56°	h m	°		'	h m		h m
	1	1 40	8.9	10	97	11 05	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation		1	23 33	-4.4	5	92	3 52	3 59	8 57
6	2 04	11.2	10	98	11 09	6			23 47	-2.9	5	92	3 38	3 44	8 52
11	2 27	13.3	10	98	11 13	11			0 01	-1.4	5	91	3 25	3 29	8 46
16	2 51	15.3	10	98	11 17	16			0 15	+0.1	5	91	3 11	3 14	8 40
21	3 16	17.2	10	99	11 22	21			0 29	+1.6	5	91	2 58	3 00	8 34
26	3 40	18.9	10	99	11 27	26			0 43	+3.1	5	90	2 44	2 45	8 29
31	4 06	20.3	10	99	11 32	31			0 57	+4.6	6	90	2 31	2 30	8 23

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 33	7 23	4 43	7 32	4 36	7 33	4 35	7 38	4 27	7 40	4 35	7 54	4 46	7 57
2	4 31	7 24	4 41	7 34	4 34	7 35	4 33	7 40	4 24	7 42	4 32	7 56	4 44	7 59
3	4 29	7 26	4 39	7 35	4 32	7 36	4 31	7 42	4 22	7 44	4 30	7 58	4 42	8 01
4	4 27	7 27	4 37	7 37	4 30	7 38	4 29	7 43	4 20	7 46	4 28	8 00	4 40	8 02
5	4 26	7 29	4 36	7 39	4 29	7 40	4 27	7 45	4 18	7 48	4 26	8 02	4 38	8 04
6	4 24	7 30	4 34	7 40	4 27	7 41	4 25	7 47	4 16	7 50	4 24	8 04	4 36	8 06
7	4 22	7 32	4 32	7 42	4 25	7 43	4 23	7 49	4 14	7 52	4 22	8 06	4 34	8 08
8	4 20	7 34	4 30	7 44	4 23	7 45	4 21	7 50	4 12	7 53	4 19	8 08	4 31	8 10
9	4 18	7 35	4 28	7 45	4 21	7 46	4 19	7 52	4 10	7 55	4 17	8 10	4 29	8 12
10	4 17	7 37	4 27	7 47	4 20	7 48	4 17	7 54	4 08	7 57	4 15	8 12	4 27	8 14
11	4 15	7 38	4 25	7 48	4 18	7 49	4 16	7 56	4 06	7 59	4 13	8 14	4 26	8 16
12	4 13	7 40	4 23	7 50	4 16	7 51	4 14	7 58	4 04	8 01	4 11	8 16	4 24	8 18
13	4 12	7 42	4 22	7 52	4 15	7 53	4 12	7 59	4 02	8 03	4 09	8 18	4 22	8 19
14	4 10	7 43	4 20	7 53	4 13	7 54	4 10	8 01	4 01	8 05	4 08	8 20	4 20	8 21
15	4 08	7 45	4 18	7 55	4 11	7 56	4 09	8 03	3 59	8 07	4 06	8 22	4 19	8 23
16	4 07	7 46	4 17	7 56	4 10	7 57	4 07	8 04	3 57	8 08	4 04	8 24	4 17	8 24
17	4 05	7 48	4 16	7 58	4 08	7 59	4 05	8 06	3 55	8 10	4 02	8 25	4 15	8 26
18	4 04	7 49	4 14	7 59	4 07	8 00	4 04	8 07	3 54	8 12	4 00	8 27	4 14	8 28
19	4 03	7 51	4 13	8 01	4 06	8 02	4 03	8 09	3 52	8 13	3 58	8 29	4 12	8 29
20	4 01	7 52	4 12	8 02	4 04	8 03	4 01	8 10	3 51	8 15	3 57	8 31	4 11	8 31
21	4 00	7 54	4 11	8 04	4 03	8 05	4 00	8 12	3 49	8 17	3 55	8 33	4 09	8 33
22	3 59	7 55	4 10	8 05	4 02	8 06	3 59	8 13	3 48	8 18	3 54	8 34	4 08	8 34
23	3 57	7 56	4 08	8 06	4 00	8 07	3 57	8 14	3 46	8 20	3 52	8 36	4 06	8 36
24	3 56	7 58	4 07	8 08	3 59	8 09	3 56	8 16	3 44	8 22	3 50	8 38	4 04	8 38
25	3 55	7 59	4 06	8 09	3 58	8 10	3 55	8 17	3 43	8 23	3 49	8 39	4 03	8 39
26	3 54	8 00	4 05	8 10	3 57	8 11	3 54	8 19	3 42	8 25	3 48	8 41	4 02	8 41
27	3 53	8 02	4 04	8 11	3 55	8 13	3 52	8 20	3 40	8 26	3 46	8 43	4 00	8 42
28	3 52	8 03	4 03	8 12	3 54	8 15	3 51	8 22	3 39	8 28	3 45	8 44	3 59	8 44
29	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 29	3 44	8 46	3 58	8 45
30	3 51	8 05	4 01	8 15	3 52	8 17	3 49	8 24	3 37	8 30	3 42	8 47	3 57	8 46
31	3 50	8 07	4 00	8 16	3 51	8 18	3 48	8 26	3 36	8 32	3 41	8 48	3 56	8 48

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
	h m	°		52°	56°		h m	°		52°	56°	
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m		
I	18 14.9	23 00	24 30	25 05	27 35	19 19.5	21 43	25 24	25 55	28 39		
II	18 12.8	23 01	23 49	24 24	26 53	19 19.0	21 45	24 44	25 15	27 59		
2I	18 09.5	23 03	23 06	23 41	26 10	19 17.7	21 47	24 04	24 35	27 19		
3I	18 05.1	23 05	22 23	22 58	25 26	19 15.9	21 51	23 24	23 55	26 37		

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 44"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 40" and 16".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.		Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
	h m	°			52°	56°	h m	°			52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	
I	9 18.5	16 26	18 40	24 59	25 06	14 23.8	12 21	23 44	27 25	27 04		
II	9 18.9	16 24	18 01	24 19	24 26	14 22.7	12 16	23 04	26 46	26 25		
2I	9 19.7	16 20	17 22	23 40	23 47	14 21.7	12 11	22 23	26 06	25 45		
3I	9 20.8	16 15	16 44	23 02	23 09	14 20.8	12 07	21 43	25 26	25 05		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 3"

DAY OF		 <i>Junius, Roman gens</i> (family). <i>Sun's Longitude 90° 5 21^d 10^h</i>	
Month	Week		
1	W.	John Masefield b. 1878. Sir David Wilkie d. 1841	
2	Th.	CORONATION DAY (1953)	
3	F.	EASTER LAW SITTINGS END	
4	S.	George III b. 1738. Emperor William II d. 1941	
5	S.	White Sunday. Pentecost	
6	M.	Dean Inge b. 1860**. "D" Day 1944	
7	Tu.	David Cox d. 1859. J. B. Morton b. 1893	
8	W.	Sarah Siddons d. 1831. Sir Godfrey Tearle d. 1953	
9	Th.	Dickens d. 1870. Robert Donat d. 1958	
10	F.	DUKE OF EDINBURGH BORN 1921	
11	S.	St. Barnabas. Sir John Franklin d. 1847	
12	S.	Trinity Sunday. Sir Anthony Eden b. 1897	
13	M.	Thomas Arnold b. 1795. W. B. Yeats b. 1865	
14	Tu.	TRINITY LAW SITTINGS BEGIN	
15	W.	Alcock and Brown's Atlantic Flight 1919	
16	Th.	Corpus Christi. Dettingen 1743	
17	F.	Joseph Addison d. 1719. R. H. Barham d. 1845	
18	S.	WATERLOO DAY 1815. Stravinsky b. 1882	
19	S.	1st Sunday after Trinity. Sir J. M. Barrie d. 1937	
20	M.	William IV d. 1837. Black Hole of Calcutta 1756	
21	Tu.	Sir C. Auchinleck b. 1884. Lord Ismay b. 1887	
22	W.	Sir Julian Huxley b. 1887. Sir John Hunt b. 1910	
23	Th.	Duke of Windsor b. 1894. Plassey 1757	
24	F.	St. John Baptist. Midsummer Day	
25	S.	Korean War began 1950	
26	S.	2nd Sunday after Trinity. Gilbert White d. 1793	
27	M.	Helen Keller b. 1880. Cherbourg captured 1944	
28	Tu.	Treaty of Versailles 1919. Alfred Noyes d. 1958	
29	W.	St. Peter. T. H. Huxley d. 1895	
30	Th.	James Gunn b. 1893	

PHENOMENA

June 10^d 7^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

11^d 10^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

18^d 19^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 2° N.

19. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (25°).

20. Jupiter in opposition.

21. Summer Solstice.

22. Venus in superior conjunction with the Sun.

26^d 9^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
May	1	24	May	16	23
June	1	22	June	15	21
July	1	20	July	16	19

Cassiopeia (below the Pole), Ursa Minor, Draco, Ursa Major, Canes Venatici, Bootes, Corona, Serpens, Virgo and Libra.

ALGOL is inconveniently situated for observation during June.

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	2	16	01
○ Full Moon.....	9	13	02
(Last Quarter.....	16	01	35
● New Moon.....	24	03	27

	d	h
Perigee (222,090 miles)...	10	02
Apogee (252,680 ..)...	24	10
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on June 1, 171°.		

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- June
1. Jewish Pentecost (Feast of Weeks) begins.
 4. Eton celebration day (George III's birthday).
 5. Constitution Day, Denmark.
 6. Bank and General Holiday, England, Wales and N. Ireland.
 21. Longest day.
 24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Sheriffs of London to be elected by the Liverymen.
- County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following June 24.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	4 35 35	22 01	+ 2 20	16 37 55	7 20 53	3 46	3 22	11 58	20 10	20 34
2	4 39 40	22 09	+ 2 11	16 41 51	7 16 57	3 45	3 21	11 58	20 11	20 35
3	4 43 46	22 17	+ 2 01	16 45 48	7 13 01	3 44	3 20	11 58	20 12	20 36
4	4 47 53	22 24	+ 1 51	16 49 44	7 09 05	3 44	3 19	11 58	20 13	20 38
5	4 52 00	22 31	+ 1 41	16 53 41	7 05 09	3 43	3 18	11 58	20 14	20 39
6	4 56 07	22 38	+ 1 31	16 57 37	7 01 14	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 15	20 40
7	5 00 14	22 44	+ 1 20	17 01 34	6 57 18	3 42	3 17	11 59	20 16	20 41
8	5 04 22	22 50	+ 1 09	17 05 30	6 53 22	3 41	3 16	11 59	20 17	20 42
9	5 08 30	22 55	+ 0 57	17 09 27	6 49 26	3 41	3 15	11 59	20 17	20 43
10	5 12 38	23 00	+ 0 46	17 13 24	6 45 30	3 40	3 15	11 59	20 18	20 44
11	5 16 46	23 04	+ 0 34	17 17 20	6 41 34	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 19	20 45
12	5 20 55	23 08	+ 0 22	17 21 17	6 37 38	3 40	3 14	12 00	20 20	20 46
13	5 25 04	23 12	+ 0 10	17 25 13	6 33 42	3 40	3 13	12 00	20 20	20 46
14	5 29 13	23 15	+ 0 03	17 29 10	6 29 46	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 47
15	5 33 22	23 18	- 0 15	17 33 06	6 25 50	3 39	3 13	12 00	20 21	20 48
16	5 37 31	23 20	- 0 28	17 37 03	6 21 54	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 22	20 48
17	5 41 41	23 22	- 0 41	17 40 59	6 17 58	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 22	20 49
18	5 45 50	23 24	- 0 54	17 44 56	6 14 03	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 49
19	5 50 00	23 25	- 1 07	17 48 53	6 10 07	3 39	3 12	12 01	20 23	20 50
20	5 54 09	23 26	- 1 20	17 52 49	6 06 11	3 39	3 13	12 01	20 23	20 50
21	5 58 19	23 26	- 1 33	17 56 46	6 02 15	3 39	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 50
22	6 02 29	23 26	- 1 46	18 00 42	5 58 19	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51
23	6 06 38	23 26	- 1 59	18 04 39	5 54 23	3 40	3 13	12 02	20 24	20 51
24	6 10 48	23 25	- 2 12	18 08 35	5 50 27	3 40	3 14	12 02	20 24	20 51
25	6 14 57	23 24	- 2 25	18 12 32	5 46 31	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51
26	6 19 07	23 22	- 2 38	18 16 28	5 42 35	3 41	3 14	12 03	20 24	20 51
27	6 23 16	23 20	- 2 51	18 20 25	5 38 39	3 41	3 15	12 03	20 24	20 50
28	6 27 25	23 18	- 3 03	18 24 22	5 34 43	3 42	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50
29	6 31 34	23 15	- 3 16	18 28 18	5 30 48	3 43	3 16	12 03	20 24	20 50
30	6 35 42	23 11	- 3 28	18 32 15	5 26 52	3 43	3 17	12 04	20 23	20 49

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1^m 09^s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. From June 1-13 apply as in May (see page 107) and for the remainder of the month as in July (see page 115).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is at greatest eastern elongation on the 19th (magnitude +0.8) and is favourably placed for observation, from the British Isles, for most of the month. It may be seen in the west after sunset. Mercury passes through the "Twins", south of *Castor* and *Pollux* on the 19th and 20th.

VENUS is too close to the Sun for observation, being in superior conjunction with the Sun on the 22nd.

MARS is a morning star, moving from the constellation *Pisces* into *Aries*. Mars (magnitude

+1.0) rises 2 to 3 hours before the Sun. On the 25th Mars is about 10° due south of *Hamal* (the brightest star in the constellation *Aries*).

JUPITER is now at its brightest for this year (magnitude -2.2) and is visible throughout the night; it is situated about 20° east of *Antares*. Jupiter is in opposition on the 20th.

SATURN at the end of the month, is at its brightest for this year (magnitude +0.3), when it is about one degree south of the 3rd magnitude star π of the constellation *Sagittarius*. Titan is at eastern elongation on the 7th and 23rd and at western elongation on the 15th.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	"	Long.	P.A.			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 32	+12.0	54.9	15.0	+13	19	34	6.5	10 19	10 09	17 27	..	0 07
2	10 21	+ 8.7	55.5	15.1	+ 1	21	43	7.5	11 24	11 18	18 12	0 24	0 31
3	11 09	+ 5.0	56.3	15.3	-11	23	53	8.5	12 32	12 30	18 59	0 49	0 53
4	11 58	+ 1.0	57.1	15.6	-24	24	64	9.5	13 43	13 44	19 47	1 14	1 14
5	12 49	- 3.2	58.1	15.8	-36	24	74	10.5	14 56	15 02	20 37	1 40	1 37
6	13 42	- 7.4	59.0	16.1	-48	24	83	11.5	16 13	16 22	21 30	2 07	2 01
7	14 37	-11.3	59.9	16.3	-60	23	91	12.5	17 31	17 44	22 27	2 39	2 29
8	15 36	-14.7	60.7	16.5	-72	25	96	13.5	18 48	19 04	23 27	3 17	3 03
9	16 38	-17.1	61.2	16.7	-85	40	99	14.5	20 00	20 18	..	4 02	3 46
10	17 42	-18.4	61.4	16.7	+83	325	99	15.5	21 04	21 22	0 30	4 58	4 40
11	18 46	-18.3	61.2	16.7	+71	343	97	16.5	21 57	22 13	1 32	6 03	5 45
12	19 49	-17.0	60.8	16.6	+59	344	91	17.5	22 41	22 54	2 34	7 16	7 00
13	20 49	-14.5	60.1	16.4	+47	342	83	18.5	23 16	23 26	3 32	8 32	8 19
14	21 47	-11.2	59.3	16.1	+34	340	73	19.5	23 47	23 53	4 27	9 47	9 39
15	22 41	- 7.3	58.4	15.9	+22	338	63	20.5	..	..	5 19	11 01	10 56
16	23 33	- 3.2	57.5	15.7	+10	337	52	21.5	0 13	0 16	6 08	12 13	12 12
17	0 23	+ 0.9	56.7	15.4	- 2	336	42	22.5	0 38	0 38	6 55	13 22	13 25
18	1 11	+ 4.9	55.9	15.2	-14	337	32	23.5	1 03	0 59	7 40	14 29	14 36
19	1 59	+ 8.6	55.3	15.1	-27	338	23	24.5	1 28	1 20	8 26	15 35	15 44
20	2 47	+11.9	54.8	14.9	-39	339	15	25.5	1 55	1 44	9 11	16 38	16 51
21	3 36	+14.6	54.5	14.8	-51	340	9	26.5	2 25	2 11	9 57	17 38	17 54
22	4 25	+16.7	54.2	14.8	-63	340	4	27.5	2 59	2 43	10 44	18 35	18 52
23	5 14	+18.0	54.0	14.7	-76	334	1	28.5	3 38	3 20	11 31	19 27	19 45
24	6 04	+18.5	53.9	14.7	-88	288	0	29.5	4 23	4 04	12 19	20 14	20 32
25	6 54	+18.3	53.9	14.7	+80	31	1	0.9	5 13	4 55	13 06	20 55	21 11
26	7 43	+17.2	54.0	14.7	+68	21	3	1.9	6 08	5 52	13 53	21 30	21 45
27	8 32	+15.4	54.2	14.8	+55	20	7	2.9	7 07	6 53	14 39	22 01	22 13
28	9 20	+12.9	54.6	14.9	+43	20	13	3.9	8 09	7 58	15 24	22 29	22 38
29	10 08	+ 9.9	55.0	15.0	+31	22	20	4.9	9 13	9 06	16 09	22 55	23 00
30	10 56	+ 6.3	55.5	15.1	+19	23	29	5.9	10 19	10 15	16 55	23 19	23 21

MERCURY ☿

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
						h m	h m							h m	h m
1	5 45	25 4	6	77	13 09	21 00	21 22	16	7 25	23 4	8	46	13 48	21 22	21 40
4	6 09	25 6	6	70	13 21	21 12	21 33	19	7 38	22 4	8	40	13 49	21 17	21 34
7	6 31	25 3	6	63	13 31	21 19	21 41	22	7 49	21 4	9	34	13 48	21 09	21 25
10	6 51	24 9	7	57	13 39	21 23	21 44	25	7 58	20 3	9	29	13 44	20 59	21 14
13	7 09	24 2	7	51	13 45	21 24	21 43	28	8 04	19 3	10	24	13 38	20 46	21 00
16	7 25	23 4	8	46	13 48	21 22	21 40	31	8 07	18 4	10	19	13 29	20 32	20 44

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
						52°	56°						52°	56°	
						h m	h m						h m	h m	
1	4 11	20 6	10	99	11 34	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation		1	1 00	4 8	6	90	2 28	2 27	8 22
6	4 37	21 8	10	100	11 40										
11	5 03	22 7	10	100	11 46										
16	5 30	23 4	10	100	11 53										
21	5 56	23 7	10	100	12 00										
26	6 23	23 8	10	100	12 07										
31	6 50	23 6	10	100	12 15										
1	1 00	4 8	6	90	2 28	2 27	8 22								
6	1 14	6 3	6	90	2 15	2 13	8 16								
11	1 28	7 7	6	89	2 02	1 59	8 10								
16	1 41	9 0	6	89	1 49	1 45	8 04								
21	1 55	10 4	6	89	1 37	1 31	7 58								
26	2 09	11 6	6	89	1 24	1 18	7 52								
31	2 23	12 8	6	88	1 12	1 05	7 47								

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 49	8 08	3 59	8 17	3 50	8 20	3 47	8 27	3 35	8 33	3 40	8 50	3 55	8 49
2	3 48	8 09	3 58	8 18	3 49	8 21	3 46	8 28	3 34	8 34	3 39	8 51	3 54	8 50
3	3 47	8 10	3 57	8 19	3 48	8 22	3 45	8 29	3 33	8 35	3 38	8 52	3 53	8 51
4	3 47	8 11	3 57	8 20	3 48	8 23	3 44	8 30	3 32	8 37	3 37	8 54	3 52	8 52
5	3 46	8 12	3 56	8 21	3 47	8 24	3 44	8 31	3 31	8 38	3 36	8 55	3 52	8 53
6	3 45	8 12	3 55	8 22	3 46	8 25	3 43	8 32	3 30	8 39	3 35	8 56	3 51	8 54
7	3 45	8 13	3 55	8 23	3 46	8 26	3 42	8 33	3 30	8 40	3 35	8 57	3 50	8 55
8	3 44	8 14	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 42	8 34	3 29	8 41	3 34	8 58	3 50	8 56
9	3 44	8 15	3 54	8 24	3 45	8 27	3 41	8 35	3 28	8 42	3 33	8 59	3 49	8 57
10	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 25	3 44	8 28	3 41	8 36	3 28	8 43	3 33	9 00	3 49	8 58
11	3 43	8 16	3 53	8 26	3 44	8 29	3 40	8 37	3 27	8 44	3 32	9 01	3 48	8 59
12	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 40	8 38	3 27	8 45	3 32	9 02	3 48	9 00
13	3 43	8 17	3 53	8 27	3 44	8 30	3 39	8 38	3 26	8 45	3 31	9 02	3 47	9 00
14	3 42	8 18	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 39	3 26	8 46	3 31	9 03	3 47	9 01
15	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 28	3 43	8 31	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
16	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 40	3 26	8 47	3 31	9 04	3 47	9 02
17	3 42	8 19	3 52	8 29	3 43	8 32	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
18	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 05	3 47	9 03
19	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 41	3 26	8 48	3 30	9 06	3 47	9 03
20	3 42	8 20	3 52	8 30	3 43	8 33	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
21	3 42	8 21	3 52	8 31	3 43	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 06	3 47	9 04
22	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
23	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 39	8 42	3 26	8 49	3 31	9 07	3 47	9 04
24	3 43	8 21	3 53	8 31	3 44	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
25	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 40	8 42	3 27	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 48	9 04
26	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 32	9 07	3 49	9 04
27	3 44	8 21	3 54	8 31	3 45	8 34	3 41	8 42	3 28	8 49	3 33	9 06	3 49	9 04
28	3 45	8 21	3 55	8 31	3 46	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
29	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 31	3 47	8 34	3 42	8 42	3 29	8 49	3 34	9 06	3 50	9 04
30	3 46	8 21	3 56	8 30	3 47	8 33	3 43	8 41	3 30	8 48	3 35	9 05	3 51	9 03

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in West		Souths	R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
			52°	56°				52°	56°	
			h m	h m				h m	h m	
1	18 04.6	23 05	22 18	22 53	25 22	19 15.7	21 52	23 19	23 51	26 33
11	17 59.5	23 06	21 34	22 09	24 38	19 13.3	21 57	22 38	23 10	25 51
21	17 54.0	23 07	20 50	21 25	23 53	19 10.5	22 02	21 57	22 29	25 09
31	17 48.5	23 07	20 05	20 40	23 08	19 07.4	22 08	21 15	21 47	24 27

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 46"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 17".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	9 20.9	16 14	16 40	22 58	23 05	14 20.7	12 06	21 39	25 22	25 02
11	9 22.3	16 07	16 02	22 19	22 26	14 20.0	12 03	20 59	24 43	24 22
21	9 24.0	15 59	15 25	21 41	21 48	14 19.3	12 00	20 19	24 03	23 42
31	9 25.9	15 50	14 47	21 03	21 10	14 18.9	11 58	19 39	23 23	23 03

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	Month	Week	 <i>Julius Caesar, formerly Quintilis, 5th month (from March).</i> <i>Sun's Longitude 120° Ω 22^d 21^h</i>	
1	F.		CANADA DAY (1867). Gettysburg 1863	
2	S.		Sir R. Peel d. 1850. Joseph Chamberlain d. 1914	
3	S.		3rd Sunday after Trinity	
4	M.		INDEPENDENCE DAY, U.S.A. (1776)	
5	Tu.		Lord Wigram b. 1873	
6	W.		De Maupassant d. 1893. Kenneth Grahame d. 1930	
7	Th.		Sheridan d. 1816. Ernest Newman d. 1959	
8	F.		Shelley d. 1822. Nelson Rockefeller b. 1908	
9	S.		Caen captured 1944	
10	S.		4th Sunday after Trinity. Lord Fisher d. 1920	
11	M.		Lord Tedder b. 1890. Paul Nash d. 1946	
12	Tu.		Alexander Hamilton d. 1804	
13	W.		Richard Cromwell d. 1712. Clifford Bax b. 1886	
14	Th.		FÊTE NATIONALE, FRANCE. King Feisal II killed	
15	F.		St. Swithin's Day. Gen. Pershing died 1948 [1958	
16	S.		Lord Plumer d. 1932. Hilaire Belloc d. 1953	
17	S.		5th Sunday after Trinity. Sir A. Munnings d. 1959	
18	M.		Lt.-Col. H. M. Llewellyn b. 1911	
19	Tu.		Bishop Wilberforce d. 1873. A. J. Cronin b. 1896	
20	W.		Sir Edmund Hillary b. 1919. Viscountess Rhondda	
21	Th.		Robert Burns d. 1796. Ellen Terry d. 1928 [d. 1958	
22	F.		St. Mary Magdalen. Maekenzie King d. 1950	
23	S.		Viset. Alanbrooke b. 1883. Cordell Hull d. 1955	
24	S.		6th Sunday after Trinity. J. S. Cotman d. 1842	
25	M.		St. James. Coleridge d. 1834	
26	Tu.		C. G. Jung b. 1875. Paul Gallico b. 1897	
27	W.		Korean Truce signed 1953	
28	Th.		Selwyn Lloyd b. 1904. Sir Flinders Petrie d. 1942	
29	F.		William Wilberforce d. 1833. Van Gogh d. 1890	
30	S.		Thomas Gray d. 1771. Henry Moore b. 1898	
31	S.		7th Sunday after Trinity. TRINITY LAW SITTINGS END	

PHENOMENA

July 2. Earth at Aphelion, i.e. at greatest distance (94,500,000 miles) from the Sun.

7. Saturn in opposition.

7^d 12^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

8^d 18^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

17. Mercury in inferior conjunction with the Sun.

17^d 17^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 3° N.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
June	1	24	June	15 23
July	1	22	July	16 21
Aug.	1	20	Aug.	16 19

Ursa Minor, Draco, Corona, Hercules, Lyra, Serpens, Ophiuchus, Libra, Scorpius and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	11	18	16
4	08	21	13
7	05	24	09
10	01	27	05
12	22	30	03
15	19		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
) First Quarter.....	2	03	48
○ Full Moon	8	19	37
(Last Quarter.....	15	15	43
● New Moon.....	23	18	31
) First Quarter	31	12	38
	d	h	
Perigee (221,930 miles)...	8	11	
Apogee (252,510 ,,)...	21	14	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on July 1, 169°.			

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

MONTHLY NOTES

- July 1. Special Session for Licences to deal in Game to be held this month
3. Dog Days begin (end Aug. 15).
 5. Dividends due. Tynwald Day, Isle of Man.
 8. Midsummer Fire Insurances to be paid.
 12. Bank and General Holiday, Northern Ireland.
 15. Latest date for receiving corrections for next year's "WHITAKER."
 21. Belgian Independence Day (1831).
 26. Moslem New Year (A.H. 1380).
 31. Gun and Game Licences expire.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	6 39 51	23 08	- 3 39	18 36 11	5 22 56	3 44	3 18	12 04	20 23	20 49
2	6 43 59	23 03	- 3 51	18 40 08	5 19 00	3 44	3 19	12 04	20 23	20 49
3	6 48 06	22 59	- 4 02	18 44 04	5 15 04	3 45	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 48
4	6 52 14	22 54	- 4 13	18 48 01	5 11 08	3 46	3 20	12 04	20 22	20 47
5	6 56 21	22 49	- 4 24	18 51 57	5 07 12	3 47	3 21	12 04	20 21	20 47
6	7 00 28	22 43	- 4 34	18 55 54	5 03 16	3 48	3 22	12 05	20 21	20 46
7	7 04 34	22 37	- 4 44	18 59 51	4 59 20	3 49	3 24	12 05	20 20	20 45
8	7 08 40	22 30	- 4 53	19 03 47	4 55 24	3 50	3 25	12 05	20 20	20 44
9	7 12 46	22 23	- 5 02	19 07 44	4 51 28	3 51	3 26	12 05	20 19	20 44
10	7 16 51	22 16	- 5 11	19 11 40	4 47 33	3 52	3 27	12 05	20 18	20 42
11	7 20 56	22 08	- 5 19	19 15 37	4 43 37	3 53	3 28	12 05	20 17	20 41
12	7 25 01	22 00	- 5 27	19 19 33	4 39 41	3 54	3 30	12 06	20 16	20 40
13	7 29 04	21 52	- 5 35	19 23 30	4 35 45	3 55	3 31	12 06	20 16	20 39
14	7 33 08	21 43	- 5 42	19 27 26	4 31 49	3 56	3 33	12 06	20 15	20 38
15	7 37 11	21 34	- 5 48	19 31 23	4 27 53	3 57	3 34	12 06	20 14	20 37
16	7 41 14	21 24	- 5 54	19 35 20	4 23 57	3 58	3 36	12 06	20 13	20 35
17	7 45 16	21 14	- 6 00	19 39 16	4 20 01	4 00	3 37	12 06	20 12	20 34
18	7 49 17	21 04	- 6 05	19 43 13	4 16 05	4 01	3 39	12 06	20 10	20 33
19	7 53 18	20 53	- 6 09	19 47 09	4 12 09	4 02	3 40	12 06	20 09	20 31
20	7 57 19	20 42	- 6 13	19 51 06	4 08 13	4 03	3 42	12 06	20 08	20 30
21	8 01 19	20 31	- 6 16	19 55 02	4 04 18	4 05	3 43	12 06	20 07	20 28
22	8 05 18	20 19	- 6 19	19 58 59	4 00 22	4 06	3 45	12 06	20 06	20 27
23	8 09 17	20 07	- 6 22	20 02 55	3 56 26	4 08	3 47	12 06	20 04	20 25
24	8 13 15	19 55	- 6 23	20 06 52	3 52 30	4 09	3 48	12 06	20 03	20 23
25	8 17 13	19 42	- 6 24	20 10 49	3 48 34	4 10	3 50	12 06	20 01	20 22
26	8 21 10	19 29	- 6 25	20 14 45	3 44 38	4 12	3 52	12 06	20 00	20 20
27	8 25 07	19 16	- 6 25	20 18 42	3 40 42	4 13	3 54	12 06	19 58	20 18
28	8 29 03	19 02	- 6 24	20 22 38	3 36 46	4 15	3 55	12 06	19 57	20 16
29	8 32 58	18 48	- 6 23	20 26 35	3 32 50	4 17	3 57	12 06	19 55	20 14
30	8 36 52	18 34	- 6 21	20 30 31	3 28 54	4 18	3 59	12 06	19 54	20 12
31	8 40 47	18 20	- 6 19	20 34 28	3 24 58	4 19	4 01	12 06	19 52	20 11

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1^m 08^s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Throughout July subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY may be visible low in the west just after sunset (magnitude +1.8) for the first few days of the month; it then becomes too close to the Sun for observation, being in inferior conjunction on the 17th. Mercury may again be visible, as a morning star, very low in the east before sunrise, for the last few days of the month (magnitude +1.3).

VENUS is still too close to the Sun to be visible.

MARS is a morning star (magnitude +0.9); at the beginning of the month it is about 10° south-east of Hamal in the constellation Aries and moves into Taurus on the 22nd, when it is about 16° west of the first magnitude star Aldebaran. At the end of the month Mars is a few degrees south of the Pleiades.

JUPITER has now become an evening star (magnitude -2.1), moving from the constellation Sagittarius into Ophiuchus; it is situated about 10° south-east of the second magnitude star η Ophiuchus, known as Sabik.

SATURN is still at its brightest (magnitude +0.3); it reaches opposition on the 7th, when it is just south of the third magnitude star π in the constellation Sagittarius. Titan is at western elongation on the 1st and 17th, and at eastern elongation on the 9th and 25th.

An occultation of Aldebaran by the Moon takes place on July 19th; it is visible throughout the British Isles, but as it takes place in daylight, a telescope will be necessary to see this occultation (see p. 146 for details).

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE				MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator	Phase	Age	52°		Moon Souths	56°		
	h m	°	'	"	Long.			P.A.	h m		h m	h m	h m
1	11 44	+ 2.5	56.2	15.3	+ 6	23	38	6.9	11 27	11 27	17 41	23 43	23 42
2	12 33	- 1.6	57.0	15.5	- 6	23	48	7.9	12 37	12 41	18 28	..	..
3	13 23	- 5.8	57.9	15.8	-18	22	59	8.9	13 50	13 57	19 19	0 09	0 04
4	14 16	- 9.7	58.8	16.0	-30	21	70	9.9	15 05	15 16	20 12	0 38	0 29
5	15 12	-13.3	59.7	16.3	-43	19	80	10.9	16 21	16 35	21 09	1 11	0 59
6	16 11	-16.1	60.5	16.5	-55	16	88	11.9	17 35	17 52	22 09	1 51	1 35
7	17 13	-17.9	61.0	16.6	-67	15	95	12.9	18 43	19 01	23 11	2 40	2 22
8	18 17	-18.5	61.4	16.7	-79	20	99	13.9	19 43	20 00	..	3 40	3 21
9	19 21	-17.8	61.3	16.7	+89	293	100	14.9	20 33	20 48	0 14	4 49	4 32
10	20 24	-15.8	61.0	16.6	+77	335	98	15.9	21 13	21 25	1 16	6 05	5 51
11	21 25	-12.7	60.4	16.5	+64	338	93	16.9	21 47	21 55	2 14	7 23	7 13
12	22 22	- 9.0	59.6	16.2	+52	338	86	17.9	22 16	22 21	3 09	8 41	8 34
13	23 16	- 4.8	58.6	16.0	+40	337	77	18.9	22 43	22 44	4 01	9 56	9 53
14	0 08	- 0.5	57.7	15.7	+28	337	67	19.9	23 08	23 05	4 50	11 09	11 10
15	0 58	+ 3.6	56.8	15.5	+16	338	57	20.9	23 33	23 27	5 37	12 18	12 23
16	1 47	+ 7.5	55.9	15.2	+ 3	339	46	21.9	..	23 50	6 23	13 25	13 33
17	2 35	+10.9	55.3	15.1	- 9	341	37	22.9	0 00	..	7 09	14 30	14 41
18	3 24	+13.8	54.7	14.9	-21	343	28	23.9	0 29	0 16	7 55	15 31	15 45
19	4 13	+16.1	54.3	14.8	-33	346	19	24.9	1 01	0 46	8 42	16 29	16 43
20	5 02	+17.6	54.1	14.7	-46	348	13	25.9	1 38	1 21	9 29	17 23	17 41
21	5 51	+18.4	54.0	14.7	-58	351	7	26.9	2 20	2 03	10 16	18 12	18 30
22	6 41	+18.4	54.0	14.7	-70	351	3	27.9	3 09	2 51	11 03	18 55	19 12
23	7 31	+17.6	54.1	14.7	-82	343	1	28.9	4 02	3 46	11 50	19 32	19 47
24	8 20	+16.0	54.2	14.8	+85	67	0	0.2	5 00	4 46	12 37	20 05	20 18
25	9 09	+13.7	54.5	14.9	+73	28	1	1.2	6 02	5 50	13 23	20 34	20 44
26	9 57	+10.7	54.8	14.9	+61	24	5	2.2	7 05	6 57	14 08	21 01	21 07
27	10 45	+ 7.3	55.3	15.1	+49	23	10	3.2	8 11	8 06	14 54	21 25	21 28
28	11 33	+ 3.6	55.8	15.2	+36	23	16	4.2	9 18	9 16	15 39	21 49	21 49
29	12 21	- 0.4	56.3	15.4	+24	22	24	5.2	10 26	10 28	16 25	22 14	22 10
30	13 10	- 4.5	57.0	15.5	+12	21	34	6.2	11 36	11 42	17 13	22 41	22 34
31	14 01	- 8.4	57.7	15.7	0	20	44	7.2	12 48	12 58	18 04	23 11	23 00

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
						h m	h m							h m	h m
1	8 07	18 4	10	19	13 29	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	7 45	16 3	12	1	12 06	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	8 07	17 6	11	14	13 17			19	7 36	16 6	11	1	11 46		
7	8 05	16 9	11	9	13 02			22	7 30	17 0	11	4	11 28		
10	8 00	16 5	11	5	12 45			25	7 25	17 6	10	8	11 12		
13	7 53	16 3	12	3	12 26			28	7 24	18 2	10	14	11 00		
16	7 45	16 3	12	1	12 06			31	7 27	18 8	9	22	10 51		

VENUS ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°
						h m	h m
1	6 50	23.6	10	100	12 15	Venus is too close to the Sun for observation	
6	7 17	23.1	10	100	12 22		
11	7 43	22.3	10	100	12 28		
16	8 09	21.3	10	99	12 35		
21	8 35	20.0	10	99	12 41		
26	9 00	18.4	10	99	12 46		
31	9 25	16.7	10	98	12 51		

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
					52°	56°	
					h m	h m	
1	2 23	12 8	6	88	25 09	25 02	31 45
6	2 37	14.0	6	88	24 58	24 49	31 40
11	2 51	15.1	6	88	24 46	24 36	31 34
16	3 05	16.1	6	88	24 34	24 24	31 28
21	3 19	17.1	6	87	24 23	24 12	31 22
26	3 32	18.0	7	87	24 12	24 00	31 16
31	3 46	18 8	7	87	24 02	23 48	31 10

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	3 47	8 21	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 31	8 48	3 36	9 05	3 52	9 03
2	3 47	8 20	3 57	8 30	3 48	8 33	3 44	8 41	3 32	8 48	3 37	9 05	3 52	9 03
3	3 48	8 20	3 58	8 29	3 49	8 32	3 45	8 40	3 33	8 47	3 38	9 04	3 53	9 02
4	3 49	8 19	3 59	8 29	3 50	8 32	3 46	8 40	3 33	8 46	3 38	9 03	3 54	9 02
5	3 50	8 19	4 00	8 28	3 51	8 31	3 47	8 39	3 34	8 46	3 39	9 03	3 55	9 01
6	3 51	8 18	4 01	8 28	3 52	8 31	3 48	8 39	3 35	8 45	3 40	9 02	3 56	9 01
7	3 52	8 18	4 02	8 27	3 53	8 30	3 49	8 38	3 37	8 44	3 42	9 01	3 57	9 00
8	3 53	8 17	4 03	8 27	3 54	8 30	3 50	8 37	3 38	8 43	3 43	9 00	3 58	8 59
9	3 54	8 17	4 04	8 26	3 55	8 29	3 51	8 36	3 39	8 43	3 44	9 00	3 59	8 58
10	3 55	8 16	4 05	8 25	3 56	8 28	3 52	8 35	3 40	8 41	3 45	8 58	4 00	8 57
11	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 24	3 57	8 27	3 53	8 35	3 41	8 41	3 46	8 57	4 01	8 57
12	3 57	8 14	4 07	8 24	3 58	8 26	3 55	8 34	3 43	8 40	3 48	8 56	4 03	8 56
13	3 58	8 14	4 08	8 23	3 59	8 26	3 56	8 33	3 44	8 39	3 49	8 55	4 04	8 55
14	3 59	8 13	4 09	8 22	4 00	8 25	3 57	8 32	3 45	8 38	3 51	8 54	4 05	8 54
15	4 00	8 12	4 10	8 21	4 01	8 24	3 58	8 31	3 46	8 37	3 52	8 53	4 06	8 53
16	4 01	8 11	4 11	8 20	4 03	8 22	4 00	8 29	3 48	8 35	3 54	8 51	4 08	8 51
17	4 02	8 10	4 13	8 19	4 04	8 21	4 01	8 28	3 49	8 34	3 55	8 50	4 09	8 50
18	4 03	8 08	4 14	8 18	4 05	8 20	4 02	8 27	3 51	8 33	3 57	8 49	4 11	8 49
19	4 04	8 07	4 15	8 17	4 07	8 19	4 04	8 26	3 52	8 31	3 58	8 47	4 12	8 47
20	4 06	8 06	4 16	8 16	4 08	8 17	4 05	8 24	3 54	8 30	4 00	8 46	4 14	8 46
21	4 07	8 05	4 18	8 15	4 10	8 16	4 07	8 23	3 55	8 28	4 01	8 44	4 15	8 44
22	4 08	8 04	4 19	8 14	4 11	8 15	4 08	8 22	3 57	8 27	4 03	8 43	4 17	8 43
23	4 10	8 02	4 20	8 12	4 13	8 13	4 10	8 20	3 59	8 25	4 05	8 41	4 19	8 41
24	4 11	8 01	4 22	8 11	4 14	8 12	4 11	8 19	4 00	8 23	4 06	8 39	4 20	8 39
25	4 12	7 59	4 23	8 09	4 15	8 10	4 12	8 17	4 02	8 22	4 08	8 38	4 22	8 38
26	4 14	7 58	4 24	8 08	4 17	8 09	4 14	8 16	4 04	8 20	4 10	8 36	4 24	8 36
27	4 15	7 56	4 26	8 06	4 18	8 07	4 15	8 14	4 05	8 19	4 12	8 34	4 25	8 35
28	4 17	7 55	4 27	8 05	4 20	8 06	4 17	8 13	4 07	8 17	4 13	8 32	4 27	8 33
29	4 19	7 53	4 29	8 03	4 22	8 04	4 19	8 11	4 09	8 15	4 15	8 30	4 29	8 31
30	4 20	7 52	4 30	8 02	4 23	8 03	4 20	8 10	4 10	8 13	4 17	8 28	4 30	8 30
31	4 21	7 50	4 31	8 00	4 24	8 01	4 22	8 08	4 12	8 12	4 19	8 27	4 32	8 28

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	5° high in East		Souths
				52°	56°			52°	56°	
				h m	h m			h m	h m	
1	17 48 5	23 07	23 08	26 11	25 36	19 07 4	22 08	21 15	21 47	24 27
11	17 43 4	23 07	22 24	25 27	24 52	19 04 3	22 14	20 34	21 06	23 44
21	17 39 1	23 07	21 40	24 43	24 08	19 01 2	22 19	19 52	20 25	23 02
31	17 35 8	23 07	20 58	24 01	23 26	18 58 3	22 24	19 11	19 43	22 20

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 46" ; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 42" and 17".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
				h m	h m				h m	h m
1	9 25 9	15 50	14 47	21 03	21 10	14 18 9	11 58	19 39	23 23	23 03
11	9 28 0	15 40	14 10	20 25	20 31	14 18 6	11 57	19 00	22 44	22 24
21	9 30 2	15 29	13 33	19 47	19 53	14 18 6	11 58	18 21	22 04	21 44
31	9 32 6	15 17	12 56	19 09	19 15	14 18 7	11 59	17 41	21 25	21 05

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	 Julius Caesar <i>Augustus</i> , formerly <i>Sextilis</i> , 6th month (from March). <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 150° up 23d 04 ^h 
1	M.	Lammas. Battle of the Nile 1798	
2	Tu.	A. Graham Bell d. 1922. Hindenburg d. 1934	
3	W.	Grinling Gibbons d. 1721. Joseph Conrad d. 1924	
4	Th.	QUEEN ELIZABETH, THE QUEEN MOTHER, BORN 1900	
5	F.	First Atomic Bomb dropped 1945	
6	S.	Transfiguration. Sir William Slim b. 1891	
7	S.	8th Sunday after Trinity. Dornford Yates b. 1885	
8	M.	Canning d. 1827. Visct. Bracken d. 1958	
9	Tu.	Capt. Marryat d. 1848. Graham Wallas d. 1932	
10	W.	Herbert Hoover b. 1874. Treaty of Trianon 1921	
11	Th.	Battle of Britain began 1940	
12	F.	George Stephenson d. 1848. Sir H. Gough b. 1870	
13	S.	Florence Nightingale d. 1910. Lord Horder d. 1955	
14	S.	9th Sunday after Trinity. Richard Jefferies d. 1887	
15	M.	PRINCESS ANNE BORN 1950	
16	Tu.	Andrew Marvell d. 1678. Georgette Heyer b. 1902	
17	W.	Frederick the Great d. 1786. J. H. Whitney b. 1904	
18	Th.	Gravelotte 1870. W. H. Hudson d. 1922	
19	F.	Pascal d. 1662. Visct. Haldane d. 1928 [1956	
20	S.	Raymond Poincaré b. 1860**. Cardinal Griffin d.	
21	S.	10th Sunday after Trinity. PRINCESS MARGARET	
22	M.	Sir Oliver Lodge d. 1940 [BORN 1930	
23	Tu.	Sir Geoffrey Faber b. 1889	
24	W.	St. Bartholomew. Lord Woolton b. 1883	
25	Th.	Michael Faraday d. 1867. Paris liberated 1944 [1958	
26	F.	Prince Richard b. 1944. Ralph Vaughan Williams d.	
27	S.	Sir Rowland Hill d. 1879. Lord Salisbury b. 1893	
28	S.	11th Sunday after Trinity. Leigh Hunt d. 1859	
29	M.	R. G. Casey b. 1890. Walter Lindrum b. 1898	
30	Tu.	Sir J. J. Thomson d. 1940	
31	W.	Queen Wilhelmina b. 1880. Sir Hall Caine d. 1931	

PHENOMENA

August 3^d 18^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

5. Mercury at greatest western elongation (19°). 5^d 1^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

14. Uranus in conjunction with the Sun. 15^d 14^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 4° N.

23^d 22^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 1° N.

29. Pluto in conjunction with the Sun.

30. Mercury in superior conjunction with the Sun. 31^d 1^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
July	1	24	July	16	23
Aug.	1	22	Aug.	16	21
Sept.	1	20	Sept.	15	19

Draco, Hercules, Lyra, Cygnus, Sagitta, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila and Sagittarius.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	2	00		19	05
	4	21		22	01
	7	17		24	22
	10	14		27	19
	13	11		30	16
	16	08			

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon.....	7	02	41
(Last Quarter.....	14	05	37
● New Moon.....	22	09	15
) First Quarter.....	29	19	22

	d	h
Perigee (223,470 miles)...	5	20
Apogee (251,980 ")...	18	01

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on August 1, 167°.

See note on *Summer Time*, page 102.

- MONTHLY NOTES**
- August 1. Lammas. Scottish Term Day.
- . Bank and General Holiday, Gt. Britain and N. Ireland.
 2. British Caribbean Federation Day.
 5. Oyster season opens.
 11. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.
 12. Grouse shooting begins.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec. +	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	8 44 40	18 05	- 6 15	20 38 24	3 21 03	4 21	4 03	12 06	19 51	20 09
2	8 48 33	17 49	- 6 12	20 42 21	3 17 07	4 22	4 05	12 06	19 49	20 07
3	8 52 25	17 34	- 6 07	20 46 18	3 13 11	4 24	4 07	12 06	19 47	20 04
4	8 56 16	17 18	- 6 02	20 50 14	3 09 15	4 25	4 08	12 06	19 45	20 02
5	9 00 07	17 02	- 5 57	20 54 11	3 05 19	4 27	4 10	12 06	19 44	20 00
6	9 03 58	16 46	- 5 50	20 58 07	3 01 23	4 29	4 12	12 06	19 42	19 58
7	9 07 47	16 29	- 5 44	21 02 04	2 57 27	4 30	4 14	12 06	19 40	19 56
8	9 11 36	16 13	- 5 36	21 06 00	2 53 31	4 32	4 16	12 06	19 38	19 54
9	9 15 25	15 55	- 5 28	21 09 57	2 49 35	4 33	4 18	12 05	19 36	19 52
10	9 19 13	15 38	- 5 19	21 13 53	2 45 39	4 35	4 20	12 05	19 34	19 49
11	9 23 00	15 20	- 5 10	21 17 50	2 41 43	4 37	4 22	12 05	19 32	19 47
12	9 26 47	15 03	- 5 01	21 21 47	2 37 48	4 38	4 24	12 05	19 30	19 45
13	9 30 33	14 45	- 4 50	21 25 43	2 33 52	4 40	4 26	12 05	19 29	19 42
14	9 34 19	14 26	- 4 40	21 29 40	2 29 56	4 42	4 28	12 05	19 27	19 40
15	9 38 04	14 08	- 4 28	21 33 36	2 26 00	4 43	4 30	12 04	19 25	19 38
16	9 41 49	13 49	- 4 16	21 37 33	2 22 04	4 45	4 32	12 04	19 23	19 35
17	9 45 33	13 30	- 4 04	21 41 29	2 18 08	4 46	4 34	12 04	19 21	19 33
18	9 49 17	13 11	- 3 51	21 45 26	2 14 12	4 48	4 36	12 04	19 18	19 31
19	9 53 00	12 51	- 3 38	21 49 22	2 10 16	4 50	4 38	12 04	19 16	19 28
20	9 56 43	12 32	- 3 24	21 53 19	2 06 20	4 51	4 40	12 03	19 14	19 26
21	10 00 25	12 12	- 3 10	21 57 16	2 02 24	4 53	4 42	12 03	19 12	19 23
22	10 04 07	11 52	- 2 55	22 01 12	1 58 28	4 55	4 44	12 03	19 10	19 21
23	10 07 49	11 31	- 2 40	22 05 09	1 54 33	4 56	4 46	12 03	19 08	19 18
24	10 11 29	11 11	- 2 24	22 09 05	1 50 37	4 58	4 47	12 02	19 06	19 16
25	10 15 10	10 50	- 2 08	22 13 02	1 46 41	4 59	4 49	12 02	19 04	19 13
26	10 18 50	10 30	- 1 52	22 16 58	1 42 45	5 01	4 51	12 02	19 01	19 11
27	10 22 30	10 09	- 1 35	22 20 55	1 38 49	5 03	4 53	12 01	18 59	19 08
28	10 26 09	9 48	- 1 18	22 24 51	1 34 53	5 04	4 55	12 01	18 57	19 06
29	10 29 48	9 26	- 1 00	22 28 48	1 30 57	5 06	4 57	12 01	18 55	19 03
30	10 33 26	9 05	- 0 42	22 32 44	1 27 01	5 08	4 59	12 01	18 53	19 01
31	10 37 05	8 44	- 0 23	22 36 41	1 23 05	5 09	5 01	12 00	18 50	18 58

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.8; in time 1^m 05^s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout August subtract from mean time to get apparent time, or add to apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY reaches greatest western elongation on the 5th and is visible (magnitude +0.5) in the east, for a short while before sunrise, until the middle of the month. For the latter part of the month Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation, being in superior conjunction on the 30th at midnight.

VENUS becomes visible as an evening star (magnitude -3.3) during August; after the first week it should be visible very low in the west after sunset.

MARS is now visible just before midnight till sunrise; it is situated in the constellation Taurus and on the 17th passes 5° north of *Aldebaran*; its

magnitude increases from +0.8 to +0.6 during the month, so that it is a little brighter than *Aldebaran*.

JUPITER is a brilliant evening star (magnitude -2.0), almost motionless in the constellation *Ophiuchus*, about 15° east of *Antares*.

SATURN is an evening star (magnitude +0.5), moving very slowly in the constellation *Sagittarius* about 3° north of the star σ (named *Nunki*). Titan is at western elongation on the 2nd and 18th and at eastern elongation on the 10th and 26th.

The well known meteor shower of the *Persids* comes to a maximum on the 12th, when the Moon is near Last Quarter; there is always a better chance of seeing a greater number of shooting stars after midnight.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	5°		Moon Souths	5°	
					Long.	P.A.			52°	56°		52°	56°
h m	°	'	'	'	'	'	d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	14 55	-12.0	58.5	15.9	-13	17.	55	8.2	14 01	14 14	18 57	23 46	23 32
2	15 51	-15.0	59.3	16.1	-25	14	66	9.2	15 14	15 30	19 54	..	..
3	16 50	-17.2	60.0	16.3	-37	10	77	10.2	16 23	16 41	20 53	0 30	0 13
4	17 51	-18.3	60.5	16.5	-49	6	86	11.2	17 26	17 44	21 55	1 22	1 04
5	18 54	-18.2	60.9	16.6	-61	3	93	12.2	18 20	18 36	22 56	2 25	2 07
6	19 57	-16.8	61.0	16.6	-74	2	98	13.2	19 05	19 19	23 56	3 37	3 21
7	20 58	-14.2	60.8	16.6	-86	45	100	14.2	19 43	19 53	..	4 55	4 42
8	21 57	-10.7	60.3	16.4	+82	333	99	15.2	20 15	20 21	0 53	6 13	6 05
9	22 54	-6.7	59.6	16.2	+70	337	95	16.2	20 44	20 46	1 48	7 32	7 27
10	23 48	-2.3	58.7	16.0	+58	338	89	17.2	21 10	21 09	2 40	8 47	8 47
11	0 40	+2.0	57.8	15.7	+46	339	81	18.2	21 36	21 31	3 29	10 00	10 03
12	1 31	+6.1	56.9	15.5	+33	340	72	19.2	22 03	21 55	4 17	11 10	11 17
13	2 20	+9.7	56.0	15.3	+21	342	62	20.2	22 31	22 20	5 04	12 17	12 27
14	3 10	+12.9	55.3	15.1	+9	344	52	21.2	23 02	22 48	5 51	13 21	13 34
15	3 59	+15.4	54.8	14.9	-3	348	43	22.2	23 38	23 22	6 38	14 21	14 36
16	4 48	+17.1	54.4	14.8	-16	351	33	23.2	..	..	7 25	15 17	15 34
17	5 38	+18.2	54.2	14.8	-28	355	25	24.2	0 18	0 01	8 12	16 07	16 25
18	6 28	+18.4	54.1	14.7	-40	358	17	25.2	1 04	0 46	8 59	16 52	17 10
19	7 17	+17.8	54.1	14.8	-52	2	10	26.2	1 56	1 39	9 47	17 32	17 48
20	8 07	+16.4	54.3	14.8	-64	5	5	27.2	2 52	2 37	10 33	18 07	18 20
21	8 56	+14.3	54.6	14.9	-77	6	2	28.2	3 53	3 40	11 20	18 37	18 48
22	9 45	+11.6	54.9	15.0	-89	356	0	29.2	4 56	4 47	12 06	19 05	19 12
23	10 33	+8.3	55.4	15.1	+79	28	0	0.6	6 02	5 55	12 52	19 30	19 35
24	11 21	+4.5	55.8	15.2	+67	22	3	1.6	7 09	7 06	13 38	19 55	19 56
25	12 10	+0.6	56.3	15.3	+54	21	7	2.6	8 18	8 18	14 24	20 20	20 17
26	12 59	-3.5	56.8	15.5	+42	20	13	3.6	9 27	9 32	15 11	20 46	20 40
27	13 50	-7.5	57.3	15.6	+30	18	21	4.6	10 38	10 47	16 01	21 14	21 05
28	14 42	-11.1	57.9	15.8	+18	16	30	5.6	11 50	12 02	16 52	21 47	21 35
29	15 36	-14.3	58.4	15.9	+5	13	41	6.6	13 01	13 16	17 46	22 27	22 11
30	16 33	-16.6	59.0	16.1	-7	9	52	7.6	14 10	14 27	18 43	23 14	22 56
31	17 32	-18.0	59.5	16.2	-19	4	64	8.6	15 13	15 31	19 42	..	23 53

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E			Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E			Souths
					52°		56°							52°		56°	
					h m	h m								h m	h m		
1	7 28	19.0	9	24	3 41	3 27	10 49	16	8 44	18.9	6	78	3 59	3 46	11 08		
4	7 36	19.5	8	34	3 34	3 20	10 46	19	9 07	17.8	6	86	4 17	4 05	11 20		
7	7 48	19.8	7	43	3 33	3 18	10 47	22	9 31	16.3	5	93	4 37	4 27	11 31		
10	8 04	19.9	7	55	3 37	3 22	10 51	25	9 54	14.5	5	97	4 59	4 50	11 43		
13	8 23	19.6	6	66	3 46	3 32	10 58	28	10 18	12.5	5	99	5 21	5 14	11 54		
16	8 44	18.9	6	78	3 59	3 46	11 08	31	10 40	10.3	5	100	5 43	5 38	12 05		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.			Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.			Souths
						52°		56°						52°		56°	
						h m	h m							h m	h m		
1	9 30	16.3	10	98	12 52	19 44	19 54	1	3 49	19.0	7	87	23 59	23 46	31 09		
6	9 54	14.3	10	98	12 56	19 37	19 46	6	4 03	19.7	7	87	23 49	23 35	31 03		
11	10 18	12.2	10	97	13 00	19 30	19 36	11	4 16	20.4	7	87	23 39	23 24	30 57		
16	10 41	9.9	10	97	13 04	19 21	19 26	16	4 30	21.0	7	86	23 29	23 14	30 50		
21	11 04	7.5	10	96	13 07	19 12	19 15	21	4 43	21.5	7	86	23 20	23 04	30 44		
26	11 27	5.0	10	95	13 10	19 03	19 03	26	4 56	22.0	7	86	23 11	22 54	30 37		
31	11 49	2.5	11	95	13 13	18 52	18 51	31	5 09	22.4	8	86	23 01	22 44	30 30		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	4 23	7 49	4 33	7 59	4 26	8 00	4 23	8 06	4 14	8 10	4 21	8 25	4 33	8 26
2	4 24	7 47	4 34	7 57	4 27	7 58	4 25	8 04	4 16	8 08	4 23	8 23	4 35	8 24
3	4 26	7 45	4 36	7 55	4 29	7 56	4 27	8 02	4 18	8 05	4 25	8 20	4 37	8 22
4	4 27	7 43	4 37	7 53	4 30	7 54	4 28	8 00	4 19	8 03	4 26	8 18	4 38	8 20
5	4 29	7 42	4 39	7 52	4 32	7 53	4 30	7 59	4 21	8 02	4 28	8 16	4 40	8 18
6	4 31	7 40	4 41	7 50	4 34	7 51	4 32	7 57	4 23	8 00	4 30	8 14	4 42	8 16
7	4 32	7 38	4 42	7 48	4 35	7 49	4 34	7 55	4 25	7 58	4 32	8 12	4 44	8 14
8	4 34	7 37	4 44	7 46	4 37	7 47	4 35	7 53	4 26	7 56	4 34	8 10	4 46	8 12
9	4 35	7 35	4 45	7 44	4 38	7 45	4 37	7 51	4 28	7 54	4 36	8 08	4 48	8 10
10	4 37	7 33	4 47	7 42	4 40	7 43	4 39	7 48	4 30	7 51	4 38	8 05	4 50	8 07
11	4 39	7 31	4 49	7 40	4 42	7 41	4 41	7 46	4 32	7 49	4 40	8 03	4 52	8 05
12	4 40	7 29	4 50	7 39	4 44	7 39	4 43	7 44	4 34	7 47	4 42	8 01	4 54	8 03
13	4 42	7 28	4 52	7 37	4 46	7 37	4 45	7 42	4 36	7 44	4 44	7 58	4 55	8 01
14	4 43	7 26	4 53	7 35	4 47	7 35	4 46	7 40	4 38	7 42	4 46	7 56	4 57	7 59
15	4 45	7 24	4 55	7 33	4 49	7 33	4 48	7 38	4 40	7 40	4 48	7 54	4 59	7 57
16	4 46	7 22	4 56	7 31	4 51	7 31	4 50	7 36	4 42	7 38	4 50	7 52	5 01	7 55
17	4 48	7 20	4 58	7 29	4 52	7 29	4 51	7 34	4 43	7 36	4 51	7 50	5 02	7 53
18	4 49	7 17	4 59	7 27	4 54	7 26	4 53	7 31	4 45	7 33	4 53	7 48	5 04	7 50
19	4 51	7 15	5 01	7 25	4 56	7 24	4 55	7 29	4 47	7 31	4 55	7 45	5 06	7 48
20	4 52	7 13	5 02	7 23	4 57	7 22	4 56	7 27	4 49	7 29	4 57	7 43	5 08	7 46
21	4 54	7 11	5 04	7 21	4 59	7 20	4 58	7 25	4 51	7 26	4 59	7 40	5 10	7 43
22	4 56	7 09	5 06	7 19	5 01	7 18	5 00	7 23	4 53	7 24	5 01	7 38	5 11	7 41
23	4 57	7 07	5 07	7 17	5 02	7 16	5 01	7 21	4 55	7 21	5 03	7 35	5 13	7 39
24	4 59	7 05	5 09	7 15	5 04	7 14	5 03	7 19	4 56	7 19	5 04	7 33	5 15	7 37
25	5 00	7 03	5 10	7 13	5 05	7 12	5 05	7 16	4 58	7 16	5 06	7 30	5 17	7 34
26	5 02	7 00	5 12	7 10	5 07	7 09	5 07	7 14	5 00	7 14	5 08	7 28	5 19	7 32
27	5 04	6 58	5 14	7 08	5 09	7 07	5 08	7 12	5 02	7 12	5 10	7 25	5 20	7 29
28	5 05	6 56	5 15	7 06	5 10	7 05	5 10	7 09	5 04	7 09	5 12	7 23	5 22	7 27
29	5 07	6 54	5 17	7 04	5 12	7 03	5 12	7 07	5 06	7 07	5 14	7 20	5 24	7 24
30	5 09	6 52	5 19	7 02	5 14	7 01	5 14	7 04	5 08	7 04	5 16	7 18	5 26	7 22
31	5 10	6 49	5 20	6 59	5 15	6 58	5 15	7 02	5 09	7 02	5 18	7 15	5 28	7 19

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
				52'	56'				52'	56'
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	17 35 5	23 07	20 53	23 57	23 22	18 58.1	22 25	22 16	25 25	24 52
11	17 33 6	23 07	20 12	23 16	22 41	18 55.6	22 29	21 34	24 43	24 10
21	17 32 9	23 08	19 32	22 36	22 00	18 53.6	22 33	20 53	24 01	23 28
31	17 33 6	23 10	18 54	21 57	21 22	18 52.2	22 36	20 12	23 20	22 46

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 43"; of Saturn 18". Diameters of Saturn's rings 41" and 17".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
				52'	56'				52'	56'
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	9 32.9	15 16	12 52	Uranus is too close to the Sun for observation		14 18.7	11 59	17 37	21 21	21 01
11	9 35.3	15 04	12 16			14 19.1	12 02	16 59	20 42	20 21
21	9 37.7	14 52	11 39			14 19.7	12 05	16 20	20 03	19 42
31	9 40.1	14 41	11 02			14 20 5	12 10	15 41	19 24	19 03

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Day of Week	Event
		 <p><i>Septem</i> (seven), 7th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 180° ≈ 23° 01'</p> 
1	Th.	Louis XIV d. 1715. W. W. Jacobs d. 1943
2	F.	Fire of London 1666. Omdurman 1898
3	S.	A. C. Bradley d. 1935. Britain at War 1939
4	S.	12th Sunday after Trinity. Grieg d. 1907
5	M.	Auguste Comte d. 1857
6	Tu.	Lord Birkett b. 1883. Gertrude Lawrence d. 1952
7	W.	Queen Elizabeth I b. 1533. Bernard Darwin b. 1876
8	Th.	Richard Strauss d. 1949. Spitzbergen raid 1941
9	F.	Battle of Flodden 1513
10	S.	Treaty of St. Germain 1919
11	S.	13th Sunday after Trinity. Malplaquet 1709
12	M.	Blücher d. 1819. Guizot d. 1874
13	Tu.	C. J. Fox d. 1806. General Pershing b. 1860**
14	W.	Wellington d. 1852. A. W. Pugin d. 1852 [1888
15	Th.	William Huskisson d. 1830. Sir Bernard Paget b.
16	F.	Fire of Moscow 1812. Sir Ronald Ross d. 1932
17	S.	W. S. Landor d. 1864. Stirling Moss b. 1929
18	S.	14th Sunday after Trinity. Hazlitt d. 1830
19	M.	Poitiers 1356. Richard Porson d. 1808
20	Tu.	Upton Sinclair b. 1878. Yvonne Arnaud d. 1958
21	W.	St. Matthias. Schopenhauer d. 1860**
22	Th.	Zutphen 1586. Ian Hay d. 1952
23	F.	Sir Ernest Barker b. 1874. Sigmund Freud d. 1939
24	S.	S. R. Crockett b. 1860**
25	S.	15th Sunday after Trinity. Johann Strauss d. 1849
26	M.	W. H. Davies d. 1940. Preb. W. Carlile d. 1942
27	Tu.	Lord Chatfield b. 1873. Sir Ian Jacob b. 1899
28	W.	Louis Pasteur d. 1895
29	Th.	St. Michael and All Angels. Zola d. 1902
30	F.	Sir M. Adeane b. 1910. Lord Birkenhead d. 1930

PHENOMENA

September 14^h 8^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

5. Total Eclipse of the Moon. See page 146.

13^d 10^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.

20-21. Partial Eclipse of the Sun. See page 146.

22^d 6^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 3° S.

22^d 22^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 3° S.

23. Autumnal Equinox.

27^d 10^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

28^d 14^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

d	h	d	h
Aug. 1	24	Aug. 16	23
Sept. 1	22	Sept. 15	21
Oct. 1	20	Oct. 16	19

Draco, Cepheus, Lyra, Cygnus, Vulpecula, Sagitta, Delphinus, Equuleus, Aquila, Aquarius and Capricornus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
2	13	16	21
5	10	19	18
8	06	22	14
11	03	25	11
14	00	28	08

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon.....	5	11	19
◐ Last Quarter.....	12	22	19
● New Moon.....	20	23	12
◑ First Quarter.....	28	01	13

	d	h
Perigee (226,330 miles)...	2	21
Apogee (251,410 ")...	14	18
Perigee (229,380 ")...	29	22

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on September 1, 166°.

See note on *Summer time*, page 126.

MONTHLY NOTES

September 1. Partridge shooting begins. Salmon close-time begins.

5. Harvest Moon.

8. Malta's National Day (1565).

22. Jewish New Year (A.M. 5721).

28. Sheriffs of London to be sworn in.

29. Michaelmas. Quarter day. Lord Mayor of London elected.

—. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Sept. 29.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	10 40 42	+8 22	- 0 05	22 40 38	1 19 09	5 11	5 03	12 00	18 48	18 56
2	10 44 20	+8 00	+ 0 14	22 44 34	1 15 13	5 12	5 05	12 00	18 46	18 53
3	10 47 57	+7 38	+ 0 34	22 48 31	1 11 18	5 14	5 07	11 59	18 44	18 50
4	10 51 34	+7 16	+ 0 53	22 52 27	1 07 22	5 16	5 09	11 59	18 41	18 48
5	10 55 11	+6 54	+ 1 13	22 56 24	1 03 26	5 17	5 11	11 59	18 39	18 45
6	10 58 47	+6 32	+ 1 33	22 00 20	0 59 30	5 19	5 13	11 58	18 37	18 43
7	11 02 23	+6 09	+ 1 54	23 04 17	0 55 34	5 21	5 15	11 58	18 34	18 40
8	11 05 59	+5 47	+ 2 14	23 08 13	0 51 38	5 22	5 17	11 58	18 32	18 37
9	11 09 35	+5 24	+ 2 35	23 12 10	0 47 42	5 24	5 19	11 57	18 30	18 35
10	11 13 11	+5 02	+ 2 56	23 16 07	0 43 46	5 26	5 21	11 57	18 27	18 32
11	11 16 47	+4 39	+ 3 17	23 20 03	0 39 50	5 27	5 23	11 57	18 25	18 29
12	11 20 22	+4 16	+ 3 38	23 24 00	0 35 54	5 29	5 25	11 56	18 23	18 27
13	11 23 57	+3 53	+ 3 59	23 27 56	0 31 59	5 30	5 27	11 56	18 20	18 24
14	11 27 33	+3 30	+ 4 20	23 31 53	0 28 03	5 32	5 29	11 56	18 18	18 21
15	11 31 08	+3 07	+ 4 41	23 35 49	0 24 07	5 34	5 31	11 55	18 16	18 19
16	11 34 43	+2 44	+ 5 03	23 39 46	0 20 11	5 35	5 33	11 55	18 13	18 16
17	11 38 19	+2 21	+ 5 24	23 43 42	0 16 15	5 37	5 35	11 54	18 11	18 13
18	11 41 54	+1 58	+ 5 45	23 47 39	0 12 19	5 39	5 36	11 54	18 09	18 11
19	11 45 29	+1 34	+ 6 06	23 51 36	0 08 23	5 40	5 38	11 54	18 06	18 08
20	11 49 05	+1 11	+ 6 28	23 55 32	0 04 27	5 42	5 40	11 53	18 04	18 05
21	11 52 40	+0 48	+ 6 49	23 59 29	{ 0 00 31 23 56 35 }	5 44	5 42	11 53	18 02	18 03
22	11 56 16	+0 24	+ 7 10	0 03 25	23 52 39	5 45	5 44	11 53	17 59	18 00
23	11 59 51	+0 01	+ 7 31	0 07 22	23 48 44	5 47	5 46	11 52	17 57	17 57
24	12 03 27	-0 22	+ 7 52	0 11 18	23 44 48	5 48	5 48	11 52	17 55	17 55
25	12 07 03	-0 46	+ 8 12	0 15 15	23 40 52	5 50	5 50	11 52	17 52	17 52
26	12 10 39	-1 09	+ 8 33	0 19 11	23 36 56	5 52	5 52	11 51	17 50	17 49
27	12 14 15	-1 33	+ 8 53	0 23 08	23 33 00	5 54	5 54	11 51	17 48	17 47
28	12 17 51	-1 56	+ 9 13	0 27 05	23 29 04	5 55	5 56	11 51	17 46	17 44
29	12 21 28	-2 19	+ 9 33	0 31 01	23 25 08	5 57	5 58	11 50	17 44	17 42
30	12 25 04	-2 43	+ 9 53	0 34 58	23 21 12	5 58	6 00	11 50	17 41	17 39

Mean semi-diameter in arc 15'.9; in time 1m 04".

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. Except on September 1 (when the rule is reversed) add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is only visible towards the end of the month, when it becomes an evening star (magnitude -0.1), visible low in the west after sunset.

VENUS is an evening star (magnitude -3.3) and is visible in the west for a short time after sunset; it passes 3° north of Spica on the 20th.

MARS is the only planet visible before sunrise; it moves from the constellation Taurus into Gemini and on the 19th is about 15° north of Betelgeuse; its average magnitude is +0.5, so that it is a little brighter than Betelgeuse.

JUPITER is a brilliant evening star, visible from sunset till about 2 hours before midnight; its mag-

nitude is -1.8 and it is situated on the borders of the constellations Ophiuchus and Sagittarius, being about 15° east of Antares.

SATURN (magnitude +0.6) is stationary on the 15th, when it is about 3° north of Nunki the second magnitude star σ in the constellation Sagittarius; it is visible from sunset till about an hour before midnight. Titan is at western elongation on the 3rd and 19th and at eastern elongation on the 11th and 27th.

A total eclipse of the Moon on the 5th is not visible from the British Isles (see p. 146).

A partial eclipse of the Sun near midnight on the 20th is also not visible from the British Isles (see p. 146).

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long.	P.A.		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	18 33	-18.3	59.9	16.3	-31	0	74	9.6	16 09	16 26	20 41	0 11	..
2	19 34	-17.4	60.1	16.4	-43	355	84	10.6	16 57	17 12	21 40	1 16	1 00
3	20 34	-15.3	60.2	16.4	-56	351	92	11.6	17 37	17 49	22 38	2 29	2 15
4	21 33	-12.3	60.1	16.4	-68	347	97	12.6	18 11	18 20	23 33	3 46	3 36
5	22 30	- 8.5	59.7	16.3	-80	346	100	13.6	18 42	18 46	..	5 04	4 58
6	23 25	- 4.2	59.2	16.1	+88	340	100	14.6	19 09	19 10	0 26	6 22	6 19
7	0 19	+ 0.2	58.4	15.9	+64	341	97	15.6	19 36	19 33	1 17	7 37	7 38
8	1 11	+ 4.4	57.6	15.7	+64	342	92	16.6	20 03	19 56	2 07	8 49	8 55
9	2 02	+ 8.3	56.8	15.5	+51	344	85	17.6	20 31	20 21	2 55	9 59	10 08
10	2 52	+11.8	56.1	15.3	+39	346	77	18.6	21 01	20 49	3 43	11 06	11 18
11	3 42	+14.5	55.4	15.1	+27	349	68	19.6	21 36	21 20	4 31	12 09	12 23
12	4 32	+16.6	54.8	14.9	+15	352	59	20.6	22 14	21 57	5 18	13 07	13 24
13	5 22	+17.9	54.5	14.8	+ 3	356	49	21.6	22 58	22 41	6 06	14 00	14 18
14	6 12	+18.4	54.2	14.8	-10	0	40	22.6	23 48	23 30	6 53	14 48	15 05
15	7 02	+18.0	54.2	14.8	-22	4	31	23.6	..	..	7 41	15 29	15 46
16	7 51	+16.9	54.3	14.8	-34	8	22	24.6	0 42	0 26	8 28	16 06	16 20
17	8 41	+15.0	54.6	14.9	-46	12	15	25.6	1 41	1 28	9 14	16 38	16 50
18	9 30	+12.5	55.0	15.0	-58	15	9	26.6	2 44	2 33	10 01	17 07	17 16
19	10 18	+ 9.3	55.4	15.1	-71	18	4	27.6	3 49	3 41	10 47	17 33	17 39
20	11 07	+ 5.7	56.0	15.3	-83	23	1	28.6	4 56	4 52	11 33	17 58	18 00
21	11 56	+ 1.7	56.5	15.4	+85	312	0	0.0	6 05	6 05	12 20	18 23	18 22
22	12 46	- 2.4	57.1	15.5	+73	13	1	1.0	7 16	7 19	13 08	18 49	18 44
23	13 37	- 6.5	57.6	15.7	+60	14	5	2.0	8 28	8 35	13 57	19 18	19 09
24	14 29	-10.3	58.0	15.8	+48	13	10	3.0	9 41	9 51	14 49	19 49	19 38
25	15 24	-13.6	58.4	15.9	+36	11	18	4.0	10 53	11 07	15 43	20 27	20 12
26	16 20	-16.2	58.7	16.0	+24	7	27	5.0	12 02	12 19	16 38	21 11	20 54
27	17 18	-17.8	59.0	16.1	+12	3	38	6.0	13 07	13 25	17 36	22 04	21 46
28	18 18	-18.4	59.2	16.1	- 1	358	49	7.0	14 04	14 22	18 34	23 06	22 48
29	19 17	-17.8	59.4	16.2	-13	353	61	8.0	14 53	15 09	19 31	..	23 59
30	20 16	-16.1	59.4	16.2	-25	349	72	9.0	15 35	15 48	20 27	0 14	..

MERCURY ♿

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
1	10 47	+9.6	5	100	12 08	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		16	12 24	2.1	5	93	12 45	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	
4	11 08	+7.2	5	99	12 17			19	12 41	4.3	5	91	12 50		
7	11 28	+4.9	5	98	12 25			22	12 58	6.5	5	89	12 55		
10	11 47	+2.5	5	96	12 32			25	13 14	8.6	5	87	13 00		
13	12 06	+0.2	5	95	12 39			28	13 30	10.6	5	84	13 04		
16	12 24	-2.1	5	93	12 45			31	13 46	12.5	5	81	13 08		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
						52°	56°						52°	56°	
1	11 54	+ 2.0	11	94	13 13	18 50	18 48	1	5 11	22.4	8	86	22 59	22 42	30 29
6	12 16	- 0.6	11	94	13 16	18 40	18 35	6	5 24	22.8	8	86	22 51	22 33	30 22
11	12 38	- 3.2	11	93	13 19	18 29	18 22	11	5 36	23.0	8	86	22 42	22 23	30 14
16	13 01	- 5.7	11	92	13 21	18 18	18 09	16	5 48	23.2	8	86	22 32	22 14	30 06
21	13 24	- 8.2	11	91	13 24	18 07	17 56	21	6 00	23.3	8	86	22 23	22 05	29 58
26	13 46	-10.6	11	90	13 28	17 56	17 43	26	6 11	23.4	9	87	22 14	21 55	29 49
31	14 10	-13.0	12	89	13 31	17 46	17 30	31	6 21	23.5	9	87	22 04	21 46	29 40

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	5 12	6 47	5 22	6 57	5 17	6 56	5 17	7 00	5 11	7 00	5 20	7 13	5 30	7 17
2	5 13	6 45	5 23	6 55	5 18	6 54	5 19	6 57	5 13	6 57	5 22	7 10	5 32	7 14
3	5 15	6 43	5 25	6 53	5 20	6 52	5 21	6 55	5 15	6 54	5 24	7 07	5 34	7 12
4	5 17	6 40	5 27	6 50	5 22	6 49	5 23	6 52	5 17	6 52	5 26	7 05	5 36	7 09
5	5 18	6 38	5 28	6 48	5 23	6 47	5 24	6 50	5 19	6 49	5 28	7 02	5 37	7 07
6	5 20	6 36	5 30	6 46	5 25	6 44	5 26	6 47	5 21	6 47	5 30	7 00	5 39	7 04
7	5 22	6 34	5 32	6 43	5 27	6 42	5 28	6 45	5 23	6 44	5 32	6 57	5 41	7 02
8	5 23	6 32	5 33	6 41	5 29	6 40	5 30	6 43	5 25	6 41	5 34	6 54	5 43	7 00
9	5 25	6 30	5 35	6 39	5 31	6 37	5 32	6 40	5 27	6 39	5 36	6 52	5 45	6 57
10	5 27	6 27	5 37	6 36	5 32	6 35	5 33	6 38	5 28	6 37	5 38	6 49	5 46	6 55
11	5 28	6 25	5 38	6 34	5 34	6 32	5 35	6 35	5 30	6 34	5 40	6 46	5 48	6 52
12	5 30	6 23	5 40	6 32	5 36	6 30	5 37	6 33	5 32	6 32	5 42	6 44	5 50	6 50
13	5 31	6 20	5 41	6 30	5 37	6 27	5 38	6 30	5 34	6 29	5 44	6 41	5 52	6 47
14	5 32	6 18	5 42	6 28	5 39	6 25	5 40	6 28	5 36	6 26	5 46	6 38	5 54	6 44
15	5 34	6 16	5 44	6 26	5 41	6 23	5 42	6 26	5 38	6 24	5 48	6 36	5 56	6 42
16	5 36	6 13	5 46	6 23	5 42	6 20	5 43	6 23	5 40	6 21	5 50	6 33	5 58	6 39
17	5 37	6 11	5 47	6 21	5 44	6 18	5 45	6 21	5 42	6 18	5 52	6 30	6 00	6 36
18	5 39	6 09	5 49	6 19	5 46	6 16	5 47	6 19	5 43	6 16	5 53	6 28	6 02	6 34
19	5 40	6 06	5 50	6 16	5 47	6 13	5 48	6 16	5 45	6 14	5 55	6 25	6 03	6 31
20	5 42	6 04	5 52	6 14	5 49	6 11	5 50	6 14	5 47	6 11	5 57	6 22	6 05	6 29
21	5 44	6 02	5 54	6 12	5 51	6 09	5 52	6 11	5 49	6 08	5 59	6 20	6 07	6 26
22	5 45	5 59	5 55	6 09	5 52	6 06	5 54	6 09	5 51	6 06	6 01	6 17	6 09	6 24
23	5 47	5 57	5 57	6 07	5 54	6 04	5 56	6 06	5 53	6 03	6 03	6 14	6 11	6 21
24	5 48	5 55	5 58	6 05	5 55	6 02	5 57	6 04	5 54	6 01	6 05	6 12	6 12	6 19
25	5 50	5 52	6 00	6 02	5 57	5 59	5 59	6 01	5 56	5 58	6 07	6 09	6 14	6 16
26	5 52	5 50	6 02	6 00	5 59	5 57	6 01	5 59	5 58	5 56	6 09	6 06	6 16	6 14
27	5 54	5 48	6 04	5 58	6 01	5 55	6 03	5 56	6 00	5 53	6 11	6 04	6 18	6 11
28	5 55	5 46	6 05	5 56	6 02	5 53	6 05	5 54	6 02	5 51	6 13	6 01	6 20	6 09
29	5 57	5 44	6 07	5 54	6 04	5 51	6 06	5 52	6 03	5 48	6 15	5 59	6 21	6 06
30	5 58	5 41	6 08	5 51	6 05	5 48	6 08	5 49	6 05	5 46	6 17	5 56	6 23	6 04

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.		Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
	h m	°			h m	h m	h m	h m			h m	h m
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
I	17 33	8	23 10	18 50	21 53	21 18	18 52	1	22 36	20 08	23 16	22 42
11	17 36	0	23 13	18 13	21 16	20 40	18 51	4	22 38	19 28	22 35	22 02
21	17 39	4	23 16	17 37	20 39	20 04	18 51	4	22 39	18 49	21 56	21 23
31	17 44	0	23 20	17 03	20 04	19 28	18 52	1	22 39	18 10	21 18	20 44

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 39"; of Saturn 17". Diameters of Saturn's rings 39" and 17".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec.	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec.	Souths	10° high in West	
	h m	°		h m	h m		h m	h m			h m	h m
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
I	9 40	4	14 39	4 48	4 43	10 58	14 20	5	12 10	15 37	19 20	18 59
11	9 42	7	14 28	4 12	4 07	10 21	14 21	5	12 15	14 59	18 41	18 20
21	9 44	9	14 17	3 36	3 31	9 44	14 22	6	12 21	14 21	18 02	17 41
31	9 46	9	14 07	3 00	2 55	9 07	14 23	8	12 28	13 43	17 23	17 02

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

DAY OF	
Month	Week



Octo (eight), 8th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.
Sun's Longitude 210° 11' 23" 10h



PHENOMENA

October 11^d 22^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 5° N.
15. Mercury at greatest eastern elongation (25°).

22^d 4^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 8° S.

22^d 21^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 6° S.

24^d 22^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

25^d 21^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

CONSTELLATIONS

The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
Sept.	1	24	Sept.	15 23
Oct.	1	22	Oct.	16 21
Nov.	1	20	Nov.	15 19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Cygnus, Lacerta, Andromeda, Pegasus, Capricornus, Aquarius and Piscis Austrinus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	05	18	10
4	02	21	07
6	22	24	03
9	19	27	00
12	16	29	21
15	13		

1	S.	MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS BEGIN
2	S.	16th S. after Trinity. Sir Pelham Warner b. 1873
3	M.	William Morris d. 1896. Sir Arnold Bax d. 1953
4	Tu.	Rembrandt d. 1669. John Rennie d. 1821
5	W.	Offenbach d. 1880. Gen. Bedell Smith b. 1895
6	Th.	C. S. Parnell d. 1891. Tennyson d. 1892
7	F.	O. W. Holmes d. 1894. Marie Lloyd d. 1922
8	S.	Henry Fielding d. 1754. Kathleen Ferrier d. 1953
9	S.	17th Sunday after Trinity. Pope Pius XII d. 1958
10	M.	Visct. Nuffield b. 1877. Sir W. Grenfell d. 1940
11	Tu.	Camperdown 1797. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt b. 1884
12	W.	Robert E. Lee d. 1870. Edith Cavell d. 1915 [1905
13	Th.	Sir J. Wheeler-Bennett b. 1902. Sir Henry Irving d.
14	F.	E. de Valera b. 1882. Pres. Eisenhower b. 1890
15	S.	Raymond Poincaré d. 1934. Marie Tempest d. 1942
16	S.	18th Sunday after Trinity. David Ben-Gurion b.
17	M.	Chopin d. 1849. Sir Basil Henriques b. 1890 [1886
18	Tu.	St. Lukr. Visct. Palmerston d. 1865
19	W.	Swift d. 1745. Lord Rutherford d. 1937
20	Th.	J. A. Froude d. 1894. Jack Buchanan d. 1957
21	F.	TRAFALGAR DAY (1805). Sir Dudley Pound d. 1943
22	S.	Sir John Fortescue d. 1933. Lord Carson d. 1935
23	S.	19th Sunday after Trinity. W. G. Grace d. 1915
24	M.	Franz Lehar d. 1948. Christian Dior d. 1957
25	Tu.	George II d. 1760.** Lord Dunsany d. 1957
26	W.	William Hogarth d. 1764
27	Th.	W. M. Hughes d. 1952
28	F.	St. Simon and St. Jude. John Loeke d. 1704
29	S.	Sir Walter Raleigh d. 1618. Wilfred Rhodes b. 1877
30	S.	20th Sunday after Trinity. R. H. Mottram b. 1883
31	M.	HALLOWMAS EVE. Chiang Kai-Shek b. 1887

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon.....	4	22	16
(Last Quarter.....	12	17	25
● New Moon.....	20	12	02
) First Quarter.....	27	07	34

	d	h
Apogee (251,220 miles)...	12	13
Perigee (229,000 ,,)...	24	20
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on October 1, 164°.		

According to the Summer Time Act, 1925, Summer Time 1960 should begin at 2 A.M., G.M.T., on April 10 and should end on October 2 at 2 A.M., G.M.T., but other dates may be fixed by Order in Council.

MONTHLY NOTES

- October 1. Yom Kippur (Jewish Day of Atonement).
 - Pheasant shooting begins.
 - 4. Hunter's Moon.
 - 12. Columbus Day, U.S.A.
 - 14. Michaelmas Fire Insurances must be paid.
 - 29. Turkish National Holiday.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	12 28 41	3 06	+10 13	0 38 54	23 17 16	6 00	6 02	11 50	17 38	17 36
2	12 32 19	3 29	+10 32	0 42 51	23 13 20	6 02	6 04	11 49	17 36	17 34
3	12 35 56	3 52	+10 51	0 46 47	23 09 24	6 03	6 06	11 49	17 34	17 31
4	12 39 34	4 16	+11 10	0 50 44	23 05 29	6 05	6 08	11 40	17 31	17 28
5	12 43 12	4 39	+11 28	0 54 40	23 01 33	6 07	6 10	11 48	17 29	17 26
6	12 46 51	5 02	+11 46	0 58 37	22 57 37	6 08	6 12	11 48	17 27	17 23
7	12 50 30	5 25	+12 04	1 02 33	22 53 41	6 10	6 14	11 48	17 25	17 21
8	12 54 09	5 48	+12 21	1 05 30	22 49 45	6 12	6 16	11 48	17 22	17 18
9	12 57 49	6 11	+12 38	1 10 27	22 45 49	6 14	6 18	11 47	17 20	17 16
10	13 01 29	6 33	+12 54	1 14 23	22 41 53	6 15	6 20	11 47	17 18	17 13
11	13 05 10	6 56	+13 10	1 18 20	22 37 57	6 17	6 22	11 47	17 16	17 10
12	13 08 51	7 19	+13 25	1 22 16	22 34 01	6 19	6 24	11 47	17 13	17 08
13	13 12 33	7 41	+13 40	1 26 13	22 30 05	6 21	6 26	11 46	17 11	17 05
14	13 16 15	8 04	+13 54	1 30 09	22 26 10	6 22	6 28	11 46	17 09	17 03
15	13 19 58	8 26	+14 08	1 34 06	22 22 14	6 24	6 30	11 46	17 07	17 00
16	13 23 42	8 48	+14 21	1 38 02	22 18 18	6 26	6 32	11 46	17 05	16 58
17	13 27 26	9 10	+14 33	1 41 59	22 14 22	6 28	6 35	11 45	17 02	16 55
18	13 31 10	9 32	+14 45	1 45 56	22 10 26	6 29	6 37	11 45	17 00	16 53
19	13 34 56	9 54	+14 57	1 49 52	22 06 30	6 31	6 39	11 45	16 58	16 50
20	13 38 41	10 16	+15 07	1 53 49	22 02 34	6 33	6 41	11 45	16 56	16 48
21	13 42 28	10 37	+15 17	1 57 45	21 58 38	6 35	6 43	11 45	16 54	16 46
22	13 46 15	10 58	+15 27	2 01 42	21 54 42	6 36	6 45	11 44	16 52	16 43
23	13 50 03	11 20	+15 35	2 05 38	21 50 46	6 38	6 47	11 44	16 50	16 41
24	13 53 51	11 41	+15 43	2 09 35	21 46 50	6 40	6 49	11 44	16 48	16 38
25	13 57 41	12 01	+15 51	2 13 31	21 42 55	6 42	6 51	11 44	16 46	16 36
26	14 01 30	12 22	+15 58	2 17 28	21 38 59	6 43	6 53	11 44	16 44	16 34
27	14 05 21	12 42	+16 03	2 21 25	21 35 03	6 45	6 56	11 44	16 42	16 31
28	14 09 12	13 03	+16 09	2 25 21	21 31 07	6 47	6 58	11 44	16 40	16 29
29	14 13 04	13 23	+16 13	2 29 18	21 27 11	6 49	7 00	11 44	16 38	16 27
30	14 16 57	13 43	+16 17	2 33 14	21 23 15	6 50	7 02	11 44	16 36	16 25
31	14 20 51	14 02	+16 20	2 37 11	21 19 19	6 52	7 04	11 44	16 34	16 22

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.1; in time 1m 05s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout October add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY reaches greatest eastern elongation on the 15th, when its magnitude is +0.1; it is visible for a short time in the south-west after sunset.

VENUS is a conspicuous evening star (magnitude -3.4) visible for about an hour after sunset; it passes 3° north of *Antares* on the 28th.

MARS is a morning star and brightens during the month from magnitude +0.2 to magnitude -0.2, so that it is an outstanding object in the constellation

Gemini; it rises 2 to 3 hours before midnight and is visible till dawn.

JUPITER (magnitude -1.6) is visible as an evening star in the west from sunset till about 8 p.m. It is situated in the constellation Sagittarius, about 20° east of *Antares*.

SATURN is an evening star (magnitude +0.7) situated in the constellation Sagittarius, about 15° east of Jupiter. Titan is at western elongation on the 5th and 21st and at eastern elongation on the 13th and 29th.

Day	THE MOON								MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°	56°		52°	56°
					Long.	P.A.			h m	h m	h m	h m	
1	21 14	-13.4	59.3	16.2	-37	345	81	10.0	16 10	16 20	21 22	1 28	1 15
2	22 10	- 9.9	59.1	16.1	-49	341	90	11.0	16 41	16 47	22 15	2 43	2 35
3	23 05	- 5.8	58.8	16.0	-62	337	95	12.0	17 09	17 11	23 06	3 59	3 55
4	23 58	- 1.5	58.4	15.9	-74	331	99	13.0	17 35	17 34	23 55	5 14	5 14
5	0 50	+ 2.8	57.8	15.8	-86	46	100	14.0	18 02	17 57	..	6 28	6 31
6	1 42	+ 6.9	57.2	15.6	+82	353	99	15.0	18 29	18 21	0 44	7 39	7 46
7	2 33	+10.6	56.5	15.4	+70	350	95	16.0	18 59	18 47	1 33	8 48	8 59
8	3 23	+13.6	55.9	15.2	+58	352	90	17.0	19 32	19 18	2 21	9 54	10 08
9	4 14	+16.0	55.3	15.1	+45	354	83	18.0	20 09	19 53	3 10	10 55	11 11
10	5 05	+17.6	54.8	14.9	+33	358	75	19.0	20 51	20 33	3 58	11 51	12 09
11	5 55	+18.4	54.4	14.8	+21	1	66	20.0	21 39	21 21	4 46	12 42	13 00
12	6 45	+18.3	54.3	14.8	+ 9	5	57	21.0	22 31	22 14	5 34	13 26	13 43
13	7 35	+17.5	54.3	14.8	- 3	9	47	22.0	23 28	23 13	6 21	14 04	14 20
14	8 24	+15.9	54.4	14.8	-15	13	38	23.0	..	..	7 07	14 38	14 51
15	9 13	+13.5	54.8	14.9	-28	16	29	24.0	0 29	0 16	7 53	15 07	15 18
16	10 01	+10.6	55.2	15.0	-40	19	21	25.0	1 32	1 23	8 39	15 35	15 42
17	10 49	+ 7.1	55.8	15.2	-52	22	13	26.0	2 39	2 33	9 25	16 00	16 04
18	11 38	+ 3.2	56.5	15.4	-64	25	7	27.0	3 47	3 45	10 12	16 25	16 25
19	12 28	- 0.9	57.2	15.6	-76	29	3	28.0	4 58	5 00	11 00	16 50	16 47
20	13 19	- 5.1	57.9	15.8	-89	47	0	29.0	6 11	6 16	11 49	17 18	17 11
21	14 12	- 9.2	58.5	15.9	+79	348	0	0.5	7 25	7 35	12 41	17 49	17 38
22	15 07	-12.8	58.9	16.1	+67	3	3	1.5	8 40	8 53	13 36	18 25	18 11
23	16 05	-15.7	59.3	16.2	+55	3	8	2.5	9 53	10 09	14 32	19 07	18 51
24	17 04	-17.7	59.5	16.2	+43	1	15	3.5	11 01	11 19	15 30	19 59	19 40
25	18 04	-18.5	59.5	16.2	+30	357	25	4.5	12 01	12 20	16 29	20 58	20 40
26	19 04	-18.2	59.4	16.2	+18	352	35	5.5	12 53	13 10	17 27	22 05	21 48
27	20 03	-16.7	59.2	16.1	+ 6	348	46	6.5	13 36	13 51	18 23	23 16	23 03
28	21 01	-14.2	59.0	16.1	- 6	344	58	7.5	14 13	14 24	19 17	..	..
29	21 56	-11.0	58.7	16.0	-18	341	69	8.5	14 44	14 51	20 09	0 30	0 20
30	22 50	- 7.1	58.3	15.9	-31	338	78	9.5	15 12	15 16	20 59	1 45	1 39
31	23 42	- 2.9	57.9	15.8	-43	336	87	10.5	15 38	15 38	21 48	2 58	2 56

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
						52°	56°							52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	13 46	12.5	5 81	13 08	17 25	17 09	16	14 56	19.8	7 62	13 18	16 47	16 20		
4	14 01	14.2	6 78	13 11	17 18	17 00	19	15 07	20.7	7 55	13 17	16 39	16 10		
7	14 16	15.9	6 75	13 14	17 10	16 50	22	15 16	21.3	7 48	13 13	16 31	16 01		
10	14 30	17.3	6 71	13 16	17 02	16 40	25	15 22	21.6	8 40	13 07	16 22	15 52		
13	14 43	18.7	6 67	13 17	16 55	16 30	28	15 24	21.5	9 29	12 56	16 13	15 43		
16	14 56	19.8	7 62	13 18	16 47	16 20	31	15 21	20.9	9 17	12 40	16 04	15 36		

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
						52°	56°						52°	56°	
	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	'	'	h m	h m	h m
1	14 10	13.0	12 89	13 31	17 46	17 30	1	6 21	23.5	9 87	22 04	21 46	29 40		
6	14 33	15.2	12 88	13 35	17 36	17 17	6	6 31	23.5	9 87	21 54	21 36	29 30		
11	14 57	17.3	12 87	13 39	17 27	17 04	11	6 40	23.5	10 88	21 44	21 25	29 19		
16	15 22	19.1	12 86	13 44	17 18	16 52	16	6 49	23.5	10 88	21 32	21 14	29 08		
21	15 47	20.8	12 85	13 50	17 11	16 42	21	6 57	23.5	10 88	21 20	21 02	28 56		
26	16 12	22.3	13 84	13 56	17 05	16 32	26	7 04	23.6	11 89	21 07	20 49	28 43		
31	16 38	23.5	13 83	14 02	17 02	16 25	31	7 10	23.6	11 90	20 53	20 35	28 29		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 00	5 38	6 10	5 48	6 07	5 45	6 10	5 46	6 07	5 43	6 19	5 53	6 25	6 01
2	6 02	5 36	6 12	5 46	6 09	5 43	6 12	5 44	6 09	5 41	6 21	5 51	6 27	5 59
3	6 03	5 34	6 13	5 44	6 10	5 41	6 13	5 42	6 11	5 38	6 23	5 48	6 29	5 56
4	6 05	5 32	6 15	5 42	6 12	5 38	6 15	5 39	6 13	5 35	6 25	5 45	6 31	5 53
5	6 07	5 30	6 17	5 40	6 14	5 36	6 17	5 37	6 15	5 33	6 27	5 43	6 33	5 51
6	6 08	5 27	6 18	5 37	6 15	5 34	6 18	5 35	6 17	5 30	6 29	5 40	6 35	5 48
7	6 10	5 25	6 20	5 35	6 17	5 32	6 20	5 33	6 19	5 28	6 31	5 38	6 37	5 46
8	6 12	5 23	6 21	5 33	6 19	5 29	6 22	5 30	6 21	5 25	6 33	5 35	6 39	5 43
9	6 14	5 21	6 23	5 31	6 21	5 27	6 24	5 28	6 23	5 23	6 35	5 33	6 41	5 41
10	6 15	5 19	6 24	5 29	6 23	5 24	6 26	5 25	6 25	5 20	6 37	5 30	6 43	5 38
11	6 17	5 17	6 26	5 27	6 25	5 22	6 28	5 23	6 27	5 18	6 39	5 27	6 45	5 36
12	6 19	5 14	6 28	5 24	6 26	5 20	6 29	5 21	6 28	5 16	6 41	5 25	6 46	5 34
13	6 20	5 12	6 30	5 22	6 28	5 17	6 31	5 18	6 30	5 13	6 43	5 22	6 48	5 31
14	6 22	5 10	6 31	5 20	6 30	5 15	6 33	5 16	6 32	5 11	6 45	5 20	6 50	5 29
15	6 23	5 08	6 33	5 18	6 32	5 13	6 35	5 14	6 34	5 08	6 47	5 17	6 52	5 27
16	6 25	5 06	6 35	5 16	6 34	5 11	6 37	5 11	6 36	5 06	6 49	5 15	6 54	5 24
17	6 27	5 03	6 37	5 13	6 36	5 08	6 39	5 09	6 39	5 03	6 52	5 12	6 56	5 22
18	6 28	5 01	6 38	5 11	6 37	5 06	6 41	5 07	6 41	5 01	6 54	5 10	6 58	5 20
19	6 30	4 59	6 40	5 09	6 39	5 04	6 43	5 04	6 43	4 56	6 56	5 07	7 00	5 17
20	6 32	4 57	6 42	5 07	6 41	5 02	6 45	5 02	6 45	4 58	6 58	5 05	7 02	5 15
21	6 34	4 55	6 44	5 05	6 43	5 00	6 47	5 00	6 47	4 54	7 00	5 03	7 04	5 13
22	6 35	4 53	6 45	5 03	6 44	4 58	6 48	4 58	6 48	4 52	7 02	5 00	7 06	5 10
23	6 37	4 51	6 47	5 01	6 46	4 56	6 50	4 55	6 50	4 49	7 04	4 58	7 08	5 08
24	6 39	4 49	6 49	4 59	6 48	4 54	6 52	4 53	6 52	4 47	7 06	4 55	7 10	5 05
25	6 41	4 47	6 51	4 57	6 50	4 52	6 54	4 51	6 54	4 45	7 08	4 53	7 12	5 03
26	6 42	4 45	6 52	4 55	6 51	4 50	6 56	4 49	6 56	4 43	7 10	4 51	7 14	5 01
27	6 44	4 43	6 54	4 53	6 53	4 48	6 58	4 47	6 59	4 40	7 13	4 48	7 16	4 59
28	6 46	4 41	6 56	4 51	6 55	4 46	7 00	4 45	7 01	4 38	7 15	4 46	7 18	4 57
29	6 48	4 39	6 58	4 49	6 57	4 44	7 02	4 43	7 03	4 36	7 17	4 44	7 20	4 55
30	6 49	4 37	6 59	4 47	6 58	4 42	7 03	4 41	7 05	4 34	7 19	4 42	7 22	4 53
31	6 51	4 35	7 01	4 45	7 00	4 40	7 05	4 39	7 07	4 32	7 21	4 40	7 24	4 51

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.		Souths		5° high in West		R.A.		Dec.		Souths		5° high in West	
	—		—		—		52°	56°	—		—		—		52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	°	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	17 44.0	23 20	17 03	20 04	19 28	18 52.1	22 39	18 10	21 18	20 44						
11	17 49.7	23 23	16 29	19 30	18 54	18 53.5	22 38	17 32	20 40	20 06						
21	17 56.3	23 25	15 56	18 57	18 21	18 55.6	22 37	16 55	20 03	19 29						
31	18 03.7	23 26	15 25	18 25	17 49	18 58.3	22 34	16 19	19 27	18 53						

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 36"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 37" and 16".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec.		10° high in East		Souths	R.A.		Dec.		Souths	10° high in West	
	+		52°	56°	—			—		52°	56°			
	h m	°	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	9 46.9	14 07	3 00	2 55	9 07	14 23.8	12 28	13 43	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation					
11	9 48.7	13 58	2 23	2 18	8 29	14 25.2	12 35	13 05						
21	9 50.2	13 50	1 46	1 41	7 51	14 26.6	12 42	12 27						
31	9 51.5	13 44	1 09	1 04	7 13	14 28.0	12 49	11 49						

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OR	 <i>Novem</i> (nine), 9th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar. <i>Sun's Longitude</i> 240° 1 22 ^d 07 ^t	
1	Tu.	All Saints.	Edmund Blunden b. 1896	
2	W.	All Souls' Day.	Jenny Lind d. 1887	
3	Th.	Admiral Benbow d. 1702.	J. G. Winant d. 1947	
4	F.	Mendelssohn d. 1847.	Eden Philpotts b. 1862	
5	S.	Guy Fawkes Day (1605).	Inkerman 1854	
6	S.	21st Sunday after Trinity.	Paderewski b. 1860**	
7	M.	Sir G. Kneller d. 1723.	Norman Shaw d. 1912	
8	Tu.	Milton d. 1674.	Tolstoy d. 1910	
9	W.	Edward VII b. 1841.	Sir Giles Gilbert Scott b. 1880	
10	Th.	Sir Jacob Epstein b. 1880.	J. P. Marquand b. 1893	
11	F.	ARMISTICE DAY (1918).	King of Sweden b. 1882	
12	S.	Admiral Stark b. 1880.	Tirpitz sunk 1944	
13	S.	22nd Sunday after Trinity.	Francis Thompson d.	
14	M.	PRINCE OF WALES BORN 1948	[1907	
15	Tu.	Romney d. 1802.	Sir Leonard Lord b. 1896	
16	W.	Gustavus Adolphus d. 1632		
17	Th.	Visct. Montgomery of Alamein b. 1887		
18	F.	T. P. O'Connor d. 1929		
19	S.	Charles I b. 1600.	Schubert d. 1828	
20	S.	23rd S. after Trinity. QUEEN'S WEDDING DAY (1947)		
21	M.	Visct. Leathers b. 1883.	Sir Harold Nicolson b. 1886	
22	Tu.	Gen. de Gaulle b. 1890.	Sir Arthur Sullivan d. 1900	
23	W.	Hakluyt d. 1616.	Sir Arthur Pinero d. 1934	
24	Th.	Visct. Cecil of Chelwood d. 1958		
25	F.	Isaac Watts d. 1746.	Pope John XXIII b. 1881	
26	S.	Coventry Patmore d. 1896.	Sir L. S. Jameson d. 1917	
27	S.	1st Sunday in Advent.	Dumas fils d. 1895	
28	M.	Cardinal Wolsey d. 1530.	G. H. Lewes d. 1878	
29	Tu.	C. S. Lewis b. 1898.	Sir George Robey d. 1954	
30	W.	St. Andrew.	Sir Winston Churchill b. 1874	

PHENOMENA
 November 1. Neptune in conjunction with the Sun.

7. Transit of Mercury. See page 146.

9^d 0^h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 6° N.

17^d 16^h. Mercury in conjunction with the Moon. Mercury 2° S.

19^d 2^h. Venus in conjunction with Jupiter. Venus 2° S.

21^d 15^h. Jupiter in conjunction with the Moon. Jupiter 5° S.

21^d 19^h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 7° S.

22^d 8^h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.

24. Mercury at greatest western elongation (20°).

28^d 7^h. Venus in conjunction with Saturn. Venus 2° S.

CONSTELLATIONS
 The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h	d	h
Oct.	1	24	Oct.	16 23
Nov.	1	22	Nov.	15 21
Dec.	1	20	Dec.	16 19
Ursa Major (below the Pole), Cepheus, Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Pegasus, Pisces, Aquarius and Cetus.				

MINIMA OF ALGOL

d	h	d	h
1	18	18	23
4	15	21	19
7	11	24	16
10	08	27	13
13	05	30	10
16	02		

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon.....	3	11	58
(Last Quarter.....	11	13	47
● New Moon.....	18	23	46
) First Quarter.....	25	15	42

	d	h
Apogee (251,540 miles)...	9	09
Perigee (225,640 ,,)...	21	04

Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on November 1, 163°.

MONTHLY NOTES

- November 1. Halloween. Fox-hunting begins.
 11. Martinmas. Scottish Term Day.
 —. Half-Quarter Day, Eng. and W.
 12. Lord Mayor's Day. County Sheriffs, Eng. and W., for next year, nominated.
 13. Remembrance Sunday.
 15. Solicitors', notaries', proctors' and sworn clerks' certificates expire. See note, Dec. 15.
 24. Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.
 28. Removal Day, Scotland.

** Centenary.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°	56°		52°	56°
1	14 24 45	14 22	+16 22	2 41 07	21 15 23	6 54	7 06	11 44	16 32	16 20
2	14 28 40	14 41	+16 24	2 45 04	21 11 27	6 56	7 08	11 44	16 30	16 18
3	14 32 36	15 00	+16 24	2 49 00	21 07 31	6 58	7 10	11 44	16 29	16 16
4	14 36 33	15 18	+16 24	2 52 57	21 03 35	7 00	7 13	11 44	16 27	16 14
5	14 40 30	15 37	+16 23	2 56 54	20 59 40	7 01	7 15	11 44	16 25	16 12
6	14 44 29	15 55	+16 21	3 00 50	20 55 44	7 03	7 17	11 44	16 23	16 10
7	14 48 28	16 13	+16 19	3 04 47	20 51 48	7 05	7 19	11 44	16 22	16 08
8	14 52 28	16 30	+16 15	3 08 43	20 47 52	7 07	7 21	11 44	16 20	16 06
9	14 56 29	16 48	+16 11	3 12 40	20 43 56	7 09	7 23	11 44	16 18	16 04
10	15 00 31	17 05	+16 05	3 16 36	20 40 00	7 10	7 25	11 44	16 17	16 02
11	15 04 34	17 22	+15 59	3 20 33	20 36 04	7 12	7 27	11 44	16 15	16 00
12	15 08 37	17 38	+15 52	3 24 29	20 32 08	7 14	7 30	11 44	16 14	15 58
13	15 12 41	17 54	+15 44	3 28 26	20 28 12	7 16	7 32	11 44	16 12	15 56
14	15 16 47	18 10	+15 36	3 32 23	20 24 16	7 18	7 34	11 45	16 11	15 55
15	15 20 53	18 26	+15 26	3 36 19	20 20 20	7 19	7 36	11 45	16 09	15 53
16	15 25 00	18 41	+15 16	3 40 16	20 16 25	7 21	7 38	11 45	16 08	15 51
17	15 29 08	18 56	+15 04	3 44 12	20 12 29	7 23	7 40	11 45	16 07	15 49
18	15 33 16	19 10	+14 52	3 48 09	20 08 33	7 25	7 42	11 45	16 05	15 48
19	15 37 26	19 25	+14 39	3 52 05	20 04 37	7 26	7 44	11 45	16 04	15 46
20	15 41 36	19 39	+14 26	3 56 02	20 00 41	7 28	7 46	11 46	16 03	15 45
21	15 45 47	19 52	+14 11	3 59 58	19 56 45	7 30	7 48	11 46	16 02	15 43
22	15 49 59	20 05	+13 56	4 03 55	19 52 49	7 31	7 50	11 46	16 00	15 42
23	15 54 12	20 18	+13 39	4 07 52	19 48 53	7 33	7 52	11 46	15 59	15 40
24	15 58 26	20 30	+13 22	4 11 48	19 44 57	7 35	7 54	11 47	15 58	15 39
25	16 02 40	20 42	+13 05	4 15 45	19 41 01	7 36	7 56	11 47	15 57	15 38
26	16 06 55	20 54	+12 46	4 19 41	19 37 05	7 38	7 57	11 47	15 56	15 37
27	16 11 11	21 05	+12 27	4 23 38	19 33 10	7 39	7 59	11 48	15 56	15 35
28	16 15 27	21 16	+12 07	4 27 34	19 29 14	7 41	8 01	11 48	15 55	15 34
29	16 19 44	21 27	+11 47	4 31 31	19 25 18	7 42	8 03	11 48	15 54	15 33
30	16 24 02	21 37	+11 26	4 35 27	19 21 22	7 44	8 05	11 49	15 53	15 32

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.2; in time 1^m 09^s.

* In the sense Apparent *minus* Mean. Throughout November add to mean time to get apparent time, or subtract from apparent time to get mean time.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY is in inferior conjunction and transits the Sun's disc on the 7th (for details see p. 146). It becomes visible as a morning star in the east, during the latter part of the month (brightening from magnitude +0.4 to -0.4) and reaches greatest western elongation on the 24th.

VENUS is an evening star (magnitude -3.5), visible in the south-west for about two hours after sunset. Venus passes 2° south of Jupiter on the 20th, and 2° south of Saturn on the 28th.

MARS is a morning star, increasing in magnitude from -0.3 to 0.8; it is visible from mid-

evening till dawn, and is almost stationary, just north of the 3rd magnitude star δ in the constellation Gemlni.

JUPITER is an evening star of magnitude -1.5, almost stationary in the constellation Sagittarius; its conjunction with Venus on the 19th should be noted.

SATURN is also an evening star of magnitude +0.8, which together with Venus and Jupiter makes the evening sky in the west, after sunset, most interesting. Titan is at western elongation on the 6th and 22nd and at eastern elongation on the 14th and 30th.

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE		Moon Souths	MOONSET		
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	52°		56°	52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	Long.	P.A.			h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	0 34	+ 1.4	57.5	15.7	-55	333	93	11.5	16 03	16 00	22 37	4 11	4 12
2	1 24	+ 5.5	57.0	15.5	-67	329	97	12.5	16 29	16 23	23 25	5 22	5 27
3	2 15	+ 9.4	56.5	15.4	-79	307	100	13.5	16 58	16 48	..	6 32	6 41
4	3 05	+12.7	55.9	15.2	+89	21	100	14.5	17 29	17 16	0 13	7 39	7 51
5	3 56	+15.4	55.4	15.1	+77	3	97	15.5	18 04	17 48	1 01	8 43	8 58
6	4 47	+17.3	55.0	15.0	+64	2	94	16.5	18 44	18 27	1 50	9 42	9 59
7	5 38	+18.4	54.6	14.9	+52	4	88	17.5	19 30	19 11	2 38	10 35	10 53
8	6 29	+18.6	54.3	14.8	+40	7	81	18.5	20 20	20 03	3 26	11 22	11 40
9	7 18	+18.0	54.2	14.8	+28	10	73	19.5	21 15	20 59	4 14	12 03	12 19
10	8 08	+16.7	54.2	14.8	+16	13	65	20.5	22 14	22 00	5 00	12 38	12 52
11	8 56	+14.6	54.4	14.8	+ 4	16	55	21.5	23 16	23 05	5 46	13 09	13 21
12	9 44	+11.9	54.7	14.9	- 9	19	46	22.5	..	..	6 31	13 36	13 45
13	10 32	+ 8.6	55.3	15.1	-21	22	36	23.5	0 20	0 13	7 17	14 02	14 07
14	11 20	+ 4.9	56.0	15.2	-33	23	27	24.5	1 27	1 23	8 02	14 26	14 28
15	12 08	+ 0.9	56.7	15.5	-45	25	19	25.5	2 36	2 35	8 49	14 51	14 49
16	12 58	- 3.3	57.6	15.7	-57	26	11	26.5	3 47	3 51	9 37	15 17	15 11
17	13 50	- 7.5	58.4	15.9	-69	28	5	27.5	5 01	5 09	10 28	15 45	15 37
18	14 45	-11.4	59.2	16.1	-82	35	1	28.5	6 17	6 28	11 22	16 19	16 06
19	15 43	-14.7	59.8	16.3	+86	284	0	0.0	7 33	7 48	12 19	16 59	16 43
20	16 43	-17.2	60.2	16.4	+74	348	2	1.0	8 46	9 04	13 18	17 48	17 30
21	17 44	-18.5	60.4	16.5	+62	352	6	2.0	9 52	10 11	14 19	18 46	18 27
22	18 47	-18.6	60.3	16.4	+50	350	13	3.0	10 50	11 08	15 20	19 53	19 35
23	19 48	-17.4	60.0	16.4	+37	347	21	4.0	11 37	11 53	16 18	21 05	20 50
24	20 47	-15.2	59.6	16.2	+25	344	32	5.0	12 16	12 29	17 14	22 19	22 08
25	21 44	-12.0	59.0	16.1	+13	340	43	6.0	12 49	12 58	18 07	23 34	23 27
26	22 39	- 8.2	58.5	15.9	+ 1	338	54	7.0	13 18	13 23	18 57	..	..
27	23 31	- 4.1	57.9	15.8	-11	336	65	8.0	13 44	13 45	19 46	0 48	0 44
28	0 22	+ 0.2	57.3	15.6	-24	336	74	9.0	14 08	14 06	20 33	2 00	2 00
29	1 12	+ 4.4	56.7	15.5	-36	335	83	10.0	14 34	14 28	21 21	3 10	3 14
30	2 01	+ 8.3	56.2	15.3	-48	335	90	11.0	15 00	14 51	22 08	4 20	4 27

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
	h m	°	'			h m	h m		h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	
	52°	56°	52°	56°											
1	15 18	20 5	9 14	12 34	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation	16	14 26	12 2	8 24	6 23	6 37	10 43			
4	15 08	19 0	10 5	12 11		19	14 27	12 1	8 39	6 13	6 27	10 34			
7	14 54	17 1	10 0	11 45		22	14 34	12 6	7 52	6 11	6 27	10 30			
10	14 40	14 9	10 4	11 20		25	14 45	13 5	7 63	6 16	6 33	10 29			
13	14 30	13 2	9 11	10 59		28	14 59	14 7	6 72	6 26	6 44	10 31			
16	14 26	12 2	8 24	10 43		31	15 14	16 1	6 79	6 39	6 59	10 35			

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
	h m	°	'			h m	h m		h m	h m	h m		h m	h m	
	52°	56°	52°	56°											
1	16 44	23.7	13 82	14 03	17 01	16 23	1	7 11	23.6	11 90	20 50	20 32	28 26		
6	17 10	24.5	13 81	14 10	17 00	16 19	6	7 15	23.7	12 91	20 35	20 16	28 11		
11	17 37	25.1	14 80	14 17	17 02	16 18	11	7 19	23.8	12 92	20 18	19 59	27 54		
16	18 03	25.4	14 79	14 24	17 07	16 22	16	7 21	23.9	13 93	19 59	19 40	27 37		
21	18 30	25.3	14 77	14 31	17 15	16 31	21	7 22	24.1	13 94	19 38	19 19	27 18		
26	18 57	25.0	15 76	14 38	17 25	16 43	26	7 21	24.4	14 95	19 16	18 56	26 57		
31	19 23	24.3	15 74	14 44	17 38	16 59	31	7 19	24.7	14 96	18 52	18 31	26 35		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	6 53	4 34	7 03	4 44	7 02	4 38	7 07	4 37	7 09	4 30	7 23	4 38	7 26	4 49
2	6 55	4 32	7 05	4 42	7 04	4 36	7 09	4 35	7 11	4 28	7 25	4 36	7 28	4 47
3	6 57	4 30	7 06	4 40	7 06	4 35	7 11	4 34	7 13	4 26	7 27	4 34	7 30	4 45
4	6 59	4 29	7 08	4 39	7 08	4 33	7 13	4 32	7 15	4 24	7 29	4 32	7 32	4 43
5	7 00	4 27	7 10	4 37	7 10	4 31	7 15	4 30	7 17	4 22	7 31	4 30	7 34	4 41
6	7 02	4 25	7 11	4 35	7 12	4 29	7 17	4 28	7 19	4 20	7 33	4 28	7 36	4 39
7	7 04	4 24	7 13	4 34	7 14	4 27	7 19	4 26	7 21	4 18	7 35	4 26	7 38	4 37
8	7 06	4 22	7 15	4 32	7 16	4 25	7 21	4 24	7 23	4 16	7 37	4 24	7 40	4 35
9	7 07	4 20	7 17	4 30	7 17	4 24	7 22	4 23	7 25	4 14	7 39	4 22	7 41	4 34
10	7 09	4 19	7 18	4 29	7 19	4 22	7 24	4 21	7 27	4 12	7 41	4 20	7 43	4 32
11	7 11	4 17	7 20	4 27	7 21	4 20	7 26	4 19	7 29	4 10	7 43	4 18	7 45	4 30
12	7 12	4 16	7 22	4 26	7 23	4 19	7 28	4 17	7 31	4 08	7 46	4 16	7 48	4 28
13	7 14	4 14	7 24	4 24	7 25	4 17	7 30	4 16	7 33	4 07	7 48	4 14	7 50	4 26
14	7 16	4 13	7 26	4 23	7 27	4 16	7 32	4 14	7 35	4 05	7 50	4 13	7 52	4 25
15	7 17	4 11	7 27	4 21	7 28	4 14	7 34	4 13	7 37	4 04	7 52	4 11	7 54	4 23
16	7 19	4 10	7 29	4 20	7 30	4 13	7 36	4 11	7 39	4 02	7 54	4 09	7 56	4 21
17	7 21	4 09	7 31	4 19	7 32	4 12	7 38	4 09	7 41	4 00	7 56	4 07	7 58	4 19
18	7 23	4 07	7 33	4 17	7 34	4 10	7 40	4 08	7 43	3 59	7 58	4 06	8 00	4 18
19	7 24	4 06	7 34	4 16	7 35	4 09	7 42	4 07	7 45	3 57	8 00	4 04	8 02	4 17
20	7 26	4 05	7 36	4 15	7 37	4 08	7 43	4 05	7 47	3 56	8 02	4 03	8 03	4 15
21	7 28	4 04	7 38	4 14	7 39	4 07	7 45	4 04	7 49	3 54	8 04	4 01	8 05	4 14
22	7 29	4 02	7 39	4 13	7 40	4 05	7 47	4 03	7 51	3 53	8 06	4 00	8 07	4 13
23	7 31	4 01	7 41	4 12	7 42	4 04	7 49	4 01	7 53	3 51	8 08	3 58	8 09	4 11
24	7 33	4 00	7 43	4 11	7 44	4 03	7 51	4 00	7 55	3 50	8 10	3 57	8 11	4 10
25	7 34	3 59	7 44	4 10	7 45	4 02	7 52	3 59	7 56	3 49	8 12	3 56	8 12	4 09
26	7 36	3 58	7 46	4 09	7 47	4 01	7 54	3 58	7 58	3 48	8 13	3 55	8 14	4 08
27	7 37	3 58	7 47	4 08	7 48	4 01	7 55	3 58	8 00	3 47	8 15	3 53	8 16	4 07
28	7 39	3 57	7 49	4 07	7 50	4 00	7 57	3 57	8 01	3 46	8 17	3 52	8 17	4 06
29	7 40	3 56	7 50	4 07	7 51	3 59	7 58	3 56	8 03	3 45	8 19	3 51	8 19	4 05
30	7 42	3 55	7 52	4 06	7 53	3 58	8 00	3 55	8 05	3 44	8 21	3 50	8 21	4 04

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
				52°	56°				52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	18 04 5	23 26	15 21	18 22	17 46	18 58 6	22 34	16 15	19 23	18 50
11	18 12 7	23 25	14 50	17 51	17 15	19 01 9	22 30	15 39	18 48	18 15
21	18 21 5	23 23	14 20	17 21	16 45	19 05 7	22 25	15 04	18 13	17 40
31	18 30 8	23 18	13 50	16 52	16 16	19 09 9	22 19	14 28	17 39	17 06

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 33"; of Saturn 16". Diameters of Saturn's rings 35" and 15".



URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.	Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. -	Souths	10° high in West	
			52°	56°					52°	56°
	h m	°	h m	h m	h m	h m	°	h m	h m	h m
1	9 51 6	13 44	25 01	24 56	31 06	14 28 2	12 50	11 45	Neptune is too close to the Sun for observation	
11	9 52 5	13 39	24 23	24 18	30 27	14 29 6	12 57	11 07		
21	9 53 1	13 37	23 44	23 39	29 48	14 31 0	13 04	10 29		
31	9 53 3	13 36	23 05	23 00	29 09	14 32 4	13 10	9 51		

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Month	Week	DAY OF	Decem (ten), 10th month of Roman (pre-Julian) Calendar.	
				
			<i>Sun's Longitude 270° W 21d 20h</i>	
1	Th.		Queen Alexandra b. 1844. Treaty of Locarno 1925	
2	F.		Queen Adelaide d. 1849. Leslie Henson d. 1957	
3	S.		R. L. Stevenson d. 1894. Nigel Balchin b. 1908	
4	S.		2nd Sunday in Advent. A. L. Rowse b. 1903	
5	M.		Mozart b. 1791. Walt Disney b. 1901	
6	Tu.		Trollope d. 1882. Sir Osbert Sitwell b. 1892	
7	W.		Frederick de Lesseps d. 1894. Pearl Harbour 1941	
8	Th.		James Thurber b. 1894. Herbert Spencer d. 1903	
9	F.		Van Dyck d. 1641. R. A. Butler b. 1902	
10	S.		Earl Alexander of Tunis b. 1891	
11	S.		3rd Sunday in Advent. Viset. Addison d. 1951	
12	M.		Robert Browning d. 1889. Douglas Fairbanks d.	
13	Tu.		Duchess of Kent b. 1906. Dr. Johnson d. 1784 [1939	
14	W.		George VI b. 1895. Prince Consort d. 1861	
15	Th.		Izaak Walton d. 1683. H. M. Abrahams b. 1899	
16	F.		Sir J. B. Hobbs b. 1882. Noel Coward b. 1899	
17	S.		Lord Kelvin d. 1907. Dorothy L. Sayers d. 1957	
18	S.		4th Sunday in Advent. Christopher Fry b. 1907	
19	M.		J. M. W. Turner d. 1851. Sir Stanley Unwin b. 1884	
20	Tu.		Sir F. Browning b. 1896. Sir J. C. Squire d. 1958	
21	W.		St. Thomas. MICHAELMAS LAW SITTINGS END	
22	Th.		George Eliot d. 1880	
23	F.		Lord Rank b. 1888	
24	S.		Thackeray d. 1863. M. C. Cowdrey b. 1932	
25	S.		Christmas Day. Duchess of Gloucester b. 1901	
26	M.		St. Stephen. D. Heathcoat Amory b. 1899	
27	Tu.		St. John. Charles Lamb d. 1834	
28	W.		Holy Innocents'. Lord Macaulay d. 1859	
29	Th.		Christina Rossetti d. 1894	
30	F.		Pablo Casals b. 1876. Ruth Draper d. 1956	
31	S.		Archbishop Garbett d. 1955. P. B. H. May b. 1929	

PHENOMENA
 December 6^d 6h. Mars in conjunction with the Moon. Mars 7° N.
 19^d 22h. Saturn in conjunction with the Moon. Saturn 4° S.
 21. Winter Solstice.
 21^d 15h. Venus in conjunction with the Moon. Venus 4° S.
 25. Mars nearest to the Earth.
 30. Mars in opposition.

CONSTELLATIONS
 The following constellations are near the meridian at

	d	h		d	h
Nov.	1	24	Nov.	15	23
Dec.	1	22	Dec.	16	21
Jan.	1	20	Jan.	16	19

Ursa Major (below the Pole), Ursa Minor (below the Pole), Cassiopeia, Andromeda, Perseus, Triangulum, Aries, Taurus, Cetus and Eridanus.

MINIMA OF ALGOL

	d	h		d	h
	3	07		20	12
	6	04		23	08
	9	00		26	05
	11	21		29	02
	14	18		31	23
	17	15			

PHASES OF THE MOON

	d	h	m
○ Full Moon.....	3	04	24
☾ Last Quarter.....	11	09	38
● New Moon.....	18	10	47
☽ First Quarter.....	25	02	29
	d	h	
Apogee (252,110 miles)...	7	03	
Perigee (222,770 ")...	19	11	
Mean Longitude of Ascending Node on December 1, 161°.			

MONTHLY NOTES

December 9. Grouse and Black Game Shooting ends.
 15. Last day for renewing solicitors' certificates. Notices to owners and occupiers affected by private Bills in Parliament must be delivered.
 21. Common Council Elections, City of London.
 25. Quarter Day.
 —. County Quarter Sessions, Eng. and W., to be held within the period of 21 days immediately preceding or following Dec. 25.
 26. Boxing Day. Bank and General Holiday, Eng. and W. N. Ireland.
 31. Various licences expire.

Day	THE SUN			Sidereal Time	Transit of First Point of Aries	SUNRISE		Sun Souths	SUNSET	
	Right Ascension	Dec.	Equation of Time*			52°			56°	
						h m s	°		h m	h m
1	16 28 20	21 46	+11 04	4 39 24	19 17 26	7 45	8 06	11 49	15 52	15 31
2	16 32 39	21 55	+10 41	4 43 21	19 13 30	7 47	8 08	11 50	15 52	15 30
3	16 36 59	22 04	+10 18	4 47 17	19 09 34	7 48	8 10	11 50	15 51	15 30
4	16 41 19	22 13	+ 9 54	4 51 14	19 05 38	7 49	8 11	11 50	15 51	15 29
5	16 45 40	22 21	+ 9 30	4 55 10	19 01 42	7 51	8 13	11 51	15 50	15 28
6	16 50 02	22 28	+ 9 05	4 59 07	18 57 46	7 52	8 14	11 51	15 50	15 28
7	16 54 24	22 35	+ 8 40	5 03 03	18 53 50	7 53	8 16	11 52	15 49	15 27
8	16 58 46	22 42	+ 8 14	5 07 00	18 49 55	7 54	8 17	11 52	15 49	15 26
9	17 03 09	22 48	+ 7 47	5 10 56	18 45 59	7 56	8 18	11 52	15 49	15 26
10	17 07 33	22 54	+ 7 20	5 14 53	18 42 03	7 57	8 20	11 53	15 49	15 26
11	17 11 57	22 59	+ 6 53	5 18 50	18 38 07	7 58	8 21	11 53	15 49	15 25
12	17 16 21	23 04	+ 6 25	5 22 46	18 34 11	7 59	8 22	11 54	15 49	15 25
13	17 20 46	23 08	+ 5 57	5 26 43	18 30 15	8 00	8 23	11 54	15 49	15 25
14	17 25 11	23 12	+ 5 28	5 30 39	18 26 19	8 01	8 24	11 55	15 49	15 25
15	17 29 36	23 15	+ 5 00	5 34 36	18 22 23	8 02	8 25	11 55	15 49	15 25
16	17 34 02	23 18	+ 4 31	5 38 32	18 18 27	8 03	8 26	11 56	15 49	15 25
17	17 38 28	23 21	+ 4 01	5 42 29	18 14 31	8 03	8 27	11 56	15 49	15 25
18	17 42 54	23 23	+ 3 32	5 46 25	18 10 35	8 04	8 28	11 57	15 49	15 25
19	17 47 20	23 25	+ 3 02	5 50 22	18 06 40	8 05	8 29	11 57	15 50	15 26
20	17 51 46	23 26	+ 2 32	5 54 19	18 02 44	8 05	8 29	11 58	15 50	15 26
21	17 56 13	23 26	+ 2 02	5 58 15	17 58 48	8 06	8 30	11 58	15 50	15 27
22	18 00 39	23 27	+ 1 32	6 02 12	17 54 52	8 06	8 30	11 59	15 51	15 27
23	18 05 06	23 26	+ 1 02	6 06 08	17 50 56	8 07	8 31	11 59	15 51	15 28
24	18 09 33	23 25	+ 0 32	6 10 05	17 47 00	8 07	8 31	12 00	15 52	15 28
25	18 13 59	23 24	+ 0 02	6 14 01	17 43 04	8 08	8 31	12 00	15 53	15 29
26	18 18 25	23 22	- 0 27	6 17 58	17 39 08	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 53	15 30
27	18 22 52	23 20	- 0 57	6 21 54	17 35 12	8 08	8 32	12 01	15 54	15 30
28	18 27 18	23 18	- 1 27	6 25 51	17 31 16	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 55	15 31
29	18 31 43	23 15	- 1 56	6 29 48	17 27 20	8 08	8 32	12 02	15 56	15 32
30	18 36 09	23 11	- 2 25	6 33 44	17 23 24	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 57	15 33
31	18 40 35	23 07	- 2 54	6 37 41	17 19 29	8 08	8 32	12 03	15 58	15 34

Mean semi-diameter in arc 16'.3; in time 1^m 11s.

* In the sense Apparent minus Mean. From December 1-25 apply as in November (see page 131) and for the remainder of the month as in January (see page 91).

MORNING AND EVENING STARS

MERCURY (magnitude -0.5) is only visible during the early part of the month, low in the east just before sunrise; for the latter part of the month it is too close to the Sun to be visible.

VENUS is a conspicuous object in the west in the early evening sky (magnitude -3.6 to -3.8).

MARS is a morning star, increasing in brightness from magnitude -0.9 to -1.3; it reaches opposition on the 30th, when it is 57 million miles from the Earth. Mars is visible nearly all night in the constellation Gemini.

JUPITER is rapidly approaching the Sun and will only be visible very low in the west after sunset until the middle of the month; its magnitude is -1.4.

SATURN (magnitude +0.8) is also rapidly approaching the Sun, but is a little further from the Sun than Jupiter; it will be visible low in the west after sunset until the last few days of the month, when it is too close to the Sun to be seen.

An occultation of Aldebaran on the 3rd is visible throughout the British Isles (see p. 146).

Day	THE MOON							MOONRISE			Moon Souths	MOONSET	
	R.A.	Dec.	Hor. Par.	Semi-diam.	Terminator		Phase	Age	5°	56°	h m	52°	56°
	h m	°	'	'	°	P.A.		d	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	2 51	+11.7	55.7	15.2	-60	334	95	12.0	15 29	15 17	22 55	5 27	5 38
2	3 41	+14.6	55.3	15.1	-72	327	98	13.0	16 02	15 47	23 44	6 31	6 46
3	4 31	+16.8	54.9	15.0	-84	284	100	14.0	16 40	16 23	..	7 32	7 49
4	5 22	+18.2	54.6	14.9	+84	24	99	15.0	17 23	17 04	0 32	8 28	8 47
5	6 13	+18.8	54.3	14.8	+72	14	97	16.0	18 11	17 53	1 20	9 18	9 37
6	7 03	+18.5	54.1	14.7	+59	13	93	17.0	19 05	18 48	2 08	10 02	10 19
7	7 53	+17.4	54.0	14.7	+47	15	87	18.0	20 02	19 47	2 55	10 39	10 55
8	8 42	+15.6	54.1	14.7	+35	17	80	19.0	21 03	20 51	3 41	11 12	11 25
9	9 29	+13.1	54.3	14.8	+23	19	72	20.0	22 05	21 56	4 26	11 40	11 50
10	10 16	+10.0	54.6	14.9	+11	21	63	21.0	23 10	23 04	5 11	12 06	12 13
11	11 03	+ 6.5	55.2	15.0	- 1	23	54	22.0	..	..	5 55	12 29	12 33
12	11 50	+ 2.6	55.8	15.2	-13	24	44	23.0	0 16	0 14	6 40	12 53	12 53
13	12 39	- 1.5	56.6	15.4	-26	24	34	24.0	1 24	1 26	7 26	13 17	13 14
14	13 29	- 5.6	57.6	15.7	-38	24	25	25.0	2 35	2 40	8 14	13 43	13 37
15	14 21	- 9.6	58.5	15.9	-50	23	16	26.0	3 49	3 58	9 06	14 13	14 03
16	15 16	-13.2	59.5	16.2	-62	22	9	27.0	5 04	5 17	10 00	14 49	14 35
17	16 15	-16.2	60.3	16.4	-74	24	3	28.0	6 20	6 36	10 59	15 33	15 16
18	17 17	-18.1	60.8	16.6	-87	42	0	29.0	7 32	7 50	12 00	16 27	16 08
19	18 21	-18.8	61.1	16.7	+81	328	1	0.6	8 36	8 55	13 03	17 31	17 13
20	19 24	-18.2	61.1	16.7	+69	342	4	1.6	9 31	9 48	14 05	18 44	18 28
21	20 27	-16.3	60.8	16.6	+57	342	10	2.6	10 15	10 29	15 04	20 01	19 48
22	21 27	-13.3	60.2	16.4	+45	340	18	3.6	10 52	11 02	16 01	21 19	21 10
23	22 24	- 9.6	59.5	16.2	+32	338	27	4.6	11 23	11 29	16 54	22 35	22 30
24	23 18	- 5.4	58.7	16.0	+20	337	38	5.6	11 50	11 53	17 44	23 49	23 48
25	0 10	- 1.1	57.9	15.8	+ 8	337	49	6.6	12 15	12 14	18 32	..	..
26	1 01	+ 3.2	57.1	15.6	- 4	337	59	7.6	12 40	12 36	19 19	1 01	1 04
27	1 50	+ 7.2	56.4	15.4	-16	338	69	8.6	13 06	12 58	20 06	2 11	2 17
28	2 39	+10.8	55.8	15.2	-28	339	78	9.6	13 33	13 22	20 53	3 18	3 28
29	3 29	+13.9	55.2	15.1	-40	341	86	10.6	14 04	13 50	21 40	4 23	4 36
30	4 18	+16.3	54.8	14.9	-53	342	92	11.6	14 39	14 23	22 28	5 25	5 41
31	5 09	+17.9	54.5	14.8	-65	342	96	12.6	15 20	15 02	23 16	6 22	6 40

MERCURY ♀

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths	Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.	
					52°	56°								52°	56°
					h m	°								'	h m
1	15 14	16 1	6 79	6 39	6 59	10 35	16	16 44	22 2	5 95	11 07	11 07	Mercury is too close to the Sun for observation		
4	15 30	17 5	6 84	6 53	7 15	10 40	19	17 04	23 1	5 96	11 15	11 15			
7	15 48	18 8	5 88	7 08	7 33	10 46	22	17 24	23 8	5 97	11 23	11 23			
10	16 06	20 1	5 91	7 24	7 51	10 52	25	17 44	24 3	5 98	11 32	11 32			
13	16 25	21 2	5 93	7 40	8 10	10 59	28	18 05	24 7	5 99	11 40	11 40			
16	16 44	22 2	5 95	7 56	8 29	11 07	31	18 26	24 8	5 100	11 50	11 50			

VENUS ♀

MARS ♂

Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	Souths	5° high W.		Day	R.A.	Dec.	Diam.	Phase	5° high E.		Souths
						52°	56°						52°	56°	
						h m	°						'	h m	
1	19 23	24.3	15 74	14 44	17 38	16 59	1	7 19	24 7	14 96	18 52	18 31	26 35		
6	19 49	23 4	16 73	14 50	17 53	17 18	6	7 15	25 1	15 97	18 26	18 05	26 11		
11	20 14	22 2	16 71	14 56	18 10	17 38	11	7 10	25 5	15 98	17 58	17 36	25 46		
16	20 39	20 7	17 70	15 01	18 26	17 58	16	7 03	25 9	15 99	17 29	17 07	25 19		
21	21 03	19 0	17 68	15 05	18 43	18 19	21	6 55	26 2	15 99	16 59	16 36	24 51		
26	21 26	17 1	18 66	15 08	19 00	18 39	26	6 47	26 6	15 100	16 28	16 05	24 23		
31	21 48	15 1	19 64	15 11	19 17	18 59	31	6 38	26 8	15 100	15 58	15 34	23 55		

SUNRISE AND SUNSET (G.M.T.)

Day	London		Bristol *		Birmingham		Manchester		Newcastle		Glasgow		Belfast	
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	7 43	3 54	7 53	4 05	7 54	3 57	8 01	3 54	8 06	3 43	8 22	3 49	8 22	4 03
2	7 45	3 54	7 55	4 05	7 56	3 57	8 03	3 54	8 08	3 42	8 24	3 48	8 24	4 02
3	7 46	3 53	7 56	4 04	7 57	3 56	8 04	3 53	8 10	3 42	8 26	3 48	8 26	4 02
4	7 47	3 53	7 57	4 04	7 59	3 55	8 06	3 52	8 11	3 41	8 27	3 47	8 28	4 01
5	7 49	3 52	7 58	4 03	8 00	3 55	8 07	3 52	8 13	3 40	8 29	3 46	8 29	4 00
6	7 50	3 52	8 00	4 03	8 01	3 54	8 08	3 51	8 14	3 40	8 30	3 46	8 30	4 00
7	7 51	3 52	8 01	4 02	8 03	3 54	8 10	3 51	8 16	3 39	8 32	3 45	8 32	3 59
8	7 52	3 52	8 02	4 02	8 04	3 53	8 11	3 50	8 17	3 38	8 33	3 44	8 33	3 58
9	7 54	3 51	8 03	4 02	8 05	3 53	8 12	3 50	8 18	3 38	8 34	3 44	8 34	3 58
10	7 55	3 51	8 04	4 02	8 06	3 53	8 13	3 50	8 19	3 38	8 36	3 44	8 35	3 58
11	7 56	3 51	8 05	4 02	8 08	3 53	8 15	3 50	8 21	3 38	8 37	3 43	8 37	3 58
12	7 57	3 51	8 06	4 02	8 09	3 53	8 16	3 50	8 22	3 38	8 38	3 43	8 38	3 58
13	7 58	3 51	8 07	4 02	8 10	3 53	8 17	3 50	8 23	3 38	8 39	3 43	8 39	3 58
14	7 59	3 51	8 08	4 02	8 11	3 53	8 18	3 50	8 24	3 38	8 40	3 43	8 40	3 58
15	8 00	3 52	8 09	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 41	3 43	8 41	3 58
16	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 12	3 53	8 19	3 50	8 25	3 38	8 42	3 43	8 41	3 58
17	8 01	3 52	8 10	4 02	8 13	3 53	8 20	3 50	8 26	3 38	8 43	3 43	8 42	3 58
18	8 02	3 52	8 11	4 02	8 14	3 53	8 21	3 50	8 27	3 38	8 44	3 43	8 43	3 58
19	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 50	8 28	3 38	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 58
20	8 03	3 53	8 12	4 03	8 15	3 54	8 22	3 51	8 28	3 39	8 45	3 44	8 44	3 59
21	8 04	3 53	8 13	4 03	8 16	3 54	8 23	3 51	8 29	3 39	8 46	3 45	8 45	3 59
22	8 04	3 54	8 13	4 04	8 16	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 46	3 45	8 46	4 00
23	8 05	3 54	8 14	4 04	8 17	3 55	8 24	3 52	8 30	3 40	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 00
24	8 05	3 55	8 14	4 05	8 17	3 56	8 24	3 53	8 30	3 41	8 47	3 46	8 46	4 01
25	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 47	3 47	8 47	4 02
26	8 06	3 56	8 15	4 06	8 18	3 57	8 25	3 54	8 31	3 42	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 02
27	8 06	3 57	8 15	4 07	8 18	3 58	8 25	3 55	8 31	3 43	8 48	3 48	8 47	4 03
28	8 06	3 58	8 15	4 08	8 18	3 59	8 25	3 56	8 31	3 44	8 48	3 49	8 47	4 04
29	8 06	3 59	8 16	4 09	8 18	4 00	8 25	3 57	8 31	3 45	8 48	3 50	8 47	4 05
30	8 06	4 00	8 16	4 10	8 18	4 01	8 26	3 58	8 32	3 46	8 48	3 51	8 48	4 06
31	8 06	4 01	8 16	4 11	8 18	4 02	8 25	3 59	8 31	3 47	8 48	3 52	8 47	4 07

JUPITER ♃

SATURN ♄

Day	R.A.		Dec.	Souths	5° high in West		R.A.	Dec.	Souths	5° high in West	
	h m	° ' "			52°	56°				h m	h m	52°	56°
	h m	° ' "	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ' "	h m	h m	h m
1	18 30 8	23 18	13 50	16 52	16 16	19 09 9	22 19	14 28	17 39	17 06	
11	18 40 4	23 11	13 20	16 23	15 48	19 14 5	22 12	13 54	17 05	16 33	
21	18 50 2	23 01	12 50	15 55	15 20	19 19 2	22 04	13 19	16 31	16 00	
31	19 00 2	22 49	12 21	15 27	14 53	19 24 2	21 55	12 45	15 58	15 27	

Equatorial diameter of Jupiter 32"; of Saturn 15". Diameters of Saturn's rings 34" and 14".

URANUS ♅

NEPTUNE ♆

Day	R.A.		Dec. +	10° high in East		Souths	R.A.	Dec. -	10° high in East		Souths
	h m	° ' "		52°	56°				h m	h m		52°	56°
	h m	° ' "	h m	h m	h m	h m	° ' "	h m	h m	h m	
1	9 53 3	13 36	23 05	23 00	29 09	14 32 4	13 10	6 16	6 38	9 51	
11	9 53 1	13 38	22 25	22 21	28 30	14 33 7	13 16	5 38	6 01	9 13	
21	9 52 6	13 41	21 45	21 41	27 50	14 34 8	13 21	5 01	5 24	8 35	
31	9 51 7	13 46	21 05	21 00	27 09	14 35 8	13 25	4 23	4 46	7 57	

Diameter 4"

Diameter 2"

Introduction to Astronomical Section

GENERAL

The astronomical data are given in a form suitable for those who practise naked-eye astronomy or use small telescopes. No attempt has been made to replace the *Astronomical Ephemeris* for professional astronomers. Positions of the heavenly bodies are given only to the degree of accuracy required by amateur astronomers for setting telescopes, or for plotting on celestial globes or star atlases. Where intermediate positions are required, linear interpolation may be employed.

All data are, unless otherwise stated, for 0^h G.M.T., or the midnight at the beginning of the day named. No allowance is made for Summer Time, the dates of which, although given by the Summer Time Act, 1925, may be altered by Order in Council.

Definitions of the terms used cannot be given in an ephemeris of this nature. They must be sought in astronomical literature and text-books. Probably the best source for the amateur is Norton's *Star Atlas* (Gall and Inglis, 14th edition, 1959; 17s. 6d.), which contains an excellent introduction to observational astronomy, and the finest series of star maps yet produced for showing stars visible to the naked eye. Certain more extended ephemerides are available in the British Astronomical Association Handbook, an annual very popular among amateur astronomers. (Secretary: 303 Bath Road, Hounslow West, Middlesex.)

A special feature has been made of the times when the various heavenly bodies are visible in the British Isles. Since two columns, calculated for latitudes 52° and 56°, are devoted to risings and settings, the range 50° to 58° is covered by interpolation and extrapolation. The times given in these columns are G.M.T.'s for the meridian of Greenwich. An observer west of this meridian must add his longitude (in time) and vice versa. Allowance must also be made for Summer Time if in force.

In accordance with the usual convention in astronomy, + and - indicate respectively north and south latitudes or declinations.

PAGE I OF EACH MONTH

The Zodiacal signs through which the Sun is passing during each month are illustrated. The date of transition from one sign to the next, to the nearest hour, is also given.

The FASTS AND FESTIVALS in black-letter type are those so given in the Prayer Book. The line immediately to the right of the Day of Week is shown heavy when the Law Courts are sitting in London.

Under the heading PHENOMENA will be found particulars of the more important conjunctions of the Sun, Moon and planets with each other, and also the dates of eclipses and other astronomical phenomena of special interest.

The CONSTELLATIONS listed each month are those that are near the meridian at the beginning of the month at 22^h local mean time. Allowance

must be made for Summer Time if necessary. The fact that any star crosses the meridian 4^m earlier each night or 2^h earlier each month may be used, in conjunction with the lists given each month, to find what constellations are favourably placed at any moment. The table preceding the list of constellations may be extended indefinitely at the rate just quoted.

Times of MINIMA OF ALCOL are approximate times of the middle of the period of diminished light (see p. 152).

The principal PHASES OF THE MOON are the G.M.T.'s when the difference between the longitude of the Moon and that of the Sun is 0°, 90°, 180° or 270°. The times of perigee and apogee are those when the Moon is nearest to, and farthest from the Earth, respectively. The nodes or points of intersection of the Moon's orbit and the ecliptic make a complete retrograde circuit of the ecliptic in about 19 years. From a knowledge of the longitude of the ascending node and the inclination, whose value does not vary much from 5°, the path of the Moon among the stars may be plotted on a celestial globe or star atlas.

The MONTHLY NOTES are self-explanatory.

PAGE II OF EACH MONTH

The right ascension given is that of the true Sun. The right ascension of the mean Sun is obtained by applying the equation of time, with the sign given, to the right ascension of the true Sun, or, more easily, by applying 12^h to the column Sidereal Time. The direction in which the equation of time has to be applied in different problems is a frequent source of confusion and error. The footnote given each month indicates when the numerical quantities given are to be added and when they are to be subtracted.

The Sidereal Time at 0^h and the Transit of the First Point of Aries (which is really the mean time when the sidereal time is 0^h) are used for converting mean time to sidereal time and vice versa.

The time SUN SOUTH is the G.M.T. of transit of the Sun at Greenwich, or the L.M.T. of transit in any longitude. It is independent of latitude. The G.M.T. of transit in any longitude is obtained by adding the longitude to the time given if west, and vice versa.

The legal importance of SUNRISE and SUNSET is that the Road Traffic Act, 1956, defines Lighting-up Time for vehicles as being from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year. In all laws and regulations "sunset" refers to the local sunset, i.e. the time at which the Sun sets at the place in question. This common-sense interpretation has been upheld by legal tribunals. Thus the necessity for providing for different latitudes and longitudes, as already described, is evident.

The times of SUNRISE and SUNSET are those when the Sun's upper limb, as affected by refraction, is on the true horizon of an observer at sea-level. Assuming the mean refraction to be 34', and the Sun's semi-diameter to be 16', the time

given is that when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ + 34' + 16'$ or $90^\circ 50'$, or, in other words, when the depression of the Sun's centre below the true horizon is $50'$. The upper limb is then $34'$ below the true horizon, but is brought there by refraction. It is true, of course, that an observer on a ship might see the Sun for a minute or so longer, because of the dip of the horizon, while another viewing the sunset over hills or mountains would record an earlier time. Nevertheless, the moment when the true zenith distance of the Sun's centre is $90^\circ 50'$ is a precise time dependent only on the latitude and longitude of the place, and independent of its altitude above sea-level, the contour of its horizon, the vagaries of refraction or the small seasonal change in the Sun's semi-diameter; this moment is suitable in every way as a definition of sunset (or sunrise) for all statutory purposes.

It is well known that light continues to reach us for some time after sunset, and the interval between sunset and darkness is called twilight. Astronomically speaking, twilight is considered to begin and end when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon, as no light from the Sun can then reach the observer. As thus defined twilight may last several hours; in high latitudes at the solstices the depression of 18° is not reached, and twilight lasts from sunset to sunrise.

The need for some sub-division of twilight was met some years ago by dividing the gathering darkness into four steps.

- (1) *Sunset*, defined as above.
- (2) *Civil twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 6° below the horizon. This marks the time when operations requiring daylight must cease. In England it varies from about 30 to 50 minutes after sunset.
- (3) *Nautical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 12° below the horizon. This marks the time when it is, to all intents and purposes, completely dark.
- (4) *Astronomical twilight*, when the Sun's centre is 18° below the horizon. This marks theoretical perfect darkness. It is not of practical importance, especially if nautical twilight is tabulated.

Lighting-up time is a crude attempt to approximate to civil twilight over the British Isles.

Under the heading MORNING AND EVENING STARS will be found notes describing the position and visibility of the planets; these are intended to guide naked-eye observers, or those using small telescopes.

PAGE III OF EACH MONTH

The Moon moves so rapidly among the stars that its position is given only to the degree of accuracy that permits linear interpolation. The right ascension and declination are geocentric, i.e. for an imaginary observer at the centre of the Earth. To an observer on the surface of the Earth the position is always different, as the altitude is always less on account of parallax which may reach 1° .

The lunar terminator is the line separating the bright from the dark part of the Moon's disc. Apart from irregularities of the lunar surface, the terminator is elliptical, because it is a circle seen in projection. It becomes the full circle forming the limb, or edge, of the Moon at New and Full Moon. The tabulated selenographic longitude of the terminator is measured from the mean centre of the visible disc, which may differ from the visible centre by as much as 8° , because of libration. A positive sign indicates westerly longitude, or to the right hand, and applies between New Moon and First Quarter or from Full Moon to Last Quarter. A minus sign indicates easterly longitude and applies from First Quarter to Full Moon and from Last Quarter to New Moon. When the Moon is passing from New to Full the line is called the morning terminator because the Sun is rising on the region of the Moon on which it falls; from Full to New it is the evening terminator. As the terminator changes at New or Full Moon, its longitude changes abruptly from -90° to $+90^\circ$. Interpolation between two such values may be performed by taking the complement of either of them to 180° , and changing the sign. Thus the value -83° may be treated as $+97^\circ$, or the value $+85^\circ$ as -95° .

The position angle of the terminator is the position angle of the northern cusp; it is subject to very rapid changes at New and Full Moon. The column PHASE shows the percentage of the area of the Moon's disc illuminated; this is also the illuminated percentage of the diameter at right angles to the line of cusps. The terminator is a semi-ellipse whose major axis is the line of cusps, and whose semi-axis minor is determined by the tabulated percentage; from New Moon to Full Moon the east limb is dark, and vice versa.

The times given as moonrise and moonset are those when the upper limb of the Moon is on the horizon of an observer at sea-level. The Sun's horizontal parallax is about $9''$, and is negligible when considering sunrise and sunset, but that of the Moon averages about $57'$. Hence the computed time represents the moment when the true zenith distance of the Moon is $90^\circ 50'$ (as for the Sun) minus the horizontal parallax. The time required for the Sun or Moon to rise or set is about four minutes.

The tables have been constructed for the meridian of Greenwich, and for latitudes 52° and 56° . They give Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.) throughout the year; if Summer Time (B.S.T.) is in force, one hour must be added to get the time shown by civil clocks. To obtain the G.M.T. of the phenomenon as seen from any other latitude and longitude, first interpolate or extrapolate for latitude by the usual rules of proportion. To the time thus found the longitude (expressed in time) is to be added if west (as it usually is in Great Britain) or subtracted if east. If the longitude is expressed in degrees and minutes of arc, it must be converted to time at the rate of $1^\circ = 4^m$ and $15' = 1^m$.

The column MOON SOUTHS gives the G.M.T.

of transit of the Moon over the meridian of Greenwich. It is independent of latitude, but must be corrected for longitude. For places in the British Isles it suffices to add the longitude if west, and vice versa. For more remote places a further correction is necessary because of the rapid movement of the Moon relative to the stars. The entire correction is conveniently determined by first finding the west longitude λ of the place. If the place is in west longitude, λ is the ordinary west longitude; if the place is in east longitude λ is the complement to 24^{h} (or 360°) of the longitude, and will be greater than 12^{h} (or 180°). The correction then consists of two positive portions, namely λ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ (or $\lambda^{\circ}/360$) multiplied by the difference between consecutive transits. Thus for Sydney, N.S.W., the longitude is $10^{\text{h}} 05^{\text{m}}$ east, so $\lambda = 13^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}}$ and the fraction $\lambda/24$ is 0.58. The transit on the local date 1960 Jan. 26 is found as follows:

	d	h	m
G.M.T. of transit at Greenwich.....	Jan. 26	10	24
λ		13	55
$0.58 \times (13^{\text{h}} 24^{\text{m}} - 10^{\text{h}} 24^{\text{m}})$		0	35
<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>			
G.M.T. of transit at Sydney.....	27	00	54
Corr. to N.S.W. Standard Time....		10	00
<hr style="width: 50%; margin-left: auto; margin-right: 0;"/>			
Local standard time of transit	27	10	54

It is evident, of course, that for any given place the quantities λ and the correction to local standard time may be combined permanently, being here $23^{\text{h}} 55^{\text{m}}$.

Positions of Mercury are given for every third day, and those of Venus and Mars for every fifth day; they may be interpolated linearly. The column PHASE shows the illuminated percentage of the disc. In the case of the inner planets this approaches 100 at superior conjunction and 0 at inferior conjunction. When the phase is less than 50 the planet is crescent-shaped or horned; for greater phases it is gibbous. In the case of the exterior planet Mars, the phase approaches 100 at conjunction and opposition, and is a minimum at the quadratures.

Since the planets cannot be seen when on the horizon, the actual times of rising and setting are not given; instead, the time when the planet has an apparent altitude of 5° has been tabulated. The phenomenon tabulated is the one that occurs between sunset and sunrise; unimportant exceptions to this rule may occur because changes are not made during a month, except in the case of Mercury. The times given may be interpolated for latitude and corrected for longitude as in the case of the Sun and Moon.

The G.M.T. when the planet souths at Greenwich is also given; it follows columns relating to times when the planet is in the east and precedes those relating to times when the planet is in the west. By this arrangement the times given for any date are consecutive, but it has sometimes been necessary to extend the hours beyond 24; thus Jan. 11^d 26^h is the same as January 12^d 02^h. The times of transit are to be corrected to local meridians in the usual way, as already described.

PAGE IV OF EACH MONTH

The G.M.T.'s of Sunrise and Sunset may be used not only for these phenomena, but also for Lighting-up Times, which, under the Road Traffic Act, 1956, are from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise throughout the year.

The particulars for the four outer planets resemble those for the planets on Page III of each month, except that, under Uranus and Neptune, times when the planet is 10° high instead of 5° high are given; this is because of the inferior brightness of these planets. The polar diameter of Jupiter is about $2''$ less than the equatorial diameter, while that of Saturn is about $2''$ less. The diameters given for the rings of Saturn are those of the major axis (in the plane of the planet's equator) and the minor axis respectively. The former has a small seasonal change due to the slightly varying distance of the Earth from Saturn, but the latter varies from zero when the Earth passes through the ring plane every 15 years to its maximum opening half-way between these periods. The rings were completely closed in September, 1950, and open at their widest extent in the Summer of 1958.

TIME

From the earliest ages, the natural division of time into recurring periods of day and night has provided the practical time scale for the everyday activities of mankind. Indeed, if any alternative means of time measurement is adopted, it must be capable of adjustment so as to remain in general agreement with the natural time scale defined by the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis. Ideally the rotation should be measured against a fixed frame of reference; in practice it must be measured against the background provided by the celestial bodies. If the Sun is chosen as the reference point, we obtain Apparent Solar Time, which is the time indicated by a sundial. It is not a uniform time, but is subject to variations which amount to as much as a quarter of an hour in each direction. Such wide variations cannot be tolerated in a practical time scale, and this has led to the concept of Mean Solar Time in which all the days are of exactly the same length and equal to the average length of the Apparent Solar Day.

The positions of the stars in the sky are specified in relation to a fictitious reference point in the sky known as the First Point of Aries (or the Vernal Equinox). It is therefore convenient to adopt this same reference point when considering the rotation of the Earth against the background of the stars. The time scale so obtained is known as Apparent Sidereal Time.

Greenwich Mean Time

The diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis causes the Sun and the other heavenly bodies to appear to cross the sky from East to West. It is convenient to represent this relative motion as if the Sun really performed a daily circuit around a fixed Earth. Noon in Apparent Solar Time may then be defined as the time at which the Sun transits across the observer's meridian. In Mean Solar Time, noon is similarly defined by the meri-

dian transit of a fictitious Mean sun moving uniformly in the sky with the same average speed as the true Sun. Mean Solar Time observed on the meridian of the transit circle telescope of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich is called Greenwich Mean Time (G.M.T.). The mean solar day is divided into 24 hours and, for astronomical and scientific purposes, these are numbered 0 to 23, commencing at midnight. Civil time is usually reckoned in two periods of 12 hours, designated a.m. (before noon) and p.m. (after noon): Civil time is also usually advanced by one hour during summer time (see later), whereas G.M.T. remains unchanged.

Universal Time

Before 1925 January 1, G.M.T. was reckoned in 24 hours commencing at noon: since that date it has been reckoned from midnight. In view of the risk of confusion in the use of the designation G.M.T. before and after 1925, the International Astronomical Union recommended in 1928 that astronomers should, for the present, employ the term Universal Time, U.T. (or *Weltzeit*, *W.Z.*) to denote G.M.T. measured from Greenwich Mean Midnight.

In precision work it has now become necessary to take account of small variations, hitherto negligible, in Universal Time. These arise from small irregularities in the rotation of the Earth. Observed astronomical time is designated U.T.o. Observed time corrected for the effects of the motion of the poles (giving rise to a "wandering" in longitude) is designated U.T.1. In 1958 the corrections which had to be applied to the time observations at the Royal Greenwich Observatory varied between -0.035^s (June) and $+0.021^s$ (December). There is also a seasonal fluctuation in the rate of rotation of the Earth arising from meteorological causes, often called the annual fluctuation. In 1958 the corresponding corrections varied from $+0.035^s$ (May) to -0.028^s (October). U.T.1 corrected for this effect is designated U.T.2, and provides a time scale free from short-period fluctuations. It is still subject to small secular and irregular changes.

Apparent Solar Time

As has been mentioned, the time shown by a sundial is called Apparent Solar Time. It differs from Mean Solar Time by an amount known as the Equation of Time, which is the total effect of two causes which make the length of the apparent solar day non-uniform. One cause of variation is that the orbit of the Earth is not a circle, but an ellipse, having the Sun at one focus. As a consequence, the angular speed of the Earth in its orbit is not constant; it is greatest at the beginning of January when the Earth is nearest the Sun. The other cause is due to the obliquity of the ecliptic; the plane of the equator (which is at right-angles to the axis of rotation of the Earth) does not coincide with the ecliptic (the plane defined by the apparent annual motion of the Sun around the celestial sphere) but is inclined to it at an angle of $23^{\circ} 27'$. As a result, the apparent solar day is shorter than average at the equinoxes and longer at the solstices. From the combined effects of the com-

ponents due to obliquity and eccentricity, the equation of time reaches its maximum values in February (-14 mins.) and early November ($+16$ mins.). It has a zero value on four dates during the year, and it is only on these dates (approx. April 15, June 14, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25) that a sundial shows Mean Solar Time.

Sidereal Time

A sidereal day is the duration of a complete rotation of the Earth with reference to the First Point of Aries. The term sidereal (or "star") time is perhaps a little misleading since the time scale so defined is not exactly the same as that which would be defined by successive transits of a selected star, as there is a small progressive motion between the stars and the First Point of Aries due to the precession of the Earth's axis. This makes the length of the sidereal day shorter than the true period of rotation by 0.008 seconds. Superimposed on this steady precessional motion are small oscillations called nutation, giving rise to fluctuations in apparent sidereal time amounting to as much as 1.2 seconds. It is therefore customary to employ Mean Sidereal Time, from which these fluctuations have been removed. The conversion between mean and sidereal time has been described in previous years; for example, see page 141 of the 1959 edition.

Ephemeris Time

In the study of the motions of the Sun, Moon and planets, observations taken over an extended period are used in the preparation of tables giving the apparent position of the body each day. A table of this sort is known as an ephemeris, and may be used in the comparison of current observations with tabulated positions. A detailed examination of the observations made over the past 300 years shows that the Sun, Moon and planets appear to depart from their predicted positions by amounts proportional to their mean motions. The only satisfactory explanation is that the time scale to which the observations were referred was not uniform as had been supposed. Since the time scale was based on the rotation of the Earth, it follows that this rotation is subject to irregularities. The fact that the discrepancies between the observed and ephemeris positions were proportional to the mean motions of the bodies made it possible to secure agreement by substituting a revised time scale and recomputing the ephemeris positions. The time scale which brings the ephemeris into agreement with the observations has been named Ephemeris Time (E.T.).

The new unit of time has been defined in terms of the apparent annual motion of the Sun. Thus the second is now defined in terms of the annual motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun ($1/31556925.9747$ of the Tropical Year for 1900 January 0 at 12 h. E.T.) instead of in terms of the diurnal rotation of the Earth on its axis ($1/86400$ of the Mean Solar Day). In many branches of scientific work other than astronomy there has been a demand for a unit of time that is invariable, and the second of Ephemeris time was adopted by the Comité International des Poids et Mesures in 1956. The length of the unit has been chosen to

provide general agreement with U.T. throughout the 19th and 20th centuries. During 1960 the estimated difference E.T.—U.T. is 35 seconds. The precise determination of E.T. from astronomical observations is a lengthy process, as the accuracy with which a single observation of the Sun can be made is far less than that obtainable in, for instance, a comparison between clocks. It is therefore necessary to average the observations over an extended period. Largely on account of its faster motion, the position of the Moon may be observed with greater accuracy, and a close approximation to Ephemeris Time may be obtained by comparing observations of the Moon with the *Improved Lunar Ephemeris*. Even in this case, however, the requisite standard of accuracy can only be achieved by averaging over a number of years.

Atomic Time

The fundamental standards of time and frequency must be defined in terms of a periodic motion adequately uniform, enduring and susceptible of measurement. This has led in the past to the adoption of standards based on the observed motions in the Solar System. Recent progress has made it possible to consider the use of other natural standards, such as atomic or molecular oscillations. The oscillations so far employed are not in fact continuous periodic motions such as the rotation of the electrons in their orbits around the nuclei. The continuous oscillations are generated in an electrical circuit, the frequency of which is then compared or brought into coincidence with the frequency characteristic of the absorption or emission by the atoms or molecules when they change between two selected energy levels. At the National Physical Laboratory regular comparisons have been made since the middle of 1955 between quartz clocks of high stability and a frequency defined by atoms of caesium. The standard has proved of great value in the precise calibration of frequencies and time intervals: it has also been possible to build up a scale of "atomic time" by using continuously-running quartz clocks calibrated in terms of the caesium frequency standard. Because of the high precision attained in the comparisons, cumulative errors in the integrated time scale do not become serious in the course of a few years, and the atomic time scale may thus be compared with the astronomical time scale.

Radio Time Signals

The establishment of a uniform time system by the assessment of the performance of standard clocks in terms of astronomical observations is the work of a national observatory, and standard time is then made generally available by means of radio time signals. In the United Kingdom, the Royal Greenwich Observatory is responsible for the legal standard of time, and controls the "6-pips" radio signals emitted by the British Broadcasting Corporation. These are of adequate accuracy for normal domestic and commercial needs but for precision users engaged in scientific and survey work special time signals controlled by the Royal Observatory are broadcast by the Post Office each day at 1000 and 1800 U.T. These signals consist

of a series of pips marking the seconds, and extending over five minutes: the minute pips are lengthened to facilitate identification. These signals are monitored at the Observatory, and corrections to the times of reception are published. They are normally radiated by Rugby GBR (16 kc/s), with Criggion GBZ (19.6 kc/s) as reserve, together with associated short-wave transmitters.

SUMMER TIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

In 1916 an Act ordained that during a defined period of that year the legal time for general purposes in Great Britain should be one hour in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. The practice was stabilized (until the war) by the *Summer Time Acts, 1922 to 1925*, which enacted that "For the purposes of this Act, the period of summer time shall be taken to be the period beginning at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the third Saturday in April, or, if that day is Easter Day, the day next following the second Saturday in April, and ending at two o'clock, Greenwich Mean Time, in the morning of the day next following the first Saturday in October."

During the Second World War, the duration of Summer Time was extended, and in some years Double Summer Time was in force. The dates of the actual duration since 1939 are:

1939 Apr. 16—Nov. 19	1950 Apr. 16—Oct. 23
1940 Feb. 25—Dec. 31	1951 Apr. 15—Oct. 21
1941 Jan. 1—Dec. 31	1952 Apr. 20—Oct. 26
1942 Jan. 1—Dec. 31	1953 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1943 Jan. 1—Dec. 31	1954 Apr. 11—Oct. 3
1944 Jan. 1—Dec. 31	1955 Apr. 17—Oct. 2
1945 Jan. 1—Oct. 7	1956 Apr. 22—Oct. 7
1946 Apr. 14—Oct. 6	1957 Apr. 14—Oct. 6
1947 Mar. 16—Nov. 2	1958 Apr. 20—Oct. 5
1948 Mar. 14—Oct. 31	1959 Apr. 19—Oct. 4
1949 Apr. 3—Oct. 30	

DOUBLE SUMMER TIME

1941 May 4—Aug. 10	1944 Apr. 2—Sept. 17
1942 Apr. 5—Aug. 9	1945 Apr. 2—July 15
1943 Apr. 4—Aug. 15	1947 Apr. 13—Aug. 10

SUMMER TIME ABROAD

Variations of the Standard time may be used and the dates of adoption are decided annually. In some countries the variations occur in winter and are called Winter Time†.

British Commonwealth—	Foreign Countries—	
Bermuda	Albania	Israel
British Honduras†	Azores	Korea
Canada (except Yukon)	Brazil	Macao
Channel Islands	Parts of China	Madagascar
Hong Kong	Egypt	Madeira
	Formosa	Morocco
	Hungary	Norway
	Iceland	Pescadores Is.
	Indo-China	Poland
	Irish Republic	Portugal
		Parts of U.S.A.

Standard Time

IN the year 1880 it was enacted by statute that the word "time", when it occurred in any legal document relating to Great Britain, was to be interpreted, unless otherwise specifically stated, as the Mean Time of the Greenwich meridian.* Other nations similarly used the time of their own capital, but since the year 1883 the system of Standard Time by Zones has been gradually accepted, and now almost throughout the world a Standard Time which differs from that of Greenwich by an integral number of hours, either fast or slow, is used. In some countries (†) Standard Time is no longer used and the time given in the table below is that in normal use.

The large territories of the United States, Canada and U.S.S.R. are divided into zones approximately $7\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on either side of central meridians. The important ones are given below; there are in addition zones from 5 to 13 hours fast in the U.S.S.R. centred at 60° E. to 180° E.

Fast on Greenwich Time.

- 12 hrs. F...Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Is., New Zealand, Marshall Is., Caroline Is. (east of 160° E.).
- 11½ " F...Norfolk I., Nauru I.
- 11 " F...New Caledonia, New Hebrides, Santa Cruz and Solomon Is., Truk, Ponape.
- 10 " F... Sakhalin north of 50° N., Victoria, N.S.W. (except Broken Hill Area), Queensland, Tasmania, British New Guinea, Admiralty Is., Caroline Is. (west of 160° E.), Australian Capital Territory, Marianas Is.
- 9½ " F...South Australia, Northern Territory of Australia, N.S.W. (Broken Hill Area), Dutch New Guinea.
- 9 " F...Japan, Kei, Aru, Schouten Is., Sakhalin south of 50° N., Kuri Is.
- 8½ " F...Molucca Is., Korea, Manchuria.
- 8 " F...China (coast), Hong Kong, Philippine Is., Labuan, Macao, Timor, West Australia, Celebes, Sarawak, N. Borneo Formosa, Pescadores Is.
- 7½ " F...Federation of Malaya, Singapore, Indonesian Borneo and Java.
- 7 " F...S. Sumatra, Christmas I. (Indian Ocean), Thailand, Indo-China, Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam.
- 6½ " F...Burma, Cocos-Keeling Is., N. Sumatra
- 6 " F...Pakistan (East).
- 5½ " F...India, Portuguese India, Ceylon, Laccadive Is., Andaman and Nicobar Is.
- 5 " F...Chagos Archipelago, Pakistan (West).
- 4 " F...Mauritius, Seychelles, Réunion, Oman, U.S.S.R., 40° E. to $52^{\circ}30'$ E.
- 3½ " F...Persia
- 3 " F...U.S.S.R. west of 40° E., Iraq, Eritrea, Aden, Socotra I., Somaliland, Comoro Is., Madagascar, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Zanzibar, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.
- 2 " F...Turkey, Greece Bulgaria, Roumania, Finland, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria.
- E. European. Cyprus, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa and Protectorates, Mozambique, Republic of Sudan, Belgian Congo (East), Cyrenaica †, Crete, Lebanon, Tripolitania.

- 1 hr. F...Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France †, Luxemburg †, Spain †, Gibraltar †, Monaco †, Balearic Is. †, Poland, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland.
- Mid-European. Italy, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Albania, Tunisia, Nigeria, Malta, Sicily, French Equatorial Africa, Cameroons, Belgian Congo (West), Angola, Spitzbergen, Algeria, Dahomey, Corsica †, Sardinia.
- Greenwich. Great Britain, Ireland, Faroë, Channel Is., Portugal, Morocco, Mauritania, Sierra Leone, Ivory Coast, Togoland, Ghana, Principé I., Guinea Republic, Senegal, St. Helena, Gambia, Canary Is. †, Ascension I., Tristan Da Cunha, Tangier.

Slow on Greenwich Time.

- 1 hr. S...Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea.
- 2 hrs. S...Azores, Cape Verde Is., Fernando Noronha I., Scoresby Sound, South Georgia.
- 3 " S...Greenland (excluding Scoresby Sound and Thule), Eastern Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina †.
- 3½ " S...Newfoundland, Labrador, Dutch Guiana.
- 3¾ " S...British Guiana.
- 4 " S...Canada east of 68° W., Greenland (Thule Area), Puerto Rico, Lesser Antilles, Central Brazil, Falkland Is., Paraguay, Bermuda, Bolivia, French Guiana, Chile.
- 4½ hrs. S...Venezuela, Curaçao I.
- 5 " S...Canada from 68° W. to 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south), Eastern States of U.S.A., Jamaica, Bahama Is., Cuba, Haiti, Peru, Panama, W. Brazil, Colombia, Cayman Is., Ecuador, Dominican Republic.
- 6 hrs. S...Central parts of U.S.A., Canada from 85° W. (north) or 90° W. (south) to 102° W., Costa Rica, Salvador, Honduras, part of Mexico, Guatemala, Nicaragua.
- 7 hrs. S...Canada from 102° W. to 120° W., Mountain States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
- 8 hrs. S...Canada west of 120° W., Alaska (south-east coast), Western States of U.S.A., part of Mexico.
- 9 hrs. S...Alaska N. of Cross Sound to 141° W., Yukon.
- 10 " S...Alaska from 141° W. to 162° W., Low Archipelago, Marquesas, Austral and Society Is., Hawaii, Christmas I. (Pacific Ocean), Fanning I.
- 11 " S...Aleutian Is., Alaska (west coast), Samoa, Midway Is.

In the Tonga Islands the time 12h. 20m. fast and in Chatham Is. † 12h. 45m. fast on Greenwich is used, as the Date line is to the East of them.

THE DATE OR CALENDAR LINE

The line where the change of date occurs is a modification of the 180th meridian, and is drawn so as to include islands of any one group on the same side of the line, or for political reasons. It is indicated by joining up the following nine points:

Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.	Lat.	Long.
60° S.	180°	15° S.	$172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	53° N.	170° E.
1° S.	180°	5° S.	180°	$65\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N.	169° W.
45° S.	$172\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ W.	48° N.	180°	75° N.	180°

* Summer Time is the "legal" time during the period in which its use is ordained.

L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.	L.S.T.	Cor.
h m	,	h m	,	h m	,	h m	,	h m	,	h m	,
0 00	-48	4 00	-47	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+48	16 00	+48	20 00	- 0
0 20	-50	4 20	-45	8 20	+ 6	12 20	+51	16 20	+45	20 20	- 5
0 40	-52	4 40	-42	8 40	+11	12 40	+52	16 40	+42	20 40	-10
1 00	-54	5 00	-38	9 00	+16	13 00	+54	17 00	+39	21 00	-15
1 20	-55	5 20	-34	9 20	+20	13 20	+55	17 20	+35	21 20	-19
1 40	-55	5 40	-31	9 40	+25	13 40	+55	17 40	+31	21 40	-24
2 00	-55	6 00	-27	10 00	+29	14 00	+55	18 00	+27	22 00	-28
2 20	-55	6 20	-22	10 20	+33	14 20	+55	18 20	+23	22 20	-32
2 40	-54	6 40	-18	10 40	+36	14 40	+54	18 40	+19	22 40	-36
3 00	-53	7 00	-13	11 00	+40	15 00	+53	19 00	+14	23 00	-39
3 20	-52	7 20	- 8	11 20	+43	15 20	+52	19 20	+ 9	23 20	-43
3 40	-50	7 40	- 3	11 40	+46	15 40	+50	19 40	+ 5	23 40	-46
4 00	-47	8 00	+ 1	12 00	+48	16 00	+48	20 00	- 0	24 00	-48

This table gives the correction to be applied to an observed altitude of *Polaris* (first corrected for dip, refraction and instrumental error) to give the latitude. It is correct within 1' throughout the year for all latitudes up to 60°.

Example.—On July 4 at 23^h 17^m G.M.T. in longitude 2^h 34^m west, the altitude of *Polaris* (corrected for dip, etc.) is found to be 41° 56'.

The local sidereal time is found by the method given on page 141 of the 1959 edition to be 15^h 35^m. Hence

Observed altitude.....	41 56
Correction from table.....	+50
Latitude.....	42 46

MEAN AND SIDEREAL TIME

MEAN REFRACTION

Acceleration						Retardation						Alt. Ref.			
h	m	s	h	m	s	m	s	h	m	s	h	m	s	Alt. Ref.	Alt. Ref.
1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00	1	0	10	13	2	08	0	00
2	0	20	14	2	18	3	02	2	0	20	14	2	18	3	03
3	0	30	15	2	28	9	07	3	0	29	15	2	27	9	09
4	0	39	16	2	38	15	13	4	0	39	16	2	37	15	15
5	0	49	17	2	48	21	18	5	0	49	17	2	47	21	21
6	0	59	18	2	57	27	23	6	0	59	18	2	57	27	28
7	1	09	19	3	07	33	28	7	1	09	19	3	07	33	34
8	1	19	20	3	17	39	34	8	1	19	20	3	17	45	46
9	1	29	21	3	27	45	39	9	1	28	21	3	26	51	53
10	1	39	22	3	37	51	44	10	1	38	22	3	36	57	59
11	1	48	23	3	47	57	49	11	1	48	23	3	46	60	00
12	1	58	24	3	57	60	00	12	1	58	24	3	56		

The length of a sidereal day in mean time is 23^h 56^m 04^s.09. Hence 1^h M.T. = 1^h 0^m 9^s.86 S.T. and 1^h S.T. = 1^h - 9^s.83 M.T.

To convert an interval of mean time to the corresponding interval of sidereal time, enter the acceleration table with the given mean time (taking the hours and the minutes and seconds separately) and add the acceleration obtained to the given mean time. To convert an interval of sidereal time to the corresponding interval of mean time, take out the retardation for the given sidereal time and subtract.

The columns for the minutes and seconds of the argument are in the form known as Critical Tables. To use these tables, find in the appropriate left-hand column the two entries between which the given number of minutes and seconds lies; the quantity in the right-hand column between these

two entries is the required acceleration or retardation. Thus the acceleration for 11^m 26^s (which lies between the entries 9^m 07^s and 15^m 13^s) is 2^s. If the given number of minutes and seconds is a tabular entry, the required acceleration or retardation is the entry in the right-hand column above the given tabular entry; e.g. the retardation for 45^m 46^s is 7^s.

Example.—Convert 14^h 27^m 35^s from S.T. to M.T.

Given S.T.....	14 27 35
Retardation for 14 ^h	2 18
Retardation for 27 ^m 35 ^s	5

Corresponding M.T..... 14 25 12

For further explanation, see p. 141, 1959 edition. The refraction table is also in the form of a critical table.

CELESTIAL PHENOMENA FOR OBSERVATION IN 1960

ECLIPSES, 1960

In 1960 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

1. A total eclipse of the Moon on March 13; the eclipse will have only entered the penumbra stage (shortly after beginning) when the Moon sets in the British Isles. The shadow of the Earth first appears on the Moon at 6^h 38^m and leaves the Moon at 10^h 18^m; the total phase lasts from 7^h 40^m to 9^h 15^m. The eclipse is generally visible from North Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, North America, South America, the Pacific Ocean, Australasia, parts of Asia and parts of Antarctica.

2. A partial eclipse of the Sun on March 27; invisible from this country. This eclipse is only visible from Australia, Antarctica and the southern oceans. It begins at 5^h 29^m and ends at 9^h 22^m. At maximum eclipse 70 per cent of the Sun is obscured.

3. A total eclipse of the Moon on September 5, invisible from this country. The shadow of the Earth first appears on the Moon at 9^h 36^m and leaves the Moon at 13^h 7^m; totality lasts from 10^h 38^m till 12^h 5^m. The eclipse is generally visible from North America, the western part of South America, the Pacific Ocean, Australasia, parts of Asia, the Eastern part of the Indian Ocean and parts of Antarctica.

4. A partial eclipse of the Sun on September 20-21, invisible from the British Isles. The eclipse begins at 21^h 9^m on the 20th and ends at 0^h 50^m on the 21st. At maximum eclipse 61 per cent of the Sun is obscured. The eclipse is visible from North America, the north-eastern part of the Pacific Ocean and the eastern part of Siberia.

TRANSIT OF MERCURY, 1960

A transit of Mercury across the Sun's disk occurs on November 7 and is partly visible from the British Isles. From this country Mercury enters the disk at 14^h 35^m, at the lower left hand edge and will be still crossing the disk at sunset. Mercury is only 10" in diameter and a small telescope will be needed to see it; if possible the Sun's disk should be projected on to a sheet of white paper as in no circumstances may the Sun be viewed directly with the naked eye! This transit is visible generally from Europe, Africa, the Atlantic Ocean, America, the Pacific Ocean, New Zealand and Antarctica. The transit begins at 14^h 34^m and ends at 19^h 12^m.

OCCULTATIONS, 1960

Ocultaions of *Aldebaran* (α Tauri, magnitude 1.1) are visible from the British Isles on February 6, April 28, July 19 and December 3.

The planet Mercury will be occulted by the Moon on March 25 (visible from Europe, including the British Isles, North Africa and America) and on April 24 (Russia). Venus will also be occulted by the Moon on April 24 (South America and South Africa) and on August 23 (Antarctica) and Mars on May 20 (East Indies, Northern Australia and the Pacific Ocean).

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS

The list on the opposite page includes all the occultations visible under favourable conditions in the British Isles. Disappearances of stars down to magnitude 6.5 are normally included, and reappearances to fifth magnitude only. No occultation is included unless the star is at least 10° above the horizon and the Sun sufficiently far below the horizon to permit the star to be seen with the naked eye or in a small telescope.

The column Phase shows whether a disappearance (D) or reappearance (R) is to be observed. Times and position angles (P), reckoned from the north point in the direction north, east, south, west, are given for Greenwich (Lat. 51° 29'. Long. 0°) and Edinburgh (Lat. 55° 55', Long. 3° 11' west). The coefficients *a* and *b* are the variations in the G.M.T. for each degree of longitude (positive to the west) and latitude (positive to the north) respectively: they enable approximate times (to within about 1^m generally) to be found for any point in the British Isles. If the point of observation is $\Delta\lambda$ degrees west and $\Delta\phi$ degrees north, the approximate time is found by adding $a.\Delta\lambda + b.\Delta\phi$ to the given G.M.T.

As an illustration the reappearance of Mercury on March 25 at Liverpool will be found from both Greenwich and Edinburgh.

	Greenwich	Edinburgh
Longitude	0.3	+3.3
Long. of Liverpool	+3.3	+3.3
$\Delta\lambda$	+3.0	-0.3
Latitude	51.5	55.3
Lat. of Liverpool	53.4	53.4
$\Delta\phi$	+1.9	-2.5
	h m	h m
G.M.T.	13 03.6	12 57.3
$a.\Delta\lambda$	-3.0	+0.2
$b.\Delta\phi$	-1.0	+2.0
G.M.T. at Liverpool	12 59.6	12 59.5

If the occultation is given for one station but not the other, the reason for the suppression is given by the following code.

- No occn. = star not occulted.
- Low = star's altitude less than 10°.
- Sun = Sun not sufficiently below the horizon.
- Graze = occultation is of very short duration.

It will be noticed that in some cases the coefficients *a* and *b* are not given: this is because the occultation is so short that prediction for other places by means of these coefficients would not be reliable.

Some of the astronomical information in this ALMANACK has been taken from the *Astronomical Ephemeris*, and is published here by arrangement with, and with the permission of, the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office.

OCCULTATIONS OF STARS BY THE MOON, 1960

Date	Star	Mag.	Phase	Age of MOON	GREENWICH				EDINBURGH					
					G.M.T.		a	b	P	G.M.T.		a	b	P
					h	m	m	m	h	m	m	m	o	
Jan. 10	318 B. Tauri....	5.7	D	12.0	17 39.7	-0.6	+1.9	72	17 47.4	-0.4	+2.2	60		
11	130 Tauri.....	5.5	D	13.0	17 41.9	-0.5	+1.4	95	17 47.9	-0.3	+1.7	84		
12	26 Geminorum..	5.1	D	14.1	20 12.7	-1.0	+1.3	89	20 16.9	-0.8	+1.8	76		
Feb. 2	μ Piscium.....	5.1	D	5.5	19 49.3	-1.2	-2.8	117	19 36.1	-1.1	-1.7	99		
4	3 B. (Tauri)....	6.4	D	7.7	22 35.7	-0.6	-0.9	67	22 30.4	-0.7	-0.5	54		
6	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	9.4	14 26.0	+0.2	+2.8	30	14 41.4	—	—	12		
6	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	9.4	15 10.0	-1.0	+0.6	305	15 07.9	—	—	324		
8	130 Tauri.....	5.5	D	10.8	Low	..	..	..	3 13.1	-0.4	-0.1	34
Mar. 4	70 Tauri.....	6.4	D	7.0	18 37.1	-1.7	-1.7	115	Sun	..	..	..
4	θ ¹ Tauri.....	4.0	D	7.1	20 40.6	-0.8	-3.5	135	20 24.7	-1.0	-2.4	119		
4	75 Tauri.....	5.3	D	7.1	20 44.2	-1.4	+1.7	29	No occn.	..	..	..
4	θ ² Tauri.....	3.6	D	7.1	No occn.	..	..	..	20 44.7	..	..	154
4	264 B. Tauri....	4.8	D	7.1	21 40.3	-0.7	-1.4	84	21 32.4	-0.8	-1.1	74		
4	275 B. Tauri....	6.5	D	7.2	23 22.2	-0.3	-0.9	62	23 17.5	-0.4	-0.7	53		
5	111 Tauri.....	5.1	D	8.2	24 00.2	-0.3	-1.0	66	23 54.7	-0.4	-0.9	57		
11	o Leonis.....	3.8	D	13.3	3 18.0	+0.3	-3.1	167	3 05.8	0.0	-2.7	160		
25	Mercury.....	1.1	D	27.7	11 51.1	-1.2	+0.1	62	11 48.7	-1.0	+0.4	50		
25	Mercury.....	1.1	R	27.7	13 03.6	-1.0	-0.5	248	12 57.3	-1.1	-0.8	262		
Apr. 6	29 Cancr.	5.9	D	9.7	1 00.8	-0.1	-1.6	94	0 52.9	-0.2	-1.6	90		
7	222 B. Cancr. ...	6.3	D	10.7	0 52.4	-0.2	-2.2	131	0 42.0	-0.3	-2.1	126		
28	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	2.8	15 44.0	-1.5	-0.6	84	15 38.1	-1.3	0.0	70		
28	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	2.8	17 03.0	-1.1	-1.1	264	16 53.8	-1.1	-1.5	276		
May 1	λ Geminorum...	3.6	D	6.0	Low	..	..	..	22 50.4	+0.6	-2.9	159
June 3	+1° 2624.....	6.4	D	9.4	21 01.1	-1.4	-1.1	93	Sun	..	..	..
6	6 B. Librae.....	6.2	D	12.4	22 49.4	-1.3	-0.9	111	22 41.9	-1.2	-0.7	107		
July 3	κ Virginis.....	4.3	D	9.8	21 44.0	-1.4	-0.7	68	21 36.9	-1.3	-0.6	63		
19	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	25.3	10 20.3	-1.5	+0.3	61	10 18.8	-1.3	+1.0	45		
19	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	25.3	11 34.1	-1.1	-1.9	286	11 21.2	-1.1	-2.4	300		
31	22 B. Librac....	6.4	D	8.1	20 45.5	—	—	174	Sun	..	..	..
Aug. 4	-19° 5182.....	6.4	D	12.1	20 44.6	-1.4	+0.7	77	Sun	..	..	..
8	λ Aquarii.....	3.8	R	16.2	22 05.9	-0.8	+1.2	279	22 09.1	-0.7	+1.3	285		
17	130 Tauri.....	5.5	R	24.4	2 51.5	-0.5	+0.9	298	2 53.3	-0.6	+0.7	312		
Sept. 9	ξ ¹ Ceti.....	4.5	D	17.8	4 45.1	-0.8	+2.4	17	No occn.	..	..	..
12	σ ² Tauri.....	4.3	R	20.7	1 21.3	—	—	180	1 41.0	-0.1	+3.2	205		
18	187 B. Sagittarii	6.4	D	7.8	18 40.0	-1.4	+0.6	51	18 38.5	-1.2	+0.6	45		
30	-15° 5908.....	6.4	D	10.0	22 01.4	-1.7	-1.3	113	21 52.1	-1.3	-0.8	101		
Oct. 2	81 Aquarii.....	6.4	D	11.9	20 31.0	-1.4	+0.9	88	20 31.4	-1.1	+1.1	80		
2	82 Aquarii.....	6.5	D	11.9	21 51.3	—	—	2	No occn.	..	..	..
9	γ Tauri.....	3.9	D	18.1	0 24.9	-1.0	+1.6	76	0 29.8	-0.8	+1.9	65		
9	γ Tauri.....	3.9	R	18.1	1 41.7	-1.4	+1.2	253	1 42.4	-1.3	+0.9	267		
31	10 Ceti.....	6.4	D	11.3	18 23.8	-0.8	+1.7	66	18 29.4	-0.6	+1.8	59		
Nov. 7	130 Tauri.....	5.5	R	17.6	No occn.	..	..	..	3 59.8	-1.5	+1.9	217
15	η Virginis.....	4.0	R	25.7	4 02.0	-0.4	+0.7	300	Low	..	..	..
23	47 B. Capricorni	6.2	D	4.8	18 14.8	-1.2	-0.8	85	18 08.4	-1.1	-0.5	75		
26	317 B. Aquarii..	6.3	D	7.8	17 19.2	-1.6	+0.6	103	17 18.1	-1.3	+0.9	94		
26	337 B. Aquarii..	6.4	D	7.9	23 12.7	-0.1	+1.1	19	Graze	..	..	..
Dec. 3	α Tauri.....	1.1	D	14.1	0 57.2	-1.5	-0.2	77	0 53.3	-1.3	+0.4	63		
3	α Tauri.....	1.1	R	14.1	2 16.3	-1.2	-1.0	266	2 07.1	-1.1	-1.4	279		
22	38 Aquarii.....	5.4	D	4.3	No occn.	..	..	..	17 09.1	-1.8	-1.4	123
27	389 B. Ceti.....	6.3	D	9.3	17 10.6	-0.6	+2.4	35	17 20.4	-0.3	+2.6	23		
28	85 (Ceti).....	6.3	D	9.6	1 33.2	-0.6	+2.1	12	No occn.	..	..	..
29	48 Tauri.....	6.4	D	11.5	21 04.7	—	—	132	20 54.1	-1.6	-0.3	112		
29	γ Tauri.....	3.9	D	11.5	23 43.4	-1.4	-2.9	127	23 29.2	-1.4	-1.6	110		
30	70 Tauri.....	6.4	D	11.6	2 57.4	-0.3	-1.6	91	2 49.5	-0.4	-1.4	81		
30	θ ¹ Tauri.....	4.0	D	11.7	Low	..	..	..	4 17.0	+0.1	-1.6	91
30	θ ² Tauri.....	3.6	D	11.7	Low	..	..	..	4 21.9	+0.2	-2.0	114

NAME	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.	Spectrum
		h	m		
α Andromedæ <i>Alpheratz</i>	2.1	0	06.3	+28 52	Aop
β Cassiopeiæ <i>Caph</i>	2.4	0	07.0	+58 56	F5
γ Pegasi <i>Algenib</i>	2.9	0	11.2	+14 58	B2
α Phœnicis	2.4	0	24.3	-42 31	Ko
α Cassiopeiæ <i>Schedar</i>	2.5	0	38.2	+56 19	Ko
β Ceti <i>Diphda</i>	2.2	0	41.6	-18 12	Ko
γ Cassiopeiæ*	Var.	0	54.3	+60 30	Bop
β Andromedæ <i>Mirach</i>	2.4	1	07.5	+35 25	Mo
δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	1	23.2	+60 02	A5
α Eridani <i>Achernar</i>	0.6	1	36.2	-57 26	B5
β Arietis <i>Sheratan</i>	2.7	1	52.4	+20 37	A5
α Ursæ Minoris <i>Polaris</i>	2.1	1	55.7	+89 05	F8
γ Andromedæ <i>Almak</i>	2.3	2	01.4	+42 08	Ko
α Arietis <i>Hamal</i>	2.2	2	04.9	+23 16	K2
β Persel <i>Algol</i> *	Var.	3	05.6	+40 48	B8
α Persei <i>Mirfak</i>	1.9	3	21.5	+49 43	F5
η Tauri <i>Alcyone</i>	3.0	3	45.1	+23 59	B5p
α Tauri <i>Aldebaran</i>	1.1	4	33.6	+16 26	K5
β Orionis <i>Rigel</i>	0.3	5	12.6	- 8 15	B8p
α Aurigæ <i>Capella</i>	0.2	5	13.7	+45 58	Go
γ Orionis <i>Bellatrix</i>	1.7	5	23.0	+ 6 19	B2
β Tauri <i>Elnath</i>	1.8	5	23.8	+26 35	B8
δ Orionis	2.5	5	30.0	- 0 20	Bo
α Leporis	2.7	5	31.0	-17 51	Fo
ϵ Orionis	1.7	5	34.2	- 1 14	Bo
ζ Orionis	2.0	5	38.7	- 1 58	Bo
κ Orionis	2.2	5	45.9	- 9 41	Bo
α Orionis <i>Betelgeuse</i> *	Var.	5	53.0	+ 7 24	Mo
β Aurigæ <i>Menkalinan</i>	2.1	5	56.6	+44 57	Aop
β Canis Majoris <i>Mirzam</i>	2.0	6	20.9	-17 56	B1
γ Carinæ <i>Canopus</i>	0.9	6	23.1	-52 40	Fo
γ Geminorum <i>Alhena</i>	1.9	6	35.4	+16 26	Ao
α Canis Majoris <i>Sirius</i>	1.6	6	43.4	-16 40	Ao
ϵ Canis Majoris	1.6	6	57.1	-28 55	B1
δ Canis Majoris	2.0	7	06.8	-26 20	F8p
α Geminorum <i>Castor</i>	1.6	7	32.0	+31 59	Ao
α Canis Minoris <i>Procyon</i>	0.5	7	37.2	+ 5 20	F5
β Geminorum <i>Pollux</i>	1.2	7	42.9	+28 07	Ko
ζ Puppis	2.3	8	02.2	-39 53	Od
γ Velorum	1.9	8	08.3	-47 13	Oap
ϵ Carinæ	1.7	8	21.7	-59 23	Ko
δ Velorum	2.0	8	43.6	-54 34	Ao
λ Velorum <i>Suhail</i>	2.2	9	06.5	-43 16	K5
β Carinæ	1.8	9	12.8	-69 33	Ao
ι Carinæ	2.2	9	16.0	-59 06	Fo
α Hydræ <i>Alphard</i>	2.2	9	25.6	- 8 29	K2
γ Leonis <i>Regulus</i>	1.3	10	06.2	+12 10	B8
γ Leonis <i>Algeiba</i>	2.6	10	17.8	+20 03	Ko
β Ursæ Majoris <i>Merak</i>	2.4	10	59.4	+56 36	Ao
α Ursæ Majoris <i>Dubhe</i>	1.9	11	01.3	+61 58	Ko

* γ Cassiopeiæ, mag. 1.6 to 2.3. β Persei, mag. 2.2 to 3.5.

α Orions, mag. 0.1 to 1.2.

The positions of heavenly bodies on the celestial sphere are defined by two co-ordinates, right ascension and declination, which are analogous to longitude and latitude on the surface of the Earth. If we imagine the plane of the terrestrial equator extended indefinitely, it will cut the celestial sphere in a great circle known as the celestial equator. Similarly the plane of the Earth's orbit, when extended, cuts in the great circle called the ecliptic. The two intersections of these circles are known as the First Point of Aries and the First Point of Libra. If from any star a perpendicular be drawn to the celestial equator, the length of this perpendicular is the Star's declination. The arc, measured eastwards along the equator from the First Point of Aries to the foot of this perpendicular, is the right ascension. An alternative definition of right ascension is that it is the angle at the celestial pole (where the Earth's axis, if prolonged, would meet the sphere) between the great circles to the First Point of Aries and to the star.

The plane of the Earth's equator has a slow movement, so that our reference system for right ascension and declination is not fixed. The consequent alteration in these quantities from year to year is called precession. In right ascension it is an increase of about 3^s a year for equatorial stars, and larger or smaller amounts for stars near the pole. In declination it varies between +20" and -20" according to the right ascension of the star.

A star or other body crosses the meridian when the sidereal time is equal to its right ascension. The altitude is then a maximum, and may be deduced by remembering that the altitude of the elevated pole is numerically equal to the latitude, while that of the equator at its intersection with the meridian is equal to the co-latitude, or complement of the latitude.

FIXED STARS, 1960

NAME	Mag.	R.A.		Dec.	Spectrum
		h m	° ' "		
δ Leonis.....	2.6	11 12.0	+ 20 45	A ₃	
β Leonis <i>Denebola</i>	2.2	11 47.0	+ 14 48	A ₂	
γ Ursæ Majoris <i>Phecda</i>	2.5	11 51.7	+ 53 55	A ₀	
γ Corvi.....	2.8	12 13.7	- 17 19	B ₈	
α Crucis.....	1.0	12 24.4	- 62 53	B ₁	
γ Crucis.....	1.6	12 28.9	- 56 53	M ₃	
γ Centauri.....	2.1	12 39.3	- 48 44	A ₀	
γ Virginis.....	2.9	12 30.6	- 1 14	F ₀	
β Crucis.....	1.5	12 45.4	- 59 28	B ₁	
ϵ Ursæ Majoris <i>Alloth</i>	1.7	12 52.3	+ 56 11	A ₀ ²	
α Canum Venaticorum.....	2.9	12 54.2	+ 38 32	A ₀ ²	
ζ Ursæ Majoris <i>Mizar</i>	2.1	13 22.3	+ 55 08	A ₂ ²	
α Virginis <i>Spica</i>	1.2	13 23.1	- 10 57	B ₂	
η Ursæ Majoris <i>Alkaid</i>	1.9	13 46.0	+ 49 31	B ₃	
β Centauri <i>Hadar</i>	0.9	14 01.0	- 60 11	B ₁	
θ Centauri.....	2.3	14 04.3	- 36 10	K ₀	
α Bootis <i>Arcturus</i>	0.2	14 13.8	+ 19 23	K ₀	
α Centauri <i>Rigel Kent</i>	0.1	14 36.9	- 60 40	G ₀	
ϵ Bootis.....	2.7	14 43.2	+ 27 15	K ₀	
β Ursæ Minoris <i>Kochab</i>	2.2	14 50.8	+ 74 19	K ₅	
α Cororæ Borealis <i>Alphecca</i>	2.3	15 33.0	+ 26 51	A ₀	
δ Scorpii.....	2.5	15 58.0	- 22 31	B ₀	
β Scorpii.....	2.9	16 03.1	- 19 42	B ₁	
α Scorpii <i>Antares</i>	1.2	16 27.0	- 26 21	M ₀	
α Trianguli Australis.....	1.9	16 44.4	- 68 57	K ₂	
ϵ Scorpii.....	2.4	16 47.6	- 34 13	K ₀	
α Herculis*	Var.	17 12.8	+ 14 26	M ₃	
λ Scorpii.....	1.7	17 30.9	- 37 05	B ₂	
α Ophiuchi <i>Ra alhague</i>	2.1	17 33.1	+ 12 35	A ₅	
θ Scorpii.....	2.0	17 34.4	- 42 58	F ₀	
κ Scorpii.....	2.5	17 39.7	- 39 01	B ₂	
γ Draconis.....	2.4	17 55.7	+ 51 30	K ₅	
σ Sagittarii <i>Kaus Australis</i>	1.9	18 21.5	- 34 24	A ₀	
α Lyrae <i>Vega</i>	0.1	18 35.6	+ 38 45	A ₀	
σ Sagittarii.....	2.1	18 52.8	- 26 21	B ₃	
β Cygni <i>Albireo</i>	3.2	19 29.1	+ 27 52	K ₀	
α Aquilæ <i>Altair</i>	0.9	19 48.8	+ 8 46	A ₅	
β Capricorni.....	3.2	20 18.8	- 14 55	G ₀	
γ Cygni.....	2.3	20 20.8	+ 40 08	F ₈ ²	
α Pavonis.....	2.1	20 22.5	- 56 52	B ₃	
α Cygni <i>Deneb</i>	1.3	20 40.1	+ 45 08	A ₂ ²	
α Cephei <i>Alderamin</i>	2.6	21 17.6	+ 62 15	A ₅	
ϵ Iegasi.....	2.5	21 42.2	+ 9 41	K ₀	
δ Capricorni.....	3.0	21 44.8	- 16 19	A ₅	
α Gruis.....	2.2	22 05.7	- 47 09	D ₅	
δ Cephei*	Var.	22 27.7	+ 58 13	*	
β Gruis.....	2.2	22 40.3	- 47 06	M ₃	
α Piscis Austrini <i>Fomalhaut</i>	1.3	22 55.4	- 29 50	A ₃	
β Pegasi <i>Scheat</i>	2.5	23 01.8	+ 27 52	M ₀	
α Pegasi <i>Markab</i>	2.0	23 02.8	+ 14 59	A ₀	

Thus in London (Lat. $51^{\circ} 30'$) the meridian altitude of *Sirius* is found thus:

Altitude of equator.....	38	30
Declination south.....	16	40

Difference..... 21 50

The Altitude of *Capella* (Dec. $+45^{\circ} 58'$) at lower transit is:

Altitude of pole.....	51	30
Polar distance of Star...	44	02

Difference..... 7 28

The brightness of a heavenly body is denoted by its magnitude. Omitting the exceptionally bright stars *Sirius* and *Canopus*, the twenty brightest stars are of the first magnitude, while the faintest stars visible to the naked eye are of the sixth magnitude. The magnitude scale is a precise one, as a difference of five magnitudes represents a ratio of 100 to 1 in brightness. Typical second magnitude stars are *Polaris* and the stars in the Belt of Orion. The scale is most easily fixed in memory by comparing the stars with Norton's *Star Atlas* (see page 138). The stars *Sirius* and *Canopus* and the planets Venus and Jupiter are so bright that their magnitudes are expressed by negative numbers. A small telescope will show stars down to the ninth or tenth magnitude, while stars as faint as the twentieth magnitude may be photographed by long exposures with the largest telescopes.

* α Herculis, mag. 3.1 to 3.9.

δ Cephei, mag. 3.7 to 4.4. Spectrum F₅ to G₀.

PHENOMENA OF JUPITER'S SATELLITES, 1960

G.M.T.			Sat. Phen.		G.M.T.			Sat. Phen.		G.M.T.			Sat. Phen.		G.M.T.			Sat. Phen.																																																		
d	h	m			d	h	m			d	h	m			d	h	m			d	h	m																																														
<i>January</i>																																																																				
19	1	39	III	Ec.c.	21	23	43	I	Sh.f.	15	20	34	I	Sh.f.	16	21	51	II	Ec.f.	18	21	14	III	Ec.c.																																												
2	7	46	I	Sh.f.						22	20	58	I	Ec.f.	22	20	16	I	Sh.c.	22	20	16	I	Sh.c.																																												
9	7	29	I	Sh.c.	26	3	24	III	Sh.c.	22	29		I	Sh.f.	22	29		I	Sh.f.	23	19	40	I	Ec.f.																																												
17	6	39	I	Ec.c.	20	1	43	I	Ec.c.	28	3	26	II	Ec.f.	23	23		I	Sh.c.	29	1	37	I	Sh.f.																																												
25	7	55	I	Sh.f.	21	1	04	I	Sh.f.	29	1	23	I	Sh.f.	20	19		III	Ec.f.	20	22	11	I	Sh.c.																																												
31	6	03	III	Ec.c.	25	1	21	II	Ec.c.	22	58		II	Sh.f.	22	52		I	Ec.f.	30	21	35	I	Ec.f.																																												
					27	3	36	I	Ec.c.	22	08		I	Sh.f.	<i>September</i>																																																					
					28	0	45	I	Sh.c.	30	20	06	I	Sh.f.	1	21	22	II	Sh.f.	5	19	20	III	Sh.c.																																												
					2	58		I	Sh.f.	<i>July</i>								7	20	49	I	Sh.f.	8	21	19	II	Sh.c.																																									
<i>February</i>																																																																				
1	7	37	I	Sh.c.	<i>May</i>																								6	1	18	I	Sh.c.	7	0	18	III	Ec.f.	10	19	03	II	Ec.f.																									
3	7	47	II	Ec.c.	2	3	56	II	Ec.c.	4	1	35	II	Sh.f.	22	06	II	Sh.c.	14	20	31	I	Sh.c.	15	19	54	I	Ec.f.																																								
5	5	20	II	Sh.f.	4	1	35	II	Sh.f.	5	2	39	I	Sh.c.	7	0	43	II	Sh.f.	11	1	36	II	Sh.c.	23	19	09	I	Sh.f.																																							
9	6	49	I	Ec.c.	5	2	39	I	Sh.c.	6	23	35	III	Sh.c.	19	47	I	Sh.c.	22	01	I	Sh.f.	20	23		III	Ec.f.	26	18	28	II	Sh.f.																																				
10	6	10	I	Sh.f.	7	2	26	III	Sh.f.	11	1	36	II	Sh.c.	13	1	51	I	Ec.c.	14	1	14	I	Sh.f.	20	23		III	Ec.f.	30	18	50	I	Sh.c.																																		
12	5	26	II	Sh.c.	11	1	36	II	Sh.c.	14	1	14	I	Sh.f.	20	3	33	III	Sh.c.	21	0	55	I	Sh.c.	23	56		I	Sh.f.	15	21	09	I	Ec.f.																																		
17	5	52	I	Sh.c.	20	3	45	I	Ec.c.	21	0	55	I	Sh.c.	3	08		I	Sh.f.	27	1	01	II	Ec.c.	16	18	24	I	Sh.f.	17	18	21	III	Sh.f.																																		
18	6	40	III	Sh.f.	21	0	55	I	Sh.c.	27	1	01	II	Ec.c.	27	1	01	II	Ec.c.	28	2	49	I	Sh.c.	22	23	04	I	Ec.f.	21	23	37	I	Sh.c.																																		
25	5	05	I	Ec.c.	28	2	49	I	Sh.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	30		I	Sh.f.	22	23	04	I	Ec.f.	22	23	04	I	Ec.f.																																		
26	4	25	I	Sh.f.	<i>June</i>																								23	20	19	I	Sh.f.	23	20	19	I	Sh.f.	24	19	09	II	Sh.f.	24	19	09	II	Sh.f.	24	19	09	II	Sh.f.															
28	4	45	II	Ec.c.	1	1	26	III	Ec.c.	3	3	38	II	Ec.c.	4	22	33	II	Sh.c.	5	1	08	II	Sh.f.	5	1	08	II	Sh.f.	30	20	01	I	Sh.c.	22	22	III	Sh.f.	30	20	01	I	Sh.c.																									
<i>March</i>																								6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.	14	21	48	I	Sh.f.	18	23	27	III	Sh.c.					
4	4	07	I	Sh.c.	27	1	01	II	Ec.c.	28	2	49	I	Sh.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.																								
6	18		I	Sh.f.	28	2	49	I	Sh.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.																								
7	4	37	III	Ec.f.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
8	4	59	II	Sh.f.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
11	6	01	I	Sh.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
12	3	20	I	Ec.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
14	5	50	III	Ec.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
15	5	04	II	Sh.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
19	5	13	I	Ec.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
20	4	33	I	Sh.f.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
24	4	17	II	Ec.f.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
25	2	33	III	Sh.f.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
27	4	16	I	Sh.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
31	4	19	II	Ec.c.	29	0	07	I	Ec.c.	23	11		I	Sh.c.	6	1	25	I	Sh.f.	11	22	22	III	Sh.f.	12	1	07	II	Sh.c.	13	1	05	I	Sh.c.	3	19		I	Sh.f.	22	23		I	Ec.c.																								
<i>April</i>																								21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.
1	3	46	III	Sh.c.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.																			
2	2	01	II	Sh.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.																			
4	3	28	I	Ec.c.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.																			
5	2	48	I	Sh.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.																			
9	2	04	II	Sh.c.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.																			
4	35		II	Sh.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21	0	48	II	Ec.f.	21																																																

The Structure of the Universe

The Solar System, although occupying a volume of space large by terrestrial standards, is only a very tiny fraction of the whole Universe. The Sun itself is just one of the millions of stars which make up our Galaxy, and our Galaxy is just one of the millions of galaxies which are distributed through the visible Universe. All these stars and galaxies are in motion, many of them with enormous velocities; yet they are so remote that to the naked eye they present almost the same configurations for a period of many thousands of years, and even with telescopic aid the measurement of their motions is a delicate matter. The nearest star is about 250,000 times as far away as the Sun, the Great Nebula in Andromeda, one of the few galaxies visible to the naked eye, is over 500,000 times as far away as the nearest star, and the largest telescopes can penetrate to a distance of at least 500 times that of the Andromeda Nebula. It is convenient to express astronomical distances in terms of the time that light takes to accomplish the journey. Light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second; it takes $1\frac{1}{2}$ seconds to reach us from the Moon, our nearest neighbour in space; just over 8 minutes to reach us from the Sun; four years from the nearest star; two million years from the Andromeda Nebula, and about 1000 million years from the most distant bodies yet photographed. We therefore talk about a star as being so many light years distant. Astronomers also use another unit of distance, the parsec. 1 parsec equals 3.26 light years.

THE STARS

The stars are classed according to their apparent brightness in magnitudes. A few of the brightest stars are brighter than the first magnitude. Stars as faint as the sixth magnitude can be seen by the naked eye. Stars fainter than this are not visible to the naked eye; the 200-inch telescope, the world's largest, on Mount Palomar in California, can photograph stars of the 23rd magnitude, which is about 650 million times fainter than the first magnitude. This large range in the apparent brightness of the stars is due to a combination of two factors. The first of these is distance. According to a standard law of optics, the apparent brightness of any given luminous object is inversely proportional to the square of its distance away. Thus, if two similar stars are at distances one of which is 10 times the other, the more distant star will appear to be 100 times fainter than the nearest star. The second factor affecting the apparent brightness of a star is its real intrinsic brightness. There are many different kinds of stars; some are very large luminous objects, others are small and faint.

The distances of the stars can be determined in a variety of ways. The direct trigonometric method consists in measuring the minute difference of direction of the star as seen from opposite sides of the Earth's orbit; this is always done photographically. The distances of about 15,000 stars have been measured in this way, but the method has very little accuracy for distances greater than about 250 light years. For more distant stars, distances may be estimated from a study of their spectra.

The distances of some double and variable stars can be found from their special characteristics. A star is said to be at a distance of one parsec if the radius of the Earth's orbit round the Sun subtends an angle of one second of arc at the star. As mentioned earlier, light takes 3.26 years to travel a distance of one parsec.

When the distance of any star has been determined, and its apparent magnitude measured, the real intrinsic brightness of the star may be determined. As a convenient convention, astronomers adopt as the "absolute magnitude" of a star (or other object) that apparent magnitude which the star would have if it were moved from its real position to a distance of ten parsecs. Conversely, if the absolute magnitude of a star is known by spectroscopic or other methods, and its apparent magnitude is observed, its distance may be calculated.

STELLAR SPECTRA

A large number of stars have been examined spectroscopically, and it is found that their spectra fall, with very few exceptions, into a sequence of types, denoted by the letters O, B, A, F, G, K, M; the types merge imperceptibly one into the next. O and B stars, exemplified by the three stars which form Orion's belt, have spectra showing helium and hydrogen lines. A stars, like *Vega* and *Sirius*, are characterized by very strong hydrogen lines. F, G and K stars, like *Procyon*, our *Sun*, and *Arcturus*, respectively, have spectra showing large numbers of metallic lines, and hydrogen lines much weaker than in A stars. Finally, the M stars, like *Betelgeuse* and *Antares*, show very complex molecular spectra, chiefly of titanium oxide. This sequence of spectral types O to M is essentially a temperature sequence, the O stars being the hottest and the M stars the coolest. Approximate values of the surface temperatures of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted in degrees Centigrade: O, 30,000°; B, 18,000°; A, 10,000°; F, 7000°; G, 5500°; K, 4500°; M, 3000°. The sequence O to M is also a sequence of colour, the O stars being the bluest and the M stars the reddest. The colour of a star is capable of precise definition and measurement; there is a very close correlation between colour and surface temperature, and between colour and spectral type. The latter correlation is so good that for many astrophysical purposes colour measurements are used instead of spectral types. There is the further advantage that colours can be measured for stars too faint for study by spectroscopic techniques.

When the spectral types (or colours) of a large number of stars are correlated with their absolute magnitudes, a surprising result emerges. The sequence O to M is one of decreasing absolute brightness. Approximate values of the absolute magnitudes of the stars are, a value for the middle of each type being quoted: O, -4; B, -2; A, +1; F, +3; G, +5; K, +7; M, +11. A graphical illustration of this relation between spectral type and absolute magnitude is known as the Hertzsprung-Russell Diagram (or, when colours are used

instead of spectral types, as a colour-magnitude diagram). The relationship represented by this diagram is one of the corner stones of modern astrophysics. The above series of stars of types O to M and absolute magnitude decreasing from -4 to $+11$, or fainter, is known as the "main sequence", and a large proportion of all known stars are members of this sequence. A relatively small proportion of the stars of spectral types O to M do not belong to the main sequence. Closer examination of the spectra of these stars reveals slight differences between their spectra and ordinary stars of nominally the same type on the main sequence. These differences are sufficiently characteristic to enable the two types of stars to be segregated spectroscopically without independent knowledge of their absolute magnitudes. These stars are found to be brighter than the corresponding main sequence stars of the same types. Most of those of types G, K and M have absolute magnitudes about 0; many of those of types O to F and a few of types G to M are still brighter, with absolute magnitudes ranging from -4 to -7 . The exceptional brightness of these stars is believed to be due to their sizes: those with absolute magnitudes about 0 are called giants, those of -4 to -7 are called supergiants.

The sizes of the stars have been determined mostly by calculation from known surface temperatures and absolute magnitudes. In very few cases direct determinations have been made by means of an interferometer, and sizes can also be inferred from observations of some eclipsing binary stars. The Sun is 864,000 miles in diameter. The main sequence is found to be a sequence of diminishing radii; an O star has a radius of about 20 times that of the Sun, while an average M star has a radius of one-third of the Sun. The giant stars of types G to M have radii between 20 and 100 times the Sun; supergiants have radii between 30 and 1000 times the Sun.

It is possible to determine the chemical composition of a star from a study of its spectrum. This has been done for main sequence stars and for giants and supergiants. All these stars appear to be of similar chemical composition, about 80 per cent by numbers of atoms being hydrogen, most of the remainder helium, heavier elements being less than one per cent of the total. All the differences between types O to M and main sequence, giant and supergiant stars can be accounted for by variations of surface temperature and of size (affecting the spectrum through the surface gravity).

A few stars cannot be classified according to the standard sequence O to M. Among these those classified as R and N stars show strong bands of carbon compounds instead of the titanium oxide of M stars, and the S stars show zirconium oxide instead of titanium oxide. A number of still less common types of stars show anomalous lines of strontium, barium, manganese, silicon, europium, lanthanum and other elements. The reasons for all these peculiarities are not known; it is probable that many of them are genuine differences from the standard chemical composition of the majority of the stars.

DOUBLE STARS

Many stars which appear single to the naked eye are found to be double in the telescope. These are frequently found to be in orbital motion round one another in periods varying from about one year to many thousands of years. Some binary stars are so close together that they cannot be seen separately even in large telescopes; their binary nature is revealed by the spectroscope. The varying motions of the stars in their orbits can be detected by the Doppler shifts of lines in their spectra. The periods of these stars, known as spectroscopic binaries, varies from a few hours to a few years. Some spectroscopic binaries are of special interest in that during their orbital motion the two components periodically eclipse each other, and the combined light of the two stars will vary. This happens when the Earth is nearly in the plane of the binary star orbits. Such binaries are called eclipsing variables, of which the best known is *Algol*, or β Persei, a star normally of the second magnitude (see p. I of each month).

VARIABLE STARS

We have already referred to the eclipsing variables, whose light variation is due to a geometrical cause. Some single stars vary in light. These include Cepheid variables, with periods of from a few hours up to about fifty days, long-period variables with periods of from a hundred to a thousand days, and numerous types of variable stars in which the periods and light fluctuations are entirely irregular. Many of these variations are attributed to pulsation of the stars by alternate expansion and contraction. The Cepheids are of particular interest because of the period-luminosity relation: the longer the period of a Cepheid the brighter is its mean absolute magnitude. An observation of the period of variation of the star immediately tells us its absolute magnitude and thence its distance.

Novæ are stars whose light increases by 10 to 15 magnitudes in a few days, and then fades gradually to normal brightness, reached a year or two later. The cause of the brightening is the sudden expansion of the star, but the reason for this is unknown. Supernovæ are stars whose brightness increases by up to 20 magnitudes; they are believed to be caused by the explosion of the whole star.

STAR CLUSTERS

Stars frequently occur in clusters; two types of clusters are known. The first, called open (or galactic) clusters, are groups of up to two or three hundred stars; the second, globular clusters, contain over one hundred thousand stars. The open clusters are found mainly in the neighbourhood of the Milky Way, the globular clusters avoid the Milky Way. Several open clusters are visible to the naked eye: the Pleiades, the Hyades and Praesepe are the best known of these. The colour-magnitude diagrams of open clusters are generally similar to those of nearby single stars; the most important difference is that when a cluster contains blue O and B stars it does not also contain red giant stars. The colour-magnitude diagrams of globular clusters are very similar among themselves, but

differ greatly from the diagrams of galactic clusters and nearby stars. The main sequence does not exist in any globular cluster for stars of types O, B and A; red giants are present in all the clusters, and they range up to absolute magnitude -3 . There is an additional sequence of stars with absolute magnitudes about 0 which is quite unlike any sequence in the diagrams for nearby stars.

INTERSTELLAR MATTER

The space between the stars is not empty; it contains a mixture of gas and dust which serves to dim the light of distant objects and tends to make them appear redder than normal. Very distant objects may be obscured completely if they lie in or near the plane of the Milky Way. The density of interstellar gas averages one atom in each cubic centimetre; this may be compared with a density 26 million million million times as great in ordinary air at normal pressure and temperature. As is the case for cosmic material in general, hydrogen predominates in interstellar gas. In addition to this widely distributed matter, there are denser clouds of gas and dust existing locally. These are frequently in evidence as dark clouds in front of a brighter stellar background. Some clouds have hot stars embedded, and the interstellar gas may then shine either by reflection of the starlight or it may be heated until it glows and emits its own characteristic light. Such dense glowing clouds are termed galactic nebulae. Sometimes the cloud is more regular in shape and is excited by one star; such clouds are termed planetary nebulae, and the Ring Nebula in Lyra is an excellent example of these objects. Planetary nebulae are among the denser interstellar formations; their densities range up to 20,000 atoms per cubic centimetre. Hot stars can make ordinary interstellar gas glow even when the density is low; the spherical region of glowing gas surrounding a hot star is termed an ionized-hydrogen region. These regions are of particular interest for the study of the Galaxy and of extragalactic nebulae because they are relatively bright and can be seen at large distances.

THE GALAXY

A cursory glance at the sky is sufficient to show that the fainter stars are concentrated towards the region of the Milky Way. This implies that the stars form a flattened system, which extends farther in the direction of the Milky Way than it does at right angles to it. It is now known that this system, called the Galaxy, is about 100,000 light years in diameter, and has a thickness of less than 5000 light years. The Milky Way is the centre plane of the system. We in the Solar System are situated at about 27,000 light years from the centre, and not far from the central plane. All the objects mentioned earlier, single and multiple stars, variable stars, novae and supernovae, galactic and globular clusters, interstellar gas, dust and galactic and planetary nebulae, form part of the Galaxy. The distribution of these various objects in the Galaxy are not all alike. The hot O and B stars, galactic clusters and interstellar matter are closely concentrated towards the Milky Way plane, mostly lying within 300 light years on either side of the plane. The stars of types A to M tend to be

less closely concentrated to the plane; globular clusters show hardly any concentration, forming a nearly spherical distribution stretching to over 30,000 light years from the plane. Most Cepheid variables with periods of more than a day are closely concentrated to the galactic plane; those with periods of less than a day have a distribution similar to that of globular clusters.

The Galaxy has a spiral structure similar to that of some extragalactic nebulae. This structure was first shown by studying the positions of O and B stars; these stars trace out spiral arms. Radio astronomers subsequently found that interstellar hydrogen gas emits radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. Studies of this radio radiation has enabled the density and distribution of interstellar hydrogen to be determined. The hydrogen gas is found to be situated along the same spiral arms as the O and B stars. Indeed, there is a remarkably close correlation between O and B stars and interstellar matter.

Observations by both optical and radio methods have proved that the whole Galaxy is rotating about an axis through its centre perpendicular to the galactic plane. The period of rotation varies with distance from the centre, an average value being 200 million years. The total mass of the Galaxy is about 100 thousand million times the mass of the Sun.

STELLAR POPULATIONS

The two different types of colour-magnitude (or Hertzsprung-Russell) diagram mentioned above appear to apply not only to star clusters but to other objects in our Galaxy and in other galaxies. There seems little doubt that there are two fundamentally different types of stellar population: Population I has a colour-magnitude diagram similar to that of nearby stars and open clusters, Population II has a diagram similar to that for globular clusters. Population I includes both open clusters, longer-period Cepheid variables and supergiant stars, and is intimately associated with interstellar matter; it occurs prominently in the spiral structure of our Galaxy, and is generally concentrated towards the galactic plane. Population II includes the globular clusters, short-period Cepheids and other objects, tends to avoid the spiral structure of the Galaxy, has little or no interstellar dust associated with it, but may be associated with interstellar hydrogen gas, and is not concentrated towards the galactic plane. All the available evidence suggests that Population II stars are old objects, with ages averaging 5000 million years, while Population I stars are much younger, with ages in a few cases of only a few million years. Population II stars have lower content of metals relative to hydrogen than Population I stars.

EXTRAGALACTIC NEBULAE

Outside our own Galaxy there are large numbers of objects having a more or less hazy appearance on photographs. These are the extragalactic nebulae, also known as external galaxies. Some show a well-defined spiral structure, some are elliptical in form with no marked structural features, and some are irregular in form. The spiral nebulae consist of a

NEBULÆ AND CLUSTERS

Object	Constellation	R.A.	Dec.	Description
		h m	°	
47 Tucanæ	Tucana	0 22	- 72.4	2nd finest globular cluster, 42' diam., lucid
M31	Andromeda	0 40	+ 41.0	Great Spiral Nebula, 2° × ½°, lucid
Nub. Minor	Tucana	0 50	- 73.9	Small Magellanic Cloud, 10 sq. deg., lucid
M33	Triangulum	1 31	+ 30.4	Spiral nebula, 1° × ½°
H VI 33, 34	Perscus	2 18	+ 56.9	Double cluster, each 36' diam., lucid
Pleiades	Taurus	3 45	+ 23.9	Open cluster, 1½° × 1°, lucid
Hyades	Taurus	4 26	+ 15.8	Open cluster, 3° across, lucid
Nub. Major	Dor.-Mensa	5 25	- 69.3	Large Magellanic Cloud, lucid
M1	Taurus	5 32	+ 22.0	"Crab" nebula, 3' × 1'
M42	Orion	5 33	- 5.4	"Great" nebula, lucid, round θ Orionis
30 Dor.	Dorado	5 39	- 69.1	"Looped" nebula and cluster
M 44	Cancer	8 37	+ 20.2	"Præsepe" or "Beehive" cluster, 1° sq.
η Carinæ	Carina	10 43	- 59.4	"Keyhole" nebula, 80' diam.
κ Crucis	Crux	12 51	- 60.1	Loose cluster, 10' diam., just lucid
ω Centauri	Centaurus	13 24	- 47.1	Finest globular cluster, 45' diam., lucid
M51	Can. Ven.	13 28	+ 47.4	Bright double spiral nebula
M3	Can. Ven.	13 40	+ 28.6	Globular cluster, 18' diam., lucid
M13	Hercules	16 40	+ 36.6	3rd finest globular cluster, 15' diam., lucid
M20	Sagittarius	17 59	- 23.0	"Trifid" nebula, 20' diam.
M8	Sagittarius	18 01	- 24.4	"Lagoon" nebula, 25' diam., lucid
M57	Lyra	18 52	+ 33.0	"Ring" nebula, 1' diam.
M27	Vulpecula	19 57	+ 22.6	"Dumb Bell" nebula, planetary, 5' diam.

M=Messier. H=Sir W. Herschel. Lucid=visible to unaided eye.

central bulge surrounded by spiral arms embedded in a disk-shaped structure. The elliptical nebulae and the central bulges of the spiral nebulae are believed to be composed of stars of Population II. The spiral arms are composed of Population I and some Population II, together with large quantities of gas and dust. The presence of dust is evident because of the dark patches of absorption which are a feature of the photographs of spiral nebulae; the presence of hydrogen gas has been proved by the observation of regions of glowing gas and by the reception of radio waves on 21 centimetres wavelength. In a few of the nearer galaxies individual stars have been observed, and comparison with stars in our own Galaxy provides estimates of the distances and sizes of the galaxies. Many of them are found to be comparable with our own Galaxy—with diameters of 100,000 light years and masses 100 thousand million times the Sun. The two Magellanic Clouds are the nearest galaxies to our own, their distances being about 140,000 light years. The best known external galaxy is the Great Nebula in Andromeda, at a distance of 2,000,000 light years; this spiral nebula is believed to be similar to our own Galaxy in size and stellar content. Extragalactic nebulae frequently occur in large clusters, each containing hundreds of nebulae. Many extragalactic nebulae are in rotation in a manner similar to our own Galaxy and with comparable periods.

RADIO STARS

In addition to the 21 centimetre hydrogen radiation received from interstellar gas, radio noise is received on other wavelengths. Some of this originates in well-known objects; one important

source of radio noise is the Crab Nebula, which is known to be the remains of the supernova of A.D. 1054. Some extragalactic nebulae are also sources of radio noise, but many of the apparently isolated sources, "radio stars", do not seem to coincide with any visible stars or nebulae. A few strong sources have been identified with peculiar extragalactic nebulae, and in other cases the source appears to be two colliding nebulae. There is a growing feeling that many of the radio stars may be very distant objects, perhaps even beyond the range of optical telescopes. The process by which the radio waves are generated has not yet been explained.

COSMOLOGY

The large scale problems of the Universe are concerned with the motions and distribution of the extragalactic nebulae through the observable region of space. It has been found that in spite of the tendency of nebulae to cluster together, on a still larger scale the nebulae are distributed remarkably uniformly. Observations have shown that distant nebulae have spectra showing "red-shifts", which have been interpreted as Doppler shifts due to velocities of recession; all the distant nebulae appear to be moving away from us with velocities proportional to their distance. This suggests that the whole Universe is in expansion. There are two rival theories of the cause of this expansion. One postulates a gigantic initial explosion some 5,000 million years ago. The other postulates a steady state, with continuous creation of matter producing new galaxies which eventually force the existing ones to continually increasing distances. Observations have not yet succeeded in distinguishing between these theories.

The Solar System

The Sun is one of the millions of stars that make up the Universe. The energy that it radiates in the form of light and heat is maintained by nuclear reactions among the atoms in its interior. It is surrounded by an immense number of comparatively cold planets and comets, together with smaller particles that give rise to meteors and the zodiacal light.

The planets are solid bodies revolving about the Sun in elliptical orbits with the Sun at one focus, and at distances related to the periodic times in accordance with Kepler's third law: the squares of the periodic times vary as the cubes of the semi-major axes. All revolve in the same direction, the orbits being only slightly inclined to the plane of the ecliptic in which the Earth moves round the Sun. As seen from the Earth, therefore, the planets are always near the ecliptic, moving in general from west to east round the sky. Once in every such revolution the planet appears to become stationary and then retrograde, forming a looped path which is a consequence of the Earth's own orbital movement.

The nine major planets, of which the earth is one, are of special interest, the five that are visible to the naked eye having been known from the earliest times. Six have satellites or moons revolving round them. These, like the planets themselves, are not self-luminous, but shine by the reflected light of the Sun. Notes on these bodies are given in the following pages. The thousands of minor planets that are also known, although of less interest to the observer, afford many problems to the mathematical astronomer. Comets are also members of the solar system; their orbits are inclined at all angles to the ecliptic, and are generally highly eccentric, reaching out to immense distances in space. The light of a comet is not due entirely to reflected sunlight, but partly to fluorescence caused by selective absorption of solar radiation. The return of a comet of short period may be predicted with some accuracy, but most comets appear quite unexpectedly. Meteoric dust appears to have a common origin with the comets, since some meteor showers have been shown to follow the orbits of certain comets.

THE SUN

The Sun is the ultimate source of most of the chemical energy available on the Earth. Hence the origin of that energy, which reaches the Earth in the form of light and heat from within the Sun, is of particular interest. The spectral distribution of the light from the Sun's surface indicates a temperature of about $5,700^{\circ}\text{C}$., but a relatively short distance inside the surface the temperature reaches $1,000,000^{\circ}$ and deeper in the interior, near the centre, it is believed to be in the region of $14,000,000^{\circ}$. Now the constitution of the Sun is similar to that of the Earth, as is shown by similarities in the chemical spectra of solar and terrestrial sources; but at these high temperatures the atoms become stripped of their outer layers of electrons. In this highly "ionized" state the substance of the Sun acts in much the same way as a "perfect gas"

does on the Earth, even though the density is high. Furthermore, the thermal velocities are sufficiently great for nuclear collisions to take place. Nuclear energy can be released in the Sun by a variety of collision-processes, in each of which the light atoms of hydrogen, by far the most abundant element, are ultimately combined into the heavier atoms of helium. This energy, released almost entirely in the central regions, is transmitted by radiation and convection to the cooler outer layers of the Sun and thence to outer space, a very small proportion of it falling onto the Earth. It is possible to infer with some certainty, by considering the Sun as a typical star, that this process has been going on for about three thousand million years and that it may be expected to continue similarly for perhaps a further ten thousand million years.

As viewed in a low-power telescope provided with heavily absorbing filters, the Sun presents various features. Over most of its surface a fine mottling can be seen under good observing conditions. This "granulation" is visible evidence of a turbulent convective layer near the surface. Much more noticeable surface-markings called sunspots appear sporadically in the equatorial zones of the Sun and up to latitudes of 40° - 50° north and south. These sunspots, which are sometimes visible to the naked eye, provide direct evidence of the rotation of the Sun on an axis which is inclined about 7° to the line joining the poles of the ecliptic. They also indicate that the Sun does not rotate as a solid body but somewhat faster in equatorial regions than at higher latitudes. Its mean sidereal rotation-period is about 25 days but the motion of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun results in an apparent rotation-period, as viewed from the Earth, of approximately 27 days. Associated with sunspots are bright regions called faculae but these can not be seen when the spot is near the centre of the disk.

Sunspots vary in size from small dark specks, barely visible in a telescope, but actually with an area of about a million square miles, to large dark markings several thousand times as great. The largest spot ever measured (1947 April) covered 7,000 million square miles at its greatest, or approximately 0.7 per cent. of the Sun's visible surface. Correspondingly, sunspots have lifetimes ranging from a few hours in the case of some of the smallest, to many weeks in the case of the most persistent spots, which are often regular in shape but not as a rule particularly large. The frequency of spots varies in a definite eleven-year cycle, though the number of spots may vary considerably in a haphazard way from week to week in a particular year. One of the observed properties of spots during the 11-year cycle is that high latitudes, north and south, are predominant towards the beginning of a cycle, while later on there is a gradual drift of the most densely occupied zones towards the equator. In addition, a strong magnetic-field is found to be associated with sunspots, as well as certain systematic drifts in the solar layers there. These and other observed properties, such as concern the detailed structure and movements of spots,

ELEMENTS OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Orb	Mean Distance from Sun		Sidereal Period	Synodic Period	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic	Diameter	Mass compared with Earth	Period of Rotation on Axis			
	Radius of Earth's Orbit	Millions of Miles						d	h	m	
Sun.....	...	...	y d	Days	° '	Miles		d	h	m
Mercury.....	0.39	36	88	116	7 00	864,000	333.434	25	09		
Venus.....	0.72	67	225	584	3 24	3000	0.04	88			
Earth.....	1.00	93	1 0	...	...	7600	0.83	Unknown		
Mars.....	1.52	142	1 322	780	1 51	7927 ^{eq.}	1.00	23	56		
Jupiter.....	5.20	483	11 315	399	1 18	4200	0.11	24	37		
Saturn.....	9.54	886	29 167	378	2 29	88,700 ^{eq.} 82,800 ^{v.}	3.18	9	50	5	
Uranus.....	19.19	1783	84 6	370	0 46	75,100 ^{eq.} 67,200 ^{v.}	95	10	14	10	
Neptune.....	30.07	2793	164 288	367	1 46	30,900	15	10	49	10	
Pluto.....	39.46	3666	247 255	367	17 09	33,000	17	15	40	15	
						Unknown	Unknown	Unknown			

must be explained by any comprehensive physical theory of sunspots. At present no generally accepted theory exists, though it seems clear that the magnetic field of the spot inhibits convection in the turbulent layers near the Sun's surface and so produces local cooling.

The Table below gives dates of recent maxima and minima of the sunspot cycles. It will be seen that the intervals between successive maxima (or minima) vary considerably from the average value of 11.1 years.

Maxima		Minima	
1837.2	1907.0	1833.9	1901.7
1848.1	1917.6	1843.5	1913.6
1860.1	1928.4	1856.0	1923.6
1870.6	1937.4	1867.2	1933.8
1883.9	1947.5	1878.9	1944.2
1894.1		1889.6	1954.3

The present sunspot maximum (1957-58) is unusual in its absence of giant spots, the intense activity being due to a very large number of smaller spots; the previous maxima in 1937-38 and 1947-49 were also notable for great activity.

Other features of the Sun may be detected in light of wavelengths other than those of normal integrated visual light. With the light from the centre of strong spectral absorption lines such as H α , the C-line of hydrogen, or the H and K lines of calcium, bright regions can almost always be seen around sunspots and these regions occasionally become exceptionally bright for periods of an hour, or thereabouts. This is the phenomenon of the "solar flare", and its occurrence may be otherwise detected upon the Earth by immediate changes in propagation-conditions for long-distance radio-communication (changes in the ionosphere caused by a sudden increase in ionizing radiation) or, in the case of large flares, by the subsequent occurrence, a day or two later, of a magnetic storm. A very few large flares have had associated with them increases, occurring a few minutes later, of the high-energy cosmic-ray flux detected at the earth's surface.

Also visible in monochromatic wavelengths are the prominences, which extend outwards from the

Sun's surface into its tenuous outer regions, called the corona. At the limb prominences appear as bright forms, often arched or branching, while against the Sun's disk they appear as dark filaments. The corona itself can normally only be observed in its brightest regions by using light from certain bright spectral lines in special instruments at a high altitude on the Earth. At lower altitudes, and in the outer corona at high altitudes, scattered skylight is too great. However, when the Sun is obscured by the Moon at a total solar eclipse, the whole corona becomes easily seen. As well as the bright lines, it shows a weak continuous spectrum. It is also found that the corona has characteristically different appearances at sunspot maximum and sunspot minimum and that it frequently shows streamers extending outwards several million miles. When observed with radio wavelengths in the range 10 cm. to 5 m. the corona is normally detected, as well as short-lived emissions from disturbed regions around sunspots.

MERCURY

Mercury is the smallest planet and the nearest to the Sun. Because it moves in an orbit between the Sun and the Earth, it is never far west or east of the Sun. If east, it appears as an evening star; if west, as a morning star. The extremes of these apparent excursions are known as Greatest Elongations; their times and extent, measured by the angular distance from the Sun, are given on the first page of each month under the heading PHENOMENA. The great ellipticity of the orbit of Mercury causes the amount of these elongations to vary from 13° to 28°. The planet is best placed for naked eye observation some days before eastern elongation on spring evenings, or after western elongation on autumn mornings, though in England at these times its actual distance from the Sun is near its minimum. In the southern hemisphere the conditions are, of course, reversed.

In a telescope, Mercury shows phases to the Earth like the Moon, resembling her at first quarter when at eastern elongation, and at last quarter when at western elongation. The planet is exceedingly difficult to observe telescopically and is best scrutin-

THE SATELLITES

Name	Star mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution	Name	Star Mag.	Mean distance from Primary	Period of Sidereal Revolution
<i>The Earth</i>							
Moon	—	Miles 238,840	d h m 27 07 43	<i>Saturn</i>		Miles	d h m
<i>Mars</i>				Mimas	12	115,000	22 37
Phobos	11	5,800	7 39	Enceladus	12	148,000	1 08 53
Deimos	12	14,600	1 06 18	Tethys	11	183,000	1 21 18
<i>Jupiter</i>				Dione	11	234,000	2 17 41
V. Unnamed	15	112,000	11 57	Rhea	10	327,000	4 12 25
I. Io	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	262,000	1 18 28	Titan	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	759,000	15 22 42
II. Europa	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	417,000	3 13 14	Hyperion	15	919,000	21 06 38
III. Ganymede	5	665,000	7 03 43	Iapetus	11	2,211,000	79 07 56
IV. Callisto	6	1,169,000	16 16 32	Phoebe	14	8,000,000	550
VI. Unnamed	14	7,120,000	251	<i>Uranus</i>			
X. "	19	7,180,000	254	Miranda	19	80,000	1 10 0
VII. "	18	7,290,000	260	Ariel	16	119,000	2 12 29
XII. "	19	13,000,000	620	Umbriel	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	166,000	4 03 28
XI. "	19	14,000,000	692	Titania	14	272,000	8 16 56
VIII. "	17	14,600,000	739	Oberon	14	364,000	13 11 07
IX. "	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14,700,000	745	<i>Neptune</i>			
				Triton	13	220,000	5 21 03
				Nereid	19	3,500,000	359 10 0

ized with large apertures in full daylight. A recent map of the surface, made by Antoniadi, confirms in its essential features one made last century by Schiaparelli; these observers agree that Mercury always turns the same face to the Sun. The question of whether Mercury has an atmosphere cannot be regarded as settled.

VENUS

Venus, next from the Sun, has a diameter only two or three hundred miles less than that of the Earth. Its apparent movement with regard to the Sun is similar to that of Mercury, but, owing to the greater size of its orbit, its elongations extend as far as 47°. Venus is the brightest planet and is several times brighter than any star; it can often be seen in full daylight with the naked eye.

Apart from the beauty of its phases, Venus is a disappointing object in the telescope, its extensive atmosphere being so highly reflective, probably owing to cloud, that its true surface can never be observed. Vague dusky shadings may be seen or imagined, but conspicuous markings are both rare and evanescent.

Photographs of Venus in violet light were taken by Kuiper in 1950 and 1954 with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas, and show that the surface of the planet is banded, three or more dark and bright bands being noted lying in a direction perpendicular to the terminator. These bands have been attributed to zones of ascending and descending currents in the atmosphere of Venus. Assuming that the bands are parallel to the equator, Kuiper deduced the position of the pole of Venus at 3^h 32^m, +81°, which is in Cepheus. The equator of Venus is therefore tilted at an angle of about 32° to its orbit. Further observations will be required to deduce the speed of rotation of the planet, but it is considered that this cannot exceed a few weeks.

The spectrum of the atmosphere above the reflecting layer reveals a considerable amount of

carbon dioxide, but no oxygen; such might also be the conditions on the Earth, were it not for the constant absorption of carbon dioxide by vegetation and its replacement by oxygen. A remarkable feature of the upper atmosphere is the absence of all trace of water vapour.

MARS

Mars, the first planet whose orbit is exterior to that of the Earth, is a little larger than Mercury. Oppositions occur at intervals of about 2 years 2 months, but owing to the eccentricity of the orbit the opposition distance varies between 35 and 63 million miles. The most favourable approaches unfortunately take place when the planet is low in the sky for northern observers; but when, as in 1956, one occurs in the early autumn, the distance may be less than 40 million miles and the planet just north of the equator. It is only within two or three months of opposition that Mars is near enough for its surface to be successfully studied with a telescope; even at these times only the coarser details are likely to be recognized with instruments of less than 6 inches aperture.

Except for Mercury, Mars is the only planet whose true surface we are able to see. This exhibits many well-defined markings, most of which are permanent, and from these the rotation period has been well determined; it is about 41 $\frac{1}{2}$ minutes longer than that of the Earth. The axis of rotation is inclined at about 24° to the plane of the orbit. There are white spots at the poles which are deposited during the winter of each hemisphere and melt or evaporate during the summer. It is most probable that these consist of thick deposits of hoar frost, and the infra-red absorption spectra of the polar caps support this view. The major portion of the surface is of a featureless orange hue, which gives rise to the ruddy appearance of Mars. But there are broad large areas, often with sharp boundaries, of a blue-grey colour. The latter were once thought to be seas; but it is now known that

there are no large sheets of open water, and some regard areas of vegetation as their most likely interpretation, especially as they undergo change of tint. It has been claimed that these changes follow the Martian seasons; but as 15 or 17 years must elapse between the times when we can study Mars under similar conditions, it cannot yet be confirmed that there are any changes of a truly seasonal character apart from the waxing and waning of the polar caps.

The question of the so-called Martian "canals" is very controversial. Most skilled observers would probably deny the very existence of these excessively thin linear markings, attributing them to optical or physiological effects. To speculate on their being the work of intelligent beings is therefore, to say the least, premature.

Mars has an atmosphere believed to be considerably less dense than our own. The spectroscope has been unable to establish that it contains either oxygen or water vapour, which can therefore be present only in minute proportions. Recently, however, about the same amount of carbon dioxide has been detected as is found in our own atmosphere.

Mars has two faint satellites, Phobos and Deimos, which were discovered by Asaph Hall in 1877.

THE MINOR PLANETS

Moving in orbits which in general lie between those of Mars and Jupiter, are a large number of small bodies called minor planets or asteroids. It is estimated that at least 50,000 come within reach of present instruments. Scores of them are now found every year by photographing the sky. Their orbits are calculated as observations accrue, and when the results are reliable enough the new planets are given permanent numbers, and usually also names, by a central authority—now at the Cincinnati Observatory, U.S.A. At present there are over 1600 on the permanent list, and several dozen are likely to be added each year; and always there are many still under investigation. All are faint—none have ever been seen by an unaided eye except, just possibly, Vesta.

These celestial bodies are probably little more than masses of rock flying round the Sun. The first four, found early in the 19th century, are also the largest: Ceres, 421 miles in diameter, Pallas 280, Juno 150 and Vesta 241 miles.

The periodic times of the revolutions about the Sun vary considerably around an average of 4½ years, but interesting groups and gaps occur among the values for these times owing to disturbances of the orbits caused by the attraction on these bodies of the massive planet Jupiter. Although some of the orbits are nearly circular, others are very elongated ovals (ellipses); and though the inclinations of their planes to the ecliptic are mostly less than 20°, several exceed 30°, including Pallas 35°. The highest known, 43°, is that of Hidalgo. This planet has also the longest period, 14 years, and travels out as far as Saturn's orbit. On the other hand Icarus, discovered in 1949, comes within the orbit of Mercury, and three others Apollo, Adonis and Hermes, within that of Venus. Another, Eros, is of importance because in some circumstances it can be within 13 or 14 million miles of the Earth. This happened in 1931, when carefully planned photo-

graphic recording of the planet and the surrounding stars, enabled measures of its distance to be made, and hence a new value of the distance of the Sun from the Earth (the solar parallax) to be deduced.

Similarly, certain other minor planets with suitable orbits can be used for special purposes, as in the precise measurement of the equinox and equator, or in finding the masses of Mercury or Venus.

JUPITER

Jupiter, the largest planet, has a volume over 1000 times that of the Earth, but a density only one-quarter of ours. Its oblate shape is so marked, owing to its great size and rapid rotation, as to be obvious in quite small telescopes.

The characteristic surface features of Jupiter are bright zones separated by dusky belts, running practically parallel to the planet's equator. With telescopes of moderate size some of these may be resolved into finer detail, consisting of spots, wisps, streaks, etc., but the general banded appearance still remains. When the period of rotation is determined by timing objects such as these as they cross the planet's central meridian, it is found that spots within about 10° of the equator indicate a period of approximately 9^h 50^m, while most of those in higher latitudes give periods between 6^h 55^m and 9^h 56^m, the transition from the shorter to the longer being usually quite abrupt. When the rotation periods are examined in greater detail, it is found that the surface may be divided into many zones, each having a particular period characteristic of its latitude, but that the distribution in latitude of the various periods is quite haphazard. This differs from the Sun, whose rotation is also fastest at the equator, for whereas a definite formula connects the periods of solar spots with their latitude, no such law can be found for Jupiter. Actually the fastest moving spots are confined to a narrow strip in latitude about +25°; the last outbreak of such spots occurred in 1939.

Few Jovian markings have any degree of permanence, having generally lost their individuality after a few months. Two objects, however, form notable exceptions. The well-known "Bay" or "Hollow" in the South Equatorial Belt, which is so closely associated with the Great Red Spot, made famous in 1878-80 by its darkness and colour, is known to have existed from 1831 and the Red Spot itself may be identical with a similar object first depicted in the 17th century and followed for many years. The physical nature of the Red Spot is a mystery; its long duration suggests some connection with the solid surface, but the non-uniformity of its period of rotation seems to rule out this explanation. The other feature displaying considerable permanence is known as the South Tropical Disturbance, which has the same latitude as the Red Spot. Its rotation period is somewhat shorter than that of the latter; since its first detection in 1901 it has overtaken and passed the Red Spot eight times.

The spectroscope shows that Jupiter's atmosphere contains ammonia and considerable quantities of methane (marsh gas). The main constituents are unknown, but it is probable that hydrogen and helium abound and that the light clouds of the

surface are due to minute droplets or crystals of ammonia, the surface temperature having been found by measurement to be of the order -120°C. , which is not far from the calculated value. It has been suggested that this atmosphere is very deep; but if so, the pressure at depths below 50 miles or so must be such as to give it the properties of a liquid rather than a gas. A recent theory is that it may be dense enough to support in flotation a light solid body at some depth below the surface, and that what we see as the Red Spot may be a manifestation in the atmosphere above it of thermal changes in such a solid.

Jupiter has four principal satellites—the first celestial objects discovered by telescope by Galileo. The two inner major satellites are about the size of our Moon, while the two outer are about as large as Mercury. A fifth, very much smaller and fainter and nearer to Jupiter, was discovered visually by Barnard in 1892; this satellite has the most rapid motion of any in the solar system. Seven other satellites have been discovered photographically but all are minute objects; the four outermost of these have retrograde motion and are so greatly disturbed by the solar attractions that their orbits are not even approximately elliptical.

Intense but irregular bursts of radio noise were detected at the Carnegie Institute at Washington in January 1955, on wavelengths of 13.5 and 10 metres; these signals were received only during the few minutes while Jupiter was crossing the aerial beam. Similar evidence has been obtained from other quarters, and an investigation is now being made to discover possible correlations between these radio outbursts and the times at which visible markings on the belts of Jupiter transit across the centre of the disk.

SATURN

This planet is unique because of its encircling ring system, which makes it a very beautiful object in even a small telescope. There are two bright rings and an inner dusky one, which is transparent enough for the body of the planet to be seen through it. The dark line separating the two outer rings is known as Cassini's division in honour of its discoverer. The rings lie almost exactly in one plane, which is inclined at 27° to the planet's orbit and is sensibly that of its equator. It has been proved theoretically that the rings consist of a vast swarm of small individual particles, each pursuing its own orbit like a satellite around Saturn; this has been confirmed observationally by the spectroscope. This makes even more remarkable the extreme thinness of the rings, which is illustrated every 15 years, when the plane of the rings passes through the Earth; they then become invisible even in the greatest telescopes. Thus they cannot present when edgewise a width of more than a very few miles.

From the few spots that have been observed on Saturn's surface, the rotation period at the equator is about $10^{\text{h}} 15^{\text{m}}$, in higher latitudes $10^{\text{h}} 38^{\text{m}}$ has been found in the northern hemisphere and $10^{\text{h}} 37^{\text{m}}$ in the southern. There is thus some analogy with Jupiter, but we are ignorant of the behaviour of intermediate zones.

The density of Saturn is less than three-quarters

that of water; the oblateness is even more marked than is Jupiter's, the equatorial diameter exceeding the polar by about one part in nine. The general appearance of the disc is banded, but the dusky belts are fewer and wider than those on Jupiter and present less contrast with the brighter zones. The atmosphere is known to contain methane and ammonia.

Among the more interesting results obtained from measurements of infra-red absorption spectra with the 82-inch reflector of the McDonald Observatory in Texas are those of the constitution of Saturn's rings and the five inner satellites. The only substance which gives similar absorption bands to those observed would appear to be frost deposited on a material at very low temperatures. The absorption curve is quite characteristic, and seems to be governed by the size of the frost crystals. Similar curves are given by the polar caps of Mars, but not by snow or ice. Estimates of the masses of Saturn's rings and of the five inner satellites show that their densities cannot be far from unity, and it is provisionally suggested that they are all composed of ice. Evaporation will be negligible at the low temperatures prevailing, and the small particles of which the ring is composed will suffer little or no loss.

Saturn has nine satellites, of which the largest Titan, is easily seen with a small telescope. Titan is the largest satellite in the solar system, and the only one which shows definite evidence of possessing an atmosphere. The seven innermost satellites revolve nearly in the plane of the rings. When the rings are seen edgewise, these inner satellites may transit the planet or be eclipsed in the same manner as those of Jupiter. The faint outermost satellite, Phœbe, has a retrograde motion.

URANUS

This planet was discovered by William Herschel at Bath in 1781, and so has completed only two revolutions since its discovery. It is only just visible to the naked eye, but in a telescope is distinguishable by its disk, which is quite obvious, though less than $4''$ in diameter, and by the different quality of its light. The two outer and brighter of its four main satellites were found by Herschel in 1787; the two inner by Lassell in 1851. Their movement is retrograde in a plane inclined 82° to the plane of the ecliptic. A fifth satellite was discovered by Kuiper in 1948. The period of rotation of Uranus has been determined spectroscopically to be $10\frac{2}{3}$ hours; the direction is the same as that of the satellites.

NEPTUNE

This planet is a telescopic object of about the 8th magnitude, presenting a disk of well over $2''$ in diameter. A rotation period of $15\frac{1}{2}$ hours, inferred spectroscopically, is now generally adopted for the planet.

The planet was found in 1846 as a result of calculations, made independently by J. C. Adams and Le Verrier, which gave the position of an unknown planet which was responsible for perturbations of the motion of Uranus. The planet was found near the indicated place by Galle of the Berlin Observatory. Neptune has two satellites, of which the inner, Triton, was discovered by Lassell soon after

the discovery of the planet. Triton revolves about Neptune in a retrograde direction at a distance a little less than that of the Moon from the Earth.

The other satellite, found by Kuiper in 1949, revolves in the normal direction in a period of about a year. Its orbit is remarkably eccentric, and the satellite's distance from Neptune varies from 800,000 to over 6 million miles.

PLUTO

The outermost planet of the solar system was discovered photographically at the Lowell Observatory in March 1930, as a result of a systematic search for a trans-Neptunian planet. The existence of such a planet had been suggested many years before, and although the predicted elements of the orbit differ in some respects from the true facts, yet these predictions were undoubtedly responsible for the ultimate discovery. The planet was called Pluto, and would appear to be small, with a mass possibly much less than that of the Earth. It would also appear to be a poor reflector of the Sun's light, since it shines only as a star of the 14th-15th magnitude.

THE MOON

The Moon is the Earth's satellite, and although its motion is highly complicated, it may be considered to revolve about the Earth in an elliptical orbit inclined about 5° to the plane of the ecliptic. Owing to perturbations, the ellipse is continually varying in shape, and the whole orbit twists round in space so that the nodes, or points where the orbit intersects the ecliptic, move in a retrograde direction, making one complete revolution in 18.6 years.

The Moon, whose diameter is 2160 miles, rotates in the same time that it revolves ($27^d 7^h 43^m$) so that the same face is always presented to the Earth. The tilt of its axis, and the variable speed in the orbit, cause it to undergo an apparent swaying motion called libration, which enables us, in the long run, to see rather more than an exact half of the lunar surface. In a telescope this surface shows many objects of great beauty and interest, the rugged ranges of mountains, the craters and plains forming an impressive picture of jet-black shadows and bright highlights.

The revolution of the Moon about the Earth with reference to the Sun takes rather longer than a sidereal revolution, so that the phases of the Moon repeat themselves in a period that varies slightly about a mean of $29\frac{1}{2}$ days. Each month the Moon passes in front of all stars in its path. Such an *occultation* causes the light of the star to be extinguished instantly. This, together with the sharpness and intensity of the shadows on the Moon, indicates a complete lack of atmosphere. Eclipses occur at two "seasons" of the year, when the Moon is near one of its nodes and in line with the Earth and the Sun. A lunar eclipse takes place when the Full Moon passes through the Earth's shadow, and is visible over half the Earth at any one time. A solar eclipse takes place when the New Moon passes in front of the Sun, and is visible only from a rather small area of the Earth.

As a result of its eastward movement among the stars, the Moon rises later each day by a variable amount that depends on the inclination of its

apparent path to the observer's horizon. When this angle is small, the Moon rises at much the same time for several days in succession. Although this occurs each month, it is most noticeable in high latitudes at the Full Moon nearest to the Autumnal Equinox. This is the Harvest Moon, although in this Almanack the name is always given to the Full Moon of September. The next Full Moon is called the Hunters' Moon.

THE AURORA BOREALIS (AND AUSTRALIS)

An aurora is the visible counterpart of a marked disturbance of the Earth's magnetic field (a "magnetic storm") apparently due to the action of a stream of electrified particles shot earthwards from localized regions of the Sun, such as that of a big sunspot. The glow of auroral patches, arches or streamers results from the action of this solar stream upon the constituent gases of the Earth's upper atmosphere. The usual height of the lower limit of the auroral luminescence is about 60 miles; upwards, it may extend to 300 miles or higher. Aurorae are very frequent in the so-called auroral zones (magnetic latitude about 67°); they are most frequent for the Earth as a whole near sunspot maximum. Although the solar origin of great displays (e.g. 1938 January 25 and 1949 January 24-26) can be traced to particular sunspots with solar flares, many lesser auroral displays cannot be thus associated. However, their solar origin is evidenced by their tendency to recur at intervals of 27 days, the time required for the Sun to turn once on its axis with respect to the Earth.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT

This faint phenomenon of the late evening or early morning sky can be seen only when the air is sufficiently clear, the sky quite dark, and the ecliptic making a fairly steep angle with the horizon. It then appears as a cone of faint light stretching up from the position of the Sun (below the horizon) in the direction of the ecliptic, with its apex anything from 60° to 110° from the Sun. In our latitudes it is best seen after sunset in spring and before sunrise in the autumn, when it may appear brighter than the Galaxy in its brightest area.

Recent work shows that the zodiacal cloud is a continuation of the Sun's corona, and that much of this fine dust must fall on the earth every day. The particles are much too small, however, to become visible (by incandescence) as they fall through the atmosphere, and there is evidence to show that they settle in the form of micro-meteorites. These probably act as centres of condensation in the formation of rain.

METEORS

The scattered particles which move in streams about the Sun give rise to occasional showers of meteors, shooting-stars or fireballs—bodies that differ only in size. They are visible in varying numbers every night, being sometimes so abundant as to be quite spectacular. Often on a particular date or dates, meteors radiate from the same part of the heavens every year. This is because a stream of particles more or less dense, is moving in an orbit that intersects that of the Earth. The orbits of some of these streams, Lyrids, Pons-Winneckeids,

Perseids, Gacobinids, Leonids, are known to be closely similar to those of certain comets, but modern work on the measurement of meteor velocities by photographic and radar methods has given very different results for the other streams. Thus the Gemnids and the November Taurids have been shown by Whipple (from photographic results) to have small but eccentric orbits, more like those of minor planets. The radar methods of studying meteors have the advantage of being equally useful in daylight, and unaffected by cloud. Besides making measurements of the major showers noted above, the radar technique has shown the presence of a number of extensive showers in daylight hours, particularly in the summer months. These also show the same type of small eccentric orbit as those determined by Whipple.

METEOR SHOWERS

Date	Radiant		Name
	R.A.	Dec.	
	°	°	
January 3.....	230	+ 52	Quadrantids
April 20-22.....	271	+ 33	Lyrids*
May 2-6.....	337	- 1	η Aquarids*
June 27-30.....	213	+ 53	Pons-Winneckeids*
August 10-13.....	47	+ 58	Perseids
October 9.....	264	+ 55	Gacobinids*
October 18-23....	96	+ 15	Orionids*
November 16-17..	152	+ 22	Leonids*
December 10-13..	113	+ 32	Geminids
December 22	205	+ 75	Bečvár's Stream*

* Not plentiful each year.

The real paths of a great number of meteors have been computed, and the average heights found to be about 70 miles at the beginning and about 48 miles at the end. The speeds vary from 10 to 45 miles per second. Fireballs, or very bright meteors, appear at all times of the year unexpectedly so that they are often imperfectly noted and computation of their flight is not practicable.

Fireballs would seem to have a different origin from the ordinary shooting star, and probably arise from the belt of minor planets. The largest fireballs, when not completely consumed, land on the earth as meteorites. The largest meteorite found weighs 30 tons, and considerable collections are to be seen in our museums. Very large falls were recorded in Siberia in 1908 and 1947, while craters (formed presumably by large meteorites) are found in Arizona, Ungava and elsewhere. At the other end of the scale are the micro-meteorites which are too small to become incandescent in the atmosphere and which drift slowly down to the earth's surface.

Above is a list of the nights when meteor showers may be expected, with the radiant points from which the meteors diverge. The dates given are those when the meteors are likely to be most abundant. In some cases, e.g. the Perseids, the apparition lasts beyond these limiting dates, and the

position of the radiant, which changes from night to night, is given for the date of maximum.

COMETS

A comet is distinguished from other bodies in the solar system by its appearance: a hazy luminous patch moving in the sky, more or less round and usually brighter in the centre, sometimes with a star-like nucleus there; and from it not infrequently extends a tail which may, in bright comets, reach a length of as much as 100 million miles—a fine spectacle. The majority of comets are still found accidentally, and it is rare for any observer to search for these objects. There have been unusually few bright ones for nearly half a century, and the two naked-eye comets which appeared in 1957 (Comet Arend-Roland in April, and Comet Mrkos in August) therefore aroused considerable interest.

Although generally large in volume, a comet is small in mass, probably less than one-millionth that of the Earth even in the largest comets—the centre being composed mainly of an aggregation of pieces of matter mostly of sizes between that of pebbles and fine dust, but probably containing also a solid core a few miles in diameter. According to a recent theory, the earthy material is held together by various "ices"—masses of frozen gases such as ammonia, carbon dioxide and methane—which, on approaching the Sun, begin to evaporate. The pressure of the Sun's radiation is great enough to repel these gases, together with fine dust, and thus form a tail. As the comet approaches the Sun, it grows brighter and as it recedes it grows fainter again, the tail now preceding it in its journey away from the Sun.

Most comets follow paths which are very elongated ovals (ellipses) and return to the Sun, if at all, only after hundreds or thousands of years. The arrival of such comets cannot therefore be predicted. A few dozen comets, however, mostly too faint ever to be seen with the unaided eye, move in smaller ellipses which are sufficiently accurately known to enable predictions to be made of their returns. The most famous and brightest of these periodic comets is Halley's comet, and whose spectacular appearances about every 75 years have been traced back over more than 2000 years—it is next due early in 1986. Two very faint comets are known which travel in nearly circular orbits and, on this account, come within reach for photographic observation every year: Schwassmann-Wachmann (1), designated 1925 II, and Oterma. The former is of special interest, not only because its orbit is the only known one lying wholly between Jupiter and Saturn, but on account of the unexpected outbursts in brightness it occasionally manifests.

Apart from these two annual comets there are eight periodic comets for which predictions have been made of returns in 1960. These are all faint, short period comets: Schaumasse, Vaisala, Gale, Borrelly (1), Brooks (2), Harrington (2), Finlay, Reinmuth (2). Further information about these comets may be found in the British Astronomical Association's *Handbook* for 1960.

The Earth

The shape of the Earth is that of an oblate spheroid or solid of revolution whose meridian sections are ellipses not differing much from circles, whilst the sections at right angles are circles. The length of the equatorial axis is about 7927 miles, and that of the polar axis 7900 miles. The mean density of the Earth is 5.5 times that of water, although that of the surface layer is less. The Earth and Moon revolve about their common centre of gravity in a lunar month; this centre in turn revolves round the Sun in a plane known as the ecliptic, that passes through the Sun's centre. The Earth's equator is inclined to this plane at an angle of $23\frac{1}{2}^\circ$. This tilt is the cause of the seasons. In mid-latitudes, and when the Sun is high above the Equator, not only does the high noon altitude make the days longer, but the Sun's rays fall more directly on the Earth's surface; these effects combine to produce summer. In equatorial regions the noon altitude is large throughout the year, and there is little variation in the length of the day. In higher latitudes the noon altitude is lower, and the days in summer are appreciably longer than those in winter.

The average velocity of the Earth in its orbit is $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles a second. It makes a complete rotation on its axis in about $23^h 56^m$ of mean time, which is the sidereal day. Because of its annual revolution round the Sun, the rotation with respect to the Sun, or the solar day, is more than this by about four minutes (see p. 140). The extremity of the axis of rotation, or the North Pole of the Earth, is not rigidly fixed, but wanders over an area roughly 60 feet in diameter.

THE TIDES

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Moon for the waters of the Earth, while a similar but smaller effect is due to the Sun. Normally there are two high tides every day, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours apart. They thus occur about 50 minutes later than those of the previous day, corresponding to the $24^h 50^m$ interval between consecutive meridian passages of the Moon. The height of the tide varies considerably. The highest, called Spring Tides, always occur about the time of New or Full Moon, when the lunar and solar attractions act together. At Neap Tides, which occur about First and Last Quarter, the rise and fall is only about half as much as at Spring Tide.

The tidal flow of water across the Earth is greatly modified by the shape of the coastlines and other geographical conditions. The complicated motion of the Moon, its changing position north or south of the equator, and its varying distance from the Earth, all add small variations; it is thus impossible to predict tides theoretically. Tide-tables for any place are always constructed from an analysis of past observations of times and heights. It is found that the height can be expressed as the sum of a series of periodic terms, which can be carried forward.

High water does not necessarily occur at the same time as the meridian passage of the Moon, nor do springs and neaps necessarily occur on the same day

as the phases stated. Thus at London Bridge the tide is high when the Moon is somewhat west of the meridian, while Spring Tides occur about $2\frac{1}{2}$ days after New or Full Moon.

The shape and depth of a channel or estuary very greatly modify the nature of the tides. At some places one of the daily tides becomes so small as to be negligible, while in other channels (e.g. Southampton Water) the high tides are doubled. The difference between high and low water, or range of the tide, may vary from a small amount, as in the land-locked Mediterranean, up to 40 feet in the Severn Estuary and 50 feet in the Bay of Fundy.

As the energy involved in this tidal flow is considerable, various schemes for harnessing tidal energy have been evolved. As a consequence of the friction caused by tidal flow, the Earth's period of rotation is diminishing by about a thousandth of a second per day every century. Although very small at present, this effect was greater in the past, and has played a considerable part in the history of the Earth-Moon system.

High Water in the Thames, 1960

Occasions when predicted height at London Bridge
is 23 feet or more

January	1	July	10-12
January	29-30	August	8-9
April	13-15	September	7
May	12-14	November	21-22
June	10-12	December	20-21

TERRESTRIAL MAGNETISM

In the earliest years of experimental science it was known that a light bar of iron rubbed with a piece of the commonly occurring iron ore, magnetite or lodestone, was subject to a directing force impelling it to take up a constant direction when freed from other restraint. Before the 12th century, voyagers were using this mysterious property to guide themselves, their method being to place a light magnetized needle on a reed floated on water. From this primitive device the Mariner's compass subsequently developed. The direction, though roughly north to south, was by no means accurately so. It was found by Columbus on his voyage across the Atlantic that whereas the needle pointed east of north at the outset, it pointed north-west at the end.

In 1576 Robert Norman, an English instrument maker, was impressed by the fact that a compass needle perfectly balanced before magnetization, was no longer in balance after being magnetized, but its north-seeking end was always lower. He devised an instrument to show that, in London, the needle would incline at about 72° to the horizontal if allowed to swing in a vertical plane defined by the direction indicated by an ordinary compass needle.

William Gilbert, physician to Queen Elizabeth I, gave the first approximately correct explanation of the then known facts. Magnetized needles behave as if in proximity to a large magnetized sphere, which he conceived to be the Earth itself.

It was soon found that the direction of the force in a particular locality slowly changed. Henry Cellibrand, observing near Greenwich in 1534,

found the direction to be about 4° east of north, whereas there was undoubted evidence that in 1580 it had been about 11° east in the same neighbourhood. In 1722, Graham, the clockmaker, found that the direction oscillates slowly through a small angle every day. The movement is eastwards till about 8 a.m., then rather quickly westwards till about 2 p.m., after which there is a gradual return eastwards. The amplitude may be as much as $15'$ in the summer.

The compass needle points along a magnetic line of force passing through the "magnetic poles." At these poles a freely suspended magnetized needle would be directed into the vertical. The north magnetic pole was located by Sir James Ross in 1831 in Arctic Canada at 70° N., 97° W. The Norwegian explorer, Amundsen, in 1904, placed the position about 35 miles north-east of Ross's site. Recent investigations by Canadian surveying parties indicate a position of approximately 75° N. 101° W., but the lines of force do not converge radially upon this point tending rather, on the north side, to concentrate into a channel. From observations by members of Mawson's Australian Antarctic Expedition in 1912 the inferred position of the South magnetic pole was approximately 71° S. 151° E. Results obtained during a French Antarctic Expedition in 1951-2 suggest a position in close agreement with that obtained from an analysis of the field, viz. 67° S. 142° E. The two magnetic poles are thus not antipodal, the line joining them passing the centre of the Earth at a distance of about 700 miles. The distances of the magnetic poles from the north and south geographical poles appear now to be about 1,000 and 1,600 miles respectively.

There is also a "magnetic equator", at all points of which the vertical force is nil and a magnetized needle remains horizontal on its axis. This line runs between 5° and 10° north of the geographical equator in the eastern hemisphere, turns sharply south off the West African coast, and crosses South America through Brazil, Bolivia and Peru; it re-crosses the geographical equator in mid-Pacific.

It is evident that the compass needle will not, in general, indicate true north. For example, in Greenland it points $50'$ to the west, and in British Columbia $30'$ to the east. A line, running through places where the magnetic and true north coincide is known as an agonic line. One such passes from Hudson Bay through Ontario, Ohio, Carolina, the Bahamas, over South America to Buenos Aires and the South Atlantic; a second, from Sweden and the Baltic, across Poland to Rumania, Asia Minor, Egypt and Ethiopia, whence it passes south of Arabia, across northern India to China and eastern Russia, returning through the north-western Pacific Ocean to Siam, and thence through Sumatra to West Australia.

Reference has already been made to secular changes in the Earth's field. The following table indicates the changes in magnetic declination (or variation of the compass). Similar, though much smaller, changes have occurred in "dip" or magnetic inclination. Combination of the two

phenomena suggests that a whole cycle may perhaps occupy several hundred years; it is uncertain whether an exact repetition would then follow.

London		Greenwich	
1580	$11^\circ 15'$ E.	1820	$24^\circ 21'$ W.
1622	6 00 E.	1840	$23^\circ 20'$ W.
1657	0 00	1860	$21^\circ 14'$ W.
1692	6 00 W.	1880	$18^\circ 33'$ W.
1723	$14^\circ 17'$ W.	1900	$16^\circ 29'$ W.
1773	$21^\circ 09'$ W.	1920	$14^\circ 09'$ W.
1805	$24^\circ 08'$ W.	1925	$13^\circ 10'$ W.

In order that up-to-date information on the variation of the compass may be available, many governments publish magnetic charts on which there are lines (called isogonals) passing through all places at which specified values of declination will be found at the date of the chart. The earliest world-chart of magnetic declination was published in 1701 by Edmund Halley, later Astronomer Royal. Charts of other magnetic elements, such as horizontal intensity, vertical intensity, and dip are also published.

Since the secular change in long periods is not predictable with sufficient accuracy in many parts of the world, information on the subject has to be obtained from fixed observatories. Magnetic surveys both by sea and land must also be undertaken periodically.

In the British Isles, isogonal lines now run from north-east to south-west, making an angle of about 20° with the meridians. Though there are considerable local deviations due to mineralogical causes, a rough value of magnetic declination may be obtained by assuming that at 50° N. on the meridian of Greenwich, the value in 1960 is $7^\circ 38'$ west and allowing an increase of $15'$ for each degree of latitude northwards and one of $33'$ for each degree of longitude westwards. For example, at 53° N., 5° W., declination will be about $7^\circ 38' + 45' + 165'$, i.e. $11^\circ 8'$ west. The average annual change at the present time is about $7'$ decrease.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism have been the subject of continuous study at fixed observatories since early in the 19th century. The number of such observatories now approaches 100—widely scattered over the globe. In Great Britain three are maintained by the Government, namely at Hartland, North Devon, at Eskdalemuir in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, and at Lerwick, Shetland Islands. The new Hartland Observatory (a department of the Royal Greenwich Observatory) came into operation in 1957 to take the place of the magnetic observatory at Abinger, Surrey which ceased to operate later in the year. The mean values of the magnetic elements at Abinger are given below.

The phenomena of terrestrial magnetism are due primarily to a field of magnetic force emanating from within the Earth, the origin and behaviour of which is still not satisfactorily explained, and secondarily to magnetic fields imposed from without by the flow of streams of ions or electric currents in the higher regions of the atmosphere. It is undoubted that the latter effects are closely associ-

ated with the position of the Sun and with the state of activity of that body, for the diurnal oscillation of the needle everywhere follows local time, and is also more than twice as great in summer as in winter in temperate latitudes. Again, it is considerably larger during years of increased solar activity (as indicated by the occurrence of many sunspots) than in the quiet years.

Year	Declination West	Dip or Inclination	Horizontal Force †	Vertical Force ‡
	° ' "	° ' "		
1925	13 23	66 35	0.1860	0.4295
1930	12 25	66 38	0.1854	0.4292
1935	11 30	66 41	0.1853	0.4298
1940	10 43	66 44	0.1853	0.4310
1945	10 00	66 44	0.1857	0.4321
1950	9 20	66 43	0.1863	0.4329
1955	8 44	66 37	0.1874	0.4335
1960†	8 09	66 33	0.1885	0.4344

† Inferred ‡ In gauss

Magnetic Storms. Occasionally—sometimes with great suddenness—the Earth's field is subject for several hours to marked disturbance, indicated by continuous irregular movements of the recording magnets and accompanied in many instances by a widespread display of aurora. In severe magnetic storms, induced earth-currents also develop which seriously interfere with telegraphic communication. The disturbances are generally ascribed to the passage of the Earth through vast streams of ions or electrified particles that have been expelled from the Sun during an explosive outburst at the solar surface. Such eruptions can be seen and photographed. Often a conspicuous spot has been apparent near the centre of the Sun's disk a day or two before; but the appearance of a spot is by no means always followed by the occurrence of a magnetic storm. There is a tendency for disturbances to recur after intervals of 27 or 28 days, corresponding closely to the apparent period of rotation of the Sun on its axis; this would be explained if the source of the disturbance were located on a particular area of the sun's surface.

The Zodiac

The Zodiac is an imaginary belt in the heavens within which lie the apparent paths of the Sun, Moon and major planets. It is bounded by two parallels generally taken as lying 8° on either side of the ecliptic or path of the Sun in its annual course. The Zodiac is divided into twelve equal parts of 30° called Signs, which are not used by astronomers, but have some import in astrology, for which the division of the Zodiac was probably made originally. The Signs of the Zodiac take their names from certain of the constellations with which they once coincided. They are assumed to begin at the vernal equinox or intersection of the plane of the ecliptic with that of the equator. This point is still called the First Point of Aries, although the Sign of Aries now lies in the constellation of Pisces, some 30° to the west. This retrograding of the equinox by about $50''$ a year is due to precession; the signs no longer coincide with the constellations whose names they bear.

It is unknown when or by what race the stars were first grouped into constellations; but undoubtedly the twelve figures that lie in the Zodiac have been considered of special importance from very early times, for indications of them are found more often than any others on ancient monuments. The First Point of Aries must have coincided with this constellation rather more than 2000 years ago, or about the time of the Greek astronomer Hipparchus, who lived in the second century B.C., and may be considered the founder of accurate sidereal astronomy.

Much mystical credence has been bestowed upon the Signs of the Zodiac, but we are on surer ground in noting that Mazzaroth (Job xxxviii, 32), which means to encircle or surround, was the Hebrew

name for the Zodiac. The latter word is evidently of Greek derivation.

A catalogue has been made (Grimaldi, 1905) of all, so far as is known, sculptured or incised representations on ancient monuments or tablets of the traditional constellation figures, either Zodiacal or otherwise, together with many modern pictures of the Zodiac. The first in the list is a roughly shaped upright, black stone about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet broad in the Babylonian room of the British Museum on the front of which are lightly incised ten out of the twelve Signs and other constellation figures. This was found near Bagdad and its date is estimated to be about 1187-1175 B.C.

The hour when the Sun enters each Sign of the Zodiac, which varies year by year in accordance with the leap-year cycle, and slightly for other reasons, is given in the heading of page I of each month.

These times of entry in 1960 are shown in the Table below with the names of the signs and their symbols.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

In 1960 the Sun enters—	d	h
♈ Aquarius, the Water Bearer.....	Jan.	21 01
♉ Pisces, the Fishes.....	Feb.	19 15
♊ Aries, the Ram.....	Mar.	20 15
♋ Taurus, the Bull.....	April	20 02
♌ Gemini, the Twins.....	May	21 02
♍ Cancer, the Crab.....	June	21 10
♎ Leo, the Lion.....	July	22 21
♏ Virgo, the Virgin.....	Aug.	23 04
♏ Libra, the Balance.....	Sept.	23 01
♐ Scorpio, the Scorpion.....	Oct.	23 10
♑ Sagittarius, the Archer.....	Nov.	22 07
♒ Capricornus, the Sea Goat.....	Dec.	21 20

Tidal Constants

THE TIME OF HIGH WATER at the undermentioned Ports and Places may be approximately found by taking the appropriate Time of High Water at the Standard Port (as shown on pp. 167, 168, etc.) and adding thereto the quantities annexed. The time thus found will be Greenwich Time for British, Irish, French and Belgian Ports, and Amsterdam Time for Netherlands Ports. The rise of the tide at Springs and Neaps is given in the last two columns. An * denotes Range of Tide. During the period of SUMMER TIME one hour must be added to the times shown on pp. 167-178, before the system is applied.

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps	Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.
Aberdeen Leith	10 53	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Cromarty Leith	9 28	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Aberdovey Lpl	9 3	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Cromer Hull	1 0	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Aberystwyth Lpl	8 49	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dartmouth Lon	4 32	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Air Point Lpl	12 3	25	10	Deal Lon	9 11	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Aldeburgh Lon	8 53	8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Devonport Dock Lon	4 0	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12
Alderney Lon	4 55	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dieppe Lon	9 5	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	23
Alloa Leith	0 53	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Dingle Bay Lpl	5 28	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amlwch Lpl	11 28	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	Donegal Harbour Lpl	6 47	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Antwerp Lon	1 29	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	14	Douglas Lpl	0 3	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Appledore Btol	11 20	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dover Lon	9 21	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arbroath Leith	11 30	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dumbarton Grnk	0 29	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardrisaigh Grnk	12 12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Dumfries Lpl	1 10	*6	*4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ardrassan Grnk	11 58	10	8	Dunbar Leith	12 3	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arisaig Grnk	6 4	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Dundalk (Pile light) Lpl	12 17	16	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Arundel Lon	10 54	10	7	Dundee Leith	0 3	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ayr Grnk	11 59	10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dungeness Lon	9 16	23	18
Ayre Pt. (I. of Man) Lpl	12 20	20	16	Dunkerque Lon	10 6	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	16
Ballycottin Btol	10 31	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	Exmouth Lon	4 43	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ballyvaughan Leith	10 23	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	Eyemouth Leith	12 8	15	11
Bantry Harbour Lpl	5 21	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Falmouth Lon	7 19	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bardscy Island Lpl	8 55	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fareham Lon	9 55	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barmouth Lpl	8 58	15	11	Fifeness Leith	12 5	15	12
Barnstaple Bridge Btol	11 49	*11 $\frac{1}{2}$	*5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Filey Bay Leith	1 52	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Barrow Lpl	12 20	29	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fishguard Lpl	8 14	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9
Barry Island Btol	12 3	36	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Flushing Lon	11 49	15	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beachy Head Lon	9 20	—	—	Folkestone Lon	9 14	20	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beaumaris Lpl	11 42	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	Formby Point Lpl	11 43	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Belfast Dnb	11 48	11	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fowey Lon	3 35	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Berwick Leith	12 11	15	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Fraserburgh Leith	10 33	11	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bideford Btol	11 29	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	—	Galway Bay Lpl	6 8	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Blakeney Hull	0 51	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Glasgow Grnk	0 56	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	11
Blyth Leith	0 41	15	11	Glasson Dock Lpl	12 23	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	24
Bolt Head Lon	4 2	15	11	Goole Hull	1 38	18	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boscastle Btol	10 39	22	17	Granton Pier Leith	0 3	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Boulogne Lon	9 30	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	23	Granville Lon	4 27	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brest Lon	2 6	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gravesend Lon	11 27	—	—
Bridgwater Bar Btol	12 7	35	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	Greenwich Lon	12 11	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridlington Leith	2 15	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Grimsby Hull	12 13	20	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bridport Lon	4 18	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Hardlepool Leith	1 9	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brielle Lon	1 5	—	—	Harwich Lon	9 56	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brighton Lon	9 18	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	Hastings Lon	8 53	25	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Broughty Ferry Leith	12 18	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Haverford west Lpl	7 58	*7 $\frac{1}{2}$	*2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buckie Leith	10 10	12	9	Havre Lon	7 11	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bude Haven Btol	11 8	23	17	Hilbre Island Lpl	12 9	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	22
Burntisland Leith	0 7	18	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	Holyhead Lpl	11 24	16	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Burryport Btol	11 25	26	19	Honfleur Harbour Lon	6 56	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	21
Caen Lon	8 19	—	—	Hook of Holland Lon	0 26	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Caernarvon Lpl	10 43	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	Hurst Camber Lon	827&1038	8&7 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Calais Lon	9 53	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	Hythe (Hants) Lon	918 & 110	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Campbeltown Grnk	11 57	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Ilfracombe Btol	11 3	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cape Cornwall Lizard Btol	9 59	17	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Inverary Grnk	0 10	10	—
Cardiff Btol	12 6	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	Invergordon Leith	9 41	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cardigan Lpl	8 16	12	9	Ipswich Lon	10 57	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	—
Carmanthen Bar Btol	11 7	26	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kingsbridge Lon	4 3	10	—
Chatham (N. Lock) Lon	11 10	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	Kinsale Harbour Lpl	6 13	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chepstow Btol	0 21	38	28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Kirkcudbright Lpl	12 22	23	17
Cherbourg Lon	6 4	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	16	Kirkwall Leith	7 52	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chesilton Lon	4 25	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	7	Lamlash Grnk	11 59	10	7
Chester Lpl	1 5	*10	*7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lancaster Lpl	12 23	30 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chichester Harbour Lon	9 36	14	11	Lanston Harbour Lon	9 46	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Christchurch Harbour Lon	7 9 & 9 39	5	—	Lerwick Harbour Leith	8 31	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cowes (West) Lon	9 43	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	Limerick Lpl	7 42	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$

Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps	Port or Place	Constants	Spngs	Neaps	
	h. m.	ft.	ft.		h. m.	ft.	ft.	
Littlechampton Bar ..Lon	9 40	16½	12	Rosyth	<i>Leith</i>	0 9	18	13½
Lizard	<i>Btol</i>	9 59	17	Royal Alibert Dock ..Lon	11 57	21½	17½	
Ilanelly Bar	<i>Btol</i>	11 28	22½	Ryde	<i>Lon</i>	9 27	13½	10
Loch Long	<i>Grnk</i>	12 2	12	St. Agnes	<i>Btol</i>	10 0	16	12
Looe (East)	<i>Lon</i>	3 46	16½	St. Heller	<i>Lon</i>	4 31	35½	26
Lossiemouth	<i>Leith</i>	10 8	12	St. Ives	<i>Btol</i>	10 11	23½	17½
Lowestoft	<i>Lon</i>	7 34	6½	St. Malo	<i>Lon</i>	4 10	40	30½
Lundy Island	<i>Btol</i>	10 39	27	St. Mary's	<i>Btol</i>	9 48	16	12
Lyme Regls	<i>Lon</i>	4 35	12½	St. Peter Port	<i>Lon</i>	4 49	25½	19½
Lymington	<i>Lon</i>	8 33&10 23	8	Salcombe	<i>Lon</i>	3 58	15½	12½
Lynmouth	<i>Btol</i>	11 22	30½	Saltash	<i>Lon</i>	4 4	15	11
Lynn Road	<i>Hull</i>	0 32	21½	Scarborough	<i>Leith</i>	1 48	16½	13
Margate Pier	<i>Lon</i>	9 41	15½	Seaham	<i>Leith</i>	1 0	14½	10½
Maryport	<i>Lpl</i>	0 11	24½	Selsea Bill	<i>Lon</i>	9 29	15½	12½
Mevagissey	<i>Lon</i>	3 26	18	Sharpness	<i>Btol</i>	0 43	28	21½
Middlesbrough	<i>Leith</i>	1 10	17	Sheerness Dockyard 1 ..Lon	11 4	17	11	13
Millford Haven	<i>Lpl</i>	7 12	21½	Shoreham Harbour ..Lon	9 29	18	13	14
Minhead Pier	<i>Btol</i>	11 51	34½	Silloth	<i>Lpl</i>	0 25	25½	21½
Montrose	<i>Leith</i>	12 12	15½	Southampton	<i>Lon</i>	9 4 & 11 6	13½	11½
Morecambe	<i>Lpl</i>	0 8	28½	Southend	<i>Lon</i>	10 53	18	14½
Mull of Galloway ..Grnk	11 24	15	12	Southwold	<i>Lon</i>	8 15	6½	4½
Nash Point	<i>Btol</i>	11 44	33	Spurn Head	<i>Hull</i>	11 55	20	16½
Naze	<i>Lon</i>	9 47	12½	Start Point	<i>Lon</i>	3 53	15	11½
Neath	<i>Btol</i>	11 36	*10	Stirling	<i>Leith</i>	1 23	*7½	*11
Needles Point	<i>Lon</i>	7 54	7½	Stockton	<i>Leith</i>	1 5	11	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne ..Leith	0 42	15½	11½	Stonehaven	<i>Leith</i>	11 4	14	11
Newhaven	<i>Lon</i>	9 16	19	Stornoway	<i>Lpl</i>	8 8	14	10
Newport (Mon.)	<i>Btol</i>	0 2	39½	Stranraer	<i>Grnk</i>	11 53	9½	7½
Newquay (Towan)	<i>Btol</i>	10 7	21½	Stromness	<i>Leith</i>	6 31	10½	7½
New Quay (Cardigan) Lpl	8 43	14	15	Sunderland	<i>Leith</i>	0 50	15½	12
Nore Light	<i>Lon</i>	10 54	16½	Sutton Bridge	<i>Hull</i>	0 34	20½	15
North Shields	<i>Leith</i>	0 46	14½	Swanage	<i>Lon</i>	6 30 & 10 30	6½	4½
North Sunderland ..Leith	12 23	15	11½	Swansea Bay	<i>Btol</i>	11 23	28½	21
Oban	<i>Grnk</i>	5 38	11½	Tay River Bar	<i>Leith</i>	12 2	16	13½
Orfordness	<i>Lon</i>	9 11	8	Tees River Bar	<i>Leith</i>	1 10	16½	12½
Ostende	<i>Lon</i>	10 35	15	Teignmouth	<i>Lon</i>	4 16	13	9½
Padstow	<i>Btol</i>	10 38	21½	Tenby	<i>Btol</i>	11 2	25½	18½
Peel (l. of Man)	<i>Lpl</i>	12 23	18	Thurso	<i>Leith</i>	6 1	14½	13½
Pemroke Dockyard ..Lpl	7 22	22½	17	Tobermory	<i>Lpl</i>	6 55	14	10
Penzance	<i>Btol</i>	9 57	18½	Torhay	<i>Lon</i>	4 15	13	10
Peterhead	<i>Leith</i>	10 25	11½	Troon	<i>Grnk</i>	11 59	9	7½
Plymouth Breakwater Lon	3 45	15½	12	Truro	<i>Lon</i>	3 27	17½	14½
Poole	<i>Lon</i>	7 0 & 10 35	6½	Tynemouth Bar	<i>Leith</i>	0 58	14½	11½
Port Carlisle	<i>Lpl</i>	0 54	20	Ushant	<i>Lon</i>	2 0	25	19½
Port Harrington	<i>Lpl</i>	0 0	25	Valentia Harbour	<i>Lpl</i>	5 1	11	8
Port Madoc	<i>Lpl</i>	8 48	14½	Waterford Harbour ..Lpl	6 44	12½	10½	13
Port Patrick	<i>Lpl</i>	0 1	15	Weston-super-Mare ..Btol	12 11	38	23½	20
Port Talbot	<i>Btol</i>	11 23	20	Wexford	<i>Lpl</i>	8 43	5	3½
Portsmouth	<i>Btol</i>	12 27	41	Whitby	<i>Leith</i>	1 23	15	11½
Portland Bill	<i>Lon</i>	4 47	9	Whitehaven	<i>Lpl</i>	12 24	25½	20½
Portland Breakwater ..Lon	5 13	6½	4½	Wick	<i>Leith</i>	8 54	10½	8
Portsmouth Dockyard Lon	9 36	13	10½	Wishech	<i>Hull</i>	1 34	15½	11½
Preston	<i>Lpl</i>	0 2	20½	Woolwich	<i>Lon</i>	11 58	—	—
Pwllheli Bar	<i>Lpl</i>	9 5	14	Worthington	<i>Lpl</i>	0 5	25½	20
Queenstown	<i>Lpl</i>	6 29	12½	Worm's Head	<i>Btol</i>	11 23	20½	19½
Ramsey (Isle of Man) Lpl	0 0	20½	9½	Yarmouth Roads	<i>Lon</i>	7 10	6	4½
Ramsgate Harbour ..Lon	9 40	15½	12½	Yarmouth (l. of W.) Lon	3 29 & 10 30	7½ & 6½	6½	6½
Rihhle Lighthouse	<i>Lpl</i>	11 59	20½	Ymuiden	<i>Lpl</i>	1 13	6½	5½
Rosslare Harhour	<i>Lpl</i>	7 51	5	Youghal	<i>Lon</i>	6 41	12½	10½

The Standard Ports referred to in the heading are given in *italic*.

EXAMPLE.—Required times of high water at Stranraer on April 6, 1960:—

(a) Morning Tide.

Appropriate time of high

water at Greenock.....18h. 49m. April 5.

Add tide interval.....11h. 53m.

Sum.....30h. 42m.

Subtract 24h.24h. 0m.

Time of high water at

Stranraer, April 6th .. .6h. 42m. a.m.

(b) Afternoon Tide.

Appropriate time of high

water at Greenock 6h. 54m. April 5.

Add tide interval.....11h. 53m.

Sum.....18h. 47m.

Subtract 12h.12h. 0m.

Time of high water at

Stranraer, April 6th .. .6h. 47m. p.m.

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			ERISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire													
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.											
1	F	313	23.1	1544	23.2	034	20.9	1254	31.0	853	44.5	2115	43.5	8	123.8	2011	24.3	148	11.4	14	6	12.6	4	2	18.9	1624	18.8	044	12.7	1250	13.6		
2	S	358	22.8	1632	22.7	121	20.2	1339	30.1	938	43.0	22	0	42.1	846	23.0	2052	23.5	236	11.3	1450	12.5	451	18.4	1713	18.3	135	12.4	1348	13.4			
3	M	444	22.2	1720	22.0	2	8	28.1	1425	29.0	1021	41.9	2242	40.1	927	21.9	2133	22.4	322	11.1	1534	12.3	532	17.6	18	4	14.7	229	12.0	1442	13.0		
4	M	528	21.5	1810	21.4	11	3	39.7	2233	37.7	1103	20.8	2216	21.4	4	5	10.9	1617	417	5	10.9	1617	11.7	592	17.6	1855	16.5	323	11.5	1537	12.4		
5	T	612	20.6	1855	20.0	346	25.1	16	425.7	1145	37.1	—	—	—	11	0	19.3	23	5	19.9	448	10.5	1758	10.1	824	15.7	1945	15.6	425	10.9	1639	11.7	
6	W	657	19.6	1944	19.1	441	23.7	17	224.2	0	7	35.0	1234	34.6	1152	18.2	—	—	—	534	10.1	1758	9.5	1032	14.6	2147	14.8	642	10.7	1857	10.7		
7	Th	751	18.7	2047	18.5	543	22.7	18	853.1	059	32.9	1334	32.6	0	2	18.5	1257	17.5	628	9.5	19	8	9.5	1032	14.6	2253	14.7	745	10.3	20	1	10.6	
8	F	0	18.3	2156	18.5	651	22.3	19	2020.28	2	3	17.1	1444	31.8	1217	17.8	14	9	17.5	739	9.3	2027	9.3	1733	14.9	2353	14.9	839	10.6	2056	10.6		
9	F	1017	18.4	2257	19.0	757	22.9	20	233.4	315	31.9	1557	32.5	227	17.8	1512	18.1	853	9.5	2137	9.5	2137	9.7	1830	15.3	2415	15.8	10	5	11.3	2221	10.9	
10	M	1120	19.0	2351	19.6	854	23.9	21	15.24.3	422	33.3	1659	34.4	332	18.3	16	5	18.9	952	9.9	2232	9.7	2320	10.0	1039	10.4	2320	10.0	130	15.7	2355	16.2	
11	M	—	—	1214	19.8	041	25.1	21	59.25.3	579	35.5	1751	36.2	426	19.2	1651	19.9	1039	10.4	1120	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
12	T	041	20.4	13	3	20.5	1021	20.3	2239	26.2	6	8	37.5	1836	38.0	514	20.0	1733	20.7	1120	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
13	W	124	21.0	1344	21.2	1058	27.2	23	15.26.9	650	39.0	1915	39.2	558	20.5	1812	21.1	6	3	10.0	1155	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14	Th	2	21.5	1421	21.5	1132	27.8	23	50.27.2	727	40.0	1950	39.9	638	21.0	1848	21.6	041	10.0	1230	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	F	235	21.6	1456	21.7	—	—	—	—	12	4	28.2	—	717	21.1	1923	21.8	118	9.8	13	4	11.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16	S	3	21.6	1520	21.7	025	27.6	12	36.8	835	40.7	2057	40.1	751	21.3	1954	22.0	153	9.7	1338	11.3	352	17.1	1612	17.3	035	11.4	1250	12.3				
17	S	339	21.5	16	21.5	058	27.4	13	10.28.4	9	4	0.5	2130	39.9	858	20.9	2058	21.9	22	9.8	1451	11.5	5	4	16.6	1647	17.1	110	11.4	1377	12.3		
18	M	412	21.4	1641	21.2	133	27.2	13	43.27.3	941	40.0	2240	37.7	930	20.5	1322	21.6	337	10.0	1532	11.0	632	15.7	1857	16.0	320	11.0	1541	11.8				
19	I	445	21.1	1718	20.9	210	26.7	14	21.27.6	1016	39.0	2240	37.7	930	20.5	1322	21.6	415	10.3	1615	11.6	722	15.3	1950	15.5	447	10.7	1641	11.4				
20	W	522	20.8	1757	20.5	251	26.1	15	5.26.8	1052	37.6	2319	36.1	10	9	19.9	2214	20.8	485	10.2	17	3	11.4	820	15.0	2052	15.2	520	10.5	1751	11.0		
21	Th	6	20.4	1830	20.0	340	25.2	15	58.25.6	1137	35.9	—	—	10	5	10.4	19	13	6	19.9	544	10.0	18	11	10.9	227	15.1	22	15.2	632	10.5	19	6
22	F	649	19.9	1933	19.6	439	24.4	17	24.8	0	34.3	1235	34.2	1154	18.4	—	—	—	544	10.0	18	11	10.9	927	15.1	22	15.2	632	10.5	19	6		
23	S	750	19.3	2047	19.4	549	24.1	18	19.24.4	110	33.2	1354	33.4	014	19.1	1310	18.3	647	9.7	1931	10.5	1041	15.3	2318	15.6	740	10.9	2014	11.2				
24	S	925	19.4	2210	19.7	7	24.5	19	41.24.4	241	33.7	1522	34.7	142	18.0	1434	19.0	816	9.7	2034	10.3	1041	15.3	2318	15.6	845	11.5	2117	11.6				
25	M	1050	20.1	2325	20.5	821	25.5	20	53.25.7	4	3	19.9	1545	20.5	935	10.1	2151	10.7	935	10.1	2151	10.7	1050	16.1	926	16.1	930	12.1	2211	12.0			
26	T	—	—	12	21.1	024	27.6	21	54.27.5	514	38.8	1745	37.9	420	21.1	1645	22.0	1034	10.8	2255	10.7	1034	10.8	2255	10.7	1034	10.8	1025	12.6	23	0		
27	W	031	21.5	13	22.0	1018	29.2	22	56.28	614	41.4	1841	42.2	520	22.7	1730	23.4	1126	11.3	2352	10.8	1126	11.3	2352	10.8	124	17.0	1436	16.8				
28	Th	126	22.2	1359	22.7	11	730.4	23	34.29.4	7	7	43.5	1932	43.5	616	23.4	1828	23.9	046	10.9	13	8	12.1	3	4	18.4	1522	18.8	1156	13.4			
29	F	162	22.6	1447	23.0	—	—	—	—	755	44.2	2017	44.0	7	4	23.8	1914	24.4	137	11.0	1354	12.5	349	18.0	16	17.8	031	12.4	1242	13.5			
30	S	3	022.8	1531	23.0	020	29.6	1238	30.9	839	44.7	2058	43.7	748	23.7	1954	24.3	137	11.0	1354	12.5	349	18.0	16	17.8	031	12.4	1242	13.5				
31	S	343	22.8	1614	22.7	1	4	29.3	1320	30.5	921	44.2	2140	42.8	828	23.2	2032	23.8	222	11.1	1437	12.5	433	18.2	1651	18.3	110	12.3	1329	13.5			

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FEBRUARY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN <i>Dún Laoghaire</i>									
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Ht.			
1	M	424	22.5	1657	22.1	147	28.5	14	2 29.4	959	42.9	2216	11.3	9	5 22.2	21	8 22.8	3	2 11.1	1517	12.3	517	17.5	1735	17.6	2	3 12.0	1416	12.9
2	T	5	3 21.9	1737	21.4	227	27.3	1443	27.9	1034	40.9	2249	36.7	941	21.1	2140	21.1	339	11.0	1554	11.7	6	2 16.5	1820	16.8	252	11.4	15 15 12.3	
3	W	539	21.1	1814	20.4	3	2 29.5	1926	26.1	11	8 38.1	2324	30.1	1078	19.9	2027	20.2	416	10.0	1634	11.0	659	15.6	19	8 15.7	343	10.8	1557	11.5
4	Th	616	20.2	1852	19.4	353	24.2	1613	24.2	1144	35.0	2247	28.2	11	11 18.5	2316	18.7	452	10.3	1719	10.3	739	14.7	1957	14.9	441	10.2	1657	10.6
5	F	658	19.2	1937	18.5	444	22.7	1710	22.6	0	2 33.3	2228	32.3	1154	17.4	—	—	536	9.9	1814	9.5	83	14.1	2052	14.2	547	9.7	18 16 10.0	
6	S	754	18.3	2043	17.8	548	21.8	1821	21.8	051	31.4	1331	30.1	016	17.4	13	3 16.6	630	9.0	1927	9.0	935	13.7	2159	13.8	656	9.6	1919	9.7
7	M	913	17.9	22 4 18.0	—	7	3 21.7	1939	22.0	2	2 29.9	1454	29.9	135	10.6	1421	16.8	744	9.3	2057	9.0	1047	13.9	2313	13.9	759	9.8	2023	9.8
8	T	1036	18.3	2316	18.7	817	22.6	2045	23.0	326	30.8	1615	31.6	254	17.0	1527	17.5	9	9.4	22 7 9.3	1153	14.3	—	—	853	10.3	2115	10.1	
9	W	1145	19.1	—	—	914	24.1	2136	24.3	440	33.1	1720	34.2	358	18.0	1621	18.7	10	9 9.9	23 1 9.6	016	14.3	1248	14.9	9	36 10.8	2156	10.5	
10	Th	0	14 19.7	1239	20.1	0	14 19.7	1239	20.1	540	35.8	1811	36.8	450	19.1	17 8 19.7	1055	10.2	2345	9.8	1	7 15.1	1333	15.6	1044	11.3	2232	10.9	
11	Th	1	2 20.4	1323	20.9	1035	26.8	2254	26.9	626	38.2	1852	38.7	535	20.2	1748	20.8	1134	10.5	—	—	149	15.7	1411	16.3	1048	11.8	23 6 11.3	
12	F	141	21.0	14 12.4	—	11	9 27.8	2359	27.7	7	6 40.0	1930	40.3	601	21.0	1825	21.6	022	9.8	1210	10.7	227	16.4	1446	16.9	1121	12.1	2338	11.5
13	S	215	21.4	1436	21.8	1143	28.6	—	—	743	41.2	20 6 41.3	—	655	21.6	19 1 22.2	058	9.7	1246	11.0	3	0 17.0	1548	17.4	1154	12.3	—	—	
14	M	248	21.7	1510	21.9	0	4 28.3	1217	29.2	820	42.0	2042	42.0	730	21.9	1935	22.8	133	9.6	1321	11.3	333	17.4	1559	17.7	012	11.7	1228	12.6
15	M	321	21.9	1544	22.0	039	28.6	1252	29.4	854	42.3	2116	41.9	8	2 22.2	20 6 23.1	—	2	7 9.7	1358	11.5	4	4 17.4	1626	17.7	047	11.8	13 4 12.6	
16	T	354	22.1	1620	22.0	116	28.6	1326	29.4	929	42.1	2150	41.3	835	22.0	2039	22.8	241	10.0	1434	11.8	442	17.2	17 6 17.4	1626	17.7	047	11.8	13 4 12.6
17	W	429	22.0	1657	21.8	152	28.2	14 4 28.7	—	10	34.1	2125	41.3	9	8 21.6	2113	22.4	316	10.4	1514	11.9	523	16.8	1748	17.0	2	7 11.7	1427	12.3
18	Th	5	4 21.8	1731	21.3	239	27.4	1444	27.6	1037	39.3	2258	37.6	943	20.8	2154	21.5	352	10.6	1555	11.8	6	8 16.3	1834	16.5	253	11.4	1516	11.1
19	F	540	21.3	1811	20.6	316	26.2	1534	26.0	1115	36.8	2241	36.1	1025	19.9	2243	20.1	431	10.5	1644	11.4	657	15.7	1925	15.9	345	11.0	1613	11.4
20	F	627	20.4	19 4 19.8	—	412	24.8	1640	24.6	—	12	8 34.3	—	1120	18.7	2352	18.7	517	10.3	1739	10.8	753	15.2	2027	15.2	448	10.6	1724	10.8
21	M	735	19.5	2019	19.2	522	23.9	1758	23.6	043	32.9	1324	32.5	—	—	1238	17.8	041	9.8	1845	10.0	9	2 14.8	2144	14.9	6	2 10.4	1846	10.5
22	M	9 7 19.2	2151	19.2	—	043	23.9	1926	23.9	211	32.5	15 2 33.3	—	126	18.1	1411	18.1	740	9.4	2018	9.7	1022	19.9	23 7 15.2	—	718	10.5	20 4 10.8	
23	T	1041	19.9	2314	20.0	8	4 25.1	2044	25.1	347	34.7	1628	36.1	3	0 18.7	1529	19.5	923	9.6	2147	9.8	1130	15.6	—	—	827	11.0	2110	11.2
24	W	1157	21.0	—	—	911	26.9	2144	27.0	5	4 38.0	1736	39.3	414	20.3	1632	21.1	1023	10.3	2253	10.0	018	16.1	1244	16.5	926	11.7	22 5 11.7	
25	Th	022	21.0	1259	21.8	10	6 28.6	2235	28.3	6	5 41.0	1831	41.6	512	21.9	1726	22.7	1118	10.9	2345	11.2	117	17.0	1338	17.3	1061	12.3	2252	12.0
26	F	117	21.8	1349	22.5	1052	29.8	2320	29.2	654	43.0	1918	43.0	0	3 22.9	1814	23.6	—	12 7 11.3	—	—	2	6 17.7	1425	18.2	11 112 8 2334	12.3		
27	S	2 4 22.3	1433	22.7	—	1137	30.5	—	—	739	44.0	1959	43.6	648	23.5	1856	23.9	033	10.4	1358	11.1	033	11.8	15 6 18.6	—	351	18.2	15 6 18.6	
28	S	245	22.6	1512	22.9	0	1 29.4	1219	30.6	820	44.4	2038	43.6	119	10.7	1338	12.1	119	10.7	1338	12.1	231	18.2	1545	18.6	015	12.3	1225	13.2
29	M	323	22.7	1551	22.8	041	29.4	1257	30.3	858	44.2	2114	43.1	8	4 23.0	2010	23.5	2	0 10.9	1417	12.2	410	17.9	1625	18.3	055	12.2	13 7 13.0	

† To obtain depth of water over the sill at the entrance to the Imperial Dock, Leith, the constant of 12.60 ft. should be added to the above predictions.

MARCH

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN <i>Dunt Laoghaire</i>																			
		March 1960		March 1960		March 1960		March 1960		March 1960		March 1960		March 1960																			
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.																	
1	T	359	22:7	1628	22:3	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.																		
2	W	434	22:2	17	21:7	119	28:6	1334	29:4	933	43:1	2146	41:7	837	22:5	2044	22:8	236	11:1	1453	11:9	451	17:3	17	17:4	136	11:9	1350	12:6				
3	F	5	21:6	1732	20:9	155	27:6	1410	28:0	10	41:0	2214	31:5	9	21:5	2118	21:6	3	8:11	1527	11:6	532	16:4	1749	16:6	17	11:4	1434	11:9				
4	F	539	20:8	18	3:19	8	7:24	1528	24:4	11	35:3	2312	34:2	10	17:6	2332	17:2	10	17:6	2332	17:2	454	10:3	1732	9:6	749	13:9	20	31:4	446	9:6	1710	9:0
5	S	616	19:7	1842	18:8	351	23:1	1618	22:5	11	36:3	2353	31:5	11	16:3	2353	31:5	11	16:3	2353	31:5	837	13:4	21	7:13	4	9:3	1826	9:2				
6	S	7	18:6	1937	18:0	448	21:7	1725	21:2	—	—	1228	28:9	—	—	12	16:3	542	9:8	1842	9:8	95	10:3	2226	13:3	7	8	9:3	1940	9:3			
7	M	815	17:8	2057	17:5	6	3:21	1847	21:0	055	29:8	1349	28:8	047	16:1	1324	16:0	039	9:3	20	1	8:7	11	9:13	6	9:13	2338	13:7	810	9:8	2039	9:7	
8	T	947	17:7	2231	18:0	7	26:21	207	7:22	223	29:6	1524	30:0	23	16:1	1443	16:4	759	9:0	2141	8:7	—	—	1222	14:2	9	0:10	4	21:5	10:3			
9	W	11	9:18	6	23:6	838	23:0	21	6:23	354	31:6	1643	32:9	325	17:0	1546	17:6	920	9:3	2238	9:2	—	—	14	14:6	13	4:15	1	22	4	10:9		
10	F	—	—	12	9:19	6	23:6	838	23:0	21	6:23	354	31:6	1643	32:9	325	17:0	1546	17:6	920	9:3	2238	9:2	—	—	14	14:6	13	4:15	1	22	4	10:9
11	F	033	19:8	1255	20:6	10	7:26	3	22:7	5	6:34	1740	36:1	42	18:4	1633	19:1	1023	9:8	2320	9:5	035	14:6	13	4:15	1	22	4	10:9				
12	S	114	20:6	1334	21:3	1043	27:8	23	3:28	0	0	0	0	549	21:1	1756	21:1	1143	10:6	—	—	159	16:4	1418	16:9	1054	12:2	2312	11:9				
13	S	148	21:3	1410	21:9	1118	28:8	2339	29:0	720	41:7	1942	42:3	026	22:0	1833	22:8	030	9:7	1221	10:9	233	17:2	1451	17:5	1128	12:5	2346	12:2				
14	M	223	21:9	1446	22:4	1153	29:7	—	—	757	43:0	2019	43:3	7	4:22	1930	23:4	1	6:9	1259	11:2	3	6:17	1526	18:0	—	12	3	12:8				
15	M	258	22:4	1522	22:8	107	29:6	1230	30:1	835	43:7	2056	43:5	738	23:1	1945	23:7	142	10:1	1337	11:7	340	17:8	16	2:18	022	12:3	1241	12:8				
16	W	335	22:8	1558	22:7	054	29:7	13	7:30	9	11:43	2133	42:9	812	23:0	2021	23:8	217	10:3	1416	11:7	419	17:7	1644	18:0	1	0:12	3	12:2	12:8			
17	Th	411	22:8	1635	22:5	131	29:3	1345	29:2	047	44:2	22	8:11	846	22:4	21	0:22	252	10:1	1457	11:9	5	0:17	1728	17:6	143	12:2	14	7	12:5			
18	F	448	22:4	1711	21:9	211	28:2	1459	27:9	1023	40:1	2242	38:4	9	3:16	2141	21:5	329	10:0	1541	11:8	545	16:8	1816	16:8	229	11:8	1458	12:0				
19	S	528	21:7	1753	21:0	257	26:9	1521	26:1	11	2:37	2325	35:5	10	7:20	2232	19:9	4	9:11	0	6:27	11:2	035	16:0	1910	16:0	321	11:4	1557	11:3			
20	S	619	20:6	1847	20:0	353	25:2	1625	24:3	11	5:34	2344	34:2	11	2:18	2343	18:2	454	10:5	1726	10:5	722	15:3	2015	15:3	423	10:8	1770	10:7				
21	M	7	19:2	1919	1:19	5	3:24	1747	23:3	025	33:1	143	9:32:5	118	17:5	1350	17:7	550	10:0	1830	9:7	842	14:8	2134	14:8	539	10:4	1835	10:4				
22	M	9	1:19	2137	19:0	627	23:0	1919	23:5	154	32:3	1447	32:9	232	18:3	1533	18:9	014	9:4	2147	9:3	1126	15:0	21	11:0	659	10:5	1955	10:6				
23	W	1034	19:9	23	4:19:7	752	24:8	2036	25:0	333	34:4	1616	35:8	4	1:19	1616	20:5	1019	9:9	2224	9:7	0	6:15:0	1332	16:3	—	—	—	—	813	10:9	21	11:0
24	Th	1149	20:9	—	—	9	0:26	2134	26:6	452	37:8	1721	38:8	457	21:5	17	21:9	1721	9:9	2329	10:1	1	2:16:8	1333	17:2	10	4:12	2239	11:9				
25	F	011	20:7	1247	21:8	952	28:0	2221	27:9	549	40:6	1814	41:3	457	21:5	17	21:9	1721	9:9	2329	10:1	1	2:16:8	1333	17:2	10	4:12	2239	11:9				
26	S	1	4:21:4	1335	22:3	1039	29:1	23	1:28:6	638	42:4	1958	42:3	546	22:4	1753	22:2	012	10:3	1235	11:2	237	17:8	1445	17:8	1128	12:7	2355	12:2				
27	S	146	21:9	1413	22:4	1110	29:7	2340	28:9	721	43:3	1938	42:9	626	22:4	1835	23:2	052	10:0	1316	11:4	3	9:17:8	1522	18:2	—	—	—	—	12	6	12:8	
28	M	225	22:1	1450	22:5	1155	29:8	—	—	758	43:4	2013	42:7	7	4:23:0	1946	22:8	131	10:0	1353	11:5	385	17:5	1559	17:9	031	12:1	1244	12:5				
29	T	259	22:3	1524	22:4	833	43:1	2040	41:2	738	22:2	2019	42:2	7	4:23:0	1946	22:8	131	10:0	1353	11:5	385	17:5	1559	17:9	031	12:1	1244	12:5				
30	W	333	22:4	1557	22:3	050	28:5	13	6:28:6	9	5:42	0	0	9	5:42	0	0	2	3:10:9	1426	11:4	424	17:0	1637	17:3	1	6:11:8	1322	12:1				
31	Th	4	5:22:3	1627	21:9	1232	27:7	1340	27:5	934	40:3	2142	39:3	838	21:5	2053	21:2	234	11:2	1459	11:0	459	16:3	1715	16:5	145	11:5	14	2	11:5			

† See note, p. 168.

APRIL

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN <i>Dun Laoghaire</i>														
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.									
1	F	437	21.9	1656	21.3	155	26.7	1413	26.2	959	38.1	22	6	37.2	3	4	11.2	1532	10.6	537	15.7	1753	15.7	225	11.0	1447	10.8							
2	S	510	21.1	1727	20.4	228	25.3	1452	24.6	1025	35.6	2234	34.8	942	19.0	22	9	18.8	1610	10.0	615	14.9	1833	14.8	3	9	10.4	1533	10.1					
3	M	548	20.1	1855	18.3	3	9	23.8	1538	22.6	1058	32.9	2312	32.6	1120	16.9	—	—	—	—	414	10.6	1654	9.4	358	9.9	1625	9.5						
4	M	636	19.0	1855	18.3	359	22.2	1638	21.6	1143	30.6	—	—	—	5	0	10.0	1745	8.8	657	13.6	2018	13.4	4	9	10.4	1734	9.0						
5	T	737	18.1	2	17.7	5	7	21.4	1755	21.0	0	3	0.7	1252	29.2	0.3	16.2	1220	16.1	551	9.5	1849	8.4	855	13.1	2135	13.2	6	9	10.4	1850	9.1		
6	W	850	17.8	2131	17.6	628	21.3	1016	21.7	124	29.8	1427	29.6	126	15.7	1344	16.1	654	9.0	2047	8.4	1013	13.4	2248	13.6	7	19	9.6	1957	9.6				
7	Th	1024	18.3	2253	18.2	747	22.4	2024	23.2	3	13.0	1555	32.2	243	16.5	1455	17.0	819	9.0	2158	8.8	1123	13.9	2351	14.4	8	17	10.2	2048	10.3				
8	F	1129	19.3	2352	19.2	845	24.2	2113	24.9	420	33.9	17	0	35.4	342	18.1	1551	18.7	934	9.5	2238	9.2	—	—	—	—	9	5	10.9	2131	11.0			
9	S	—	—	—	—	1219	20.3	929	25.9	2154	26.7	519	36.9	1749	38.4	430	19.6	1638	20.2	1025	9.9	2316	9.5	041	15.3	13	5	15.8	21.5	22	0	11.6		
10	M	037	20.2	1	21.2	10	9	27.6	2233	28.3	6	39.4	1831	40.7	514	21.0	1723	21.7	11	8	10.4	2353	9.7	123	10.3	1345	16.8	10	5	12.2	2245	12.2		
11	M	117	21.1	1342	22.0	1048	28.9	2311	29.4	649	41.6	1912	42.5	555	22.3	18	4	22.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	17.2	1421	17.6	11	2	12.5	2322	12.5
12	T	155	21.9	1410	22.6	1128	29.9	2352	30.0	732	43.2	1954	43.9	632	23.2	1845	23.8	033	10.0	1232	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	W	235	22.6	1458	23.0	—	—	12	8	30.4	814	44.1	2036	44.3	713	23.3	1926	23.9	111	10.3	1315	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
14	Th	315	23.0	1538	23.2	032	30.3	1250	30.2	856	44.1	2116	43.7	751	23.5	20	8	23.7	149	10.6	1357	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15	F	357	23.1	1618	22.9	114	29.9	1332	29.4	935	42.8	2155	41.8	829	23.0	2050	22.8	227	11.0	1431	11.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
16	S	439	22.7	1659	22.9	157	28.9	1419	28.0	1016	40.4	2235	39.0	9	9	22.0	2136	21.3	3	7	11.3	1527	11.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
17	S	525	21.0	1744	21.3	244	27.5	1513	26.1	1058	37.5	2320	36.2	954	20.8	2229	19.7	349	11.3	1617	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
18	M	619	20.8	1840	20.1	341	25.8	1618	24.3	1150	34.8	—	—	1045	19.2	2338	18.3	436	10.7	1713	10.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
19	T	728	19.8	1952	19.2	451	24.5	1739	23.4	018	33.9	13	1	33.1	1158	18.1	—	1041	10.0	23	5	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
20	W	855	19.5	2122	18.9	613	24.1	19	5	23.7	142	33.2	1429	33.4	1	9	17.6	1325	17.8	539	10.0	1817	9.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
21	Th	1023	20.0	2248	19.5	736	24.8	2020	24.0	132	34.7	1551	35.6	334	18.2	1448	18.7	848	9.1	2132	9.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
22	F	1133	20.9	2352	20.3	841	26.0	2116	26.2	429	37.5	1657	38.3	341	19.0	1552	20.0	954	9.6	2223	9.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
23	S	—	—	—	—	1228	21.6	932	27.2	22	0	27.2	—	527	39.9	1750	20.0	434	20.9	1044	21.1	1041	10.0	23	5	9.7	—	—	—	—	—			
24	S	043	21.0	1312	21.9	1015	28.2	2239	27.8	614	41.1	1835	41.2	521	21.7	1729	21.9	1127	10.4	2343	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
25	M	124	21.5	1349	22.1	1053	28.4	2316	28.2	665	41.9	1915	41.7	6	1	22.2	1810	22.2	—	—	12	8	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
26	T	2	21.8	1425	22.2	1131	28.6	2351	28.3	732	42.0	1949	41.7	637	22.2	1847	22.2	021	10.3	1249	10.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
27	W	236	22.0	1458	22.2	—	—	12	7	28.4	8	0	41.7	2019	41.3	710	22.2	1923	21.9	057	10.5	1325	10.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
28	Th	310	22.1	1559	22.2	025	28.1	1240	27.9	838	40.9	2046	40.4	741	21.9	1957	21.9	131	10.8	1359	10.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
29	F	342	22.0	1559	22.2	055	27.6	1313	27.1	9	39.4	2113	39.0	811	21.4	2032	20.8	2	0	19	10.3	1433	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
30	S	415	21.8	1629	21.4	126	26.9	1347	25.9	933	37.5	2139	37.1	842	20.8	21	8	19.9	231	11.0	15	7	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				

† See note, p. 168.

MAY
Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN Dun Laoghaire																									
		Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.	Mn. Ht.	Aft. Ht.																								
1	S	449	211	17	20.6	159	25.9	1424	24.8	10	35.4	22	9	35.4	915	19.9	2147	18.8	3	4	10.9	1545	9.6	541	15.2	18	3	15.1	236	10.8	15	0	10.1						
2	T	529	202	1740	19.7	328	24.8	15	9	23.5	1033	33.6	2245	33.6	952	18.8	2320	17.6	340	10.6	1025	9.2	623	14.6	1848	14.4	319	10.3	1548	9.6	614	19.3	1827	19.7	810	17.5	1750	17.5	
3	M	614	19.3	1827	19.7	324	23.5	16	5	22.4	1115	31.7	2335	31.7	1034	17.6	2328	16.6	424	10.3	1711	8.5	712	14.6	1943	13.8	411	10.6	1647	9.3	710	17.5	1750	17.5	810	17.5	1750	17.5	
4	W	7	9	18.5	2024	17.9	424	22.5	17	10	21.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	512	9.8	14.8	8.5	810	13.5	2046	13.6	521	9.8	1756	9.3	612	9.8	1756	9.3	710	17.5	1750	17.5	
5	Th	8	15	18.2	2034	17.9	535	22.2	18.23	22.0	0.43	31.4	1336	30.6	1337	16.9	—	—	6	6	9.3	19.17	8.5	810	13.5	2156	13.6	521	9.8	1756	9.3	710	17.5	1750	17.5				
6	F	930	18.4	2152	18.2	648	22.6	1933	23.2	2	8	31.8	15	2	32.5	151	16.5	1357	17.3	714	9.1	2028	8.6	1027	14.1	23	0	14.4	726	10.2	20	4	10.3						
7	S	1039	19.1	23	119.0	753	24.0	2027	25.0	329	33.8	1612	33.5	255	17.7	15	2	18.5	837	9.3	2132	9.1	1129	14.9	2355	15.4	821	10.8	2052	11.0	9	9	11.5	2135	11.7				
8	S	1136	20.1	2355	20.0	847	25.7	2115	26.8	435	36.6	17	8	38.0	349	19.3	1558	20.1	938	10.8	2234	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—				
9	M	—	—	1224	21.1	933	27.4	22	0	28.3	528	39.0	1756	40.3	436	21.0	1648	21.9	1029	10.4	2316	9.8	043	16.3	13	7	16.8	952	12.1	2215	12.2	127	17.1	1351	17.6	1034	12.4	2255	12.6
10	T	042	21.0	13	9	22.0	1018	28.7	2243	29.5	616	41.1	1842	42.2	521	22.4	1737	22.9	1117	10.8	2358	10.1	2	8	17.8	1433	18.2	1117	12.7	2334	12.8	—	—	—	—	—	—		
11	W	128	21.9	1352	22.6	11	3	29.7	2328	30.3	7	4	42.8	1928	43.6	6	23.4	1825	23.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
12	Th	213	22.7	1437	23.0	—	—	—	—	751	43.8	2014	44.2	550	23.9	1911	43.9	—	422	11.1	17	1	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
13	F	259	23.2	1522	23.3	013	30.6	1235	30.0	838	43.9	21	0	43.9	735	23.9	1957	23.6	123	11.0	1340	11.4	040	10.6	1252	11.2	251	18.3	1518	18.6	336	18.3	16	7	18.6	018	22.9	1249	12.7
14	S	347	23.2	16	6	23.2	059	30.2	1323	29.2	923	42.9	2145	42.8	814	23.5	2044	22.8	2	6	11.4	1458	11.1	425	18.0	1057	18.2	1	4	12.8	1340	12.3	1	4	12.8	1340	12.3		
15	S	434	22.9	1652	22.5	145	29.4	1413	28.1	10	7	41.1	2220	40.3	859	22.7	2133	21.6	249	11.7	1518	11.4	516	17.5	1750	17.5	157	18.2	1437	11.9	157	18.2	1437	11.9	157	18.2	1437	11.9	
16	M	524	22.0	1740	21.4	235	28.1	15	9	26.5	1055	38.8	2318	37.9	944	21.6	2227	20.1	335	11.5	16	10.7	611	16.8	1847	16.6	254	12.2	1539	11.3	355	11.7	1637	10.8	355	11.7	1637	10.8	
17	T	620	21.1	1834	20.4	333	26.7	1013	25.0	1148	36.4	—	—	—	1056	20.2	2331	18.7	522	11.1	17	1	9.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
18	W	725	20.3	1940	19.7	438	25.7	1724	24.1	013	35.8	1249	34.6	1140	19.0	—	—	—	417	10.4	18	1	9.2	814	15.5	2058	15.5	5	4	11.3	18	6	10.6	620	11.0	1922	10.7		
19	Th	841	19.9	2058	19.2	551	24.7	1640	23.9	123	34.7	14	4	34.0	045	18.1	1255	18.3	623	9.5	1934	8.7	1038	15.4	2316	15.7	723	11.0	2035	10.9	723	11.0	2035	10.9	723	11.0	2035	10.9	
20	F	10	9	19.9	2219	19.3	7	24.9	1951	19.3	242	35.1	1577	35.1	2	3	18.2	1413	18.5	5	9.0	2053	8.6	1038	15.4	2316	15.7	835	11.3	2118	11.3	835	11.3	2118	11.3	835	11.3	2118	11.3
21	S	11	7	20.4	2324	19.9	812	25.5	2048	25.3	353	36.6	1622	37.0	312	19.1	1520	19.2	918	9.2	2128	9.0	1141	15.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22	S	—	—	12	0	21.0	9	26.0	2135	26.3	453	38.1	1775	38.7	4	7	20.1	1015	20.1	1010	9.2	2222	9.5	012	16.2	1231	16.3	012	16.2	1231	16.3	012	16.2	1231	16.3	012	16.2	1231	16.3
23	M	015	20.5	1244	21.4	951	26.8	2214	27.0	626	39.2	18	1	39.6	451	20.8	17	320.8	1050	9.8	2312	9.9	059	16.6	1317	16.6	1013	11.7	2239	11.7	1013	11.7	2239	11.7	1013	11.7	2239	11.7	
24	T	059	20.9	1323	21.2	1031	27.2	2251	27.4	626	39.9	1842	40.0	532	21.0	1725	21.0	1140	10.0	1140	10.0	2321	10.1	141	16.8	1358	16.9	1020	11.7	2347	11.8	1020	11.7	2347	11.8	1020	11.7	2347	11.8
25	W	139	21.3	14	21.8	11	8	27.4	2325	27.6	6	40.1	1918	40.3	6	9	21.5	1826	21.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
26	Th	216	21.5	1435	21.9	1114	27.4	2359	27.8	742	40.1	1922	40.3	643	21.0	1920	21.0	026	10.4	13	0	10.0	026	10.4	13	0	10.0	254	16.7	1513	16.9	254	16.7	1513	16.9	254	16.7	1513	16.9
27	F	252	21.7	15	8	22.0	—	—	—	815	39.6	2024	39.8	717	21.5	1939	20.8	131	10.8	1411	9.7	2322	9.9	329	16.7	1548	16.7	020	11.7	1236	11.0	020	11.7	1236	11.0	020	11.7	1236	11.0
28	S	326	21.8	1540	21.8	032	27.5	1552	26.6	847	38.7	2053	38.7	750	21.1	2014	20.4	131	10.8	1411	9.7	2322	9.9	329	16.7	1548	16.7	020	11.7	1236	11.0	020	11.7	1236	11.0	020	11.7	1236	11.0
29	M	4	0	21.5	1610	21.4	1	5	27.0	1326	40.6	515	37.3	822	20.8	2049	19.9	2	4	10.9	1446	9.5	437	16.1	1059	16.0	13	11.1	1331	10.5	13	11.1	1331	10.5	13	11.1	1331	10.5	
30	W	436	21.0	1643	20.8	138	26.2	14	4	25.0	944	35.8	2151	36.1	855	20.3	2129	19.1	230	10.8	1524	9.2	515	15.6	1737	15.4	2	8	11.1	1432	10.2	2	8	11.1	1432	10.2			
31	L	515	20.3	1722	20.1	215	25.4	1445	24.1	1016	34.4	2228	35.0	929	19.7	2210	18.2	313	10.5	16	3	9.0	556	15.1	1821	14.8	250	10.8	1518	10.0	250	10.8	1518	10.0					

† See note, p. 168.

JUNE

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire				
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.		
1	W	051	120	20	8	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	4	25	
2	Th	557	197	18	319	3	19	3	19	3	19	3	19	3	19	3	19	3	19	3	19	3	19	
3	F	643	190	18	18	349	24	1631	23	4	149	32	1053	18	2	1053	18	2	1053	18	2	1053	18	2
4	S	739	187	17	18	447	23	1734	23	0	10	33	1150	17	7	1150	17	7	1150	17	7	1150	17	7
5	S	830	187	20	54	553	23	1839	23	120	33	0	14	9	33	0	14	9	33	0	14	9	33	
6	M	947	191	22	7	124	19	1941	24	238	34	132	35	17	8	142	18	7	39	10	14	18	7	
7	T	1031	200	23	13	8	25	2038	26	349	36	1625	37	3	7	19	15	20	9	8	11	15	20	
8	W	1148	210	—	—	9	0	27	0	450	38	1720	39	6	1	20	8	16	21	3	9	1	20	
9	Th	011	20	19	12	951	28	2219	29	546	40	1814	41	5	45	22	17	13	22	7	10	4	15	
10	F	1621	20	18	13	1043	29	23	30	640	41	19	6	43	5	43	23	18	22	7	10	4	15	
11	S	158	22	6	14	1134	29	2358	30	732	43	1957	43	6	31	19	19	23	17	11	14	10	8	
12	S	250	23	0	15	—	—	—	—	823	43	2046	44	7	18	19	12	17	13	17	11	14	10	8
13	M	339	23	2	15	046	30	1314	29	911	43	2134	44	8	2	23	9	20	22	9	14	10	9	
14	T	429	22	9	16	136	30	14	28	959	42	2231	47	8	47	23	4	26	21	11	15	10	7	
15	W	521	22	2	17	226	20	1458	27	1046	40	1	22	9	37	9	33	23	22	18	20	8	3	
16	Th	615	21	5	18	319	17	1556	25	1134	38	0	23	37	10	21	23	11	19	5	11	15	5	
17	F	711	20	7	19	417	26	1657	24	—	—	1225	36	0	11	15	19	9	8	5	10	6	16	
18	S	814	19	9	20	519	25	18	32	0	11	18	5	12	16	18	9	8	15	15	19	9	8	
19	S	922	19	6	21	627	24	1911	24	159	34	1431	34	12	18	1	32	9	18	3	11	15	5	
20	T	1027	19	8	22	735	24	2012	24	3	34	1536	34	28	18	3	18	5	13	9	11	15	5	
21	T	1123	20	0	23	833	24	21	3	4	35	1635	35	32	18	9	18	9	15	11	15	5		
22	W	—	—	12	23	923	25	2149	25	5	36	1727	37	4	19	17	16	32	19	5	12	16	11	
23	Th	031	20	2	24	10	26	2228	26	5	36	1812	38	5	20	3	17	19	20	1	11	15	5	
24	F	116	20	1	25	11	26	23	27	640	38	1854	39	5	20	3	17	19	20	1	11	15	5	
25	S	157	21	1	26	12	26	24	28	621	20	1847	20	5	20	3	17	19	20	1	11	15	5	
26	S	234	21	4	27	1159	26	—	—	657	20	1924	20	6	21	5	18	9	15	11	15	5		
27	M	3	9	21	28	1323	26	1323	26	828	38	2037	39	7	31	10	13	19	9	4	3	10	6	
28	T	345	21	3	29	1427	25	13	8	4	21	20	20	7	31	10	13	19	9	4	3	10	6	
29	W	421	21	0	30	1522	21	1342	26	9	38	20	39	8	4	21	20	20	7	31	10	13	19	
30	Th	457	20	6	31	153	26	1421	25	9	7	20	21	11	19	7	15	6	8	9	4	3	10	
31	Th	534	20	1	0	231	26	15	4	9	40	35	2254	35	8	9	10	13	19	9	4	3	10	

† See note, p. 168.

JULY

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH		KINGSTOWN Dùn Laoghaire																															
		July 1960		July 1960		July 1960		July 1960		July 1960		July 1960		July 1960																															
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.																													
1	F	614	197	1818	197	315	253	1553	243	1123	344	2340	348	1021	197	23	8	181	418	105	1659	9	0	7	1	15	2	1931	14	8	352	11	1	1630	10	3									
2	S	658	194	19	4	7	24	8	1648	24	0	—	—	1111	19	—	—	—	438	103	1744	9	0	753	15	0	2026	14	7	448	10	10	1731	10	3	448	10	10	1731	10	3				
3	S	759	192	20	3	10	3	1317	33	4	1	1214	18	7	17	8	1214	18	7	450	10	1843	9	0	850	14	9	2176	14	7	551	10	1	1843	9	0	850	14	9	2176	14	7			
4	M	855	193	2117	19	2	6	15	24	5	19	2	48	149	34	0	1326	18	8	655	9	20	2	9	954	15	0	2230	15	2	7	0	10	1940	10	9	7	0	10	1940	10	9			
5	T	10	8	197	2237	19	8	28	25	3	6	35	1	1545	36	2	122	18	9	11	2	15	4	11	2	11	2	15	4	2333	15	8	3	11	2	2035	15	8	3	11	2	2035	15	8	
6	W	1117	20	2348	20	7	835	20	24	21	7	27	6	418	37	1	1653	38	6	922	10	1	2215	10	0	1024	10	2	12	7	16	2	12	7	16	2	12	7	16	2	12	7	16		
7	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	522	39	4	1753	40	7	428	21	7	1658	22	1	1024	10	2	13	7	17	0	958	12	0	2213	12	0	958	12	0	2213	12	0	
8	F	052	21	7	1317	22	2	1030	28	7	2253	30	0	621	41	3	1849	42	6	524	23	1	1757	33	1	1123	10	3	—	—	126	17	3	14	2	17	3	14	2	17	3	14	2		
9	S	148	22	4	14	0	22	0	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	43	5	1942	43	7	6	15	23	9	185	1	23	6	0	1	11	0	1222	10	4	218	18	2	1453	18	4	218	18	2	
10	S	240	23	0	1457	23	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	24	5	1941	23	7	5	24	5	1941	23	7	0	1	11	0	1318	10	5	3	7	18	6	1542	18	7	3	7	18	6	
11	M	330	23	2	1545	23	2	033	31	0	13	2	29	6	856	43	5	2120	44	1	750	24	5	2027	34	4	140	11	7	1430	10	4	356	18	6	1630	18	5	036	13	3	1314	12	3	
12	T	419	23	0	1632	22	8	122	30	6	1351	28	8	944	42	8	2240	41	4	835	23	9	2112	22	7	220	12	0	1459	10	4	536	17	8	18	17	8	18	17	8	18	17	8		
13	W	5	7	22	5	17	22	2	210	29	7	1440	27	10	20	7	2240	41	4	916	23	2	2157	21	5	311	11	9	1545	10	3	536	17	8	18	17	8	18	17	8					
14	Th	556	21	7	18	2	21	5	257	28	3	1528	26	4	1110	39	3	2331	38	9	959	22	0	2243	20	2	355	11	5	1628	11	0	6	23	16	2	1058	15	6	315	12	6	16	0	11
15	F	644	20	7	1848	20	5	346	26	8	1620	24	0	1153	36	9	—	—	—	1042	20	7	3333	18	9	449	10	9	1710	10	6	723	16	2	1058	15	6	315	12	6	16	0	11		
16	S	733	19	9	1938	19	6	440	25	2	1718	23	7	016	36	4	1239	34	9	144	19	2	—	—	—	527	10	0	1757	9	8	819	15	4	2058	15	0	519	11	4	1814	10	5		
17	M	830	19	2	2041	18	9	542	24	1	1822	23	1	1	7	341	1334	33	1	029	18	1	1242	18	2	026	9	0	1855	8	8	920	14	9	22	2	14	7	38	10	8				
18	M	935	18	9	2156	18	6	650	23	3	1930	23	3	1	7	341	1334	33	1	137	17	5	1356	17	8	740	8	7	2014	8	7	1024	14	9	21	7	10	124	14	9	21	7			
19	T	1041	19	0	23	4	18	759	23	5	2031	23	8	322	6	2	1550	33	3	248	17	8	15	6	18	8	858	8	6	2124	9	1	858	8	6	2124	9	1	858	8	6				
20	T	1140	19	0	—	—	—	858	24	1	2123	24	9	431	33	9	1651	35	0	345	18	5	16	18	0	10	6	8	2218	9	4	0	4	15	1	1228	15	1	929	10	2	1531	11	2	
21	Th	0	2	197	1232	20	3	946	24	9	22	8	25	9	527	35	6	1773	36	9	434	19	3	1657	19	3	1057	9	1	23	4	9	8	8	1058	10	2	1058	10	2					
22	F	054	20	4	1348	21	0	1029	25	9	2247	26	6	016	37	1	1831	38	3	519	20	2	1744	20	0	1144	9	2	2344	10	0	148	15	8	14	2	16	8	1059	10	2				
23	F	138	20	8	1358	21	3	11	5	26	5	2322	27	3	658	38	3	1911	39	2	559	20	7	1828	20	4	1225	9	1	218	16	2	1441	16	3	1122	10	9	1122	10	9				
24	S	254	21	3	1433	21	6	1140	26	9	2353	27	7	735	39	0	1947	39	7	653	21	1	19	5	20	8	0	15	1	228	15	1	253	16	5	1515	16	5	1515	16	5				
25	S	328	21	3	1537	21	5	026	27	9	1248	27	3	842	39	3	2052	39	8	742	21	7	2017	20	7	158	10	6	1445	8	8	430	16	8	1653	16	4	430	16	8					
26	T	4	1	21	16	9	21	059	27	9	1322	27	1	915	38	9	2155	39	8	842	21	7	2049	20	7	232	10	7	1520	8	9	5	8	10	5	1732	16	2	156	12	0	1347	11	1	
27	Th	435	21	0	1641	21	2	131	27	7	1356	26	7	948	38	7	2158	38	7	845	21	7	2020	20	3	232	10	7	1520	8	9	5	8	10	5	1732	16	2	156	12	0				
28	F	5	9	20	1713	20	9	2	46	2	1433	26	2	1020	37	4	2232	36	1	917	21	5	2119	19	9	310	9	1	1553	9	3	348	15	9	19	2	15	5	15	5					
29	F	543	20	4	1747	20	5	6	25	6	1518	25	5	1057	36	1	2312	36	1	953	20	9	2229	19	2	348	10	9	1632	9	5	64	15	9	19	2	15	5							
30	S	621	20	0	1828	20	0	332	25	7	1611	24	7	1139	34	5	—	—	—	1038	20	1	2321	18	7	433	10	7	1715	9	5	722	15	6	1054	15	1	1652	10	7					

† See note, p. 168.

AUGUST

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN <i>Dùn Laoghaire</i>	
		August 1960		August 1960		August 1960		August 1960		August 1960		August 1960		August 1960	
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.
1	M	7 819.6	1924 19.6	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
2	T	8 1219.3	2042 19.7	43 25.0	1714 24.4	1 034.4	1237 33.4	1337 19.2	—	523 10.4	18 6 9.3	817 15.2	2052 15.0	517 10.0	18 1 10.6
3	W	9 1932.1	2195 19.8	54 24.5	1828 24.5	1 1033.3	1355 33.4	028 18.3	1254 18.7	624 10.0	19 18 9.2	923 15.1	22 1 15.1	573 10.9	19 9 10.8
4	Th	10 5520.3	2334 20.7	7 24.7	1943 25.5	234 34.0	1518 34.9	149 18.5	1424 19.1	740 9 20.8	9.4	1039 15.2	22 13 15.4	741 11.1	20 9 11.3
5	F	—	12 6 21.2	8 18 25.6	2005 20.7	357 36.1	1635 36.8	6 19.7	1544 20.3	9 2 9.6	22 1 9.9	1153 15.8	—	846 11.1	21 6 11.9
6	S	042 21.7	13 5 22.1	1020 26.5	2240 30.1	5 9 38.7	1740 39.3	4 20 21.3	1048 21.8	1014 9 8	2258 10.3	1328 16.7	944 11.8	2157 12.5	—
7	M	138 22.6	1358 22.7	11 9 29.5	2328 30.9	6 10 41.1	1839 42.0	5 7 22.9	1745 23.0	1117 9 8	2350 10.9	116 17.2	1354 17.7	1022 12.2	2245 13.1
8	M	229 23.0	1445 23.0	11 57 29.9	—	7 52 43.7	2015 44.6	6 2 24.0	1837 23.8	—	1214 9 9	2 8 18.0	1444 18.4	1122 12.5	2332 13.4
9	T	3 16 23.9	1529 23.1	016 31.2	1244 29.9	8 37 43.9	21 0 44.6	649 24.7	1026 23.8	040 11.3	13 7 10.0	255 18.6	1529 18.8	—	12 8 12.6
10	W	4 1 22.9	1612 22.9	1 2 30.9	1327 29.3	9 20 43.3	2142 43.7	836 24.4	2049 23.0	120 11.7	1356 10.2	339 18.8	1614 18.7	019 13.6	1255 12.6
11	Th	444 22.6	1652 22.6	145 30.0	1411 28.2	10 142.0	2252 49.1	855 23.7	2126 21.9	255 11.9	1522 10.4	512 18.0	1746 17.3	1 7 13.6	1343 12.4
12	Th	524 21.8	1731 21.8	227 28.6	1453 26.8	10 39 40.1	2259 39.3	9 52 20.2	2 50 2.8	334 11.5	1559 10.2	6 2 17.1	1835 16.4	157 13.3	1433 12.0
13	W	6 4 20.9	1810 20.9	3 9 27.0	1536 25.1	11 13 37.4	2332 36.3	10 14 21.0	2246 19.3	413 11.0	1635 10.1	6 52 16.2	2024 15.4	247 12.8	1524 11.5
14	S	644 19.9	1859 19.9	357 25.1	1626 23.6	11 49 34.6	—	11 2 19.5	2334 18.1	455 10.1	1716 9.7	7 31 15.2	2017 14.6	341 12.1	1621 10.9
15	M	729 18.0	1943 18.9	454 23.2	1731 22.5	015 33.3	1236 32.0	1 15 18.1	—	547 9.3	18 4 9.2	8 57 14.5	2218 14.2	548 10.6	1834 10.2
16	T	829 18.1	2057 18.2	6 3 22.2	1642 22.0	11 33 09.9	1341 30.5	038 17.3	13 9 17.2	654 8.6	1911 8.9	9 41 14.1	2227 14.0	7 1 10.1	1940 10.3
17	W	948 18.1	2222 18.4	7 21 22.2	1958 22.6	12 30 29.2	15 2 30.9	156 17.0	14 31 17.3	821 8.4	2036 8.8	10 56 14.0	2335 14.3	8 9 10.1	2036 10.6
18	Th	11 3 18.7	2332 19.1	8 30 23.0	2059 23.9	13 35 01.3	1617 33.0	3 17 6.3	15 37 18.0	943 8.6	2148 9.2	12 1 14.3	9 4 10.3	9 4 10.3	2124 11.0
19	F	—	12 4 19.7	9 25 24.3	2145 25.3	14 45 39.3	1719 35.5	4 5 18.7	16 31 18.9	1042 8.8	2239 9.5	0 32 14.8	12 55 14.9	9 48 10.7	22 3 11.5
20	S	028 20.0	1254 20.4	10 7 25.6	2223 26.5	15 52 36.2	1810 37.9	4 51 19.7	17 17 19.9	1126 9.1	2323 9.8	1 10 15.4	1341 15.5	1025 11.0	2238 11.9
21	M	115 20.7	1355 21.0	10 43 26.7	2257 27.5	16 35 38.2	1849 39.4	5 33 20.7	18 2 20.8	12 6 9.1	2357 10.1	1 58 16.0	1420 16.1	1057 11.9	2311 12.2
22	M	153 21.2	14 9 21.4	11 17 27.5	2330 28.2	17 47 40.4	1926 40.4	6 10 21.5	18 43 21.3	—	1242 8.9	2 32 16.6	1453 16.6	1128 11.6	2342 12.4
23	T	228 21.5	1440 21.7	11 51 28.0	—	18 22 40.2	20 0 41.1	6 45 22.2	10 18 21.8	0 32 10.2	1316 8.8	3 2 17.0	1524 17.1	—	12 0 11.8
24	W	3 1 21.7	1511 21.8	0 2 28.6	1224 28.3	8 22 40.9	2035 41.4	7 19 22.7	10 49 21.9	1 6 10.4	1350 9.9	3 33 17.4	1555 17.2	0 15 12.6	1234 11.9
25	Th	33 4 21.8	1542 22.0	0 34 28.8	1257 28.4	8 57 11.0	21 8 41.1	7 52 22.8	2020 21.9	1 39 10.6	1422 9.0	4 6 17.4	1630 17.1	0 49 12.7	13 9 12.0
26	F	4 7 21.7	1633 22.0	1 6 28.8	1331 28.0	9 29 40.5	2140 40.4	8 23 22.8	2052 21.6	2 14 10.6	1455 9.4	4 43 17.2	17 9 16.8	127 12.6	1349 11.9
27	S	440 21.6	1647 21.8	141 28.3	14 7 27.4	10 39 3.3	2214 39.0	8 55 22.4	2123 21.0	2 51 11.1	1529 9.8	5 55 17.0	1751 16.4	2 8 12.5	1433 11.8
28	S	512 21.2	1720 21.3	220 27.6	1448 26.6	10 34 37.5	2250 36.8	9 34 20.1	22 20 2.3	3 29 11.2	16 10.1	6 8 16.5	1837 15.8	2 54 12.2	1521 11.6
29	M	549 20.6	18 3 20.7	3 6 26.4	1540 25.5	11 13 35.2	2337 34.4	10 18 20.5	2251 19.2	4 15 10.9	1650 10.0	6 67 16.0	1028 15.4	3 48 11.7	1619 11.1
30	T	635 19.9	19 1 19.7	4 6 25.0	1647 24.4	—	—	12 7 33.1	1117 19.3	5 8 10.6	1740 9.7	7 55 15.3	2026 14.9	4 53 11.2	1727 10.9
31	W	741 19.3	2023 19.2	5 20 24.0	18 5 24.2	0 44 32.8	1359 32.4	—	1237 18.4	6 4 10.0	1846 9.4	9 6 14.9	2142 14.9	6 10 10.9	1842 10.9

† See note, p. 168.

SEPTEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN Dùn Laocháiré			
		Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.	Mn.	Ht.
1	Th	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.
2	F	9 7	19.2	22 1	19.6	649	23.9	1928	25.0	216	33.0	15 3	34.1	123	18.3	147	18.7
3	S	10.38	19.9	23.25	—	811	24.1	2041	26.7	348	35.3	15.33	37.3	248	19.1	15.33	20.1
4	S	11.34	20.9	—	—	917	26.8	2138	28.4	5 2	38.6	16.37	40.0	357	21.1	16.40	20.7
5	M	0.33	21.7	1.53	21.9	1010	28.4	2227	29.8	6 0	41.1	18.26	42.8	452	22.7	17.33	23.1
6	T	1.17	22.5	1.34	22.6	1055	29.5	2312	30.7	649	42.9	19.12	44.2	545	23.9	18.22	23.9
7	W	2.13	22.9	1.42	22.8	1139	30.1	2355	31.1	733	43.7	19.56	44.6	631	24.6	19 6	24.2
8	Th	2.54	23.0	1.5 7	23.0	—	—	—	—	816	43.9	20.37	44.5	713	24.7	19.46	23.8
9	F	3.35	22.8	1.54	22.8	0.36	30.7	1.3 0	29.4	856	43.4	21.15	43.0	753	24.4	20.22	23.2
10	S	4.14	22.4	1.52	22.6	1.17	29.8	1.38	28.4	932	42.2	22.50	41.9	829	23.6	20.55	22.3
11	S	4.50	21.9	1.65	22.0	1.56	28.6	1.41	27.1	10 4	40.2	22.22	39.2	9 6	22.5	21.29	21.1
12	M	5.23	21.1	1.73	21.1	2.33	26.7	1.45	25.4	10.32	37.6	22.53	36.0	9.42	21.1	22 7	19.9
13	T	5.56	20.2	1.8 20	20.1	3.17	24.9	1.53	23.9	11 3	34.6	23.26	32.8	10.23	19.7	22.48	18.5
14	W	6.33	19.2	1.85	19.0	4 8	23.0	1.63	22.3	11.43	31.8	—	—	11.18	18.0	23.48	17.4
15	Th	7.20	18.1	2.0 4	18.0	5.7	21.6	1.75	21.6	0.19	30.0	1.42	30.1	—	—	—	—
16	F	8.42	17.6	2.13	17.8	6.38	21.3	1.91	21.9	1.32	28.8	1.4 5	29.7	1 3	16.8	1.35	16.6
17	S	10.15	17.8	2.25	18.5	7.57	22.2	2.02	23.2	3 5	29.8	1.53	31.5	2.19	17.0	1.5 6	17.5
18	S	11.28	18.7	2.35	19.6	8.54	23.9	2.17	24.8	4.25	32.6	1.64	34.6	3.24	18.1	1.6 1	18.7
19	M	—	—	2.31	19.7	9.39	25.4	2.15	26.3	5.23	35.8	1.74	37.4	4.15	19.3	1.64	20.0
20	T	0.43	20.6	1.3 20	20.7	10.15	26.8	2.22	27.6	6 7	38.2	1.82	39.5	4.58	20.7	1.73	21.1
21	W	1.22	21.1	1.33	21.3	10.48	28.0	2.3 28	28.5	6.44	40.1	1.9 0	41.0	5.38	21.8	1.8 9	22.0
22	Th	1.55	21.7	1.4 21	21.7	11.22	28.8	2.33	29.5	7.21	41.4	1.93	42.7	6.16	22.7	1.8 5	22.7
23	F	2.29	22.0	1.44	22.1	11.57	29.3	—	—	7.57	42.3	2.02	42.7	6.51	23.4	1.92	22.9
24	S	3 3	22.3	1.45	22.4	0 6	29.6	1.33	29.5	8.33	42.6	2.04	42.7	7.26	23.7	1.92	22.9
25	S	3.37	22.3	1.50	22.5	0.45	29.5	1.3 8	29.1	9 9	42.2	2.12	41.8	8 1	23.5	2.05	22.5
26	M	4.17	21.1	1.62	22.2	1.21	29.0	1.34	28.5	9.43	40.8	2.15	39.9	8.38	23.1	2.2 0	23.1
27	W	4.42	21.7	1.7 4	21.7	2 28	28.0	1.42	27.3	10.18	38.5	2.23	37.4	9.19	22.0	2.14	21.0
28	Th	5.17	20.9	1.75	20.9	3.51	26.5	1.52	25.9	10.58	35.8	2.24	34.6	10 5	20.7	2.22	19.9
29	F	6.16	20.1	1.82	20.8	4.51	24.8	1.62	24.6	11.32	33.3	—	—	11 6	19.3	2.33	18.7
30	F	7.22	19.2	2.01	19.2	5.10	23.6	1.75	24.1	13.1	32.7	1.31	32.3	12.32	18.2	2.52	19.0
		8.51	19.0	2.15	19.7	6.40	23.6	1.91	24.8	2 8	32.7	1.45	34.0	1 3	18.4	2.8 1	18.4

† See note, p. 168.

OCTOBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire							
		Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.	Mn.	Ht.	Aft.					
1	S	1025	19.6	2314	20.8	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.	h.m.	ft.				
2	M	1139	20.7	—	—	9 26.7	2125	28.1	450	38.6	1720	40.6	341	20.9	1626	21.7	1012	9.5	2241	9.9	—	1235	16.9				
3	M	017	21.8	1236	21.6	9 55.28	3221	29.5	545	41.1	1821	42.7	436	22.5	1716	23.0	11.0	9.9	2387	10.6	053	17.1	1328	17.1			
4	T	1	22.4	1322	22.2	1038	29.3	2253	30.3	632	42.7	1854	43.8	526	23.8	1623	44.0	—	—	—	137	17.9	1411	18.1			
5	W	151	22.7	141	22.5	1117	29.6	2333	30.3	713	43.4	1934	44.1	610	24.3	1842	43.8	012	10.9	1227	10.2	220	18.3	1452	18.3		
6	Th	229	22.7	1441	22.6	1156	29.6	—	—	752	43.4	2013	43.8	651	24.2	1920	43.6	057	11.0	13	10.4	3	18.5	1531	18.2		
7	F	3	22.2	1517	22.6	1212	30.0	1232	29.2	828	42.9	2047	42.8	728	23.9	1953	43.2	138	11.1	1347	10.7	337	18.2	16	17.7		
8	S	342	22.2	1551	22.4	1252	30.3	13	28.4	9	24.8	2110	41.1	8	23.2	2025	42.4	215	11.2	1421	11.0	418	17.7	1649	17.1		
9	S	413	21.9	1624	22.0	1252	28.0	1341	27.2	931	40.1	2148	38.9	839	22.2	2026	41.5	248	11.2	1454	11.1	5	17.0	1729	16.3		
10	M	443	21.3	1657	21.3	2	28.6	1417	25.8	957	37.8	2215	36.0	914	21.0	2129	20.4	323	10.8	1528	11.0	545	16.1	18	15.4		
11	T	515	20.5	1734	20.3	239	24.7	1457	24.3	1020	35.3	2247	33.1	955	19.7	22	19.1	4	10.3	16	10.7	625	15.1	1853	14.6		
12	W	553	19.3	1822	19.1	327	23.0	1548	22.7	11	2	32.7	2331	30.6	1042	18.2	2259	17.8	445	9.6	1650	10.1	712	14.4	1942	14.0	
13	Th	639	18.3	1921	18.2	429	21.5	1656	21.5	1155	30.6	—	—	1147	16.9	—	—	538	9.0	1743	9.5	811	13.0	2052	13.5		
14	F	745	17.8	2037	17.8	545	21.0	1817	21.4	1302	29.0	1311	29.7	0	17.0	13	16.5	046	8.3	1843	9.0	921	13.5	22	13.7		
15	S	9	17.5	22	3	18.2	7	21.6	1937	22.4	2	29.1	1444	30.7	127	16.8	1424	17.2	838	8.4	20	7.0	1036	13.8	23	8.14	
16	S	1036	18.2	2311	19.2	815	23.2	2035	24.1	338	31.6	16	33.5	240	17.6	1524	18.4	947	8.9	2125	9.0	1138	14.5	—	—		
17	M	1135	19.2	—	—	9	22.5	2117	25.9	444	34.8	17	4	36.5	334	19.0	1613	20.0	1028	8.9	2214	9.8	0	15.0	1227	15.4	
18	T	0	20.2	1220	20.2	940	26.7	2154	27.5	533	37.7	1749	39.1	421	20.5	1650	21.3	11	2	9.6	2254	10.3	048	15.8	1312	16.3	
19	Th	042	21.0	1258	20.9	1017	28.1	2230	28.7	613	40.1	1830	41.1	5	4	21.8	1736	22.4	1136	9.9	2341	10.7	126	16.7	1349	17.1	
20	Th	120	21.7	1334	21.6	1052	29.2	23	26.29	652	41.8	19	42.6	544	23.0	1815	23.4	—	—	1212	10.1	2	17.4	1426	17.7	11	13.0
21	F	157	22.2	1412	22.2	1130	29.8	2345	29.9	732	43.0	1948	43.3	624	23.7	1853	23.7	015	11.0	1249	10.3	237	18.0	15	11.8		
22	S	233	22.5	1451	22.7	—	—	—	—	12	9	30.1	8	12	43.6	2028	43.6	7	4	24.0	1920	23.8	085	11.3	1327	10.5	
23	S	311	22.7	1529	22.8	025	29.9	1320	29.9	851	43.4	21	8	42.7	744	23.9	20	5	23.5	135	11.5	14	10.9	356	18.4		
24	T	350	22.6	1611	22.7	1	29.3	1330	29.2	931	44.1	2148	41.0	824	23.3	2044	42.8	219	11.6	1445	11.1	442	18.0	17	9.7		
25	T	430	22.1	1654	22.1	151	28.1	1417	27.9	1011	39.7	2230	38.4	9	9	22.2	2127	3	4	11.5	1528	11.0	532	17.4	1759	16.9	
26	W	515	21.4	1746	21.1	243	26.5	1512	26.6	1054	37.0	2319	35.6	959	20.0	2216	20.5	354	11.0	1615	10.8	627	16.5	1857	16.1		
27	Th	6	20.4	1848	20.1	346	24.8	1618	25.0	1149	34.6	—	—	11	3	19.3	2321	18.2	448	10.6	17	8.0	730	15.8	20	11.5	
28	Th	710	19.4	20	19.4	5	23.6	1735	24.4	025	33.6	13	6	33.5	—	—	—	547	9.8	184	9.7	843	15.4	2116	15.3		
29	S	834	19.0	2137	19.7	028	23.7	1858	25.0	154	33.2	1440	34.4	044	18.7	1354	26.7	7	9	9.1	20	3	9.3	10	15.5		
30	S	10	4	19.5	2255	20.7	748	25.0	2010	26.2	323	35.0	1559	37.1	210	19.2	15	8	20.0	854	9.2	2128	9.0	1113	16.1		
31	M	1116	20.4	2354	21.7	849	26.4	21	26.7	6	43.1	38.0	17	0	39.8	320	20.7	16	7	21.3	954	9.6	2220	10.1	1214	16.9	

† See note, p. 168.

NOVEMBER
Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE		LIVERPOOL		BRISTOL (King Road)		HULL		GREENOCK		LEITH†		KINGSTOWN Dún Laoghaire	
		Mn.	Aft.	Mn.	Aft.	Mn.	Aft.	Mn.	Aft.	Mn.	Aft.	Mn.	Aft.	Mn.	Aft.
1	T	—	12 11 21 2	9 36 27 9	2 15 1 28 8	5 24 40 3	17 49 41 7	4 17 21 9	16 55 22 7	10 38 10 0	23 5 10 5	0 33 17 0	13 5 17 5	9 58 12 6	22 7 13 1
2	W	0 43 22 0	1 58 21 7	1 07 28 7	2 33 29 3	6 9 41 8	16 32 42 7	5 5 22 9	17 38 23 2	11 19 10 2	23 50 10 7	1 19 17 6	13 50 17 9	10 38 12 8	22 48 13 1
3	F	1 25 22 2	1 34 22 2	1 05 28 0	2 33 29 2	6 51 42 3	10 11 42 8	5 49 23 4	18 18 23 4	11 58 10 3	23 50 10 7	2 0 17 9	14 20 18 0	11 16 12 9	23 26 13 1
4	Th	1 2 22 3	1 44 22 2	1 13 29 0	2 34 29 0	7 28 42 4	10 49 42 4	6 28 43 4	18 53 23 4	12 38 10 7	23 50 10 7	2 39 17 9	15 7 17 8	11 50 12 9	—
5	F	2 37 22 2	1 45 0 22 2	—	12 8 28 7	8 3 42 0	20 22 41 7	7 6 22 9	19 26 22 8	11 31 11 0	13 16 11 0	3 17 17 8	15 44 17 5	0 4 12 8	12 25 12 7
6	S	3 11 22 0	1 54 22 1	0 25 28 3	1 24 0 28 2	8 35 41 1	20 53 40 3	7 42 22 3	19 57 22 3	12 50 11 0	13 49 11 3	3 54 17 4	16 22 17 0	0 4 2 12 4	13 1 12 4
7	M	3 41 21 8	1 55 21 8	0 59 27 5	1 31 27 4	9 3 39 7	21 21 36 5	8 17 21 7	20 20 21 6	12 50 10 8	14 22 11 4	4 34 10 9	16 59 16 4	1 21 11 9	13 40 12 1
8	T	4 12 21 5	1 63 21 4	1 33 26 4	1 34 5 26 3	9 30 38 1	21 49 36 2	8 54 20 8	21 2 20 7	3 0 10 6	14 58 11 3	5 13 16 2	17 37 15 7	2 3 11 3	14 22 11 6
9	W	4 44 20 9	1 71 20 6	1 20 25 0	1 42 4 25 2	9 59 35 9	22 19 34 0	9 32 19 7	21 38 19 7	3 37 10 2	15 36 11 0	5 51 15 3	18 17 15 1	2 47 10 7	15 7 11 1
10	Th	5 23 19 8	1 75 16 10 6	2 56 23 5	1 51 0 23 8	10 33 34 0	23 0 31 9	10 17 18 4	22 21 18 7	4 19 9 6	16 17 10 6	6 36 14 6	19 5 14 5	3 36 10 2	15 58 10 7
11	F	6 8 18 9	1 64 8 18 6	3 48 22 2	1 6 7 22 5	11 18 32 2	23 52 30 3	11 12 17 5	23 17 17 6	5 6 9 2	17 4 10 1	7 30 14 0	20 0 14 0	4 33 9 8	16 58 10 4
12	S	7 1 18 0	1 50 18 0	4 54 21 4	1 7 15 21 9	—	1 22 0 31 0	—	12 19 16 8	5 59 8 8	17 58 9 6	8 32 13 7	21 4 13 9	5 42 9 7	18 6 10 4
13	M	8 7 17 6	2 1 18 0	6 7 21 7	1 8 29 22 4	1 12 29 9	1 34 5 31 0	0 26 17 3	13 32 17 0	7 17 8 6	19 4 9 4	9 39 13 9	22 10 14 2	6 53 10 0	19 10 8
14	Th	9 26 17 9	2 21 18 7	7 17 22 7	1 9 37 23 4	2 39 31 2	1 5 9 32 7	1 40 17 5	14 38 18 1	8 51 8 9	20 24 9 6	10 45 14 5	23 11 4 8	7 52 10 6	20 5 11 3
15	F	10 37 18 7	2 31 19 8	8 14 24 4	2 0 31 25 2	3 53 33 9	1 6 16 35 4	2 45 18 7	1 53 19 3	9 40 9 2	21 26 10 5	11 42 15 3	—	8 59 11 4	20 52 11 9
16	W	11 31 19 6	2 35 9 20 7	9 1 26 2	2 11 6 26 8	4 48 37 0	1 7 9 38 2	3 40 20 2	1 61 9 20 9	10 20 9 6	22 14 10 5	0 2 15 7	1 23 0 16 2	9 21 12 0	21 34 12 5
17	Th	—	1 25 9 20 7	9 43 27 0	2 15 9 28 3	5 38 39 5	1 7 50 40 5	4 27 21 7	1 7 22 3	10 57 10 1	23 11 11 0	0 47 10 5	1 31 2 17 0	9 58 12 6	22 16 12 9
18	F	0 43 21 6	1 3 21 6	1 02 4 29 2	2 24 29 2	6 22 41 7	1 8 41 42 4	5 14 22 9	1 74 5 23 4	11 37 10 4	23 45 11 3	1 29 17 4	1 33 5 17 8	10 36 13 1	22 55 13 1
19	S	1 26 22 2	1 34 7 22 3	1 1 6 30 1	2 32 6 29 9	7 6 43 2	1 9 26 43 6	6 0 23 8	1 8 27 24 0	—	—	1 21 18 0	1 43 5 18 4	11 14 13 3	23 37 13 2
20	M	2 9 22 8	1 43 1 22 8	1 15 1 30 7	—	7 51 44 1	20 11 44 0	6 45 24 3	1 9 24 3	0 33 11 5	13 0 11 2	2 54 18 6	1 51 0 18 6	11 54 13 6	—
21	T	3 23 23 0	1 51 6 23 1	0 11 30 1	1 23 5 30 6	8 35 44 2	20 55 43 5	7 32 24 0	1 9 51 24 0	1 30 11 5	13 44 11 5	3 39 18 7	1 6 3 18 5	0 22 13 1	12 38 13 4
22	W	3 34 22 9	1 6 23 0	0 57 29 5	1 3 0 29 8	9 19 43 9	21 41 42 0	8 17 23 5	2 0 33 23 5	2 7 11 6	14 28 11 9	4 28 18 4	1 6 53 18 1	1 11 12 9	13 27 13 3
23	Th	4 20 22 5	1 6 51 22 3	1 44 28 4	1 4 8 28 8	10 4 41 3	2 22 7 39 8	9 5 22 5	2 11 7 22 5	3 27 11 4	15 15 11 6	5 19 17 9	1 74 5 17 4	2 4 12 5	14 20 13 5
24	F	5 7 21 8	1 74 5 21 6	2 38 27 1	1 5 2 27 4	10 51 38 8	23 16 37 3	9 57 21 2	2 22 8 21 3	3 40 11 1	16 3 11 6	6 15 17 0	1 84 2 16 8	3 2 12 0	15 19 12 5
25	S	5 59 20 8	1 84 4 20 5	3 30 25 5	1 6 4 26 0	—	—	10 56 19 9	2 3 6 20 2	4 40 10 6	16 56 11 0	7 16 16 0	1 94 4 16 0	4 9 11 4	16 25 12 1
26	M	6 59 19 9	1 9 54 19 8	4 46 24 4	1 7 13 9 5 1	0 13 35 2	1 24 9 35 1	—	12 6 18 0	5 36 10 0	17 58 10 2	8 24 15 8	2 0 52 15 8	5 24 11 1	17 40 11 8
27	T	8 11 19 3	2 13 19 8	6 3 23 9	1 8 29 4 9	1 28 34 1	1 4 9 34 9	0 19 19 2	1 3 27 18 8	0 47 9 3	19 26 9 7	9 35 15 8	2 2 2 15 7	6 42 11 1	18 57 11 8
28	W	9 34 19 2	2 22 5 20 2	7 12 24 4	1 9 41 25 6	2 47 34 7	1 54 1 20 3	1 38 19 9	1 44 1 20 4	1 51 9 10	20 51 10 0	10 40 10 1	1 31 11 6 2	7 51 11 4	20 3 12 0
29	Th	10 45 19 8	2 32 5 20 9	8 22 25 5	2 0 41 26 4	3 57 36 3	1 6 29 38 0	3 51 19 9	1 55 41 20 3	8 25 9 6	21 51 10 0	11 47 10 6	—	8 49 11 8	21 3 12 0
30	F	11 43 20 5	—	9 12 26 6	2 13 0 27 2	4 54 38 2	1 7 22 39 4	3 51 20 8	1 6 30 21 5	10 11 10 0	22 40 10 4	0 7 16 6	1 24 0 17 0	9 38 12 2	21 50 12 4

† See note, p. 166.

DECEMBER

Time of High Water at the undermentioned Places—

Day of Month	Day of Week	LONDON BRIDGE			LIVERPOOL			BRISTOL (King Road)			HULL			GREENOCK			LEITH†			KINGSTOWN <i>Dun Laoghaire</i>														
		Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.	Mn.	Aft.	Ht.												
1	T	015	21.3	1232	21.0	055	27.5	2213	27.8	542	39.7	18	7	40.6	442	21.6	1714	21.9	1052	10.3	2325	10.6	056	17.0	1326	17.3	1021	12.4	2233	12.4				
2	F	056	21.5	1315	21.4	1034	28.0	2251	27.9	625	40.7	1849	40.9	527	22.0	1754	23.3	1131	10.7	—	—	—	130	17.2	14	7	17.4	1057	12.5	2313	12.3			
3	S	137	21.7	1354	21.6	1111	28.2	2328	27.9	75	41.0	1927	40.9	0	8	22.0	1829	22.3	0.8	10.8	1220	11.0	—	219	17.3	1446	17.4	1131	12.5	2348	12.1			
4	S	214	21.8	1431	21.8	1146	28.3	—	—	741	41.0	20	2	40.6	047	21.9	19	32.2	051	10.8	1248	11.3	—	257	17.3	1523	17.3	—	12	5	12.5			
5	M	248	21.8	1516	21.8	0	427.5	1220	28.1	813	40.5	2034	39.7	724	21.1	1936	21.9	159	10.7	1324	11.5	—	335	17.1	1557	17.1	053	11.8	1239	12.3				
6	M	320	21.7	1540	21.7	039	27.1	1252	27.6	843	39.6	21	3	38.4	8	21.1	20	81.6	2	6	10.6	1357	11.6	41	16.8	1632	16.6	059	11.4	1315	12.1			
7	W	353	21.4	1615	21.2	113	26.3	1324	26.9	911	38.3	213	36.8	837	20.5	2042	21.0	241	10.3	1432	11.6	—	448	16.4	17	8	16.2	137	11.0	1353	11.8			
8	Th	426	20.8	1652	20.6	140	25.4	1350	26.0	940	36.9	22	35.2	914	20.0	2115	20.4	318	9.9	15	7	11.2	—	524	15.8	1747	15.6	057	10.6	1434	11.5			
9	F	5	1	1202	1733	19.9	228	24.4	1438	25.0	1014	35.6	223	33.7	953	19.0	2153	19.7	356	9.6	1548	10.9	—	6	16.5	2	1831	15.1	259	10.3	1518	11.1		
10	S	542	19.5	1817	19.2	3	12	23.4	1524	24.0	1053	34.2	233	32.4	1035	18.2	2235	18.8	436	9.4	1631	10.6	—	652	14.6	1919	14.7	348	9.1	16	7	10.8		
11	S	625	18.8	19	18.5	4	6	22.6	1621	23.2	1143	33.0	—	—	1129	17.5	2329	18.1	520	9.2	1719	10.3	—	740	14.4	2013	14.5	446	9.9	17	6	10.7		
12	M	715	18.2	20	18.4	5	7	22.2	1725	22.9	1231	31.5	1248	32.1	—	—	—	—	610	9.0	1814	10.1	—	845	14.2	2112	14.4	553	10.0	1812	10.7			
13	T	818	18.0	21	18.6	6	8	22.6	1834	23.3	1339	31.5	14	63.2	034	18.0	1338	17.6	722	9.1	1922	9.9	—	949	14.4	2214	14.8	657	10.4	1916	11.0			
14	W	920	18.4	2216	19.3	7	9	23.8	1939	24.4	1424	32.9	1532	34.2	148	18.4	1444	18.7	837	9.4	2034	10.3	—	1050	15.0	2314	15.3	755	11.0	2014	11.5			
15	Th	1040	19.3	2314	20.2	8	17	25.3	2037	26.0	1517	32.5	1630	36.9	4	2	35.1	1626	36.9	255	10.9	1540	20.2	—	1146	15.0	—	—	845	11.6	21	4	12.0	
16	F	1140	20.3	—	—	9	9	27.2	2130	27.6	5	1	38.1	1724	39.4	354	20.9	1630	21.7	1022	10.4	2229	11.1	—	0	9	16.2	1230	16.7	929	12.3	2151	12.4	
17	S	010	21.1	1236	21.2	10	11	28.7	2221	28.8	554	40.7	1817	41.4	449	22.3	1718	23.1	11	7	10.9	2321	11.4	—	1	2	17.1	1328	17.5	1012	12.8	2336	12.7	
18	S	0	21.9	1328	22.1	10	17	29.0	2307	29.7	644	42.5	19	7	43.0	543	23.3	18	6	24.0	11	5	11.3	—	151	17.9	1416	18.3	1053	13.2	2322	12.9		
19	M	140	22.5	1418	22.8	11	13	30.9	2358	30.0	734	44.0	1936	43.9	633	23.9	1853	24.5	014	11.5	1242	11.8	—	239	16.5	15	2	18.7	1136	13.4	—	—		
20	T	237	22.9	15	7	23.2	—	—	—	822	44.5	2046	44.0	723	24.0	1938	24.6	1	7	11.5	1330	12.0	—	—	327	18.8	1548	18.8	0	12.9	1223	13.6		
21	W	323	23.1	1555	23.2	048	29.7	1310	30.8	911	44.2	2134	43.3	811	23.8	2023	24.3	159	11.5	1418	12.3	—	—	414	18.8	1638	18.6	058	12.7	1312	13.5			
22	Th	410	22.9	1646	22.9	137	29.0	1356	29.9	958	43.1	2220	41.7	858	23.1	21	83.6	251	11.4	15	5	12.4	—	5	18.3	1720	18.1	152	12.5	14	5	13.3		
23	F	458	22.3	1738	22.9	128	27.0	1448	28.8	1044	41.2	23	7	39.6	946	21.9	2154	22.3	339	11.1	1552	12.1	—	559	17.7	1625	17.3	248	12.0	15	2	12.9		
24	S	548	21.6	1831	21.2	321	26.4	1542	27.2	1130	39.0	2355	37.2	1037	26.5	2243	21.0	428	10.8	1642	11.0	—	—	655	16.3	1923	16.6	349	11.0	16	4	12.4		
25	S	641	20.5	1929	20.2	419	25.1	1643	25.8	—	—	—	—	1222	36.7	1136	19.3	2345	19.9	517	10.2	1736	10.7	—	757	16.1	1923	16.1	471	11.0	1721	11.6		
26	M	740	19.6	2036	19.5	525	24.0	1751	24.9	052	35.1	1323	35.0	—	—	—	—	1245	18.5	612	9.7	1844	9.9	—	9	4	15.7	1228	15.6	6	8	10.9	1826	11.6
27	T	852	19.0	2146	19.5	636	23.7	19	22.4	159	33.9	1435	34.4	057	18.9	14	118.5	754	9.4	20	9	9.6	—	1013	15.6	2237	15.6	721	10.9	1937	11.5			
28	W	10	7	19.0	2249	19.8	746	24.1	20	248	3	34.0	1546	35.1	213	18.8	15	619.0	842	9.4	2119	9.7	—	1118	15.8	2237	15.8	830	11.2	2039	11.5			
29	Th	1111	19.5	2344	20.2	843	24.9	21	425.4	415	35.2	1648	35.1	321	19.2	10	119.9	939	9.9	2214	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30	F	—	—	—	—	935	25.9	2153	26.2	512	36.9	1741	37.7	419	20.0	1648	20.4	087	10.2	23	4	10.2	—	034	16.1	13	4	16.4	10	11.8	2219	11.6		
31	S	034	20.7	1253	20.7	1016	26.9	2234	26.8	6	3	38.8	1828	38.8	5	6	20.5	1730	21.0	1110	10.7	2331	10.4	—	121	16.6	1349	16.7	1041	12.0	2258	11.6		

† See note, p. 168.

Chronological Notes

TIME MEASURES

Kelvin (1883) estimated the age of the earth's crust at 20-400 million years. Study of radio-activity has since shown cooling to have been slower. Holmes and others gave 1,500-2,000 million years as the age of the oldest known rocks. Jeffreys suggests an age not exceeding 8,000 million years for the separate existence of the earth, which, probably with other related planets, separated from the sun after a star-collision. Very early rocks, almost without traces of fossils, are variously named in North America and Europe and account for a period down to about 500 million years ago.

PALÆOZOIC (Old Animal Life) PERIODS include:—

Cambrian, Ordovician and Silurian rocks, all named from Wales (Cambria, Ordovices, Silures, the two latter ancient Celtic peoples). These rocks account for about 200 million years and there then followed a major phase of mountain-building, called *Caledonian* because studied early in Scotland, characterized by N.E.-S.W. lines of hills and valleys in several areas.

Devonian, including the Old Red Sandstone, *Carboniferous*, including Mountain Limestone, Millstone Grit and Coal Measures.

These rocks account for about 100 million years and then there followed a major phase of mountain-building called *Herzynian* because widespread in W. Germany and adjacent areas. In Britain there are E.-W. lines of hills and valleys, and some N.-S.

MESOZOIC (Middle Forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Permian rocks, widespread in Perm district, U.S.S.R. *Triassic*, including New Red Sandstone. *Jurassic*, important in the Jura Mts. *Cretaceous*, including the Greensands and the Chalk of England. In the Mesozoic, modern large land groups of animals, reptiles, birds and mammals first appear, but almost no modern genera or species of animals are known.

CAINOZOIC or CENOZOIC (Recent forms of Life) PERIODS include:—

Eocene. A few existing genera or species. *Oligocene*. A minority of existing forms. *Miocene*. Approach to a balance of existing and extinct forms. *Pliocene*. A majority of existing forms. *Pleistocene*. A very large majority of existing forms. *Holocene*. Existing forms only, save for a few exterminated by man. In the last 50 million years, from the Miocene through the Pliocene, the Alpine-Himalayan and the circum-Pacific phases of mountain building reached their climax.

During the Pleistocene period ice sheets repeatedly locked up masses of water as land ice, its weight depressed the land, but the locking up of water lowered sea-level by 100-200 metres. Milankovitch has worked out variations of radiation theoretically receivable from the sun and has reached conclusions not very markedly different as to dates from those of Penck who studied sediments, and both can fit into Deperet's scheme based on study of river terraces. Milankovitch gives 600,000 years for the Pleistocene.

Phases of the Pleistocene:—

(a) Early Glaciations (probably 2), Gunz glaciations of Penck's Alpine series. About 600 to 500 thousand years ago.

(b) An interglacial phase with high sea level, Milazzian terraces (of Deperet's series) around the Mediterranean. About 500,000 years ago.

(c) A second pair of Glaciations, the Mindel of

Penck's series. About 500 to rather before 400 thousand years ago.

(d) A long interglacial phase with high sea level, but less high than during (b). Tyrrhenian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 400 to about 200 thousand years ago.

(e) The penultimate series of glaciations (probably 3), the Riss of Penck's series. About 200 to 150 thousand years ago.

(f) An interglacial phase with fairly high sea level, less high than during (d). Monastirian terraces around the Mediterranean. From about 150 to about 120 thousand years ago.

(g) The ultimate series of glaciations (probably 3, preceded perhaps by a cool phase), the Wurm of Penck's series. From about 115 to rather more than 20 thousand years ago.

(h) The last glacial retreat merging into the Holocene period about 10,000 or 8,000 years ago.

MAN IN THE PLEISTOCENE

In the East African Miocene have been found by Hopwood and Leakey fragmentary remains of apes with possible human links in thigh bone characters.

In S. Africa at Taungs, Sterkfontein and Kromdraai have been found remains of *Australopithecus*, *Plesianthropus* and *Paranthropus*, possibly linked with early man in limb characters and some features of skull and teeth though the brains are small and rather ape-like. The cave deposits in which they occur are supposed to be late Pliocene or early Pleistocene. The late Dr. Broom inferred that *Australopithecus prometheus* made use of fire, i.e., was, at any rate, near-human.

Java and Peking finds began with Dubois' discovery (1892) of an imperfect skull cap, some teeth and a possibly related femur indicating the erect posture. Later finds by von Koenigswald and by Weidenreich (1937-41) have emphasized the human relationship of the Java specimens, and also give evidence of gigantism (the name *Meganthropus* has been used). The specimens are usually given a Middle Pleistocene age. Oppenorth (1932) discovered robust skulls and human Pleistocene bones on a terrace of the Solo river, Java. Twelve specimens from Chou Kou Tien near Peking studied by Black and Weidenreich and called *Sinanthropus* are broadly like the Java finds; the name *Pithecanthropus* had better be used for all.

A jaw from Mauer, Heidelberg, found 1902, and dated to the mid Pleistocene is very large but human in form. A skull cap from Neandertal near Düsseldorf, Germany, has been under discussion for 100 years. It and later found congeners belong to the onset of the 4th series of Glaciations (Penck's Wurm). The best preserved of these skulls is that of La Chapelle aux Saints (France) with very strong brow-ridges. Related skulls of rather earlier date from Steinheim, Ehringsdorf, Krapina and elsewhere are less specialized and more akin to modern man. Skulls from Sacco Pastore and Circeo in Italy are related to the Neandertal group.

Mt. Carmel, Palestine, has yielded to Professor Dorothy Garrod and Dr. McCown several mid- or late Pleistocene specimens apparently related both to modern types and to the Neandertal group. A skull from Galilee, and a skull from Broken Hill, Rhodesia, are related to the Neandertal group.

Recently Oakley has estimated the age of Pleistocene fossil bones from their fluorine content. The back part of a skull from Swanscombe, N. Kent, has in this way been dated to the mid Pleistocene. Its discoverer, Marston, has won widespread support for his view linking it with modern types.

Controversy over the Pittdown skull and jaw is ended. The skull is dated by Oakley's method as late Pleistocene, or later, so the old name *Eoanthropus* is inappropriate. The ape-like jaw is found to be modern and to have nothing to do with the skull.

With the last retreat of the ice sheets it seems that the Neanderthal group, and probably the Pithecanthropus group, became extinct. Well-known specimens of man of modern type with diversity of form have been found at Combe Capelle, Cro-Magnon, Chancelade and elsewhere in the later Pleistocene in France and others in Czechoslovakia.

HUMAN CULTURAL STAGES

Until about 8 or 7 thousand years ago men lived by hunting and collecting. In the middle of the Pleistocene they already made finely shaped hand axes (Abbevillean and Acheullan) from stone cores by chipping off flakes, using flint, chert, obsidian, rhyolite, quartzite, etc. in many regions, and these cultures spread from Africa to Spain, France and Britain during some interglacial periods. Apparently the men hunted and made pitfalls for animals as Leakey has shown at Ologesallie in Kenya, while women and children collected. Fire was used very early. In the continental interior of Eurasia rough stone flakes were long used rather than shaped stone cores and apparently in cold periods at any rate this culture spread west to Britain. In the later part of the Riss-Wurm interglacial, stone flakes became finer especially in regions where contact was made with makers of core-tools, and in some groups both cores and flakes were used.

With the last retreat of the ice-sheets stone flakes became the dominant tools, with diverse types suited to scraping, boring, sawing, etc.—Aurignacian, followed in France by Solutrian, in which long leaf-like flakes were treated as cores and shaped very skillfully by pressing off flakes. The Magdalenian stage next following used flakes but specialized in implements of bone, horn and ivory. In some areas the Aurignacian grades into the Magdalenian and this seems to be largely the case in parts of Britain. All the above cultures are often grouped as Paleolithic.

About 8 or 7 thousand years ago people in S.W. Asia began to cultivate cereals on river mud laid down by annual floods, thus keeping the soil fertile and allowing durable settlement with concomitant advances in mud brick construction, pot-making, stone grinding, which had begun earlier and gave an improved control of shape, carpentering, weaving and other inventions. In all this development

the Nile valley was early concerned and its regular floods from summer rains in Abyssinia could be managed to give such an advantage that Egypt gained a unique primacy in early history. Domestication of animals was added very early to cultivation of crops, most probably as a source of milk, flesh, leather, sinews, etc. Neolithic Culture was thus characterized by stone axes shaped by grinding or rubbing, by cultivation, usually by domestic animals, often by durable settlements and a variety of arts and crafts.

Especially after the practice of castration of surplus male animals was introduced, domestic beasts were used for work, notably for pulling a modified hoe to scratch the drying surface of river-mud and so keep it from caking too hard. This is the early plough, valuable in lands where plant food in the soil is drawn up nearly to the surface as moisture rises and evaporates. Animals were also used as porters and tractors.

Heating stones in fires, probably for water-heating, led to the discovery of impure copper and the invention of bronze (standardized at about 10 per cent. tin and 90 per cent. copper) at the beginning of the Bronze Age in S.W. Asia and/or Egypt. By that time, about 5,000 years ago, cities and trade were developing and the basic arts were spreading to the Indus basin, the Mediterranean and the loess areas of Central Europe. Western Europe on the one hand and N. China on the other were affected somewhat later but more than 4,000 years ago; and China rapidly advanced to a high skill in pottery and bronze. Over 3,000 years ago in Anatolia the smelting of iron was developed, and it spread thence in the next centuries, beginning the Iron Age. Iron nails and tools made possible larger boats, houses, furniture and especially larger ploughs, working deeper into the earth and so suited to cooler lands, where plant food was often deep in the soil because evaporation was not very strong and rain might occur at every season. So the farmer needed to bring up the deeper layers to the surface in north-west Europe. With the spread of iron, especially about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago, northwest Europe emerged from its former low status and went ahead, still more after houses were improved with more privacy, chimneys and beds.

The evolution of culture in the Americas is much discussed. Early drifts of hunters via Alaska may have occurred in the late Pleistocene. Probably a good deal of Neolithic culture (stone implements, pottery, etc.) spread by the same route to America about or after 5,000 years ago but did not take Asiatic cereals or domestic animals. America also received contributions to its life by maritime routes especially following the North Pacific currents.

TIME MEASUREMENT AND CALENDARS

MEASUREMENTS OF TIME

Measurements of Time.—These are based on the time taken by the earth to rotate on its axis (*Day*); by the moon to revolve round the earth (*Month*); and by the earth to revolve round the sun (*Year*). From these, which are not commensurable, certain average or mean intervals have been adopted for ordinary use. Of these the first is the *Day*, which begins at midnight and is divided into 24 hours of 60 minutes, each of 60 seconds. The hours are counted from midnight up to 12 at noon (when the sun crosses the meridian), and these hours are designated A.M. (*ante meridiem*); and again from noon up to 12 at midnight, which hours are designated P.M. (*post meridiem*), except when the *Twenty-four Hour* reckoning is employed. The 24-hour reckoning ignores A.M. and P.M., and the hours are numbered 0 to 23 from midnight to midnight.

Colloquially the 24 hours are divided into *day* and *night*, day being the time while the sun is above the horizon (including the four stages of twilight defined on p. 139). Day is subdivided further into *morning*, the early part of daytime, ending at noon; *afternoon* from noon to 6 p.m. and *evening*, which may be said to extend from 6 p.m. until midnight. *Night*, the dark period between day and day, begins at the close of Astronomical Twilight (see p. 139) and extends beyond midnight to sunrise the next day.

The names of the *Days*—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday (Tiw=God of War), Wednesday (Woden or Odin), Thursday (Thor), Friday (Frig=wife of Odin), and Saturday are derived from Old English translations or adaptations of the Roman titles (Sol, Luna, Mars, Mercurius, Jupiter, Venus and Saturnus).

The *Week* is a period of 7 days.

The *Month* in the ordinary calendar is approximately the twelfth part of a year, but the lengths of the different months vary from 28 (or 29) days to 31.

The Year.—The *Equinoctial* or *Tropical Year* is the time that the earth takes to revolve round the sun from equinox to equinox, or 365.2422 mean solar days. The *Calendar Year* consists of 365 days, but a year the date of which is divisible by 4, without remainder, is called *bissextile* (see Roman Calendar) or *Leap Year* and consists of 366 days, one day being added to the month February, so that a date "leaps over" a day of the week. The last year of a century is not leap year unless its number is divisible by 400 (e.g. the years 1800 and 1900 had only 365 days).

The Historical Year.—Before the year 1752, two Calendar systems were in use in England. The Civil or Legal Year began on March 25, while the Historical Year began on January 1. Thus the Civil or Legal date 1658 March 24, was the same day as 1659 March 24 Historical; and a date in that portion of the year is written as: March 24 165 $\frac{3}{4}$, the lower figure showing the Historical year.

The Masonic Year.—Two dates are quoted in warrants, dispensations, etc., issued by the United Grand Lodge of England, those for the current year being expressed as *Anno Domini 1960—Anno Lucis 5660*. This *Year of Light* is based on the Book of Genesis 1: 3, the 4000 year difference being derived from *Ussher's Notation*, published in 1654, which placed the Creation of the World in 4,000 B.C.

Regnal Years.—These are the years of a sovereign's reign, and each begins on the anniversary of his or her accession: e.g. Regnal year 8 of the present Queen began on Feb. 6, 1959. The system is used for dating Acts of Parliament. The *Summer Time Act of 1925*, for example, is quoted as 15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 64, because it became law in the session which extended over part of both of these regnal years. The regnal years of Edward VII began on January 22, which was the day of Queen Victoria's death in 1901, so that Acts passed in that reign are, in general, quoted with only one year number, but year 10 of the series ended on May 6, 1910, being the day on which King Edward died, and Acts of the Parliamentary Session 1910 are headed 10 Edw. VII. and 1 Geo. V.; Acts passed in 1936 were dated 1 Edw. VIII. and 1 Geo. VI.; Acts passed in 1952 were dated 16 Geo. VI and 1 Elizabeth II.

New Year's Day.—In England in the seventh century, and as late as the thirteenth, the year was reckoned from Christmas Day, but in the twelfth century the Anglican Church began the year with the Feast of The Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin (Lady Day) on March 25 and this practice was adopted generally in the fourteenth century. The Civil or Legal year in the British Dominions (exclusive of Scotland), as opposed to the Historical, which already began on Jan. 1, began with "Lady Day" until 1751. But in and since 1752 the civil year has begun with Jan. 1. Certain dividends are still paid by the Bank of England on dates based on Old Style. The Income Tax year begins on April 6 (the New Style equivalent of March 25, Old Style) in accordance with Act of Parliament (39 Geo. III. 1798). New Year's Day in Scotland was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1 in 1600. On the Continent of Europe, Jan. 1 was adopted as the first day of the year by Venice in 1522, Germany in 1544, Spain, Portugal, and the Roman Catholic Netherlands in 1556,

Prussia, Denmark and Sweden in 1559, France 1564, Lorraine 1579, Protestant Netherlands 1583, Russia 1725, Tuscany 1751.

The Longest Day.—The longest day measured from sunrise to sunset at any place is the day on which the Sun attains its greatest distance from the Equator, north or south, accordingly as the place is in the northern or southern hemisphere; in other words, it is the day of the Calendar on which a Solstice falls. If a Solstice falls on June 21 late in the day, by Greenwich Time, that day will be the longest of the year at Greenwich, though it may be by only a second of time or a fraction thereof, but it will be on June 22 (local date) in Japan, and therefore June 22 will be the longest day there and at places in Eastern longitudes.

But leaving this question of locality and confining consideration to Greenwich, the Solstices are events in the Tropical Year whose length is 365 $\frac{1}{4}$ days less about 11 minutes, and therefore, if a Solstice happens late on June 21 in one year, it will be nearly six hours later in the next, or early on June 22, and that will be the longest day. This delay of the Solstice is not permitted to continue because the extra day in Leap Year brings it back a day in the Calendar, and at the present time three of the four years in the Leap Year cycle have the longest day on June 21, one on June 22. By the end of the century the longest day will fall each year on June 21.

Because of the 11 minutes above mentioned the additional day in Leap Year brings the Solstice back too far by 44 minutes, and the time of the Solstice in the calendar is earlier as the century progresses, being about 18 hours too soon at the end of the hundred years.

To remedy this the last year of a century is in most cases not a Leap Year, and the omission of the extra day puts the date of the Solstice later by about six hours too much, compensation for which is made by making the fourth centennial year a Leap Year.

The Shortest Day.—Similar considerations apply to the shortest day of the year, or the day of the Winter Solstice. At the present time one year of the Leap Year cycle has the shortest day on Dec. 21 and the rest on Dec. 22, but in roughly the last quarter of the century the shortest day will fall on Dec. 21 in two years of each four and on Dec. 22 in the remaining two years. The difference due to locality also prevails in the same sense as for the longest day.

At Greenwich the Sun sets at its earliest by the clock about ten days before the shortest day, which is a circumstance that may require explanation. The daily change in the time of sunset is due in the first place to the Sun's movement southwards at this time of year, which diminishes the interval between the Sun's southing or Apparent noon, and its setting, and, secondly, because of the daily decrease of the Equation of Time subtractive from Apparent time, which causes the time of Apparent noon to be continuously later, day by day, and so in a measure counteracts the first effect. The rates of the resulting daily acceleration and retardation are not equal, nor are they uniform, but are such that their combination causes the date of earliest sunset to be Dec. 13 or 14 at Greenwich. In more southerly latitudes the effect of the movement of the Sun is less, and the change in the time of sunset depends on that of the Equation of Time to a greater degree, and the date of earliest sunset is earlier than it is at Greenwich.

Lord Mayor's Day.—The Lord Mayor was previously elected on the day of the Feast of St. Simon and St. Jude (Oct. 28), and from the time of

Edward I, at least, was presented to the King or to the Barons of the Exchequer on the following day, except that day be a Sunday.

The day of election was altered to Oct. 16 in 1346, and after some further changes was fixed for Michaelmas Day in 1546, but the ceremonies of admittance and swearing-in of the Lord Mayor continued to take place on Oct. 28 and 29 respectively until 1751. In 1752, when Sept. 3 was reckoned as Sept. 14 at the reform of the Calendar, the Lord Mayor was continued in office until Nov. 8, the "New Style" equivalent of Oct. 28. At the time of going to press, legislation had been promoted to provide for the Lord Mayor in future to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice on the second Saturday in November and for him to be sworn in on the previous day.

Dog Days.—The days about the heliacal rising of the Dog Star, noted from ancient times as the hottest and most unwholesome period of the year in the Northern Hemisphere. Their incidence has been variously calculated as depending on the Greater or Lesser Dog Star (Sirius or Procyon) and their duration has been reckoned as from 30 to 54 days. A generally accepted period is from July 3 to August 15.

Metonic (Lunar, or Minor) Cycle.—In the year 432 B.C. Meton, an Athenian astronomer, found that 235 Lunations are very nearly, though not exactly, equal in duration to 19 Solar Years, and, hence, after 19 years the Phases of the Moon recur on the same days of the month (nearly). The dates of Full Moon in a cycle of nineteen years were inscribed in *figures of gold* on public monuments in Athens, and the number showing the position of a year in the Cycle is called the *Golden Number* of that year.

Solar (or Major) Cycle.—A period of twenty-eight years, in any corresponding year of which the days of the week recur on the same days of the month.

Julian Period.—Proposed by Joseph Scaliger in 1582. The period is 7980 Julian years, and its first year coincides with the year 4713 B.C. 7980 is the product of the number of years in the Solar Cycle, the Metonic Cycle and the cycle of the Roman Indiction ($28 \times 19 \times 15$).

Roman Indiction.—A period of fifteen years, instituted for fiscal purposes about A.D. 300.

Epaet.—The age of the calendar Moon on Jan. 1 in each year, formerly used in determining the date of Easter.

THE FOUR SEASONS

SPRING, the first season of the year, is defined astronomically to begin in the *Northern Hemisphere* at the Vernal Equinox when the Sun enters the sign Aries (i.e. about March 21) and crosses the Equator, thus causing day and night to be of equal length all over the world; and to terminate at the Summer Solstice. In *Great Britain*, Spring in popular parlance comprises the months of February, March and April; in *North America* the months of March, April and May. In the *Southern Hemisphere* Spring corresponds with Autumn in the Northern Hemisphere.

SUMMER, the second and warmest season, begins astronomically at the Summer Solstice when the Sun enters the sign Cancer (about June 21). The Sun then attains its greatest northern declination and appears to stand still, the times of sunrise and sunset and the consequent length of the day showing no variation for several days together, before and after the Longest Day (June 21 or 22). Summer terminates at the Autumnal Equinox. In popular parlance Summer in *Great Britain* includes the

months of May, June, July and August, Midsummer Day being June 24. In *North America* the season includes the months of June, July and August.

AUTUMN, the third season, begins astronomically at the Autumnal Equinox (i.e., about September 21) when the Sun enters the sign Libra, the beginning of which sign is at the intersection of the Equator and the Ecliptic, the point in the sky where the Sun crosses from N. to S. of the Equator and causes the length of day and night to be equal all over the world. In *Great Britain* it is popularly held to include the months of September and October. A warm period sometimes occurs round about St. Luke's Day (Oct. 18) and is known as "St. Luke's Summer." In *North America*, Autumn, or "The Fall," comprises September, October and November. Autumn ends at the Winter Solstice. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Spring of the Northern Hemisphere.

WINTER, the fourth and coldest season, begins astronomically at the Winter Solstice (i.e. about Dec. 21) when the Sun enters the sign Capricornus, and ends at the Vernal Equinox. In *Great Britain* the season is popularly held to comprise the months of November, December and January, midwinter being marked by the Shortest Day. A warm period sometimes occurs round about Martinmas (Nov. 11) and is known as "St. Martin's Summer." In *North America* the season includes the months of December, January and February. In the *Southern Hemisphere* it corresponds with Summer of the Northern Hemisphere.

THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Roman.—Roman historians adopted as an epoch the Foundation of Rome, which is believed to have happened in the year 753 B.C., and the ordinal number of the years in Roman reckoning is followed by the letters A.U.C. (*Ab Urbe Condita*), so that the year A.D. 1960 is MMDCCLXII (2713), A.U.C. The Calendar that we know has developed from one established by Romulus, who is said to have used a year of 304 days divided into ten months, beginning with March, to which Numa added January and February, making the year consist of 12 months of 30 and 29 days alternately, with an additional day so that the total was 355. It is also said that Numa ordered an intercalary month of 22 or 23 days in alternate years, making 90 days in eight years, to be inserted after Feb. 23, but there is some doubt as to the origination and the details of the intercalation in the Roman Calendar, though it is certain that some scheme of this kind was inaugurated and not fully carried out, for in the year 46 B.C. Julius Cæsar, who was then Pontifex Maximus, found that the Calendar had been allowed to fall into some confusion. He therefore sought the help of the Egyptian astronomer Sosigenes, which led to the construction and adoption (45 B.C.) of the Julian Calendar, and, by a slight alteration, to the Gregorian now in use. The year 46 B.C. was made to consist of 445 days, and is called the *Year of Confusion*. In the Roman (Julian) Calendar the days of the month were counted backwards from three fixed points, or days, and an intervening day was said to be so many days before the next coming point, the first and last being counted. These three points were (1) the Kalends; (2) the Nones; and (3) the Ides. Their positions in the months and the method of counting from them will be seen in the Table on p. 183. The year containing 365 days was called *bissextilis annus*, as it had a double sixth day (*bissexius dies*) before the March Kalends on Feb. 24—*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*, or VI Kal. Mart.

Present Days of the Month	March, May, July, October have thirty-one days	January, August, December have thirty-one days	April, June, September, November have thirty days	February has twenty-eight days, and in Leap Year twenty-nine
1	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.	Kalendis.
2	VI.	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante	IV. } Ante
3	V. } Ante	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.	III. } Nonas.
4	IV. } Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.	Pridie Nonas.
5	III. } Nonas.	Nonis.	Nonis.	Nonis.
6	Pridie Nonas	VIII.	VIII.	VIII.
7	Nonis.	VII. } Ante	VII. } Ante	VII. } Ante
8	VIII.	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante	VI. } Ante
9	VII. } Ante	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.	V. } Idus.
10	VI. } Ante	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.	IV. } Idus.
11	V. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.	III. } Idus.
12	IV. } Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.	Pridie Idus.
13	III. } Idus.	Idibus.	Idibus.	Idibus.
14	Pridie Idus.	XIX.	XVIII.	XVI.
15	Idibus.	XVIII.	XVII.	XV.
16	XVII. } (of the month following).	XVII. } (of the month following).	XVI. } (of the month following).	XIV. } (of the month following).
17	XVI. } (of the month following).	XVI. } (of the month following).	XV. } (of the month following).	XIII. } (of the month following).
18	XV. } (of the month following).	XV. } (of the month following).	XIV. } (of the month following).	XII. } (of the month following).
19	XIV. } (of the month following).	XIV. } (of the month following).	XIII. } (of the month following).	XI. } (of the month following).
20	XIII. } (of the month following).	XIII. } (of the month following).	XII. } (of the month following).	X. } (of the month following).
21	XII. } (of the month following).	XII. } (of the month following).	XI. } (of the month following).	IX. } (of the month following).
22	XI. } (of the month following).	XI. } (of the month following).	X. } (of the month following).	VIII. } (of the month following).
23	X. } (of the month following).	X. } (of the month following).	IX. } (of the month following).	VII. } (of the month following).
24	IX. } (of the month following).	IX. } (of the month following).	VIII. } (of the month following).	VI. } (of the month following).
25	VIII. } (of the month following).	VIII. } (of the month following).	VII. } (of the month following).	V. } (of the month following).
26	VII. } (of the month following).	VII. } (of the month following).	VI. } (of the month following).	IV. } (of the month following).
27	VI. } (of the month following).	VI. } (of the month following).	V. } (of the month following).	III. } (of the month following).
28	V. } (of the month following).	V. } (of the month following).	IV. } (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas Martias.
29	IV. } (of the month following).	IV. } (of the month following).	III. } (of the month following).	
30	III. } (of the month following).	III. } (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	
31	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).	Pridie Kalendas (of the month following).		

THE CHRISTIAN CALENDAR

In the Christian chronological system the years are distinguished by cardinal numbers before or after the Incarnation, the period being denoted by the letters B.C. (Before Christ) or, more rarely, A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and A.D. (*Anno Domini*). The correlative dates of the epoch are the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd year from the Foundation of Rome, A.M. 3761 (Jewish Chronology), and the 4714th year of the Julian Period. This was introduced into Italy in the sixth century, and though first used in France in the seventh it was not universally established there until about the eighth century. It has been said that the system was introduced into England by St. Augustine (A.D. 596), but was probably not generally used until some centuries later. It was ordered to be used by the Bishops at the Council of Chelsea, A.D. 816. The actual date of the birth of Christ is somewhat uncertain. Dec. 25, 4 B.C., is supported by several lines of argument.

Old and New Style.—In the Julian Calendar all the centennial years were Leap Years, and for this reason towards the close of the sixteenth century there was a difference of 10 days between the tropical and calendar years; or, in other words, the equinox fell on March 11 of the Calendar, whereas at the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, it had fallen on March 21. In 1582 Pope Gregory ordained that Oct. 5th should be called Oct. 15th, and that of the end-century years only the fourth should be a Leap Year (see p. 181). This change was adopted by Italy, France, Spain, and Portugal in 1582; by Prussia, the German Roman Catholic States, Switzerland, Holland, and Flanders on Jan. 1, 1583, Poland 1586, Hungary 1587, the

German and Netherland Protestant States and Denmark 1700, Sweden (gradually) by the omission of eleven leap days, 1700-1740; Great Britain and her Dominions (including the North American Colonies) in 1752, by the omission of eleven days (Sept. 3 being reckoned as Sept. 14). This *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted by Japan in 1872, China in 1912, Bulgaria in 1915, Turkey and Soviet Russia in 1917, by Yugoslavia and Roumania in 1919, and by Greece in February, 1923. The Russian, Greek, Serbian and Roumanian Churches did not abandon the Julian Calendar until May, 1923, when the Gregorian, slightly modified, was adopted. The difference between the Old and New Styles was 11 days after 1752, 12 days after 1800, and has been 13 days since 1900. It happened that a change of the beginning of the year from March 25 to January 1 was made in England in 1752, the year in which the change from Julian to Gregorian Calendar was made, and for that reason the words Old and New Style have been used in a sense which is not strictly correct, but is nevertheless expressive.

The Dominical Letter is one of the letters A-G which are used to denote the Sundays (Lord's Days) in successive years. If the first day of the year is a Sunday the letter is A; if the second, B; the third, C; and so on. Leap year requires two letters, the first for Jan. 1—Feb. 29, the second for March 1—Dec. 31.

Epiphany.—The Feast of the Epiphany, commemorating the manifestation of the infant Jesus to the Gentiles, later became associated with the offering of gifts by the Magi. The day was of

Continued on page 186

A TABLE OF EASTER DAYS AND SUNDAY LETTERS

FROM THE YEAR 1500 TO 2000

	1500—1599	1600—1699	1700—1799	1800—1899	1900—2000	
d Mar. 22	1573	1668	1761	1818		d Mar. 22
e " 23	1505-16	1600	1788	1845-56	1913	e " 23
f " 24		1611-95	1706-99		1940	f " 24
g " 25	1543-54	1627-38-49	1722-33-44	1883-94	1951	g " 25
A " 26	1559-70-81-92	1654-65-76	1749-58-69-80	1815-26-37	1967-78-89	A " 26
d Mar. 27	1502-13-24-97	1608-87-92	1785-95	1842-53-64	1910-21-32	d Mar. 27
e " 28	1529-35-40	1619-24-30	1703-14-25	1869-75-80	1937-48	e " 28
e " 29	1551-62	1635-46-57	1719-30-41-52	1807-12-91	1959-64-70	e " 29
d " 30	1567-78-89	1651-62-73-84	1746-55-66-77	1823-34	1902-75-86-97	d " 30
f " 31	1510-21-32-83-94	1605-16-78-89	1700-71-82-93	1839-50-61-72	1907-18-29-91	f " 31
g April 1	1526-37-48	1621-32	1711-16	1804-66-77-88	1923-34-45-56	g April 1
A " 2	153-64	1643-48	1727-38-52(N8)	1809-20-93-99	1961-72	A " 2
b " 3	1575-80-86	1659-70-81	1743-63-68-74	1825-31-36	1904-83-88-94	b " 3
c " 4	1567-18-91	1602-13-75-86-97	1708-79-90	1847-58	1915-20-26-99	c " 4
d " 5	1523-34-45-56	1607-18-29-40	1702-13-24-95	1801-63-74-85-96	1931-42-53	d " 5
e April 6	1539-50-61-72	1634-45-56	1729-35-40-60	1805-17-28-90	1947-58-69-80	e April 6
f " 7	1504-77-88	1607-72	1751-65-76	1822-33-44	1901-12-85-96	f " 7
g " 8	1509-15-20-99	1604-10-83-94	1705-87-92-98	1849-55-60	1917-28	g " 8
A " 9	1531-42	1615-26-37-99	1710-21-32	1871-82	1939-44-50	A " 9
b " 10	1547-58-69	631-42-53-64	1726-37-48-57	1803-14-87-98	1955-66-77	b " 10
c April 11	1501-12-63-74-85-96	1658-69-80	1762-73-84	1819-30-41-52	1909-71-82-93	c April 11
d " 12	1506-17-28	1601-12-91-96	1789	1846-57-68	1903-14-25-36-98	d " 12
e " 13	1533-44	1623-28	1707-18	1800-73-79-84	1941-52	e " 13
f " 14	1555-60-66	1639-50-61	1723-34-45-54	1805-11-16-95	1963-68-74	f " 14
g " 15	1571-82-93	1655-66-77-88	1750-59-70-81	1827-38	1900-05-79-90	g " 15
A April 16	1503-14-25-36-87-98	1609-20-82-93	1704-75-85-97	1843-54-65-76	1911-22-33-95	A April 16
b " 17	1530-41-52	1625-36	1715-20	1808-70-81-92	1927-38-49-60	b " 17
c " 18	1557-68	1647-52	1731-42-56	1802-13-24-97	1954-65-76	c " 18
d " 19	1500-79-84-90	1603-74-85	1747-67-72-78	1829-35-40	1908-81-87-92	d " 19
e " 20	1511-22-95	1606-17-79-90	1701-12-83-94	1851-62	1913-24-30	e " 20
f April 21	1527-38-49	1622-33-44	1717-28	1867-78-89	1935-46-57	f April 21
g " 22	1565-76	1660	1739-53-64	1810-21-32	1962-73-84	g " 22
A " 23	1503	1671		1848	1905-16-2000	A " 23
b " 24	1519	1603-14-98	1709-91	1859		b " 24
c " 25	1546	1641	1736	1886	1943	c " 25

A TABLE OF THE MOVABLE FEASTS FOR 10 YEARS—1955-1965

Year	Ash Wednesday	Easter	Ascension	Whit Sunday	Suns. after Trin.	Advent
1956	Feb. 15	April 1	May 10	May 20	xxvi	Dec. 2
1957	March 6	April 21	May 30	June 9	xxii	Dec. 1
1958	Feb. 19	April 6	May 15	May 25	xxv	Nov. 30
1959	Feb. 11	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1960	March 2	April 17	May 26	June 5	xxiii	Nov. 27
1961	Feb. 15	April 2	May 11	May 21	xxvi	Dec. 3
1962	March 7	April 23	May 31	June 10	xxiii	Dec. 2
1963	Feb. 27	April 14	May 23	June 2	xxiv	Dec. 1
1964	Feb. 12	March 29	May 7	May 17	xxvi	Nov. 29
1965	March 3	April 18	May 27	June 6	xxiii	Nov. 28

NOTES CONCERNING TABLE OF MOVABLE FEASTS

Ash Wednesday (first Day in *Lent*) can fall at earliest on February 4 and at latest on March 10.
Easter Day can fall at earliest on March 22 and at latest on April 25.
Ascension Day can fall at earliest on April 30 and at latest on June 3.
Whit Sunday can fall at earliest on May 10 and at latest on June 13.
Rogation Sunday is the Sunday next before *Holy Thursday* (Ascension Day).
Trinity Sunday is the Sunday next after *Whit Sunday*.
Corpus Christi falls on the Thursday next after *Trinity Sunday*.
 There are not less than xxii and not more than xxvii *Sundays* after *Trinity*.
Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to November 30.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

OR TABLES FOR FINDING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY DATE A.D.

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TO USE THE CALENDAR:—Look up the Index Numbers corresponding to the Century, the Year (last two figures) and the Month, respectively, in the first three tables; add these three numbers together and add also the Day of the Month; in the fourth table, *opposite the sum obtained*, read the day of the Week.

(1)

Century				Index No.	
001-099	700- 799	1400-1499	1752‡-1799	2100-2199, &c.	5
100-199	800- 899	1500-1599	...	...	4
200-299	900- 999	1600-1699	1800 -1899	2200-2299, &c.	3
300-399	1000-1099	1700-1752†	...	...	2
400-499	1100-1199	...	1900 -1999	2300-2399, &c.	1
500-599	1200-1299	...	2000 -2099	2400-2499, &c.	0
600-699	1300-1399	...	...	...	6

† Up to September 2nd inclusive.

‡ From September 14th inclusive. (See footnote)

(2)

Year (last two figures)				Index No. §	
				A	B
00*				6	0
00**				0	0
01	29	57	85	1	1
02	30	58	86	2	2
03	31	59	87	3	3
04	32	60	88	4	5
05	33	61	89	6	6
06	34	62	90	0	0
07	35	63	91	1	1
08	36	64	92	2	3
09	37	65	93	4	4
10	38	66	94	5	5
11	39	67	95	6	6
12	40	68	96	0	1
13	41	69	97	2	2
14	42	70	98	3	3
15	43	71	99	4	4
16	44	72	—	5	6
17	45	73	—	0	0
18	46	74	—	1	1
19	47	75	—	2	2
20	48	76	—	3	4
21	49	77	—	5	5
22	50	78	—	6	6
23	51	79	—	0	0
24	52	80	—	1	2
25	53	81	—	3	3
26	54	82	—	4	4
27	55	83	—	5	5
28	56	84	—	6	0

§ Use column A for January and February and column B for March to December.

* For years up to 1700 inclusive, and also for 2000, 2400, etc.

** For the years 1800, 1900, 2100, 2200, 2300, 2500, etc.

(3)

Month	Index No.	Month	Index No.
January ...	0	July	6
February ...	3	August ...	2
March.....	3	September	5
April	6	October ...	0
May	1	November	3
June	4	December	5

(4)

Sum of Index Numbers							Day
1	8	15	22	29	36	43	Sunday
2	9	16	23	30	37	44	Monday
3	10	17	24	31	38	45	Tuesday
4	11	18	25	32	39	46	Wednesday
5	12	19	26	33	40	47	Thursday
6	13	20	27	34	41	48	Friday
7	14	21	28	35	42	49	Saturday

Examples

1914, August 4th	Index No. 1215, June 19th	Index No. 1200 1299.....0
Table 1	1	Table 1 ...
Table 2	14 (B)	Table 2 ...
Table 3	August	Table 3 ...
	4th.....4	19th.....19
	Sum 10	Sum 27
Table 4 ...	10=Tuesday	Table 4 ...

NOTE.—In England the change from the Julian System or Old Style to the Gregorian System or New Style, was made in September, 1752, when the 11 days 3rd to 13th inclusive were omitted, and Wednesday Sept. 2 was immediately followed by Thursday Sept. 14. Other countries made the change at dates varying from 1582 to 1940. (See p. 183)

If it is desired to look up a date after 1752 in Old Style, or before 1752 in New Style, it can be done by taking a date 700 years earlier in the first case or 400 years later in the second case; e.g. 1923 in Old Style is the same as 1223, and 1582 in New Style is the same as 1982.

exceptional importance from the time of the Nicene Council (A.D. 325) as the primate of Alexandria was charged at every Epiphany Feast with the announcement in a letter to the Churches of the date of the forthcoming Easter. The day was of considerable importance in Britain as it influenced dates, ecclesiastical and lay, e.g. *Plow Monday*, when work was resumed in the fields, falls upon the Monday in the first full week after the Epiphany.

Lent.—The Teutonic word *Lent*, which denotes the Fast preceding Easter, originally meant no more than the Spring season; but from Anglo-Saxon times, at least, it has been used as the equivalent of the more significant Latin term *Quadragesima*, meaning the "Forty Days" or, more literally, the fortieth day. As early as the fifth century some of the Fathers of the Church put forward the view that the forty days Fast is of Apostolic origin, but this is not supported or believed by modern scholars; and it appears to some that it dates from the early years of the fourth century. There is some suggestion that the Fast was kept originally for only forty hours. *Ash Wednesday* is the first day of Lent, which ends at midnight before Easter Day.

Sexagesima and Septuagesima.—It has been suggested that the unmeaning application of the names *Sexagesima* and *Septuagesima* to the second and third Sundays before Lent was made by analogy with the names *Quadragesima* and *Quinquagesima*. Another less likely conjecture is that *Septuagesima* means the seventieth day before the Octave of Easter. It is not certain whether the name *Quinquagesima* is due to the fact that the Sunday in question is the fiftieth day before Easter (reckoned inclusive) or was simply formed on the analogy of *Quadragesima* (*New English Dictionary*).

Palm Sunday commemorates the triumphal entry of Our Lord into Jerusalem and is celebrated in Britain (where palm is not available) by branches of willow gathered for use in the decoration of churches on that day.

Maudy Thursday, the day before Good Friday the name itself being a corruption of *dies mandati* (day of the mandate) when Christ washed the feet of the disciples and gave them the mandate to love one another.

Easter-Day is the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, *Easter-Day* is the Sunday after. This definition is contained in an Act of Parliament (24 Geo. II., cap. 23), and explanation is given in the preamble to the Act that the day of Full Moon depends on certain tables that have been prepared. These are the tables whose essential points are given in the early pages of the Book of Common Prayer. The Moon referred to is not the real moon of the heavens, but a hypothetical Moon on whose "Full" the date of Easter depends, and the lunations of this "Calendar" Moon consist of twenty-nine and thirty days alternately with certain necessary modifications to make the date of its Full agree as nearly as possible with that of the real Moon, which is known as the *Paschal Full Moon*.

A Fixed Easter.—As at present ordained, Easter falls on one of 35 days (March 22—April 25). On June 15, 1928, the House of Commons agreed to a motion for the third reading of the Bill that *Easter-Day* shall, in the Calendar year next but one after the commencement of the Act and in all subsequent years, be the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April. Easter would thus fall between April 9 and 15, both inclusive—that is, on the second or third Sunday in April. A clause in the

Bill provided that before it shall come into operation regard shall be had to any opinion expressed officially by the various Christian Churches. Although there has been some support, there is no present prospect of the adoption of a Fixed Easter.

Holy Days and Saints Days were the normal factors in early times for settling the dates of future and recurrent appointments, e.g. the *Quarter Days* in England and Wales are the Feast of the Nativity, the Feast of the Annunciation, the Feast of St. John the Baptist and the Feast of St. Michael and All the Holy Angels, while *Term Days* in Scotland are Candlemas (Feast of the Purification), Whitsunday (a fixed date), Lammass (Loaf Mass) and Martinmas (St. Martin's Day). *Law Sittings* in England and Wales commence on the Feast of St. Hilary and the term which begins on Old Michaelmas Day ends on the Feast of St. Thomas the Apostle.

The number of Saints commemorated in the Calendar of the Book of Common Prayer is 73, but (with the exception of All Saints' Day) "days" are appointed only for those whose names are mentioned in Scripture. *Red Letter Days* (see also p. 223) were Holy Days and Saints Days indicated in early ecclesiastical calendars by letters printed in red ink. The days to be distinguished in this way were finally approved at the Council of Nicaea, A.D. 325, and special services are set apart for them in the Book of Common Prayer.

Rogation Days.—These are the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Ascension Day, "Holy Thursday", and in the fifth century were ordered by the Church to be observed as public Fasts with solemn processions and supplications. The processions were discontinued as religious observances at the Reformation, but survive in the ceremony known as "Beating the Parish Bounds."

Ember Days.—The Ember Days at the Four Seasons are the Wednesday, Friday and Saturday after (1) the First Sunday in Lent, (2) the Feast of Pentecost, (3) September 14, (4) December 13.

Whit Sunday.—It is generally said that this name is a variant of White Sunday, and was so called from the albs or white robes of the newly baptised. But other derivations have been suggested. An early writer says: "This day is called Wyte Sunday because the Holy Ghost brought Wyte and Wisdom unto Christ's disciples, and filled them full of ghostly wit."

Trinity Sunday.—The Festival in honour of the Trinity is observed on the Sunday following Whit Sunday, and subsequent Sundays are reckoned in the Church of England as "after Trinity"; in the Roman Catholic Church Sundays are reckoned "after Pentecost."

Thomas Becket, called by his contemporaries Thomas of London (born 1120; murdered Dec. 29, 1170), was consecrated Archbishop of Canterbury on the Sunday after Whit Sunday and his first act was to ordain that the day of his consecration should be held as a new festival in honour of the Holy Trinity. The observance thus originated spread from Canterbury throughout the whole of Christendom.

Advent Sunday is the Sunday nearest to St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30, which allows three Sundays between Advent and Christmas Day in all cases. The Sunday preceding Advent is the 27th after Trinity if Easter falls on one of the days, March 22–26 inclusive. It is the 22nd after Trinity when Easter Day is on April 24 or 25. If the date of Easter were determined as proposed (see *Fixed Easter*), there would generally be 24 Sundays after Trinity, the number being 25 only in the years when Easter fell on April 9. As the rubric ordains that the Epistle and Gospel for the

25th Sunday after Trinity shall always be read upon the Sunday next before Advent, it follows that those offices appointed for the 24th Sunday would be little used. With a Fixed Easter there would never be a sixth Sunday after Epiphany. There would be a fifth Sunday when Easter Day fell on April 15 or on April 14, the year being a leap year.

Thistle Sunday (Scotland) is the first Sunday after St. Andrew's Day.

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

Origin.—The story in the Book of Genesis that the Flood began on the seventeenth day of the second month; that after the end of 150 days the waters were abated; and that on the seventeenth day of the seventh month the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, indicates a calendar of some kind and that the writers recognized 30 days as the length of a lunation. There is other mention of months by their ordinal numbers in the Book of Genesis and in establishing the rite of the Passover Moses spoke of *Abib* as the month when the Israelites came out from Egypt and *Abib* was to be the first month of the year. In the First Book of Kings three months are mentioned by name, *Zif* the second month, *Ethanim* the seventh and *Bul* the eighth, but these are not names now in use. After the Dispersion, Jewish communities were left in considerable doubt as to the times of Fasts and Festivals, and this led to the formation of the Jewish Calendar as used to-day, which, it is said by some, was done in A.D. 358 by Rabbi Hillel II., a descendant of Gamaliel—though some assert that it did not happen until much later. This calendar is luni-solar, and is based on the lengths of the lunation and of the tropical year as found by Hipparchus (*Circ.* 120 B.C.) which differ little from those adopted at the present day. The year 5720 (1059-60 A.D.) is the 1st year of the 32nd *Metonic* (Minor or Lunar)

Cycle of 19 years and the 8th year of the 205th *Solar* (or Major) *Cycle* of 28 years since the Era of the Creation, which the Jews hold to have occurred at the time of the Autumnal Equinox in the year known in the Christian Calendar as 3760 B.C. (954 of the Julian Period) and the epoch or starting point of Jewish Chronology corresponds to Oct. 7, 3761 B.C. At the beginning of each Solar Cycle the *Tekufah* of Nisan (the vernal equinox) returns to the same day and to the same hour.

The hour is divided into 1080 *minims* and the month between one new Moon and the next is reckoned as 29 days, 12 hours, 793 *minims*. The normal calendar year, called a Common Regular year, consists of 12 months of 30 days and 29 days alternately. Since 12 months such as these comprise only 354 days, in order that each of them shall not diverge greatly from an average place in the solar year, a thirteenth month is occasionally added after the fifth month of the Civil year (which commences on the first day of month Tishri), or as the penultimate month of the Ecclesiastical (which commences on the first day of month Nisan), the years when this happens being called *Embolismic*. Of the 19 years that form a *Metonic* cycle, 7 are *embolismic*; they occur at places in the cycle indicated by the numbers 3, 6, 8, 11, 14, 17, 19, these places being chosen so that the accumulated excesses of the solar years should be as small as possible. The first of each month is called the day of New Moon, though it is not necessarily the day of astronomical New Moon, that being the day on which conjunction of Sun and Moon occurs, but there is generally a difference of a day or two. In practice, in a month which follows one of 30 days, the day preceding its first day is also observed as a day of New Moon. The dates in the Christian calendar of the first days of the months depend on that of the first of Tishri, which

JEWISH CALENDARS 5720-5722

Jewish Month	A.M. 5720		A.M. 5721		A.M. 5722	
	Tishri	1 ..	1959 October 3 ..	1960 September 22 ..	1961 September 11	1 ..	1961 September 11
Marcheshvan	1 ..	November 2 ..	October 22 ..	October 11	1 ..	October 11
Kislev	1 ..	December 2 ..	November 20 ..	November 9	1 ..	November 9
Tebet	1 ..	1960 January 1 ..	December 20 ..	December 8	1 ..	December 8
Shebat	1 ..	January 30 ..	1961 January 18 ..	1962 January 6	1 ..	January 6
Adar	1 ..	February 29 ..	February 17 ..	February 5	1 ..	February 5
Ve-Adar	1 ..	.. ..	.. ..	March 7	1 ..	March 7
Nisan	1 ..	March 29 ..	March 18 ..	April 5	1 ..	April 5
Iyar	1 ..	April 28 ..	April 17 ..	May 5	1 ..	May 5
Sivan	1 ..	May 27 ..	May 16 ..	June 3	1 ..	June 3
Tammuz	1 ..	June 26 ..	June 15 ..	July 3	1 ..	July 3
Ab	1 ..	July 25 ..	July 14 ..	August 1	1 ..	August 1
Ellul	1 ..	August 24 ..	August 13 ..	August 31	1 ..	August 31

JEWISH FASTS AND FESTIVALS

<i>Tishri</i>	1	Rosh Hoshanah (New Year).	<i>Sivan</i>	6 and 7	Shavuot (Pentecost or Feast of Weeks).
"	2	" " (2nd day).	<i>Tammuz</i>	17	*Fast of Tammuz.
"	3	*Fast of Gedaliah.	<i>Ab</i>	9	*Fast of Ab.
"	10	Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).			
"	15-22	Succoth (Feast of Tabernacles).			
"	21	Hoshana Rabba.			
"	22	Solemn Assembly			
"	23	Rejoicing of the Law.			
<i>Kislev</i>	25	Dedication of the Temple.			
<i>Tebet</i>	10	Fast of Tebet.			
<i>Adar</i>	13	§Fast of Esther.			
"	14	Purim.			
"	21	Shushan Purim.			
<i>Nisan</i>	15-21	Passover.			

A.M. 5720 (known as 720 in the short system) is a Common Abundant year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 355 days.

A.M. 5721 (721) is a Common Regular year of 12 months, 51 Sabbaths and 354 days.

A.M. 5722 (722) is an Embolismic Deficient year of 13 months, 54 Sabbaths and 383 days.

NOTES.—* In these dates fall on the Sabbath the Fast is kept on the following day.

This fast is observed on Adar 11 (or Ve-Adar 11 in Embolismic years) if Adar 13 falls on a Sabbath.

therefore controls the dates of fasts and festivals in the Jewish year. For certain ceremonial reasons connected with these, the first of Tishri must not fall on a Sunday, Wednesday or Friday, and if this should happen as the result of the computation it is postponed to the next day in the Christian calendar. Also, if the New Moon of Tishri falls on any day of the week at noon or later than noon, then the following day is to be taken for the celebration of that New Moon and is Tishri 1, provided that it is not one of the forbidden days, in which case there is a further postponement of a day. These rules and others have been considered in detail, and finally a calendar scheme has been drawn up in which a Jewish year is of one of the following six types: Common Deficient (353 days), Common Regular (354 days), Common Abundant (355 days), Embolismic Deficient (383 days), Embolismic Regular (384 days), or Embolismic Abundant (385 days).

The Regular year has an alternation of 30 and 29 days. In an Abundant year, whether Common or Embolismic, Marcheshvan, the second month of the Civil year, has 30 days instead of 29; in Deficient years Kislev, the third month, has 29 instead of 30. The additional month in Embolismic years which is called Adar I., and precedes the month called Adar in Common years and Adar II., or Ve-Adar, in Embolismic, always has 30 days, but neither this, nor the other variations mentioned, is allowed to change the number of days in the other months which still follow the alternation of the normal twelve. In Embolismic years the month intercalated precedes Adar and usurps its name, but the usual Adar festivals are kept in Ve-Adar.

These are the main features of the Jewish Calendar which must be considered permanent, because as a Jewish law it cannot be altered except by a great Synhedrion.

The Jewish day begins between sunset and night-fall. The time used is that of the meridian of Jerusalem, which is *zh. zim.* in advance of Greenwich Mean Time. Rules for the beginning of Sabbaths and Festivals were laid down for the latitude of London in the eighteenth century and hours for nightfall are now fixed annually by the Chief Rabbi.

THE MOSLEM CALENDAR

The basic date of the Moslem Calendar is the *Hejira*, or Flight of Muhammad from Mecca to Medina, the corresponding date of which is A.D. 622, July 16, in the Gregorian Calendar. Hejira years are used principally in Persia, Turkey, Arabia, Egypt, in certain parts of India and in Malaya. The system was adopted about A.D. 632, commencing from the first day of the month preceding the Hejira. The years are purely lunar and consist of 12 months containing in alternate sequence 30 or 29 days, with the intercalation of one day at the end of the 12th month at stated intervals in each cycle of 30 years, the object of the intercalation being to reconcile the date of the first of the month with the date of the actual New Moon. Some adherents still take the date of the evening of the first visibility of the crescent as that of the first of the month. In each cycle of 30 years 19 are common and contain 354 days and 11 are intercalary (355 days), the latter being called *kabishah*.

The mean length of the Hejira year is 354 days, 8 hours, 48 minutes and the period of mean lunation is 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes.

To ascertain if a Hejira year is common or *kabishah* divide it by 30; the quotient gives the number of completed cycles and the remainder shows the place of the year in the current cycle, if the remainder is 2, 5, 7, 10, 13, 16, 18, 21, 24, 26 or 29 the year is *kabishah* and consists of 355 days.

Hejira year 1379 gives a quotient of 45 and a remainder of 29, and is thus *kabishah*. A.H. 1380 gives a quotient of 46 without remainder and is a common year. A.H. 1381, with remainder 1, is also a common year.

Hejira Years 1379 and 1380

Name	A.H. 1379	A.H. 1380
Length of Month		
Muharram (30)...	1959 July 7	1960 June 26
Saphar (29)....	Aug. 6	July 26
Rabia I (30)....	Sept. 4	Aug. 24
Rabia II (29)....	Oct. 4	Sept. 23
Jomada I (30)...	Nov. 2	Oct. 22
Jomada II (29)...	Dec. 2	Nov. 21
Rajab (30).....	Dec. 31	Dec. 20
Shaaban (29)....	1960 Jan. 30	1961 Jan. 19
Ramadan (30)...	Feb. 28	Feb. 17
Shawwâl (29)...	Mar. 29	Mar. 19
Dulkaada (30)...	April 27	April 17
Dulheggia (29 or 30).....	May 27	May 17

NOTE.—A.H. 1381 (common year of 354 days) begins on 1961, June 15.

OTHER EPOCHS AND CALENDARS

China.—Until the year A.D. 1911 a Lunar Calendar was in force in China, but with the establishment of the Republic the Government adopted the Gregorian Calendar, and the new and old systems were used simultaneously by the people for several years. Since 1930 the publication and use of the old Calendar have been banned by the Government, and an official Chinese Calendar, corresponding with the European or Western system, is compiled, but the old Lunar Calendar is still in use to some extent in China. The old Chinese Calendar, with a cycle of 60 years, is still in use in Tibet, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaya and elsewhere in South-East Asia.

Ethiopia.—In the Coptic Calendar, which is used by part of the population of Egypt and Abyssinia, the year is made up of 12 months of 30 days each, followed, in general, by 5 complementary days. Every fourth year is an Intercalary or Leap-year and in these years there are 6 complementary days. The Intercalary year of the Coptic Calendar immediately precedes the Leap-year of the Julian Calendar. The Era is that of Diocletian or the Martyrs, the origin of which is fixed at A.D. 284, Aug. 29 (Julian date).

Greece.—Ancient Greek chronology was reckoned in *Olympiads*, cycles of 4 years corresponding with the periodic Olympic Games held on the plain of Olympia in Elis once in 4 years, the intervening years being the first, second, etc., of the Olympiad which received the name of the victor at the Games. The first recorded Olympiad is that of Choroebus, 776 B.C.

India.—In addition to the Moslem reckoning there are six eras used in India. The principal astronomical system was the *Kaliyuga Era*, which appears to have been adopted in the fourth century A.D. It began on Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The chronological system of Northern India, known as the *Vikrama Samvat Era*, prevalent in Western India, began on Feb. 23, 57 B.C. The year A.D. 1960 is, therefore, the year 2017 of the Vikrama Era.

The *Saka Era* of Southern India dating from March 3, A.D. 78, was declared the uniform national calendar of the Republic of India with effect from March 22, 1957, to be used concurrently with the Gregorian Calendar. As revised, the year of the new *Saka Era* begins at the spring equinox, with five successive months of 31 days and seven of 30 days in ordinary years; six months of each length in leap years. The year A.D. 1960 is 1882 of the revised *Saka Era*.

In the Hills, the *Saptarshi Era* dates from the

moment when the Saptarshi, or saints, were translated and became the stars of the Great Bear in 3076 B.C.

The *Buddhists* reckoned from the death of Buddha in 543 B.C. (the actual date being 487 B.C.); and the epoch of the *Jains* was the death of Vardhamana, the founder of their faith, in 527 B.C.

Iran.—The chronology of Iran (Persia) is the Era of Hejira, which began on A.D. 622, July 16. The *Zoroastrian Calendar* was used in pre-Moslem days and is still employed by Zoroastrians in Iran and India (Parsees) with era beginning A.D. 632, June 16.

Japan.—The Japanese Calendar is the Gregorian, and is essentially the same as that in use by Western nations, the years, months and weeks being of the same length and beginning on the same days as those of the Western Calendar. The numeration of the years is different, for Japanese chronology is based on a system of epochs or periods, each of

which begins at the accession of an Emperor or other important occurrence, the method being not unlike the British system of Regnal years, but differing from it in the particular that each year of a period closes on Dec. 31. The Japanese scheme begins about A.D. 650 and the three latest epochs are defined by the reigns of Emperors, whose actual names are not necessarily used:—

Epoch Meiji from 1868 Oct. 13 to 1912 July 31
 " Taishō " 1912 Aug. 1 to 1926 Dec. 25
 " Shōwa " 1926 Dec. 26

Hence the year Shōwa 35 begins 1960 Jan. 1. The months are not named. They are known as First Month, Second Month, etc., first month being the equivalent to January. The days of the week are Nichiyōbi (Sun-day), Getsuyōbi (Moon-day), Kayōbi (Fire-day), Suiryōbi (Water-day), Mokuyōbi (Wood-day), Kinyōbi (Metal-day), Doyōbi (Earth-day).

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL RECORDS

GENERAL: The *maximum shade temperature* of the air on record is 136° F. at Azizia (Uzzizia) in Tripoli on Sept. 13, 1922; the *extreme lowest recorded temperature* is -90.4° F. (122° below freezing point) at Verkhoysk, Siberia, on Feb. 5 & 7, 1892 and at Oymekon, Siberia, on Feb. 6, 1933. In the upper air temperatures as low as -133° F. have been recorded—e.g. over Agra (India), at a height of 16½ kilometres (54,000 feet).

The *wettest place* in the world is considered to be the neighbourhood of Cherrapunji in Assam where annual averages exceeding 400 inches have been obtained, of which 90 per cent. usually falls in the six months April to September, and annual totals have reached 670 inches.

U.K.: The *maximum shade temperature* recorded in the air at 4 feet above the ground is 100° F. at Greenwich Observatory (Aug. 9, 1911).

The *lowest shade temperatures* are -17° F. at Braemar (Feb. 11, 1895) and -16° F. at Kelso (Dec. 3, 1879).

The *greatest rainfall* recorded in a day was at Martinstown, near Dorchester, 11.00 inches in the 24 hours commencing 9 a.m. (July 18, 1955). *Annual*

totals exceeding 240 inches were recorded at The Styte, Borrowdale, in 1872, 1923, 1928 and 1954; at Ben Nevis Observatory in 1898 and at Llyn Llydaw, Snowdon, in 1909. The *smallest annual total* is 9.29 inches at Margate in 1921 and the largest may be regarded as 257 inches at Sprinkling Tarn in 1954.

The *maximum wind-velocity* on record occurred on the top of Costa Hill, Orkney, on December 12, 1956, in a gust of 127 miles per hour.

SUNSHINE RECORDS IN UNITED KINGDOM, 1958

Of the 320 stations reporting the number of hours of bright sunshine in the *Monthly Weather Reports* published by the Meteorological Office the following include the largest values in 1958, the recorded sunshine being given in hours:—Shanklin 1701, Jersey 1676, Sandown 1637, Margate 1623, Ventnor 1615, Littlehampton 1613. The sunshine during 1958 was about 93 per cent. of average. January was generally sunnier than usual. Over England and Wales no other month recorded more than the average amount. Over Scotland, May, July, September, October and December also gave more than average.

YEAR	TEMPERATURE				RAINFALL					
	HOTTEST AND COLDEST DAYS (as recorded at London†)				BRITISH ISLES			LONDON (Camden Square)		
	Shade Max. (Fahr.)		Shade Min. (Fahr.)		Max. in 24 hours commencing at 9 a.m.			Total for the Year	No. of Rain-days	Total Duration
	Temp.	Date	Temp.	Date	Amt.	Date	Place			
1936	87.8	June 21...	19.4	Feb. 12...	Ins.	Dec. 19...	Glen Shiel	Ins.	180	Hrs. 515
1937	91.9	Aug. 6....	23.7	Mar. 10...	5.80	July 15. {	Waltham-on-the- Wolds School	25.69	165	534
1938	84.0	Aug. 6....	20.4	Dec. 20...	7.14	July 29...	Buttermere	28.58	146	472
1939	85	June 7....	19	Dec. 30...	5.08	Nov. 25...	Blaenau Ffestiniog	30.65	169	590
1940	86	Sept. 4....	12	Jan. 20...	6.23	Nov. 2...	Llyn Fawr Res....	25.75	153	494
1941	91	July 8....	18	Jan. 16...	5.10	Oct. 5....	Merthyr Tydfil...	29.77	154	580
1942	88	Aug. 28...	15	Jan. 21...	5.33	Sept. 4....	Borrowdale.....	22.38	149	500
1943	89	July 31...	25	Feb. 8....	4.44	Oct. 5....	Borrowdale.....	21.92	141	401
1944	89	May 29...	20	Dec. 29...	5.20	Dec. 1....	Snowdon	21.44	148	368
1945	88	Aug. 4....	15	Jan. 29...	4.85	Oct. 24...	Borrowdale.....	21.57	152	415
1946	87	July 24....	19	Dec. 21...	6.83	Nov. 23...	Princetown	29.51	166	607
1947	93	June 3....	9	Feb. 24...	6.28	Nov. 22...	Glenquoich	20.97	140	452
1948	91	July 28-30	21	Feb. 20-22	6.21	Aug. 12...	Kelso	23.48	145	440
1949	89	Jun. 27, s.5	20	Feb. 4....	6.04	Dec. 19...	Glenshiel (Kyle) ..	17.61	111	304
1950	89	June 7....	24	D 6 M 1	4.55	Sept. 6....	Coniston	24.68	165	473
1951	84	July 28....	24	{ J. 29, 30 D. 11, 12 }	4.53	Sept. 24...	Thirlmere	32.19	185	674
1952	90	July 1....	17	Jan. 27...	9.00	Aug. 15...	Longstone Barrow	24.26	162	540
1953	89	Aug. 12....	22	Feb. 8....	6.50	Nov. 26...	Snowdon	20.57	134	398
1954	83	Sept. 1....	16	J. 28 F. 6	6.02	Dec. 17...	Cruadnach	25.91	170	504
1955	88	Aug. 22....	16	Feb. 20...	11.00	July 18...	Martinstown	21.35	146	435
1956	83	July 26....	14	Feb. 4, 21	6.50	June 11. {	Bradford (Hewen- den Res.)	27.28	156	459
1957	92	June 29...	22	Dec. 17...	7.09	June 8....	Camelford	22.35	154	427
1958.	82	July 8....	22	Mar. 20, 21	5.17	Sept. 5....	Knockholt.....	32.91	169	566

† Greenwich to 1951, Croydon from 1952

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE
AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (°F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1958, to June, 1959, and the calendar year 1958. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	Altitude ft.	1958											
		July		August		September		October		November		December	
		Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
		° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth.....	12	59.4	4.0	59.7	3.2	59.7	4.0	52.7	2.8	46.4	1.5	43.0	1.4
Aldergrove.....	217	58.6	5.3	57.9	3.5	57.5	3.2	50.7	2.5	45.6	1.4	39.5	1.1
Balmoral.....	927	54.7	—	54.1	—	53.5	—	47.6	—	39.3	—	32.7	—
Bath.....	67	62.2	5.7	62.1	4.0	59.8	4.0	52.8	2.7	44.4	1.3	41.3	0.6
Birmingham.....	536	60.7	5.3	60.8	4.1	58.9	3.0	51.1	2.6	44.1	1.4	40.3	0.7
Bournemouth.....	130	60.9	7.3	60.6	5.0	60.1	5.6	53.8	3.8	45.2	2.0	43.0	1.1
Buxton.....	1007	56.9	4.2	57.3	3.5	56.0	3.0	48.5	2.3	41.1	0.9	37.8	0.2
Cambridge.....	41	62.1	5.8	62.1	4.1	60.2	4.9	52.3	3.0	43.5	1.3	40.5	1.2
Cardiff.....	202	61.3	5.6	61.2	3.7	59.7	4.0	53.2	3.4	45.1	1.2	41.1	0.7
Cromer.....	178	60.1	5.6	60.6	4.3	59.3	3.3	—	3.3	44.7	1.4	40.8	1.2
Douglas.....	284	58.5	6.9	57.6	3.7	58.1	3.8	52.2	2.8	47.1	1.5	43.1	1.8
Dumfries.....	140	58.9	5.6	58.6	4.0	57.4	3.8	50.5	2.1	42.9	1.2	38.3	1.1
Dundee.....	147	59.3	5.0	58.1	3.5	57.3	4.1	50.7	4.2	42.7	1.5	38.3	1.7
Durham.....	336	58.3	5.0	58.7	4.1	56.8	3.6	49.5	3.9	41.9	1.8	39.2	1.1
Eastbourne.....	35	60.9	7.3	61.7	4.4	61.5	5.8	54.7	3.8	46.3	2.3	43.8	1.7
Edinburgh.....	441	57.7	5.1	58.1	3.9	57.7	4.0	51.0	3.5	44.1	1.5	39.5	1.4
Falmouth.....	167	60.1	6.3	60.4	4.2	59.9	4.9	54.2	3.5	48.4	1.9	45.5	1.9
Felixstowe.....	10	62.4	6.1	62.9	4.6	61.5	5.4	54.3	3.5	46.7	2.2	42.8	1.7
Glasgow.....	351	59.3	5.3	58.4	3.1	58.1	3.3	50.0	2.2	43.1	0.8	37.4	0.9
Hastings.....	149	61.1	6.8	61.5	3.9	61.5	5.2	54.7	3.8	46.1	2.4	43.9	1.8
Huddersfield.....	325	59.5	4.8	60.4	4.1	58.7	3.5	50.8	3.1	42.7	1.1	39.5	0.6
Hull.....	8	61.1	5.4	62.1	4.8	59.6	4.5	52.2	3.5	43.7	1.4	41.0	0.9
Ilfracombe.....	25	61.3	6.0	61.9	3.5	61.7	5.1	55.0	3.3	49.0	1.8	45.4	1.3
Inverness.....	13	57.7	—	58.4	3.8	57.3	4.6	50.7	3.2	44.1	2.3	37.9	0.9
Keswick.....	254	59.5	5.9	58.9	3.7	58.3	3.9	51.1	1.7	43.0	1.2	39.1	0.8
Lincoln.....	22	60.5	5.2	60.4	4.5	58.3	4.2	50.1	3.1	41.6	1.3	38.7	0.6
Liverpool.....	198	59.7	5.2	60.1	4.1	59.1	3.6	51.7	2.6	45.5	1.5	41.3	1.0
Llandrindod Wells.....	772	59.3	5.2	58.4	3.3	56.8	3.2	49.7	2.6	42.5	1.2	38.7	0.8
Llandudno.....	13	59.6	5.6	60.1	4.3	60.0	4.1	52.9	2.8	47.3	1.6	43.1	1.3
London (Kew).....	18	63.3	6.8	62.5	4.1	60.9	4.9	53.3	3.0	45.6	1.4	42.5	1.1
Manchester Airport.....	248	60.3	4.8	60.9	4.9	59.7	4.2	51.0	2.4	43.6	1.2	39.7	0.7
Margate.....	51	62.9	7.4	62.5	5.1	61.1	6.0	53.9	3.3	47.1	1.7	44.1	1.7
Marlborough.....	424	59.9	6.3	59.9	4.5	57.8	4.0	50.4	2.9	43.3	1.5	39.8	0.6
Morecambe.....	24	60.4	5.3	60.9	4.3	60.3	4.6	52.2	2.5	43.7	1.1	40.3	1.2
Newquay.....	176	59.5	5.6	60.5	4.2	60.0	5.4	53.9	3.3	47.7	2.1	44.7	2.0
Nottingham.....	192	61.3	5.1	61.4	3.7	59.9	2.9	51.3	2.4	43.6	1.0	40.3	0.4
Oban.....	229	57.3	5.6	56.9	3.5	57.8	4.0	50.3	1.7	46.0	1.2	40.9	1.0
Oxford.....	208	61.9	6.1	61.7	3.9	59.9	3.9	52.3	3.0	44.1	1.7	41.1	1.0
Penzance.....	62	60.3	5.9	60.9	4.5	60.5	5.4	54.9	3.6	49.3	2.1	46.1	2.2
Plymouth.....	119	60.5	5.7	60.5	3.5	60.1	4.8	54.2	3.4	46.9	1.7	44.1	1.5
Ross-on-Wye.....	223	61.5	5.7	61.4	3.9	59.1	3.2	52.5	3.1	44.1	1.3	41.3	1.1
Sandown.....	13	62.4	7.3	62.5	4.8	61.9	5.6	55.6	3.8	47.1	2.3	44.3	1.5
Scarborough.....	118	59.5	5.6	60.8	4.8	58.3	5.1	52.2	4.1	45.1	1.9	41.4	1.0
Scilly.....	158	60.2	5.0	60.5	4.4	60.7	4.5	55.1	3.5	51.3	1.8	48.2	2.1
Sheffield.....	429	60.7	5.2	60.7	3.9	59.2	3.1	51.4	2.9	44.3	1.5	40.5	0.5
Shrewsbury.....	184	61.1	5.2	60.6	4.0	58.9	3.0	51.7	2.6	43.9	1.2	40.1	0.7
Skegness.....	15	61.1	6.3	61.3	5.0	59.1	5.3	51.9	3.5	44.4	1.7	40.7	1.1
Southampton.....	65	62.7	6.4	62.5	4.4	61.0	4.7	54.3	3.2	45.7	1.9	43.3	1.1
Stornoway.....	11	55.6	4.9	55.7	3.7	55.9	3.9	49.5	2.7	46.3	1.7	41.1	0.9
Tiree.....	29	56.5	6.5	56.7	5.6	57.5	4.2	51.9	2.5	48.6	1.9	43.2	1.3
Torquay.....	26	61.3	6.7	61.6	4.4	60.7	5.4	54.5	3.4	47.5	1.9	44.2	1.5
Tunbridge Wells.....	351	60.7	6.2	60.1	4.0	59.7	5.3	51.7	3.6	43.0	1.6	40.3	1.4
Weston-super-Mare.....	28	61.9	6.0	61.9	4.4	60.3	4.0	53.4	3.5	45.7	1.6	42.2	0.7
Weymouth.....	16	61.7	7.1	61.6	4.6	61.5	5.5	55.3	3.7	46.8	2.2	44.1	1.5
Worthing.....	25	61.8	6.9	61.9	4.5	61.9	5.5	54.7	4.0	46.0	2.5	43.4	1.9
York.....	57	60.9	5.5	61.7	4.5	59.1	3.9	51.5	3.4	42.9	1.5	40.1	0.8

TEMPERATURE AND SUNSHINE AT VARIOUS PLACES IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mean Temperature of the air (° F.) and Bright Sunshine (as mean hours per day) at representative British Health Resorts and Towns during the year July, 1958, to June, 1959, and the calendar year 1958. Also height of Climatological Station above mean sea level, altitude being given in feet. Fuller details of the weather are given in the *Monthly Weather Report* published by the Meteorological Office.

	1958		1959											
	Year		January		February		March		April		May		June	
	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun	Temp.	Sun
	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.	° F.	hrs.
Aberystwyth.....	49.7	3.4	39.1	2.4	42.3	3.2	46.5	3.6	49.0	4.5	55.1	7.2	58.4	8.4
Aldergrove.....	47.9	3.2	35.0	2.6	42.9	2.1	44.9	3.7	46.8	4.9	53.3	7.4	57.3	7.1
Balmoral.....	42.9	—	28.9	—	35.1	—	39.8	—	42.9	—	49.8	—	53.3	—
Bath.....	50.3	3.5	36.9	2.1	40.4	2.4	46.1	3.5	50.3	5.2	56.0	7.4	60.3	7.6
Birmingham.....	49.1	3.1	36.3	2.1	39.7	1.5	45.0	2.6	48.9	4.5	55.1	6.3	59.5	7.3
Bournemouth.....	50.3	4.4	38.2	3.7	39.8	2.3	46.0	4.4	49.5	6.0	54.9	8.2	59.1	8.0
Buxton.....	45.7	2.6	32.0	1.2	37.6	1.4	41.5	2.1	45.3	3.9	51.9	6.7	56.1	6.8
Cambridge.....	49.8	3.8	34.3	2.5	39.6	2.4	45.5	3.2	49.9	4.9	54.2	7.2	60.7	8.4
Cardiff.....	50.1	3.5	37.6	2.6	40.3	2.3	45.9	3.1	49.9	4.8	56.0	6.8	60.0	7.1
Cromer.....	—	3.7	35.7	2.9	40.5	2.8	45.0	3.6	49.6	5.8	52.3	6.7	58.9	8.1
Douglas.....	48.9	3.7	38.9	2.9	42.3	1.8	44.7	3.7	46.7	5.5	54.5	8.5	56.7	9.1
Dumfries.....	47.1	3.1	33.1	2.4	39.1	1.3	44.1	2.8	46.3	4.0	54.3	6.6	57.1	6.5
Dundee.....	47.1	3.5	33.3	3.3	38.7	1.5	43.9	2.7	48.1	5.2	52.3	6.6	57.2	6.2
Durham.....	46.7	3.2	33.3	3.0	39.0	1.3	43.7	2.2	47.0	4.3	52.3	6.5	57.3	6.3
Eastbourne.....	50.7	4.4	38.7	3.2	39.8	2.6	46.1	4.1	50.0	5.4	55.4	8.1	59.1	9.9
Edinburgh.....	47.1	3.5	34.1	2.7	40.3	2.4	43.9	3.3	47.5	4.7	50.8	6.0	56.1	6.4
Falmouth.....	51.4	4.1	43.3	2.3	45.3	2.1	47.5	3.8	49.9	6.2	54.5	8.5	58.7	8.9
Felixstowe.....	50.4	4.0	36.7	3.3	38.8	2.7	44.9	4.0	49.7	5.2	53.5	8.2	60.4	9.3
Glasgow.....	47.1	2.9	32.7	2.0	38.9	0.8	43.8	2.3	47.1	3.5	53.9	7.0	56.8	5.4
Hastings.....	50.6	4.1	38.1	3.2	39.3	2.6	45.9	3.9	50.2	5.6	55.4	7.9	59.8	9.5
Huddersfield.....	47.9	2.8	34.1	1.6	40.4	1.4	44.3	2.1	48.3	4.2	54.1	6.2	58.9	6.9
Hull.....	49.3	3.5	34.9	2.8	41.3	1.6	45.4	2.6	50.1	5.7	53.9	7.8	59.7	7.2
Ilfracombe.....	52.0	4.0	42.3	2.5	44.0	3.4	47.9	4.1	50.7	5.8	55.7	8.9	59.3	8.9
Inverness.....	46.7	—	33.9	1.3	39.3	3.6	43.8	3.8	45.7	4.4	52.0	5.9	56.3	6.4
Keswick.....	48.1	3.1	33.5	2.0	40.4	2.5	46.1	2.9	46.7	4.2	—	—	—	—
Lincoln.....	47.9	3.4	32.9	1.9	39.5	1.9	44.9	2.8	48.8	5.6	52.6	7.4	58.7	7.9
Liverpool.....	49.2	3.4	36.7	2.4	41.1	1.7	45.3	2.8	48.4	4.7	55.6	7.8	58.5	8.7
Llandrindod Wells	47.5	3.0	33.6	2.3	39.9	2.5	43.9	2.4	47.9	4.1	53.3	6.3	57.1	7.2
Llandudno.....	50.2	3.8	40.1	2.1	43.9	4.0	46.7	3.6	48.8	4.5	54.7	8.6	58.5	9.1
London (Kew)...	51.1	3.8	37.1	2.6	40.5	2.1	46.7	3.5	50.9	4.6	56.0	7.4	61.9	8.0
Manchester Air- port.....	48.9	3.2	35.3	2.3	40.9	1.9	45.7	2.9	48.9	4.5	56.1	8.0	59.3	7.9
Margate.....	50.9	4.4	38.2	2.7	40.2	2.5	46.5	4.0	50.0	4.8	53.9	8.3	60.7	9.4
Marlborough.....	—	3.5	34.8	2.4	38.4	2.5	44.1	3.6	48.3	5.5	53.9	6.8	57.8	7.1
Morecambe.....	48.9	3.5	34.7	2.9	39.7	1.7	45.5	3.3	48.4	4.6	56.7	7.7	59.3	6.9
Newquay.....	51.1	4.0	42.5	2.2	44.0	3.0	47.3	4.4	50.0	5.6	54.4	8.4	58.1	8.1
Nottingham.....	49.1	2.8	34.5	1.7	39.7	1.7	45.0	2.2	49.8	4.2	55.3	6.2	60.4	7.4
Oban.....	—	—	36.6	2.0	41.9	2.6	44.2	3.5	46.7	3.4	—	7.6	55.0	5.1
Oxford.....	50.1	3.6	35.9	2.8	39.5	2.3	45.9	3.3	50.5	5.1	55.5	7.4	60.7	7.5
Penzance.....	52.1	4.2	44.3	2.2	46.3	3.0	48.5	4.5	50.5	5.6	55.4	8.8	59.5	8.8
Plymouth.....	51.1	3.7	41.2	2.2	43.7	3.6	47.3	4.0	50.5	5.3	55.9	8.8	59.7	8.5
Ross-on-Wye.....	49.9	3.4	36.7	2.7	40.3	1.8	45.9	3.1	49.9	5.1	55.3	6.8	59.6	7.5
Sandown.....	51.6	4.5	40.1	3.5	41.1	2.6	47.3	4.4	50.5	5.8	56.5	8.7	60.7	8.7
Scarborough.....	48.7	3.8	36.3	2.7	41.5	1.3	44.9	2.7	49.3	5.6	52.3	7.3	58.3	7.4
Scilly.....	52.7	4.1	45.5	2.0	47.1	3.3	48.9	5.0	50.9	5.7	54.9	8.5	59.1	8.0
Sheffield.....	49.0	3.0	36.1	2.2	41.2	1.8	44.9	2.4	49.2	4.6	55.0	6.3	59.9	7.6
Shrewsbury.....	49.3	3.3	34.7	2.6	40.9	2.0	45.6	2.8	49.3	4.5	55.2	6.6	59.0	7.2
Skegness.....	48.9	4.0	34.3	3.1	40.3	2.7	44.8	3.5	48.9	6.3	51.9	7.0	59.3	8.5
Southampton.....	51.4	3.8	38.3	3.2	40.7	2.2	47.5	3.9	51.4	5.5	57.3	8.0	61.7	7.8
Stornoway.....	46.7	3.5	35.5	1.4	42.9	3.0	44.2	3.8	45.2	4.3	50.2	7.8	54.1	6.9
Tiree.....	48.6	3.9	39.1	2.0	44.7	2.3	45.3	3.5	46.9	5.3	53.0	9.3	54.6	6.5
Torquay.....	51.5	4.2	41.4	3.0	43.7	2.5	47.3	4.0	50.5	5.4	55.1	8.4	59.9	9.0
Tunbridge Wells	48.7	3.8	34.8	3.0	37.9	2.5	44.8	3.5	49.1	4.6	53.5	7.4	59.1	8.5
Weston-super- Mare.....	50.6	3.8	38.5	2.8	40.5	2.7	46.4	3.5	50.5	5.2	55.9	7.4	60.5	8.3
Weymouth.....	51.6	4.4	40.8	3.4	42.1	2.9	47.3	4.3	50.8	6.2	56.3	8.1	60.6	8.7
Worthing.....	50.8	4.4	38.5	3.4	39.0	2.5	46.3	4.7	50.1	5.3	56.2	8.7	60.3	9.1
York.....	48.7	3.4	33.7	2.5	40.5	0.8	44.9	2.4	49.9	4.4	55.0	7.9	59.9	6.9

Weather Record, August, 1958

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	67	56	1017.2	190	—	4.8
2	67	53	1020.1	240	0.7	11.1
3	66	49	1026.2	240	—	1.6
4	72	58	1022.2	240	—	3.2
5	64	60	1017.3	200	0.1	0.1
6	64	51	1014.9	270	4.3	5.2
7	65	51	1008.2	Calm	0.1	1.6
8	71	52	1010.2	170	1.6	1.0
9	71	63	1015.6	190	—	0.4
10	80	62	1015.1	120	—	7.2
11	73	57	1013.2	190	—	8.3
12	68	56	1010.2	240	3.2	5.6
13	68	57	1014.1	220	0.9	4.2
14	69	62	1011.5	220	—	0.4
15	74	60	1012.6	190	—	5.8
16	72	54	1013.0	250	—	9.4
17	71	55	1015.5	Calm	—	6.3
18	66	54	1007.2	060	5.9	0.6
19	71	55	1002.9	140	0.2	1.0
20	66	56	1000.2	240	3.5	0.8
21	67	56	1000.4	140	9.6	3.2
22	64	57	1000.7	Calm	0.6	0.9
23	65	55	1009.8	280	0.9	3.2
24	66	50	1010.3	190	13.1	3.4
25	67	55	1004.1	350	1.2	3.8
26	68	50	1018.0	200	—	6.5
27	73	54	1013.1	130	0.4	11.4
28	69	62	1005.7	160	23.7	4.2
29	68	57	1009.8	060	—	0.3
30	72	55	1015.8	240	—	9.1
31	73	57	1013.6	Calm	—	2.6
Total ..	—	—	—	—	70.0	127.2
Mean ..	68.9	55.8	1011.9	—	—	—
Average	70.8	54.2	1015.7	—	59	192

Weather Record, September, 1958

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	74	57	1013.6	080	—	6.1
2	72	55	1013.4	090	—	4.5
3	72	58	1011.6	070	18.5	2.7
4	73	60	1016.2	050	—	2.7
5	60	60	1017.4	100	41.8	5.8
6	75	64	1016.1	180	—	7.0
7	68	59	1018.0	180	—	8.5
8	69	56	1018.1	210	0.4	4.3
9	68	54	1020.5	260	—	3.9
10	67	51	1024.5	030	—	3.0
11	66	52	1027.0	050	—	4.7
12	68	51	1025.3	050	—	7.5
13	72	52	1022.9	090	—	9.5
14	75	55	1021.5	030	4.2	8.2
15	63	59	1014.9	250	—	0.4
16	69	54	1023.5	Calm	—	4.0
17	67	55	1025.2	Calm	—	3.8
18	68	50	1021.8	120	0.2	4.8
19	66	61	1013.2	170	16.4	3.3
20	64	54	1012.2	240	17.6	8.1
21	67	56	1008.5	300	2.0	5.3
22	64	51	1008.8	220	0.3	7.8
23	65	53	1017.8	230	13.5	4.1
24	66	57	1011.6	230	—	9.3
25	62	52	1009.7	250	—	3.5
26	63	44	1022.1	300	—	9.5
27	60	42	1024.3	090	0.2	6.6
28	64	49	1013.6	100	3.5	1.4
29	63	60	999.3	140	12.4	—
30	63	55	994.2	130	4.9	4.4
31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	135.9	154.7
Mean ..	67.7	54.5	1016.2	—	—	—
Average	66.0	51.1	1016.9	—	50	143

Weather Record, October, 1958

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	60	51	993.2	150	6.4	6.2
2	62	51	995.6	150	0.6	4.8
3	62	50	1005.2	150	13.7	1.5
4	60	55	997.4	180	7.2	4.5
5	62	50	1007.2	170	8.9	3.5
6	60	49	1018.0	230	0.4	8.6
7	60	49	1017.3	230	5.3	5.6
8	64	54	1016.0	190	0.6	0.5
9	61	55	1021.7	230	0.1	2.1
10	62	50	1012.3	180	4.7	—
11	60	46	1018.3	160	3.7	4.2
12	59	46	1015.1	130	11.0	6.8
13	59	44	1013.3	170	7.9	—
14	64	52	1016.1	280	—	6.6
15	59	49	1022.1	240	—	4.9
16	55	47	1018.8	280	—	8.4
17	54	42	1023.5	310	—	4.5
18	52	43	1031.5	290	—	1.9
19	58	41	1029.9	230	0.1	—
20	58	49	1029.4	270	0.4	—
21	58	53	1030.5	300	4.8	0.3
22	56	53	1033.2	300	—	—
23	58	52	1039.8	360	—	—
24	61	53	1039.7	Calm	—	6.7
25	57	41	1035.9	030	—	5.5
26	53	50	1034.7	Calm	—	—
27	60	48	1031.2	Calm	0.1	4.1
28	60	36	1026.6	Calm	—	4.5
29	62	37	1021.8	050	—	6.1
30	53	42	1015.9	170	7.8	—
31	53	42	1016.6	240	1.2	5.7
Total ..	—	—	—	—	84.9	107.5
Mean ..	58.8	47.5	1020.3	—	—	—
Average	57.9	45.2	1015.4	—	77	103

Weather Record, November, 1958

Day	Temperature		Pressure	Wind Direction	Rain-fall	Sun-shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	53	34	1027.5	080	13.8	7.6
2	57	47	1009.4	140	15.0	—
3	57	52	1010.9	290	1.6	—
4	52	47	1019.1	Calm	1.7	—
5	51	48	1009.7	080	1.8	—
6	55	42	1014.5	140	0.9	—
7	56	50	1014.3	220	0.1	0.1
8	51	48	1016.2	330	—	3.6
9	48	38	1021.8	270	1.0	3.1
10	46	39	1019.1	320	—	4.0
11	45	32	1017.2	210	0.3	4.3
12	47	37	1011.3	160	3.2	—
13	46	38	1010.3	280	—	2.8
14	46	34	1018.1	Calm	—	1.8
15	53	31	1026.8	160	—	4.2
16	52	36	1029.6	130	—	6.8
17	47	30	1031.9	Calm	—	—
18	48	44	1027.1	050	—	—
19	52	38	1027.8	Calm	—	2.6
20	47	36	1037.7	Calm	—	—
21	47	43	1039.2	080	—	0.5
22	43	43	1030.7	050	—	—
23	45	41	1028.1	Calm	—	—
24	46	43	1028.0	350	—	—
25	40	34	1026.5	270	—	—
26	43	40	1022.0	Calm	0.1	—
27	46	42	1026.4	Calm	1.4	—
28	48	46	1027.8	030	—	—
29	45	44	1024.7	340	—	—
30	45	40	1021.1	020	0.2	0.5
31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	—	—	—	—	39.5	43.5
Mean ..	48.6	40.6	1022.5	—	—	—
Average	49.2	40.1	1013.7	—	69	52

Entries of maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

Weather Record, December, 1958

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	45	37	1029.3	360	0.1	—
2	37	30	1030.5	Calm	—	—
3	39	33	1028.5	Calm	—	3.3
4	37	35	1027.7	Calm	—	—
5	42	31	1023.1	Calm	—	—
6	40	28	1020.3	Calm	—	0.5
7	42	28	1016.7	Calm	—	—
8	49	37	1013.5	170	1.6	2.4
9	44	36	1010.2	240	4.3	2.4
10	45	35	1005.2	260	6.9	0.1
11	43	36	986.1	240	3.0	2.4
12	48	38	995.3	210	5.7	—
13	40	36	979.9	140	11.9	0.9
14	43	33	979.8	230	—	5.3
15	46	36	976.1	100	3.4	—
16	44	39	975.3	Calm	0.1	0.1
17	44	40	986.8	Calm	4.1	—
18	50	42	991.1	130	10.5	1.8
19	54	46	982.4	150	0.1	0.2
20	53	50	984.6	170	0.5	0.4
21	50	45	995.6	170	0.3	2.6
22	50	39	1002.0	130	0.1	2.4
23	42	38	1012.8	010	—	—
24	39	39	1021.5	Calm	—	—
25	42	34	1019.0	Calm	—	—
26	48	38	1016.2	170	0.5	—
27	55	47	1007.0	230	1.5	3.5
28	55	49	1017.0	230	—	—
29	48	41	1023.5	170	9.1	0.1
30	48	40	1019.4	160	4.3	1.2
31	51	46	1004.0	170	4.8	—
Total ...	—	—	—	—	72.8	29.6
Mean ...	45.6	38.1	1005.8	—	—	—
Average	44.3	37.0	1015.5	—	69	40

Weather Record, January, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	50	36	1016.6	180	7.7	1.7	1
2	44	37	997.5	220	—	—	2
3	41	30	1010.9	220	5.0	3.3	3
4	38	29	1008.4	260	—	4.4	4
5	39	30	1015.6	Calm	5.6	—	5
6	48	36	1005.5	050	6.0	—	6
7	37	35	998.1	300	1.1	—	7
8	38	32	1014.0	270	0.3	3.2	8
9	36	30	1010.8	260	—	3.2	9
10	34	26	1013.2	250	—	5.2	10
11	35	24	1010.3	280	0.6	3.7	11
12	38	28	1004.2	290	0.1	—	12
13	39	28	1004.5	Calm	—	0.8	13
14	32	24	1005.5	Calm	0.1	—	14
15	37	30	1008.5	070	—	1.0	15
16	36	24	1024.5	290	—	5.5	16
17	42	25	1027.0	210	4.0	0.4	17
18	49	41	1013.5	220	0.1	—	18
19	48	44	1003.9	200	9.3	—	19
20	49	47	988.8	230	6.3	0.2	20
21	49	43	992.1	250	13.6	1.5	21
22	51	47	983.0	230	5.1	0.5	22
23	44	32	1009.4	170	0.7	2.5	23
24	38	27	1026.4	280	—	2.3	24
25	39	22	1035.4	Calm	—	2.1	25
26	43	23	1037.4	120	—	6.3	26
27	49	30	1032.9	110	—	7.8	27
28	44	26	1030.4	120	—	4.6	28
29	30	23	1029.0	Calm	—	—	29
30	40	28	1027.7	Calm	—	—	30
31	43	38	1031.5	040	—	3.6	31
Total ...	—	—	—	—	65.6	67.6	Total
Mean ...	41.3	31.5	1013.6	—	—	—	Mean
Average	44.0	36.1	1015.7	—	52	46	Average

Weather Record, February, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours
1	42	29	1034.5	010	—	4.7
2	39	32	1035.7	030	—	3.6
3	39	32	1035.8	030	—	6.4
4	40	33	1032.0	050	—	4.1
5	39	29	1031.6	Calm	—	—
6	38	29	1031.0	070	—	—
7	39	31	1024.4	070	—	—
8	36	33	1024.9	070	—	—
9	40	33	1031.4	100	—	—
10	41	33	1034.1	030	—	—
11	38	35	1036.3	060	—	—
12	39	34	1031.4	060	—	—
13	37	33	1037.3	080	—	—
14	40	32	1040.6	150	—	—
15	46	38	1044.2	190	—	3.1
16	42	36	1045.6	220	—	—
17	46	31	1046.8	Calm	—	3.8
18	48	31	1041.7	Calm	—	4.3
19	57	26	1038.7	170	—	7.9
20	50	29	1029.6	230	—	1.0
21	50	36	1031.3	220	1.3	2.0
22	52	47	1029.0	260	0.1	0.3
23	47	38	1029.5	210	—	0.1
24	51	40	1027.5	200	—	0.1
25	54	45	1026.4	180	—	1.8
26	55	40	1026.7	160	—	5.6
27	60	41	1026.6	160	—	8.1
28	63	46	1022.2	160	—	9.5
Total ...	—	—	—	—	1.4	66.4
Mean ...	45.3	34.7	1033.1	—	—	—
Average	45.2	35.7	1016.3	—	49	64

Weather Record, March, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direc- tion	Rain- fall	Sun- shine	Day
	Max.	Min.					
	° F.	° F.	9h. mb.	9h.	mm.	hours	
1	61	37	1021.1	Calm	—	5.7	1
2	62	43	1015.4	120	5.6	7.1	2
3	62	48	1006.1	140	13.7	0.3	3
4	51	45	999.0	210	4.3	4.8	4
5	53	45	991.7	160	6.7	4.6	5
6	53	42	995.3	180	1.2	4.2	6
7	50	46	996.6	160	1.7	0.8	7
8	43	43	1010.5	030	0.5	—	8
9	43	41	1017.0	060	—	—	9
10	52	37	1010.8	Calm	0.6	—	10
11	53	43	1001.6	120	5.4	2.3	11
12	54	38	1011.4	180	—	7.6	12
13	54	32	1026.4	270	—	8.2	13
14	53	39	1026.3	140	2.7	0.1	14
15	51	45	1023.8	200	0.4	1.9	15
16	50	33	1026.5	300	—	4.8	16
17	43	40	1024.9	030	—	0.1	17
18	39	37	1022.1	030	—	—	18
19	48	35	1022.2	020	—	3.3	19
20	51	38	1020.4	350	—	0.1	20
21	56	35	1023.1	090	1.2	7.0	21
22	57	42	1017.4	150	0.8	—	22
23	59	43	1027.0	180	0.3	6.0	23
24	57	49	1015.6	120	—	1.3	24
25	56	40	1014.9	150	0.2	6.8	25
26	56	34	1016.2	250	—	8.7	26
27	57	42	1006.8	150	0.2	1.4	27
28	58	42	1011.1	230	0.7	8.1	28
29	51	41	1007.6	150	10.9	0.7	29
30	52	40	1000.0	230	—	3.3	30
31	58	37	1021.2	Calm	—	2.0	31
Total ...	—	—	—	—	57.1	101.2	Total
Mean ...	52.7	40.3	1013.9	—	—	—	Mean
Average	50.5	36.9	1016.6	—	52	117	Average

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1881-1915.

Weather Record, April, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
1	58	49	1026.4	200	0.1	0.7
2	59	47	1029.2	250	—	1.3
3	63	49	1023.6	040	—	1.1
4	63	42	1017.6	040	—	9.3
5	55	46	1015.3	340	—	6.8
6	54	40	1001.5	210	1.3	0.9
7	51	39	998.4	280	0.1	5.6
8	56	45	992.2	230	4.6	8.4
9	51	40	991.6	240	3.0	5.4
10	53	39	993.5	260	1.5	4.8
11	53	39	1017.6	190	3.8	2.8
12	56	48	1005.5	190	2.2	0.6
13	68	49	1006.6	160	0.1	10.9
14	67	50	1003.5	130	11.1	5.1
15	57	48	1002.6	170	2.6	7.4
16	55	45	995.2	050	3.1	—
17	57	50	1003.6	300	3.6	0.2
18	49	46	1015.5	330	1.5	0.3
19	50	40	1025.4	340	—	5.1
20	51	40	1028.4	050	—	1.0
21	59	39	1030.1	210	—	5.1
22	61	39	1027.1	270	—	5.9
23	65	43	1020.5	Calm	—	6.1
24	67	41	1019.3	170	1.7	12.8
25	53	49	1009.4	160	15.6	—
26	58	47	1002.0	190	1.7	7.8
27	56	44	1002.8	210	2.4	4.9
28	60	42	1000.5	230	—	12.9
29	57	36	1005.8	030	—	6.4
30	58	45	1016.8	330	—	4.2
Total ...	—	—	—	—	60.0	143.8
Mean ...	57.3	43.9	1010.4	—	—	—
Average	55.7	40.6	1014.3	—	42	149

Weather Record, May, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
1	58	36	1024.7	230	2.3	5.6
2	58	37	1023.3	250	—	9.2
3	55	43	1017.9	220	19.3	2.3
4	57	36	1018.3	320	—	11.9
5	56	36	1023.4	(70	—	12.7
6	58	34	1024.9	060	—	12.9
7	71	41	1017.8	010	—	12.4
8	74	52	1009.6	230	—	12.2
9	74	48	1005.4	070	—	5.4
10	74	54	1002.0	120	—	11.7
11	78	56	1014.6	(50	—	7.7
12	78	56	1022.3	(50	—	10.2
13	71	50	1027.7	020	—	12.8
14	71	43	1028.9	050	—	12.8
15	68	42	1025.2	020	—	13.4
16	67	47	1024.6	(40	—	11.2
17	58	46	1021.7	020	—	1.9
18	62	45	1018.9	010	—	8.3
19	55	46	1018.0	350	2.5	—
20	55	49	1015.6	020	1.8	—
21	60	50	1011.1	050	3.3	—
22	66	55	1014.4	040	—	4.1
23	70	52	1021.8	040	—	10.1
24	70	46	1025.9	360	—	14.3
25	55	47	1026.7	030	—	0.5
26	56	47	1025.5	020	—	0.2
27	55	40	1023.8	350	—	12.1
28	57	43	1021.1	050	—	3.1
29	61	45	1018.6	010	—	1.8
30	65	50	1016.5	250	—	2.8
31	69	50	1014.7	260	—	3.9
Total ...	—	—	—	—	29.2	227.5
Mean ...	64.3	45.9	1019.5	—	—	—
Average	62.2	45.2	1015.6	—	47	198

Weather Record, June, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
1	63	55	1017.4	200	2.1	1.1
2	70	43	1027.3	190	—	13.3
3	75	45	1023.6	170	0.1	15.2
4	75	56	1020.7	Calm	3.6	2.8
5	73	55	1010.4	150	0.5	5.1
6	64	50	1012.1	170	—	5.9
7	70	51	1017.4	240	—	11.3
8	64	49	1014.1	200	0.6	2.9
9	63	48	1016.2	250	7.9	11.1
10	63	46	1023.5	270	—	4.8
11	65	44	1030.5	300	0.3	5.8
12	65	54	1033.3	Calm	—	4.8
13	76	40	1036.3	060	—	14.1
14	72	50	1039.0	050	—	13.7
15	71	46	1028.5	360	—	8.4
16	75	45	1023.4	260	—	12.7
17	82	53	1017.5	250	—	15.5
18	72	53	1018.2	270	—	10.4
19	73	49	1023.6	140	—	7.0
20	66	49	1025.8	050	—	14.4
21	72	50	1021.3	060	—	5.0
22	78	56	1020.5	230	—	10.0
23	78	60	1022.9	170	—	8.5
24	79	56	1018.9	Calm	1.5	2.9
25	75	61	1014.1	300	—	1.2
26	75	60	1012.3	240	2.0	4.6
27	72	57	1008.2	190	—	4.2
28	74	59	1007.2	230	0.6	9.7
29	68	53	1006.7	250	1.0	9.3
30	68	52	1014.5	300	—	3.4
Total ..	—	—	—	—	20.2	239.1
Mean ..	71.2	51.5	1020.2	—	—	—
Average	68.1	50.9	1017.2	—	54	216

Weather Record, July, 1959

Day	Temperature		Pres- sure	Wind Direction	Rain- fall	Sun- shine
	Max.	Min.				
1	72	51	1024.0	220	0.6	1.9
2	79	62	1021.5	230	—	9.4
3	77	60	1019.2	230	—	6.9
4	84	60	1019.2	170	—	15.6
5	61	63	1016.0	170	—	13.9
6	80	60	1026.0	350	—	15.5
7	83	57	1028.0	170	—	15.3
8	90	57	1018.1	200	—	14.5
9	78	64	1015.2	340	0.7	7.9
10	74	58	1018.7	020	6.6	6.1
11	74	61	1007.1	180	2.1	6.7
12	70	57	1008.5	240	3.9	10.3
13	68	51	1015.8	240	—	7.3
14	72	49	1021.3	290	—	10.9
15	72	52	1019.6	170	—	7.7
16	74	52	1018.7	180	—	8.7
17	77	59	1021.5	2.0	—	11.0
18	83	60	1016.5	170	—	13.1
19	78	52	1024.0	300	—	15.2
20	80	55	1024.1	280	—	12.9
21	80	54	1022.7	Calm	—	8.7
22	77	58	1021.7	040	—	13.0
23	75	55	1020.0	050	—	12.8
24	78	54	1019.9	060	—	10.6
25	81	53	1020.6	Calm	—	11.3
26	82	55	1016.1	130	5.6	8.2
27	71	60	1012.2	240	2.2	10.5
28	71	56	1006.6	220	6.2	6.7
29	67	53	1001.5	030	0.6	4.5
30	67	56	1009.1	310	0.2	1.7
31	71	51	1016.2	290	—	6.7
Total ...	—	—	—	—	28.7	305.9
Mean ...	76.5	56.3	1017.7	—	—	—
Average	71.5	54.6	1015.6	—	60	208

Entries of Maximum Temperature cover day period 9-21 h.; Minimum Temperature night period 21-9 h. and are entered to day of reading; Rainfall the 24 hours commencing at 9 h. on day of entry; Sunshine the 24 hours 0-24 h.; Pressure and Wind are recorded at 9 h.; Wind is recorded in degrees, E=90°, S=180°, W=270° and N=360°. Pressure is corrected and reduced to M.S.L. Rainfall 1000 mm. = 39.37 in. Averages refer to the following standard periods:—Temperature, Pressure and Sunshine 1921-50; Rainfall, 1831-1915.

THE *Superficial Area* of the Earth is estimated to be 196,836,000 square miles, of which 55,786,000 square miles are Land and 141,050,000 square miles Water. The *Diameter* of the Earth at the Equator is 7,926½ English miles, and at the Poles 7,900 English miles. The *Equatorial Circumference* is 24,901.8 English miles, divided into 360 Degrees of Longitude, each of 69.17 English (or 60 Geographical) miles; these Degrees are measured from the Meridian of Greenwich, and numbered East and West of that point to meet in the Antipodes at the 180th Degree. Distance North and South of the Equator is marked by Parallels of Latitude, which proceed from zero (at the Equator) to 90° at the Poles.

The velocity of a given point of the Earth's surface at the Equator exceeds 1,000 miles an hour (24,901.8 miles in 24 hours); the Earth's velocity in its orbit round the Sun is about 66,600 miles an hour (584,000,000 miles in 365½ days). The Earth is distant from the Sun 93,000,000 miles, on the average.

AREA AND POPULATION.

The population of the world in June, 1957, estimated by the *United Nations Statistical Yearbook, 1958*, is 2,795,000,000, an increase of 1.6 per cent. over 1956. Distribution by continents, with annual increase per cent., was:—

Continent	Area, Square Miles	Estimated Population, 1957 (millions)	Increase per cent.
Europe.....	2,085,000	414	0.7
Asia.....	18,635,000	1,556	1.8
Africa.....	11,699,000	225	1.8
America....	20,220,000	381	2.1
Oceania...	3,201,000	15.4	2.2
Total....	196,836,000	2,795.0	1.6

A United Nations report (*The Future Growth of World Population*) in 1958, pointed out that the population of the world had increased since the beginning of the 20th Century at an unprecedented rate: in 1850 it was estimated at 1,094,000,000 and in 1900 at 1,550,000,000, an increase of 42 per cent. in 50 years. By 1925 it had risen to 1,907,000,000—23 per cent. in 25 years—and by 1950 it had reached 2,500,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent. in 25 years. Levels of population and the trend in distribution of the population by continents as forecast for the years 1975 and 2000 were:—

Continent	1975		2000	
	Estimated Population	Per cent.	Estimated Population	Per cent.
Europe†...	7.1	19.6	9.47	15.1
Asia*.....	2.210	57.7	3,870	61.8
Africa.....	303	7.9	517	8.2
N. America.	240	6.3	312	5.0
Latin America†.	303	7.9	592	9.4
Oceania....	21	0.5	29	0.5
World.....	3,828	100	6,267	100

* Excluding U.S.S.R. † Mexico and the remainder of America south of U.S.A. ‡ Including U.S.S.R.

The British Dominions extend over the largest area (14,000,000 sq. miles); the U.S.S.R. is second (8,337,000 sq. miles); France (in 1939) was third, with 4,336,000 sq. miles. Other large areas are China, 4,135,000 sq. miles; the United States, with its Insular Jurisdiction, &c., 3,750,000 sq. miles; and Brazil 3,220,000 sq. miles.

THE CONTINENTS.

Europe (including European Russia) forms about one-fourteenth of the land surface of the globe. Its length from the North Cape, 71° 12' N., to

Cape Matapau, in the south of Greece, 36° 23' N., is about 2,400 miles, and its breadth from Cape St. Vincent to the Urals is about 3,300 miles. The political boundary between Europe and Asia extends some distance beyond the Urals, to include the mining regions; in the south-east it follows the valley of the Manych, north of the Caucasus.

Asia (including Asiatic Russia) extends over nearly one-third of the land surface of the globe. The distance between its extreme longitudes, the west coast of Asia Minor (26° E.) and the East Cape (170° W.), is 6,000 miles. The extreme latitudes, Cape Chelyuskin (78° 30' N.) and Cape Bulus (76 miles north of the Equator), are 5,350 miles apart. Asia is bounded by the ocean on all sides except the west. The Isthmus of Suez connects it with Africa. The land boundary between Europe and Asia is formed on the west mainly by the Ural Mountains and the Ural River. In the south-west the valley of the Manych, which stretches from the Caspian Sea to the mouth of the Don, is now taken as the line between the two continents, although the Caucasus was formerly considered as belonging to Europe. The islands of the archipelago which lie in the south-east between the continents of Asia and Australia may be divided into two groups by a line passing east of Timor, Timor Laut, the Kei Islands and the Moluccas.

Africa is about three times the area of Europe, its extreme longitudes are 17° W. at Cape Verde and 51° 27' 52" E. at Ras Hafun. The extreme latitudes are Cape Blanco in 37° N. and Cape Agulhas in 35° S., at a distance of about 5,000 miles. It is surrounded by seas on all sides, except in the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Suez Canal, and may be considered as a great peninsula of the Eurasian continent.

North America, including Mexico, is a little less than twice the size of Europe. Its extreme longitudes extend from a little west of 170° W. to 52½° W. in the east of Newfoundland, and its extreme latitudes from about 80° N. lat. to 15° N. lat. in the south of Mexico. It is surrounded by seas on all sides except in the south, where it joins the Isthmian States of *Central America*, which have an area of about 200,000 square miles. The area of the *West Indies* is about 65,000 square miles, a little more than half that of the United Kingdom. They extend from about 27° N. latitude to 10° N. latitude.

South America is a little more than 1½ times the size of Europe. The extreme longitudes are Cape Branco 35° W. and Punta Parina 81° W., and the extreme latitudes, Punta Gallinas, 12½° N. and Cape Horn 56° S. South America is surrounded by the ocean, except where it is joined to Central America by the narrow isthmus through which is cut the Panama Canal.

Oceania extends over an area 1½ times the size of Europe, from Australia (in the West) to the most easterly islands of Polynesia, and from New Zealand (in the south) to the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii) in the north.

Area and Population of the World by Continents

The appended tables of area and population are based on such information as is immediately available. With regard to areas it will be realized that no complete survey of many countries has yet been either achieved or even undertaken and that consequently accurate area figures are not available. In addition, among the results of the war of 1939-1945 is a readjustment of boundaries which have not yet been definitely settled.

The populations given hereunder are derived from various sources; some have as their basis an authenticated census; some are official and some are unofficial estimates. In certain cases later information is given in the Dominions, Colonies or Foreign Countries Sections of the ALMANACK. What has been said about the survey of many of the world's countries applies equally to the question of census.

The *League of Nations Handbook*, which contained a large amount of statistical material, ceased to appear soon after the outbreak of the war of 1939-1945 and has been replaced by the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics* prepared by the Statistical Office of the United Nations with the assistance of the statistical offices of the various governments and of specialized agencies. The *Monthly Bulletin* is published at the headquarters of the United Nations at Great Neck (Lake Success Branch), New York, U.S.A.

EUROPE AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Albania	Republic	10,700	1,394,000	130	Tirana	50,000
Andorra	Republic	175	5,200	30	Andorra La Vella	600
Austria	Republic	34,064	6,968,500	205	Vienna	1,614,287
Belgium	Kingdom	11,775	9,079,000	771	Brussels	993,766
Bulgaria	Republic	43,000	7,629,000	177	Sofia	725,756
Channel Islands:—						
<i>Jersey</i>	British	45	55,300	1,228	St. Helier	28,000
<i>Guernsey, etc.</i>	British	30	42,500	1,417	St. Peter Port	18,250
Cyprus	British	3,572	544,000	152	Nicosia	82,000
Czechoslovakia	Republic	49,700	13,518,000	272	Prague	978,634
Denmark	Kingdom	16,508	4,532,000	272	St. Copenhagen	960,319
<i>Farøe (Sheep Islds.)</i>	Dependency	540	32,000	59	St. Thorshavn	3,000
<i>Greenland</i>	Dependency	840,000	27,000	..	St. Godthaab	700
England & Wales	Kingdom	58,020	44,667,000	770	St. London	8,222,340
Finland	Republic	130,127	4,435,000	33	St. Helsinki	403,000
France	Republic	213,000	44,788,000	210	St. Paris	2,850,189
<i>Corsica</i>	Department	3,367	244,300	73	St. Ajaccio	32,997
Germany:—						
<i>Federal Republic of Germany</i>	Republic	95,700	50,594,000	529	St. Bonn	138,361
<i>Eastern Germany</i> . . . . .	.. . . .	41,400	17,300,000	418	St. East Berlin	1,200,000
Gibraltar	British	2	25,000	12,500	St. Gibraltar	10,273
Greece	Kingdom	51,180	7,600,000	149	St. Athens	1,200,000
<i>Crete</i>	Department	3,000	438,000	146	St. Canea	27,000
<i>Dodecanese</i>	Province	1,000	126,000	126	St. Rhodes	55,000
Hungary	Republic	36,000	9,845,000	274	St. Budapest	1,850,000
Iceland	Republic	40,500	170,000	4	St. Reykjavik	69,075
Ireland:—						
<i>Irish Republic</i>	Republic	26,601	2,898,264	109	St. Dublin	539,476
<i>Northern Ireland</i>	Kingdom	5,238	1,397,000	267	St. Belfast	440,100
<i>Isle of Man</i>	British	227	54,500	240	St. Douglas	20,233
Italy	Republic	131,000	50,271,000	384	St. Rome	1,933,835
<i>Elba</i>	Province	140	30,000	214	St. Portoferraio	0,000
<i>Sardinia</i>	Province	9,301	1,220,000	131	St. Cagliari	157,233
<i>Sicily</i>	Province	9,926	4,383,000	442	St. Palermo	564,225
Liechtenstein	Principality	60	15,752	263	St. Vaduz	3,168
Luxembourg	Grand Duchy	1,000	313,600	314	St. Luxembourg	67,500
Malta and Gozo	British	122	324,000	2,656	St. Valletta	18,515
Monaco	Principality	1/2	20,000	..	St. Monaco	2,422
Netherlands	Kingdom	13,514	11,258,000	833	St. The Hague	606,825
<i>Amsterdam</i> . . . . .	.. . . .	..	..	..	St. Amsterdam	871,577
<i>Oslo</i> . . . . .	.. . . .	..	..	..	St. Oslo	461,591
Norway	Kingdom	125,183	3,541,000	28	St. Longyearbyen	701
<i>Svalbard (Spitsbergen, etc.)</i>	Dependency	24,300	3,000	..	St. Warsaw	1,102,258
Poland	Republic	121,000	28,500,000	236	St. Lisbon	784,000
Portugal	Republic	34,500	6,981,000	200	St. Ponta Delgada	22,700
<i>Azores</i> . . . . .	.. . . .	922	319,000	346	St. Funchal	37,035
<i>Madeira</i> . . . . .	.. . . .	314	270,000	859	.. . . .	..

ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
<i>Europe—continued</i>						
Roumania.....	Republic.....	91,600	17,490,000	191	Bucharest.....	1,236,905
San Marino.....	Republic.....	23	14,970	648	San Marino.....	2,000
Scotland.....	Kingdom.....	29,795	5,169,000	173	ψ Edinburgh.....	467,410
Spain.....	Kingdom.....	196,700	29,662,000	151	Madrid.....	2,000,000
<i>Balearic Islds</i>		1,935	433,441	224	ψ Palma.....	138,071
					ψ Mahon.....	20,000
<i>Canary Islds</i>		2,800	697,000	249	Santa Cruz.....	106,798
					Las Palmas.....	150,010
Sweden.....	Kingdom.....	173,436	7,393,000	43	ψ Stockholm.....	798,913
Switzerland.....	Republic.....	15,950	5,204,000	326	Berne.....	161,300
Turkey in Europe.....	Republic.....	9,250	2,262,000	244	See Asia.....	
U.S.S.R. (Europe):						
R.S.F.S.R. (Europe)	Republic.....	1,970,000	117,494,000	60	Moscow.....	5,032,000
Ukraine.....	Republic.....	234,000	41,893,000	179	Kieff.....	1,102,000
Belorussia.....	Republic.....	80,500	8,060,000	100	Minsk.....	509,000
Moldavia.....	Republic.....	13,140	2,880,000	219	Kishinev.....	214,000
Estonia.....	Republic.....	17,480	1,196,000	68	ψ Tallinn.....	280,000
Latvia.....	Republic.....	25,000	2,094,000	84	ψ Riga.....	605,000
Lithuania.....	Republic.....	25,270	2,713,000	107	Vilnius.....	235,000
Vatican.....	State.....	109 acres	940	..	Vatican City.....	940
Yugoslavia.....	Republic.....	98,725	18,387,000	186	Belgrade.....	510,000

ASIA

The expressions "The Near East," "The Middle East" and "The Far East" often appear in the Press of English-speaking countries, but have no definite boundaries. The following limits have been suggested:—*Near East* (Turkey to Persia) 25°–60° E. long. *Middle East* (Baluchistan to Burma) 60°–100° E. long. *Far East* (Siam to Japan) 100°–160° E. long.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Aden.....	British.....	80	138,000	1,725	ψ Aden.....	32,500
<i>Aden Protectorate</i>.....	..	112,000	660,000	6	..	..
<i>Kamoran Island</i>.....	..	88	2,200	25	..	..
<i>Kuria Muria Islds.</i>.....	..	30	100	3	..	..
<i>Perim</i>.....	..	5	360	72	..	..
Afghanistan.....	Kingdom.....	250,000	11,000,000	44	Kabul.....	300,000
<i>Arabia:—</i>						
Bahrain.....	Shaikhdom.....	213	125,000	587	ψ Manama.....	61,837
Kuwait.....	Shaikhdom.....	5,800	206,000	36	ψ Kuwait.....	180,000
Muscat and Oman.....	Sultanate.....	82,000	550,000	7	ψ Muscat.....	3,500
Qatar.....	Shaikhdom.....	8,000	35,000	4	Doha.....	25,000
Saudi Arabia.....	Kingdom.....	927,000	5,250,000	6	Riyadh.....	100,000
<i>Nejd</i>	Kingdom.....	800,000	3,000,000	4	Mecca.....	100,000
<i>Hejaz</i>	Kingdom.....	112,500	1,250,000	11	Abha.....	7,500
<i>Astr</i>	Kingdom.....	14,000	1,000,000	71	..	..
Trucial States.....	Shaikhdoms.....	32,000	86,000	3	Taiz.....	8,000
Yemen.....	Kingdom.....	74,000	4,000,000	54	Punakba.....	..
Bhutan.....	Kingdom.....	18,000	700,000	39	..	..
<i>Borneo:—</i>						
<i>North Borneo and Labuan</i>	British.....	30,000	334,000	11	ψ Jesselton.....	11,704
<i>Brunei</i>	British.....	2,226	40,657	18	ψ Brunei.....	15,000
<i>Sarawak</i>	British.....	50,000	631,000	13	Kuching.....	65,000
<i>See also Indonesia</i>						
Burma.....	Republic.....	254,000	19,000,000	75	ψ Rangoon.....	740,000
Cambodia.....	Kingdom.....	70,000	5,000,000	71	ψ Phnom Penh.....	550,000
Ceylon.....	Dominion.....	25,000	8,133,000	324	ψ Colombo.....	426,127
China.....		4,135,000	640,000,000	155	Peking.....	2,768,149
Macao.....	Portuguese.....	5	188,000	37,600	ψ Macao.....	157,175
Hong Kong.....	British.....	391	2,677,000	6,847	ψ Victoria.....	767,000
<i>India and Pakistan:—</i>						
<i>Repub. of India</i>	Republic.....	1,174,000	356,742,000	304	Delhi.....	1,008,085
<i>Pakistan</i>	Republic.....	365,000	75,842,000	208	ψ Karachi.....	1,126,417
<i>Portuguese India</i>	Portuguese.....	1,540	638,000	414	ψ Nova Goa.....	12,000

ψ Seaport.

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
<i>Asia—continued</i>						
Indonesia.....	Republic.....	735,000	80,000,000	109	Ψ Djakarta.....	260,000
Iraq.....	Republic.....	172,000	6,538,000	38	Baghdad.....	552,047
Israel.....	Republic.....	7,970	2,055,000	160	Jerusalem.....	152,500
Japan.....	Kingdom.....	183,000	92,420,000	505	Tokyo.....	9,021,313
Jordan.....	Kingdom.....	30,000	1,400,000	47	Amman.....	250,000
Korea:—						
North Korea.....	Republic.....	47,800	6,500,000	136	Pyongyang.....	286,000
South Korea.....	Republic.....	37,426	21,910,000	585	Seoul.....	1,756,406
Laos.....	Kingdom.....	90,000	2,000,000	22	Vientiane.....	35,000
Lebanon.....	Republic.....	4,300	1,430,000	333	Ψ Beirut.....	450,000
Malaya.....	Federation.....	50,690	6,279,000	124	Kuala Lumpur...	316,230
Maldivé Islands.....	Sultanate.....	115	90,000	783	Ψ Malé.....	6,000
Nepal.....	Kingdom.....	54,000	8,338,000	154	Katmandu.....	106,579
Persia (Iran).....	Kingdom.....	628,000	18,900,000	30	Tehran.....	1,500,000
Philippine Islds.....	Republic.....	115,000	21,039,000	183	Ψ Manila.....	1,180,611
Singapore.....	British.....	217	1,291,000	5,949	..	..
Syria.....	Republic.....	70,800	3,656,000	52	Damascus.....	372,703
Thailand (Siam).....	Kingdom.....	198,247	22,812,000	115	Ψ Bangkok.....	1,773,313
Timor:—						
Eastern.....	Portuguese.....	7,329	442,000	60	Ψ Dili.....	7,000
Western.....	see Indonesia					
Turkey In Asia.....	Republic.....	285,246	21,849,755	77	Ankara.....	500,000
U.S.S.R. (Asia):—						
R.S.F.S.R. (Asia).....	Republic.....	6,640,000	See Europe			
Armenia (Hyastan).....	Republic.....	11,550	1,758,000	153	Erevan.....	509,000
Azerbaijan.....	Republic.....	33,200	3,700,000	111	Baku.....	968,000
Georgia.....	Republic.....	30,000	4,049,000	135	Tbilisi.....	694,000
Turkmenistan.....	Republic.....	187,900	1,520,000	8	Ashkhabad.....	170,000
Uzbekistan.....	Republic.....	157,250	8,113,000	52	Tashkent.....	911,000
Tadjikistan.....	Republic.....	55,400	1,982,000	36	Stalinabad.....	224,000
Kazakhstan.....	Republic.....	1,067,400	9,301,000	9	Alma Ata.....	455,000
Kirghizia.....	Republic.....	77,020	2,063,000	27	Frunze.....	217,000
Vietnam:—						
Northern Zone.....	Republic.....	63,000	13,500,000	214	Hanoi.....	445,000
Southern Zone.....	Republic.....	66,000	12,500,000	199	Saigon.....	1,779,400

Ψ Seaport.

WATERFALLS OF THE WORLD

<i>In order of height</i>			<i>In order of volume</i>		
Fall	Locality	Height in Feet	Fall	Locality	Width in Yards
Angel Falls.....	Venezuela.....	3,212	Khon Cataracts (1).....	Indo-China.....	15,840
Ribbon Fall.....	Yosemite, U.S.A. ...	1,612	Guayra (2).....	Brazil.....	5,300
Upper Yosemite.....	Yosemite, U.S.A. ... (a)	1,430	Victoria (3).....	Rhodesia.....	1,760
Gavarnie.....	Pyrenes.....	1,385	Niagara (4).....	Canada—	
Wollomombie.....	New South Wales..... (b)	1,100		U.S.A.....	1,200
Staubbach.....	Switzerland.....	980			
Vettisfoss.....	Norway.....	856			
King Edward VIII.....	British Guiana.....	840			
Gersoppa.....	Mysore, India..... (c)	830			
Sutherland.....	New Zealand..... (d)	815			
Kaictur (Kōitūōk).....	British Guiana.....	741			
Kalambo.....	Tanganyika..... (e)	704			
Maletsunyane.....	Basutoland.....	630			
Bridalveil.....	Yosemite, U.S.A. ...	620			
Nevada.....	Yosemite, U.S.A. ...	594			
Skjeggdalsfoss.....	Norway.....	525			
Sterling.....	New Zealand.....	505			
Tequendama.....	Colombia.....	482			

On the basis of annual flow the Guayra Falls in Brazil are the most spectacular, with a flow of 470,000 cubic feet per second (annual average).

NOTES.—(a) Out of a total fall of 2,555 ft.; (b) 1,700 ft.; (c) 960 ft.; (d) 1,904 ft.; (e) 3,000 ft.
 (1) Height, 50–70 ft.; (2) 90–130 ft.; (3) 236–354 ft.; (4) 158–175 ft.

AFRICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Algeria.....	French Dept.	855,900	10 010,000	12	ψ Algiers.....	361,300
Angola.....	Portuguese	408,000	4,345,000	8	ψ St. Paul de Luanda	40,000
Basutoland.....	British Protect.	11,720	642,000	55	Maseru.....	5,739
Bechuanaland.....	British Protect.	275,000	204,000	1	Mafeking.....	..
Belgian Congo.....	Belgian	916,000	13,053,000	15	Leopoldville.....	389 547
<i>Ruanda Urundi</i>	Mandated.	20,500	4,425,000	216	Usumbura.....	..
Cameroon, British.....	Mandated.	34,000	1,440 000	41	Buea.....	3 000
Cameroon, French.....	Mandated.	143,500	3,187,000	22	Yaoundé.....	32,000
Cape Verde Islands.....	Portuguese.....	1,516	148,000	58	ψ Praia.....	6,000
Central African Republic.....	Republic.....	234,000	1,135,000	5	Bangui.....	82,300
Chad.....	Republic.....	488,000	2,581,000	5	Fort Lamy.....	45 600
Congo.....	Republic.....	130,000	759,000	6	Brazzaville.....	105 200
Dahomey.....	Republic.....	17,000	1 713,000	56	ψ Porto Novo.....	50,800
Egypt.....	Republic.....	386,000	22,051,000	59	Cairo.....	2,100,500
Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and Eritrea.....	Kingdom.....	398,000	18,000,000	42	Addis Ababa.....	400,000
Gaboon.....	Republic.....	101,400	404,000	4	ψ Libreville.....	16,700
Gambia.....	British.....	4,000	263 600	66	ψ Bathurst.....	19,602
Ghana.....	Dominion.....	92,000	4,836 000	53	ψ Accra.....	123,192
Guinea.....	Republic.....	97,000	2,492,000	26	ψ Conakry.....	100,000
Ivory Coast.....	Republic.....	189,000	2,483,000	13	ψ Abidjan.....	125,700
Kenya.....	British.....	225,000	6,254,000	28	Nairobi.....	100,000
Liberia.....	Republic.....	43,000	1,600,000	37	ψ Monrovia.....	41,000
Libya.....	Kingdom.....	810,000	1,091,000	1	ψ Tripoli.....	129,728
Madagascar.....	Republic.....	228,000	5,175,000	22	Tananarive.....	206,324
Mauritania.....	Republic.....	322,700	624,000	2	Nouakchott.....	..
Mauritius, etc.....	British.....	805	633 000	785	ψ Port Louis.....	85 200
Morocco.....	Kingdom.....	173,000	10,000,000	58	ψ Rabat.....	155,000
Mozambique.....	Portuguese.....	298,000	5,732 000	19	ψ Lourenço Marques	48,000
Niger.....	Republic.....	484,000	24,15,000	5	Niamey.....	18,100
Nigeria.....	British.....	339,000	25,000,000	103	ψ Lagos.....	359,000
Nyasaland.....	British.....	46,000	2,740,000	60	Zomba.....	5,750
Portuguese Guinea.....	Portuguese.....	14,000	511,000	36	ψ Bissau.....	6,000
Réunion.....	French Dept.....	1,000	301 000	301	St. Denis.....	41,863
Rhodesia, North.....	British.....	288,000	2,330 000	8	Lusaka.....	*9,440
Rhodesia, South.....	British.....	150,300	2 820 000	18	Salisbury.....	260,800
St. Helena.....	British.....	47	4 800	102	ψ Jamestown.....	1,600
<i>Ascension</i>	British.....	38	326	9	ψ Georgetown.....	..
<i>Tristan da Cunha</i>	British.....	45	257	6	ψ Edinburgh.....	..
St. Tome & Príncipe.....	Portuguese.....	372	60,200	162	ψ São Tomé.....	3,200
Sénégal †.....	Republic.....	78,000	2,269,000	29	ψ Dakar.....	234,500
Seychelles.....	British.....	156	42,000	269	ψ Victoria.....	9,500
Sierra Leone.....	British.....	28,000	1,860,000	66	ψ Freetown.....	64,576
Somaliand, British.....	British.....	68,000	600,000	9	Hargeisa.....	45,000
<i>French</i>	French.....	9,000	67,000	7	ψ Jibuti.....	17,000
<i>Italian</i>	Italian.....	220,000	1,264,000	6	ψ Mogadishu.....	74,056
Spanish Guinea.....	Spanish.....	10,000	204,000	20	ψ Santa Isabel.....	9,000
Spanish Presidios:—						
<i>Ceuta</i>	Spanish.....	5	68,000	..	..	..
<i>Melilla</i>	Spanish.....	72	94,000	..	..	..
<i>Sahara</i>	Spanish.....	126,000	36,000	..	Villa Cisneros ...	250
Sudan.....	Republic.....	977,000	10,263,000	10	Khartoum.....	93,103
Sudanese Republic (W. Africa) †.....	Republic.....	582,000	3,708,000	6	Bamako.....	68,600
Swaziland.....	British.....	6,700	237 41	35	Mbabane.....	1,092
Tanganyika.....	British.....	362,000	8,449,000	23	ψ Dar es Salaam.....	128,742
Togoland.....	Mandated.....	20,000	1,085,000	54	Lomé.....	39,200
Tunisia.....	Republic.....	45,000	3,800,000	84	ψ Tunis.....	680,000
Uganda.....	British.....	94,000	5,764,000	62	Entebbe.....	8,000
Union of South Africa.....	Dominion.....	473,000	12,671,000	27	{ Pretoria.....	351,500
S.W. Africa.....	Mandate.....	318 000	434,000	1	ψ Cape Town.....	752,000
Upper Volta.....	Republic.....	100,000	3,226,000	32	ψ Windhoek.....	13,000
Zanzibar.....	British.....	640	165,000	257	ψ Ouagadougou.....	32,100
<i>Penba</i>	British.....	380	134,000	353	ψ Zanzibar.....	45,000

† Federation of Mali.

ψ Seaport.

* European population.

NORTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Canada	Dominion	3,846,000	17,048,000	4	Ottawa	226,000
Mexico	Republic	758,000	33,304,000	44	Mexico City	5,000,000
St. Pierre and Miquelon	French	93	4,900	53	ψ St. Pierre	3,500
United States*	Republic	3,022,000	173,260,000	57	Washington, D.C.	802,178
Alaska	U.S.A. (State)	586,000	211,000	..	ψ Juneau	4,000

* For area and population of individual States, see main article.

CENTRAL AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Bermuda	British	21	43,500	2,071	ψ Hamilton	2,816
British Honduras	British	8,900	68,000	10	ψ Belize	22,000
Costa Rica	Republic	23,000	1,000,000	43	San José	128,485
Cuba	Republic	44,000	6,125,000	139	ψ Havana	783,162
Dominican Republic	Republic	19,300	2,704,000	140	Crudad Trujillo	272,769
Guadalupe	French Dept.	688	248,000	360	ψ Pointe à Pitre	26,200
Guatemala	Republic	42,000	2,788,000	66	Guatemala	284,922
Haiti	Republic	10,500	3,112,000	296	ψ Port au Prince	195,672
Honduras	Republic	43,000	1,828,000	43	Tegucigalpa	106,949
Martinique	French Dept.	400	255,600	643	ψ Port de France	90,630
Netherlands Antilles	Netherlands	794	190,000	482	ψ Willemstad	45,000
Nicaragua	Republic	57,000	1,224,000	21	Managua	107,000
Panama	Republic	31,900	1,000,000	31	ψ Panama City	100,000
Panama Canal Zone	U.S.A.	553	3,000	56	ψ Balboa Heights .....	..
Puerto Rico	U.S.A.	3,400	2,282,000	671	ψ San Juan	224,000
Salvador	Republic	8,000	2,400,000	250	San Salvador	187,000
Virgin Islands, U.S.	U.S.A.	132	31,000	235	ψ Charlotte Amalie	11,000
West Indies:—						
Bahamas	British	4,400	131,000	30	ψ Nassau	50,405
Barbados	British	166	237,000	1,428	ψ Bridgetown	18,850
Jamaica	British	4,700	1,624,000	346	ψ Kingston	162,258
Cayman Isds.	British	100	9,400	94	ψ George Town	1,462
Turks and Caicos	British	170	6,500	38	ψ Grand Turk	1,800
Leeward Isds.:—						
Antigua and Barbuda	British	171	56,000	327	ψ St. John	11,000
Montserrat	British	32	14,500	453	ψ Plymouth	2,500
St. Kitts-Nevis	British	153	56,000	366	ψ Basseterre	15,000
Virgin Islands	British	67	7,600	113	ψ Road Town	1,500
Trinidad and Tobago	British	1,980	780,000	398	ψ Port of Spain	120,000
Windward Islands:—						
Dominica	British	305	67,000	220	ψ Roseau	15,000
Grenada	British	133	88,000	662	ψ St. George's	6,000
St. Lucia	British	233	92,000	391	ψ Castries	25,000
St. Vincent	British	150	82,000	547	ψ Kingstown	7,200

ψ Seaport.

ROMAN EMPERORS

[The First Triumvirate (Julius Cæsar, Pompey and Crassus) 60–53 B.C.]

THE TWELVE CÆSARS

- I. Caius JULIUS CÆSAR, born A.U.C. 651 (102 B.C.); Dictator A.U.C. 705 (48 B.C.); Assassinated A.U.C. 709 (44 B.C.).
[The Second Triumvirate (Octavian, Antony and Lepidus) 44–31 B.C.]
- II. Caius Julius Cæsar Octavianus AUGUSTUS, born 63 B.C.; Emperor 27 B.C.; Died A.D. 14.
- III. Claudius Nero Cæsar TIBERIUS, born 24 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 14; Died A.D. 37.
- IV. Caius Cæsar CALIGULA, born A.D. 12; Emperor A.D. 37; Assassinated A.D. 41.
- V. Tiberius Drusus CLAUDIUS, born 10 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 41; Assassinated A.D. 54.
- VI. Claudius NERO, born A.D. 37; Emperor A.D. 54; Suicide A.D. 68.
- VII. Servius Sulpicius GALBA, born 3 B.C.; Emperor A.D. 68; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- VIII. Marcus Salvius OTHO, born A.D. 32; Emperor A.D. 69; Suicide A.D. 69.
- IX. Aulus VITELLIUS, born A.D. 15; Emperor A.D. 69; Assassinated A.D. 69.
- X. Titus Flavius VESPASIAN, born A.D. 9; Emperor A.D. 69; Died A.D. 79.
- XI. Flavius Sabinus Vespasianus TITUS, born A.D. 48; Emperor A.D. 79; Died A.D. 81.
- XII. Titus Flavius DOMITIAN, born A.D. 52; Emperor A.D. 81; Assassinated A.D. 96.

SOUTH AMERICA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Argentina	Republic	1,080,000	20,058,000	19	Ψ Buenos Aires . . .	3,733,000
Bolivia	Republic	415,000	7,990,000	10	La Paz	339,279
Brazil	Republic	3,289,000	63,101,627	19	Ψ Rio de Janeiro . . .	2,940,045
Chile	Republic	290,000	7,384,000	25	Santiago	1,627,962
Colombia	Republic	462,000	13,000,000	28	Bogotá	1,007,910
Ecuador	Republic	225,000	3,907,000	17	Quito	229,949
Falkland Islands	British	4,618	2,238	..	Ψ Stanley	1,135
<i>Sth. Georgia, etc.</i>	British	1,450	§	..		
Guiana, British	British	83,000	540,000	6	Ψ Georgetown	96,864
<i>French</i>	French Dept.	35,000	29,000	1	Ψ Cayenne	13,300
<i>Netherlands</i>	Netherlands	54,000	238,000	4	Paramaribo	86,400
Paraguay	Republic	157,000	1,408,000	9	Ψ Asunción	206,634
Peru	Republic	531,000	10,213,000	21	Lima	1,186,212
Uruguay	Republic	72,000	3,000,000	42	Ψ Monte Video	922,885
Venezuela	Republic	352,000	6,039,000	17	Caracas	1,102,230

OCEANIA

COUNTRY	Form of Government	Area Sq. Miles	Population	Per Sq. Mile	Capital	Population of Capital
Australia	Commonwealth	2,975,000	9,952,000	3	Canberra	43,909
<i>Norfolk Island</i>	Australian	15	1,036	77	Ψ Kingston . . . . .	..
<i>Antarctica</i>	Australian	2,472,000	..	..	..	..
British Solomon Is.	Brit. Protectorate	11,000	114,000	9	Ψ Honiara . . . . .	..
Caroline Islands	United Nations	500	40,000	80	Ψ Palau	13,000
Fiji	British	7,100	374,000	53	Ψ Suva	37,371
French Polynesia	French	2,500	77,000	31	Ψ Papeete	15,220
Gilbert and Ellice Is.	British	360	43,000	119	Ψ Tarawa . . . . .	..
Guam	U.S.A.	217	69,000	318	Agaña	12,000
Hawaii	U.S.A. (State)	6,400	576,000	90	Ψ Honolulu	292,179
Marianne and Marshall Islands	United Nations	830	80,000	..	Ψ Jaluit . . . . .	..
Nauru	Brit. Mandate	8	4,303	538	Ψ Nauru . . . . .	..
Netherlands [§]						
New Guinea	Residency	152,000	730,000	5	Ψ Merawkey . . . . .	..
New Caledonia	French	7,200	68,000	9	Ψ Noumea	12,000
New Hebrides	Condominium	5,700	55,700	10	Ψ Vila	1,900
New Zealand	Domunion	104,000	2,326,000	22	Ψ Wellington	143,200
<i>Cook Islands, etc.</i>	N.Z.	193	22,000	116	Ψ Avarua . . . . .	..
<i>Ross Dependency</i>	N.Z.	175,000	..	..	..	..
Papua and New Guinea	Australian Man- date	184,000	1,688,000	..	Ψ Port Moresby	3,000
<i>Iapua</i> . . . . .	..	90,540	468,000	5	..	..
<i>New Guinea</i> . . . . .	..	93,000	1,312,000	14	..	..
Samoa:—						
Eastern	U.S.A.	77	20,000	260	Ψ Pago Pago	3,531
Western	New Zealand	1,130	97,000	86	Ψ Apia	16,000
Tonga, etc.	Brit. Protectorate	73	57,000	211	Ψ Nukualofa . . . . .	..

§ Not yet officially ascertained.

Ψ Seaport

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The greatest known Ocean Depth (in the Pacific, off the Philippines, 35,948 feet) is not much greater than the greatest land height (in the Himalayas); but the mean depth of the Ocean floor exceeds 12,000 feet, while the mean height of the surface of the land area of the Earth above sea level is only 2,300 feet. The following table gives the areas of the principal oceans and seas, with the greatest known depth of each:—

Oceans		Seas	
Name	Area of Basin (sq. miles)	Name	Greatest Depth (feet)
Pacific	63,986,000	Malay	3,137,000
Atlantic	31,530,000	Central American	1,770,170
Indian	28,350,000	Mediterranean	1,145,000
Arctic	5,541,600	Behring	878,000
		Okhotsk	582,000
		East China	480,000
		Hudson Bay	472,000
		Japan	405,000
		Andaman	305,000
		North Sea	221,000
		Red Sea	178,000
		Baltic	158,000
			Kei Trench, 21,342
			Cayman, 23,000
			Matapan, 14,435
			Buldir Trough, 13,422
			Kurile Trough, 11,154
			about 10,500
			about 1,500
			about 10,200
			about 11,000
			Skaggecrak, 1,998
			20° N., 7,254
			about 1,300

THE LARGEST CITIES OF THE WORLD

	Pop.		Pop.
TOKYO, Japan (1959).....	9,021,313	Ψ Istanbul, Turkey (1955).....	1,032,341
Ψ LONDON, England (1958).....	8,222,340	Nanking, China (1952).....	1,020,000
Ψ New York, U.S.A. (1958).....	8,074,000	Kobé, Japan (1957).....	1,012,192
Ψ Shanghai, China (1953).....	6,204,417	DELHI, India (1955).....	1,008,085
MOSCOW, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	5,032,000	BOGOTA, Colombia (1957).....	1,007,910
MEXICO CITY, Mexico (1959).....	5,000,000	Munich, Germany (1956).....	1,001,825
Ψ BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (1957).....	3,733,000	BRUSSELS, Belgium (1957).....	993,766
Chicago, U.S.A. (1950).....	3,620,962	PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia (1957).....	978,634
BERLIN, Germany (1951).....	3,357,000	Baku, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	968,000
Ψ Leningrad, U.S.S.R. (1956).....	3,176,000	Ψ COPENHAGEN, Denmark (1955).....	960,319
Sao Paulo, Brazil (1957).....	3,149,504	Ψ Baltimore, U.S.A. (1950).....	949,708
Ψ Calcutta, India (1957).....	3,132,114	Gorky, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	942,000
Ψ RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil (1957).....	2,940,045	Kharkov, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	930,000
PARIS, France (1954).....	2,850,189	Ψ Alexandria, Egypt (1937).....	928,237
Ψ Bombay, India (1951).....	2,840,011	Ψ MONTE VIDEO, Uruguay (1956).....	922,885
PEKING, China (1953).....	2,768,149	Ψ Singapore (1956).....	916,760
Tientsin, China (1953).....	2,693,831	Cleveland, U.S.A. (1950).....	914,808
Ψ Osaka, Japan (1957).....	2,632,000	Tashkent, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	911,000
CAIRO, Egypt (1947).....	2,100,486	Novosibirsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	887,000
Ψ Philadelphia, U.S.A. (1950).....	2,071,605	Kuibyshev, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	886,000
Ψ Sydney, New South Wales (1958).....	2,016,620	AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (1957).....	871,188
MADRID, Spain (1958).....	2,000,000	Turin, Italy (1957).....	869,480
Ψ Los Angeles, U.S.A. (1950).....	1,970,358	St. Louis, U.S.A. (1950).....	856,796
ROME, Italy (1958).....	1,933,835	Lahore, Pakistan (1954).....	849,476
BUDAPEST, Hungary (1957).....	1,850,000	WASHINGTON, U.S.A. (1950).....	802,178
Detroit, U.S.A. (1950).....	1,849,508	Ψ Boston, U.S.A. (1950).....	801,444
Ψ Hamburg, Germany (1956).....	1,786,775	Hankow, China (1949).....	800,000
SAIGON, S. Vietnam (1957).....	1,779,400	Ψ STOCKHOLM, Sweden (1958).....	798,913
Ψ BANGKOK, Thailand (1956).....	1,773,318	Ψ LISBON, Portugal (1950).....	784,000
SEOUL, Korea (1958).....	1,756,406	Ψ HAVANA, Cuba (1953).....	783,162
Ψ Melbourne, Victoria (1958).....	1,726,100	Sverdlovsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	777,000
SANTIAGO, Chile (1956).....	1,627,962	Ψ San Francisco, U.S.A. (1950).....	775,357
VIENNA, Austria (1955).....	1,614,287	Ψ VICTORIA, Hong-Kong (1951).....	767,000
Mukden, China (1952).....	1,551,000	Ψ Liverpool, England (1958).....	762,400
TEHRAN, Persia (1956).....	1,500,000	Tsingtao, China (1949).....	756,000
Ψ Canton, China (1952).....	1,456,000	Ψ CAPE TOWN, S. Africa (1929).....	752,000
Ψ Madras, India (1951).....	1,429,985	Ψ RANGOON, Burma (1953).....	740,000
Ψ Nagoya, Japan (1957).....	1,387,019	Cologne, Germany (1956).....	739,660
Milan, Italy (1957).....	1,370,252	Ψ Genoa, Italy (1957).....	731,659
Ψ Barcelona, Spain (1957).....	1,361,000	SOBIA, Bulgaria (1956).....	725,756
BUCHAREST, Roumania (1955).....	1,236,905	Ψ Rotterdam, Netherlands (1957).....	722,718
Kyoto, Japan (1957).....	1,210,107	Essen, Germany (1956).....	715,367
ATHENS, Greece (1954).....	1,200,000	Recife, Brazil (1957).....	703,726
LIMA, Peru (1958).....	1,186,212	Stalino, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	701,000
Ψ Yokohama, Japan (1957).....	1,182,029	Changsha, China (1949).....	700,000
Ψ MANILA, Philippines (1948).....	1,180,611	Ψ Wenchow, China (1949).....	700,000
Hyderabad, India (1955).....	1,166,860	Tbilisi, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	694,000
Ψ Montreal, Canada (1957).....	1,127,000	Chelyabinsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	688,000
Ψ KARACHI, Pakistan (1951).....	1,126,417	Ψ TUNIS, Tunisia (1956).....	680,000
Chungking, China (1952).....	1,110,000	Ψ Manchester, England (1958).....	676,600
Ψ Naples, Italy (1957).....	1,105,230	Pittsburgh, U.S.A. (1950).....	676,806
WARSAW, Poland (1959).....	1,102,258	Düsseldorf, Germany (1956).....	676,013
CARACAS, Venezuela (1956).....	1,102,000	Ψ Odessa, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	667,000
Kiev, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	1,102,000	Ψ Vancouver, Canada (1956).....	665,017
Birmingham, England (1958).....	1,095,000	Ψ Marseilles, France (1954).....	661,492
Ψ Glasgow, Scotland (1958).....	1,078,958	Dnepropetrovsk, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	658,000
Johannesburg, S. Africa (1959).....	1,077,700	Ψ Durban, S. Africa (1959).....	656,000
Ψ Pusan, Korea (1955).....	1,045,183	Kazan, U.S.S.R. (1959).....	643,000

THE SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

- I. THE PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.—From Gizeh (near Cairo) to a southern limit 60 miles distant. The oldest is that of Zoser, at Saggara, built about 3,000 B.C. The Great Pyramid of Cheops covers more than 12 acres and was originally 481 ft. in height and 756 × 756 ft. at the base.
- II. THE HANGING GARDENS OF BABYLON.—Adjoining Nebuchadnezzar's palace, 60 miles south of Bagdad. Terraced gardens, ranging from 75 to 300 ft. above ground level, watered from storage tanks on the highest terrace.
- III. THE TOMB OF MAUSOLUS.—At Halicarnassus, in Asia Minor. Built by the widowed Queen Artemisia about 350 B.C. The memorial originated the term mausoleum.
- IV. THE TEMPLE OF DIANA AT EPHEBUS.—A marble temple designed by Ctesiphon and erected by cities of Ionia in honour of the goddess about 480 B.C.
- V. THE COLOSSUS OF RHODES.—A bronze statue of Apollo, set up about 280 B.C. with legs astride the harbour entrance at the seaport of Rhodes.
- VI. THE STATUE OF JUPITER OLYMPUS.—At Olympia in the plain of Elis, constructed of marble inlaid with ivory and gold by the sculptor Phidias, about 430 B.C.
- VII. THE PHAROS OF ALEXANDRIA.—A marble watch tower and lighthouse on the island of Pharos in the harbour of Alexandria.

THE WORLD'S LAKES

Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)	Name	Country	Length (Miles)	Area (Sq. Miles)
Caspian Sea	Asia	680	170,000	Amadjuak	Baffin Land	75	4,000
Superior	North America	383	31,820	Onega	Russia	145	3,800
Victoria Nyanza	Africa	200	26,200	Eyre	Australia	..	3,700
Aral	Trans Caspia	205	24,400	Rudolf	Africa	185	3,500
Huron	North America	247	23,010	Titicaca	South America	120	3,200
Michigan	North America	321	22,400	Athabasca	Canada	100	3,058
Chad	Africa	..	20,000	Nicaragua	Central America	195	3,000
Nyasa	Africa	350	14,200	Gairdner	Australia	..	3,000
Tanganyika	Africa	420	12,700	Van	Asia Minor	80	2,500
Great Bear	Canada	175	11,660	Reindeer	Canada	160	2,444
Baikal	Siberia	330	11,580	Torrens	Australia	130	2,400
Great Slave	Canada	325	11,170	Koko-Nor	Tiber	68	2,300
Erie	North America	241	9,940	Issyk-Kul	Turkestan	115	2,250
Winnipeg	Canada	260	9,398	Vänern	Sweden	93	2,150
Maracaibo	South America	..	8,296	Winnipegosis	Canada	122	2,086
Ontario	North America	193	7,540	Bangweolo	Africa	150	2,000
Balkash	Siberia	323	7,050	Nipigon	Canada	70	1,870
Ladoga	Russia	125	7,000	Manitoba	Canada	191	1,817
Netilling	Baffin Land	120	5,000				

VOLCANOES OF THE WORLD

ACTIVE

Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet	Volcano	Locality	Height in Feet
Cotopaxi	Ecuador	19,612	Ruapehu	New Zealand	9,175
Mount Wrangel	U.S.A.	14,000	Paricutin	Mexico	9,000
Mauna Loa	Hawaii	13,675	Asama	Japan	8,200
Erebus	Antarctic Continent	13,000	Nguaruhoe	New Zealand	7,515
Nyiragongo	Belgian Congo	11,560	Hecla	Iceland	5,100
Iliamna	Alutian Islands, U.S.A.	11,000	Kilauea	Hawaii	4,090
Etna	Sicily	10,800	Vesuvius	Italy	3,700
Chillan	Chile	10,500	Stromboli	Lipari Islands, Italy	3,000
Nyamuragira	Belgian Congo	10,150	Volcanello	Lipari Islands, Italy	2,500

QUIESCENT

Llullaillaco	Chile	20,244	Pelee	Martinique, W. Indies	4,130
Demavend	Persia	18,600	Tarawera	New Zealand	3,646
Semerou	Java	12,050	Soufrière	St. Vincent Is., W.I.	3,000
Haleakala	Hawaii	10,932	Krakatoa	Sunda Strait	2,600
Guntur	Java	7,300	Two-Shiima	Japan	2,480
Tongariro	New Zealand	6,458			

BELIEVED EXTINCT

Aconcagua	Chile and Argentina	22,976	Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Chimborazo	Ecuador	20,500	Orizaba	Mexico	17,400
Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340	Karisimbi	Belgian Congo	15,020
Antisana	Ecuador	18,850	Mikeno	Belgian Congo	14,780
Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526	Fujiyama	Japan	12,395

THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS

The following list contains the principal peaks of such ranges as the Himalayas and the Andes, and the highest mountains in other ranges.

Name	Range	Height in Feet	Name	Range	Height in Feet
Everest	Himalayas	29,002	Cotopaxi	Andes	19,612
K 2	Karakoram	28,250	Kilimanjaro	Tanganyika	19,340
Kinchinjunga	Himalayas	28,146	Antisana	Ecuador	18,850
Nanga Parbat	"	26,629	Demavend	Iran	18,600
Nanda Devi	"	25,645	Elbruz	Caucasus	18,526
Kamet	"	25,447	Tolima	Cordilleras	18,320
Minyza Konka	China	24,900	Mount St. Elias	Alaska	18,008
Pik Stalin	Pamirs	24,590	Charles Louis	New Guinea	18,000
Pik Pobedy	Tian Shan	24,410	Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,540
Aconcagua	Andes	22,976	Ararat	Armenia	17,160
Huascarán	"	22,211	Mount Lucania	Yukon	17,150
Sorata (Illampu)	"	21,509	King's Peak	"	17,130
Sahama	"	21,480	Sangay	Ecuador	17,124
Illimani	"	21,221	Koshtan Tau	Caucasus	17,096
Huandoy	"	20,855	Kenya	Kenya	17,040
Chimborazo	"	20,500	Ruwenzori	Uganda	16,800
McKinley	Alaska	20,300	Kluchevskaya	Kamchatka	16,124
Llullaillaco	Andes	20,244	Mont Blanc	Alps	15,782
Mount Logan	Yukon	19,850			

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River.	Outflow	Length in Miles.
Nile.....	Mediterranean.....	4,160
Amazon.....	Atlantic.....	4,050
Missouri- Mississippi.....	Gulf of Mexico.....	3,760
Yangtze.....	North Pacific.....	3,400
Yenisei.....	Arctic Sea.....	3,300
Congo.....	Atlantic.....	3,000
Lena.....	Arctic Sea.....	2,800
Mekong.....	China Sea.....	2,800
Obi.....	Arctic Sea.....	2,700
Niger.....	Gulf of Guinea.....	2,600
Hoangho.....	North Pacific.....	2,600
Amur.....	".....	2,500
Paraná.....	Atlantic.....	2,450
Volga.....	Caspian Sea.....	2,400
Mackenzie.....	Beaufort Sea.....	2,300
Yukon.....	Behring Sea.....	2,000
Arkansas.....	Mississippi.....	2,000
Madeira.....	Amazon.....	2,000
Colorado.....	Gulf of California.....	2,000
St. Lawrence.....	Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	1,800
Río del Norte.....	Gulf of Mexico.....	1,800
Sao Francisco.....	Atlantic.....	1,800
Salween.....	Gulf of Martaban.....	1,800
Danube.....	Black Sea.....	1,725
Euphrates.....	Persian Gulf.....	1,700
Indus.....	Arabian Sea.....	1,700
Brahmaputra.....	Bay of Bengal.....	1,680
Murray.....	Indian Ocean.....	1,609
Severn.....	Bristol Channel.....	220
Thames.....	North Sea.....	210

THE LONGEST BRIDGES

(With length, in feet, of *waterway*.)

Lower Zambesi, Africa.....	11,322
Storstromsbroen, Denmark.....	10,499
Tay Bridge, Scotland.....	10,289
Upper Sone, India.....	9,839
Godavari, India.....	8,881
Forth Bridge, Scotland.....	8,291
Río Salado, Argentina.....	6,703
Golden Gate, San Francisco, U.S.A.....	6,260
Río Dulce, Argentina.....	5,865
Hardinge, India.....	5,384
Victoria Jubilee, Montreal.....	5,325
Moerdijk, Netherlands.....	4,698
Harbour, Sydney, N.S.W.....	4,121
Jacques Cartier, Montreal.....	3,888
Queensborough, U.S.A.....	3,720
Brooklyn, U.S.A.....	3,451
Torun, Poland.....	3,291
Quebec Bridge, Quebec.....	3,205

PRINCIPAL HEIGHTS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Europe: Alps—Mont Blanc*.....	Feet
England: Scafell Pike.....	3,210
Wales: Snowdon.....	3,560
Scotland: Ben Nevis.....	4,406
Ireland: Carruntuohill.....	3,414
Asia: Everest.....	29,002
Africa: Kilimanjaro.....	19,340
North America: McKinley.....	20,300
South America: Aconcagua.....	22,976
Australia: Kosciusko.....	7,323
New Zealand: Cook.....	12,349
Oceania: Charles Louis.....	18,000

* The Caucasus being taken physically, if not politically, as in Asia.

THE LARGEST ISLANDS

Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles	Name of Island	Ocean	Area in Sq. miles
Greenland (Danish).....	Arctic.....	827,300	Luzon (Philippines).....	Pacific.....	41,000
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.).....	Pacific.....	347,450	Ellesmere (British).....	Arctic.....	41,000
Borneo (Brit.-Indonesian).....	".....	307,000	Iceland (Independent).....	Atlantic.....	40,000
Baffin Land (British).....	Arctic.....	231,000	Mindanao (Philippines).....	Pacific.....	37,000
Madagascar.....	Indian.....	228,000	Ireland.....	Atlantic.....	32,600
Sumatra (Indonesian).....	Indian.....	163,000	Hokkaido (Japanese).....	Pacific.....	30,000
Great Britain.....	Atlantic.....	88,745	Novaya Zemlya (Russian).....	Arctic.....	30,000
Honshiu (Japanese).....	Pacific.....	87,500	Sakhalin (Russian).....	Pacific.....	29,100
Celèbes (Indonesian).....	Indian.....	73,000	Haiti (Independent).....	Atlantic.....	29,000
Prince Albert (British).....	Arctic.....	60,000	Tasmania (British).....	Pacific.....	26,215
South Island, N.Z. (British).....	Pacific.....	58,500	Ceylon (British).....	India.....	25,400
Java (Indonesian).....	Indian.....	48,400	Banks (British).....	Arctic.....	25,000
North Island, N.Z. (British).....	Pacific.....	44,500	North Devon (British).....	".....	24,000
Cuba (Independent).....	Atlantic.....	44,000	Melville Land (British).....	".....	20,000
Newfoundland (British).....	".....	42,750			

GREAT SHIP CANALS OF THE WORLD

Canal	Opened year	Length, miles	Depth, feet	Width, \$ feet
Amsterdam (Netherlands).....	1876	16½	23	88
Corinth (Greece).....	1893	4	26-25	72
Elbe and Trave (Germany).....	1000	41	10	72
Gota (Sweden)*.....	1832	115	10	47
Kiel (Germany)†.....	1895	61	45	150
Manchester (England).....	1894	35.5	28-30	120
Panama (U.S.A.).....	1914	50.5	45	300
Princess Juliana (Netherlands).....	1935	20	16	52
Saulte Ste. Marie (U.S.A.).....	1855	1.6	22	100
Saulte Ste. Marie (Canada).....	1895	1.11	20-25	142
Suez (Egypt).....	1869	100	34	197
Welland (Canada)‡.....	1887	26.75	25	200

* Reconstructed 1916. † Reconstructed 1914.

‡ Reconstructed 1929-30. § At the bottom.

BRITISH EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ABROAD

Embassies:	Ambassadors	Embassy
Afghanistan.....	M. C. Gillett, C.M.G. (1957).....	Kabul.
Argentina.....	Sir J. Ward, K.C.M.G. (1957).....	Buenos Aires.
Austria.....	Sir R. J. Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	Vienna.
Belgium.....	Sir G. P. Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1955).....	Brussels.
Bolivia.....	Sir I. T. Henderson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1956).....	La Paz.
Brazil.....	Sir G. A. Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	Rio de Janeiro.
Burma.....	R. H. S. Allen, C.M.G. (1956).....	Rangoon.
Cambodia.....	F. F. Garner, C.M.G. (1958).....	Phnom Penh.
Chile.....	I. T. M. Pink, C.M.G. (1958).....	Santiago.
Colombia.....	Sir E. J. Joint, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Bogotá.
Costa Rica.....	D. J. M. Irving, C.B.E. (1956).....	San José.
Cuba.....	A. S. Fordham, C.M.G. (1956).....	Havana.
Czechoslovakia.....	P. F. Grey, C.M.G. (1957).....	Prague.
Denmark.....	Sir R. E. Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956).....	Copenhagen.
Dominican Repub.....	W. W. McVittie, C.M.G. (1958).....	Ciudad Trujillo.
Ecuador.....	C. A. G. Meade, C.M.G. (1959).....	Quito.
Ethiopia.....	D. A. H. Wright, G.M.G. (1959).....	Addis Ababa.
Finland.....	Sir D. L. Busk, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	Helsinki.
France.....	Sir H. M. G. Jebb, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (1954).....	Paris.
Germany (Fed. Rep).....	Sir C. E. Steel, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1956).....	Bonn.
Greece.....	Sir R. Allen, K.C.M.G. (1957).....	Athens.
Haiti.....	S. Simmonds, C.B.E. (1955).....	Port au Prince.
Honduras.....	G. H. S. Jackson (1957).....	Tegucigalpa.
Iceland.....	A. G. Gilchrist (1957).....	Reykjavik.
Indonesia.....	Sir L. A. C. Fry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959).....	Djakarta.
Iraq.....	Sir H. Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1958).....	Bagdad.
Irish Republic.....	Sir I. M. R. MacLennan, K.C.M.G. (1959).....	Dublin.
Israel.....	P. F. Hancock, C.M.G. (1959).....	Tel Aviv.
Italy.....	Sir H. A. Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953).....	Rome.
Japan.....	Sir O. C. Morland, K.C.M.G. (1959).....	Tokyo.
Jordan.....	Sir C. H. Johnston, K.C.M.G. (1956).....	Amman.
Korea.....	H. J. Evans, C.M.G. (1957).....	Seoul.
Laos.....	A. H. Lincoln, C.V.O. (1958).....	Vientiane.
Lebanon.....	P. M. Crosthwaite, C.M.G. (1958).....	Beirut.
Liberia.....	G. H. Clarke, C.M.G. (1956).....	Morovia.
Libya.....	D. M. H. Riches, C.M.G. (1959).....	Tripoli.
Luxemburg.....	H. W. A. Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G. (1957).....	Luxemburg.
Mexico.....	Sir A. N. Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1956).....	Mexico City.
Morocco.....	Sir C. B. Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1956).....	Rabat.
Nepal.....	L. A. Scopes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957).....	Katmandu.
Netherlands.....	Sir P. Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954).....	The Hague.
Nicaragua.....	W. E. D. Massey (1959).....	Managua.
Norway.....	Sir P. W. S. Y. Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954).....	Oslo.
Panama.....	Sir I. L. Henderson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1954).....	Panama.
Paraguay.....	H. F. A. Gates, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1959).....	Asuncion.
Persia (Iran).....	Sir G. W. Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	Tehran.
Peru.....	Sir B. E. F. Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	Lima.
Philippines.....	J. A. Pilcher, C.M.G. (1959).....	Manila.
Poland.....	Sir E. A. Berthoud, K.C.M.G. (1956).....	Warsaw.
Portugal.....	Sir C. N. Stirling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954).....	Lisbon.
Salvador.....	F. C. Everson, C.M.G. (1956).....	Sau Salvador.
Spain.....	Sir W. I. Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Madrid.
Sudan.....	Sir E. A. Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Khartoum.
Sweden.....	Hon. Sir R. M. A. Hankey, K.C.M.G. (1954).....	Stockholm.
Switzerland.....	Sir W. H. Montagu-Pollock, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	Berne.
Thailand.....	Sir R. Whittington, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1957).....	Bangkok.
Tunisia.....	A. C. E. Malcolm, C.M.G. (1956).....	Tunis.
Turkey.....	Sir B. A. B. Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958).....	Ankara.
U.S.S.R.....	Sir D. P. Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Moscow.
United States.....	Sir H. A. Caccia, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956).....	Washington, D.C.
Uruguay.....	M. S. Henderson, C.M.G. (1957).....	Montevideo.
Venezuela.....	Sir J. Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955).....	Caracas.
Vietnam.....	R. W. Parkes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957).....	Saigon.
Yugoslavia.....	Sir J. W. Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....	Belgrade.
	<i>y.-z., Envoy-Extraordinary; M.-P., Minister Plenipotentiary.</i>	
		Legation.
Bulgaria.....	A. E. Lambert, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1958).....	Sofia.
Guatemala.....	T. Wikeley, C.M.G., O.B.E. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1957).....	Guatemala.
Holy See.....	Sir M. J. Cheke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1957).....	Rome.
Hungary.....	N. J. A. Chettham, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1959).....	Budapest.
Roumania.....	R. D. J. Scott-Fox, C.M.G. (E.-E. & M.-P., 1959).....	Bucharest.

EMBASSIES, LEGATIONS AND CONSULATES-GENERAL IN LONDON

Embassies:	<i>Ambassadors and Embassies</i>	<i>Consulates-General</i>
Afghan.....	M. K. Ludin, 31, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
American.....	John H. Whitney, 1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.....	1, Grosvenor Square, W.1.
Argentine.....	Rear-Adm. T. Hartung, 9, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	53, Hans Place, S.W.1.
Austrian.....	Prince Johannes Schwarzenberg, 18, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	(None).
Belgian.....	M. René van Meerbeke, 103, Eaton Sq., S.W.1... (vacant), 106, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.....	10 Belgrave Place, S.W.1. 106, Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.
Bolivian.....	Dr. F. de A. C. de Mello, 54, Mount St., W.1....	54, Mount Street, W.1.
Brazilian.....	Aung Soe, 19A, Charles St., W.1.....	(None).
Burmese.....	Au Chheun, 24, Phillimore Gdns., W.8.....	(None).
Cambodian.....	Señor V. Santa Cruz, 3 Hamilton Pla., W.1.....	3, Hamilton Pla., W.1.
Chilean.....	Señor A. Lopez, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.....	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Colombian.....	A. Alfaro-Sotela, 5, Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1.....	5, Evelyn Mansions, S.W.1.
Costa Rican.....	S. R. Santamarina, 27, Hyde Park Gate, W.2.....	329, High Holborn, W.C.1.
Cuban.....	Miroslav Galuska, 8, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.....	(None).
Czechoslovakian.....	M. V. de Steensen-Leth, 29, Pont St., S.W.1.....	67, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Danish.....	Dr. Hector Godoy, 37, Eaton Sq., S.W.1.....	24, Wilton Street, S.W.1.
Dominican.....	Major L. Plaza, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.....	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Ecuadorian.....	(vacant) 17, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
Ethiopian.....	L. O. Tuominen, 65, Chester Square, S.W.1.....	(None).
Finnish.....	M. Jean Chauvel, 58, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.....	51, Bedford Square, W.C.1.
French.....	Hans von Herwarth, 21, Belgrave Square, S.W.1... (vacant), 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.....	21, Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 34, Hyde Park Square, W.2.
Germany (W.).....	G. Seifrieds, 51, Upper Brook St., W.1.....	(None).
Greek.....	C. Bonhomme, 22, Hans Road, S.W.3.....	(None).
Haitian.....	Dr. A. Bermúdez, 22, Mount St., W.1.....	15, Union Court, E.C.2.
Hondurean.....	Dr. K. Gudmundsson, 17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.	17 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
Icelandic.....	Dr. Sunario, 38, Grosvenor Square, W.1.....	(None).
Indonesian.....	(vacant), 22, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
Iraqi.....	H. J. McCann, 17, Grosvenor Place, S.W.1.....	(None).
Irish Republic.....	Elihu Elath, 2, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Israeli.....	Count Vittorio Zoppi, 14, Three Kings Yard, W.1.	38, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Italian.....	Katsumi Ohno, 32, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.....	(None).
Japanese.....	Mohamed Shuraiki, 7, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Jordanian.....	Yu Taik Kim, 36, Cadogan Square, S.W.1.....	(None).
Korean.....	Prince Khammao, 5, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Laotian.....	Ibrahim el-Ahdab, 21, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8	(None).
Lebanese.....	G. T. Brewer, 21, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	13, New Burlington Street, W.1.
Liberian.....	Dr. A. Buseiri, 58, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
Libyan.....	M. A. J. Clasen, 27, Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.....	(None).
Luxembourg.....	Dr. P. C. Ortiz, 48, Belgrave Square, S.W.1.....	8, Halkin Street, S.W.1.
Mexican.....	Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdi, 56, Chester Square, S.W.1.	(None).
Moroccan.....	R. P. Manandher, 12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8	12A, Kensington Pal. Gdns., W.8.
Nepalese.....	Baron Adolph Bentinck, 38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7. (vacant), 18, Mount St., W.1.....	38, Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7. 18, Mount Street, W.1.
Netherlands.....	Erik Braadland, 25, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.....	42, Lancaster Gate, W.2.
Nicaraguan.....	Carlos F. Alfaro, IbeX House, Minorities, E.C.3. Rear-Admiral W. Benites, 51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.....	51, Cornwall Gdns., S.W.7.
Norwegian.....	Hussain Ghods-Nakhaj, 26, Princes Gate, S.W.7... (vacant), 18, Mount St., W.1.....	50, Kensington Court, W.8. 52, Sloane Street, S.W.1.
Panamanian.....	Leon Guerrero, 9A, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Paraguayan.....	Eugeniusz Milnikiel, 47, Portland Pl., W.1.....	19, Weymouth Street, W.1.
Persian.....	Gen. A. Pinto, 11, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.....	103, Sloane St., W.2.
Peruvian.....	Dr. A. Melendez, 6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7.....	6, Roland Gdns., S.W.7.
Philippine.....	J. A. Malik, 13, Kensington Palace Gdns., W.8.....	3, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7.
Polish.....	Marqués de Santa Cruz, 24, Belgrave Sq., S.W.1... (vacant), 41 South St., W.1.....	21, Cavendish Square, W.1. (None).
Portuguese.....	Mohammed Hamad El Niel, 3, Cleveland Row, S.W.1	(None).
Salvadoran.....	M. Gunnar Hagglof, 29, Portland Pl., W.1.....	14, Trinity Square, E.C.3.
Soviet Union.....	M. A. Daeniker, 18, Montagu Place, W.1.....	11, Montagu Place, W.1.
Spanish.....	Peekhdip Malakul, 21, Ashburn Place, S.W.7.....	(None).
Sudanese.....	Taieb Slim, 29, Princes Gate, S.W.7.....	(None).
Swedish.....	Nuri Birgi, 69, Portland Place, W.1.....	(None).
Swiss.....	Dr. J. A. Quadros, 48, Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.....	46, Rutland Gate, S.W.7.
Thai.....	Dr. I. Iribarren, 3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.....	66, Pont Street, S.W.1.
Tunisian.....	M. Ngo-Dinh-Luyen, 12, Victoria Road, W.8.....	3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
Turkish.....	Ivo Vejvoda, 25, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.....	(None).
Turkmen.....	(None).	(None).
Uruguayan.....	(None).	(None).
Venezuelan.....	(None).	(None).
Viet-Nameese.....	(None).	(None).
Yugoslav.....	(None).	(None).
Legations:	<i>Ministers, Etc., and Legations</i>	
Bulgarian.....	G. P. Zengullékov, 12, Queen's Gate Gdns., S.W.7. (vacant), 30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.....	(None). 30, Collingham Gdns., S.W.5.
Guatemalan.....	B. Szilágyi, 35, Eaton Place, S.W.1.....	46, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
Hungarian.....	P. Balaceanu, 4, Palace Green, W.8.....	(None).
Roumanian.....	(vacant), 41 South St., W.1.....	(None).
Yemen.....	(None).	(None).

Country	Ruler	Born	Acceded
Afghanistan.....	Mohamed Zahir Shah, <i>King</i>	Oct. 15, 1914	Nov. 8, 1933
Argentine Republic	Dr. Arturo Frondizi, <i>President</i>	Oct. 28, 1908	Feb. 24, 1958
Austria.....	Adolf Schärff, <i>President</i>	1890	May 5, 1957
Bahrain.....	Sir Sulman bin Hamid, <i>Shaikh</i>	1895	Feb. 3, 1942
Belgium.....	Baudouin, <i>King</i>	Sept. 7, 1930	July 17, 1951
Bolivia.....	Hernán Siles, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 6, 1956
Brazil.....	Joscelino Kubitschek, <i>President</i>	1901	Jan. 21, 1955
Bulgaria.....	D. Ganev, <i>President</i>.....	..	Nov. 30, 1958
Burma.....	U Win Maung, <i>President</i>.....	..	Mar. 13, 1957
Cambodia.....	Norodom Suramarit, <i>King</i>.....	..	Mar. 1955
Chile.....	J. A. Rodriguez, <i>President</i>.....	..	Nov. 4, 1958
China.....	Liu Shao-Chi, <i>President</i>.....	..	April 27, 1957
Colombia.....	Dr. A. L. Comargo, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 4, 1958
Costa Rica.....	Mario Echandi, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 1958
Cuba.....	Dr. O. D. Torrado, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 18, 1959
Czechoslovakia.....	Antonin Novotny, <i>President</i>	Dec. 10, 1904	Nov. 19, 1957
Denmark.....	Frederik IX, <i>King</i>	Mar. 11, 1899	April 20, 1947
Dominican Republic	Gen. H. B. Trujillo Molina, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 16, 1952
Ecuador.....	Dr. Camilo Ponce Enriquez, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 1, 1956
Ethiopia.....	Hailé Selassie, <i>Emperor</i>	July 23, 1892	April 2, 1930
Finland.....	Dr. U. K. Kekkonen, <i>President</i>	1900	Feb. 15, 1956
France.....	Gen. Charles de Gaulle, <i>President</i>	Nov. 22, 1890	Dec. 21, 1958
Germany (Fed.Rep.)	Heinrich Lübke, <i>President</i>	Oct. 14, 1894	Sept. 15, 1959
Germany (Eastern)	Wilhelm Pieck, <i>President</i>	1874	Oct. 11, 1949
Greece.....	Paul I, <i>King of the Hellenes</i>	Dec. 14, 1901	April 1, 1947
Guatemala.....	Dr. M. Y. Fuentes, <i>President</i>.....	..	March 1, 1958
Haiti.....	Dr. François Duvalier, <i>President</i>.....	..	Oct. 22, 1957
Honduras.....	Dr. J. R. V. Morales, <i>President</i>.....	..	Dec. 21, 1957
Hungary.....	István Dobi, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 1953
Iceland.....	Asgeir Asgeirsson, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 1, 1952
Indonesia.....	Dr. Sukarno, <i>President</i>	June 6, 1901	Dec. 17, 1949
Iraq.....	Gen. Najib al-Rubai, <i>Chairman of Council of</i> Eamon de Valera, <i>President</i> [Sovereignty]	..	July 1958
Irish Republic.....	..	Oct. 14, 1882	June 18, 1959
Israel.....	Isaac Ben-Zvi, <i>President</i>	Nov. 24, 1884	Dec. 8, 1952
Italy.....	Giovanni Gronchi, <i>President</i>	1887	April 29, 1955
Japan.....	Hirohito, <i>Emperor</i>	April 29, 1901	Dec. 25, 1926
Jordan.....	Hussein, <i>King</i>	Nov. 14, 1935	Aug. 11, 1952
Kuwait.....	Abdulla as-Salim al-Subah, <i>Ruler</i>	1895	Jan. 28, 1950
Lebanon.....	Gen. Fuad Chehab, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 23, 1958
Liberia.....	William V. S. Tubman, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 6, 1943
Libya.....	Idriss I, <i>King</i>	1890	Dec. 24, 1958
Liechtenstein.....	Franz Joseph II, <i>Prince</i>	Aug. 16, 1906	Aug. 25, 1933
Luxemburg.....	Charlotte, <i>Grand Duchess</i>	Jan. 23, 1896	Jan. 9, 1919
Mexico.....	Adolfo Lopez Mateos, <i>President</i>	1910	Dec. 1, 1958
Monaco.....	Rainier, <i>Prince</i>	May 31, 1923	May 9, 1949
Morocco.....	Mohammed ben Youssef, <i>King</i>	Aug. 10, 1910	Nov. 16, 1955
Muscat and Oman.....	Saiyid Said bin Taimur, <i>Sultan</i>	Aug. 13, 1910	Feb. 10, 1932
Nepal.....	Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah, <i>King</i>	1920	Mar. 13, 1955
Netherlands.....	Juliana, <i>Queen</i>	April 30, 1909	Sept. 6, 1948
Nicaragua.....	Col. Luis Somoza, <i>President</i>.....	..	May 1957
Norway.....	Olav V, <i>King</i>	July 2, 1903	Sept. 21, 1957
Panama.....	Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr., <i>President</i>.....	..	Oct. 1, 1956
Papal State.....	John XXIII, <i>Pope</i>	Nov. 25, 1881	Oct. 28, 1958
Paraguay.....	Gen. Alfredo Stroessner, <i>President</i>.....	..	Aug. 15, 1954
Persia.....	Shahpoor Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, <i>Shah</i>	Oct. 26, 1919	Sept. 16, 1941
Peru.....	Dr. Manuel Prado, <i>President</i>.....	..	June 17, 1956
Philippine Islands.....	Carlos Garcia, <i>President</i>.....	..	March 18, 1957
Poland.....	Aleksander Zawadzki, <i>Chairman of Council of</i> Rear-Adm. Americo Tomaz, <i>President</i> [Ministers]	..	Dec. 1952
Portugal.....	..	..	Aug. 9, 1958
Roumania.....	Ion Gheorghe Maurer, <i>President</i>.....	..	Jan. 11, 1958
Salvador.....	José Lemus, <i>President</i>.....	..	Sept. 1956
Saudi Arabia.....	Saud ibn Abdul Aziz, <i>King</i>	1902	Nov. 9, 1953
Spain.....	General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, <i>Regent</i>	Dec. 4, 1892	Aug. 9, 1939
Sweden.....	Gustaf VI Adolf, <i>King</i>	Nov. 11, 1882	Oct. 29, 1950
Switzerland.....	Paul Claudet, <i>President</i>.....	..	Jan. 1, 1959
Thailand.....	Bhumibol Adulyadej, <i>King</i>	Dec. 5, 1927	June 9, 1949
Tunisia.....	Habib Bourguiba, <i>President</i>.....	..	July 25, 1957
Turkey.....	Celal Bayar, <i>President</i>	1884	May 22, 1950
United Arab Rep.	Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, <i>President</i>	Jan. 15, 1918	Feb. 21, 1958
United States.....	Dwight D. Eisenhower, <i>President</i>	Oct. 14, 1890	Jan. 20, 1953
Uruguay.....	Martin R. Echevoyen, <i>President</i>.....	..	Mar. 1, 1959
U.S.S.R.....	Marshal K. V. Voroshilov, <i>President</i>	Feb. 4, 1881	Mar. 6, 1953
Venezuela.....	Romulo Betancourt, <i>President</i>	Feb. 22, 1908	Feb. 13, 1959
Yemen.....	Ahmed bin Yahya Muhammed, <i>King</i>	1895	Feb. 17, 1945
Yugoslavia.....	Josip Broz Tito, <i>President</i>	May 25, 1892	Jan. 14, 1953

ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS A.D. 827 TO 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	Rgn'd.
EGBERT.....	<i>Saxons and Danes</i> King of Wessex and all England..... Son of Egbert..... Son of Ethelwulf..... Second son of Ethelwulf..... Third son of Ethelwulf..... Fourth son of Ethelwulf..... Son of Alfred the Great..... Eldest son of Edward the Elder..... Third son of Edward the Elder..... Fourth son of Edward the Elder..... Son of Edmund..... Second son of Edmund..... Son of Edgar..... Younger son of Edgar..... Eldest son of Ethelred II..... By conquest and election..... Son of Canute..... Another son of Canute..... Son of Ethelred II..... Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor.....		827		—	12
ETHELWULF.....			839		—	19
{ ETHELBALD.....			858		—	2
{ ETHELBERT.....			858		—	8
ETHELRED.....			866		—	5
ALFRED THE GREAT.....			866		—	30
EDWARD THE ELDER.....			901		52	55
ATHELSTAN.....			901		55	24
EDMUND.....			925		940	45
EDRED.....			940		946	25
EDWY.....			946		955	32
EDGAR.....			955		959	18
EDWARD THE MARTYR.....			959		959	32
ETHELRED II.....		975		975	17	
EDMUND IRONSIDE.....		975		978	4	
CANUTE THE DANER.....		978		1016	48	
HAROLD I.....		1016		1016	27	
HAROLD II.....		1017		1035	40	
HARDICANUTE.....		1035		1040	5	
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR.....		1040		1042	24	
HAROLD II.....		1042		1066	22	
		1066		1066	44	
WILLIAM I.....	<i>The House of Normandy</i> Obtained the Crown by Conquest..... Third son of William I..... Youngest son of William I.....		1066		60	21
WILLIAM II.....			1087		43	13
HENRY I.....			1100		1135	67
STEPHEN.....	<i>The House of Plantagenet</i> Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth dau. of William I.....		1135		50	19
HENRY II.....			1154		56	35
RICHARD I.....	<i>The House of Plantagenet</i> Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet by Matilda, only dau. of Henry I; his grandmother, Matilda of Scotland, was a lineal descendant of Alfred and of Egbert..... Eldest surviving son of Henry II..... Sixth and youngest son of Henry II.....		1189		42	10
JOHN.....			1199		50	17
HENRY III.....			1216		1272	65	56
EDWARD I.....		1272		1307	66	35
EDWARD II.....		1307		1327	43	20

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	R.gnd.
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II.	Philippa, dau. of William, Count of Holland and Hainault.	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Son of the Black Prince, eldest son of Edward II. (died 1400) <i>The House of Lancaster</i>	1st Anne, dau. of Emp. Charles IV; 2nd Isabel, dau. of Charles VI of France.	1377	dep. 1390 [†]	34	22
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III.	1st Mary de Bohun, dau. of the E. of Hereford; 2nd Joanna of Navarre, widow of John de Montford, D. of Bretagne.	1399	1473	47	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	Katherine, dau. of Charles VI, K. of France.	1413	1422	34	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V. (died 1471).	Margaret of Anjou, dau. of Rene, D. of Anjou.	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
EDWARD IV	<i>The House of York</i> Son of Richard, grandson of Edmund, fifth son of Edward III; and of Anne, great-grand-daughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III.	Elizabeth Widvile (or Woodville), dau. of Sir Richard Widvile and widow of Sir John Grey of Groby.	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Eldest son of Edward IV	(Died unmarried)	1483	1483	13	0
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	Anne, dau. of the E. of Warwick, and widow of Edward, Prince of Wales.	1483	1485	35	2
HENRY VII	<i>The House of Tudor</i> Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-grand-daughter of John of Gaunt.	Elizabeth, dau. of Edward IV	1485	1509	53	21
HENRY VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII.	1st Katherine of Arragon, widow of his elder brother Arthur, (divorced); 2nd Anne, dau. of Sir Thomas Boleyn, (beheaded); 3rd Jane, dau. of Sir John Seymour, (died in childbirth of a son, aft. Edward VI); 4th Anne, sister of William, D. of Cleves, (divorced); 5th Katharine Howard, niece of the Duke of Norfolk, (beheaded); 6th Katharine, dau. of Sir Thomas Parr and widow of Edward Nevill, Lord Latimer. (Died unmarried)	1509	1547	55	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII by Jane Seymour	Lord Guilford Dudley	1547	1553	16	6
JANE	Grand-daughter of Mary, younger sister of Henry VIII, (beheaded Feb. 12, 1554).	Philip II of Spain.	1553	1554	17	14 days
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Katharine of Arragon.	(Died unmarried)	1553	1558	43	5
ELIZABETH I	Daughter of Henry VIII by Anne Bolcyn.		1558	1603	69	44

BRITISH KINGS AND QUEENS FROM 1603

Name	DYNASTY	MARRIED	Access.	Died	Age	R.gnd.
JAMES I (VI OF SCOT.)	<i>The House of Stuart</i> Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, granddaughter of James IV and Margaret, daughter of Henry VII.	Anne, dau. of Frederick II of Denmark.	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Only surviving son of James I. <i>Commonwealth</i>	Henrietta-Maria, dau. of Henry IV of France. <i>declared May 19, 1649</i>	1635	Feb. 1649	48	21
CHARLES II	<i>Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8.</i> Eldest son of Charles I, (restored 1660)	<i>Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9</i> The Infanta Catharine of Portugal, dau. of John IV and sister of Alphonso VI.	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II (VII OF SCOT.)	Second son of Charles I, (died Sept. 16, 1701) (interregnum, Dec. 11, 1688—Feb. 13, 1689)	1st Lady Anne Hyde, dau. of Edward, E. of Clarendon, who died before James ascended the throne; and Mary Beatrice Eleanor d'Este, dau. of Alphonso, D. of Modena.	1685	Dep. 1688 Dec. 1701	63	3
WILLIAM III and MARY II	Son of William, Prince of Orange. Eldest daughter of James II.	Prince George of Denmark.	1689	1702	51 33	13 6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II.	George of Denmark.	1702	1714	49	12
GEORGE I	<i>The House of Hanover</i> Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	Sophia Dorothea, dau. of George William, D. of Zell.	1714	1727	77	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I.	Wilhelmina Caroline, dau. of John Frederick, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach.	1727	1759	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II.	Charlotte Sophia, dau. of Charles Lewis Frederick, D. of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.	1760	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III, (Regent from February 5, 1811)	Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, dau. of Charles William Ferdinand, D. of Brunswick-Wolfenbittel, by Augusta, eldest sister of George III.	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III.	Amelia Adelaide Louisa Theresa Caroline, dau. of George Frederick Charles, D. of Saxe-Meiningen.	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III.	Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emmanuel, D. of Saxe, pr. of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.	1837	1901	81	63
EDWARD VII	<i>The House of Saxe-Coburg</i> Eldest son of Victoria.	Princess Alexandra of Denmark.	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V	<i>The House of Windsor</i> Surviving son of Edward VII.	H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary of Teck. (Mrs. Wallis Warfield, June 3, 1937.)	1910	1936	70	25
EDWARD VIII	Eldest son of George V, (abdicated 1936).	The Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite, dau. of 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER).	1936	—	—	32½ (days)
GEORGE VI	Second son of George V.	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1936	1952	56	15
ELIZABETH II	Elder daughter of George VI.	Philip, son of Prince Andrew of Greece (H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH).	1952	—	—	WIOM GOD PRESERVE

The House of Windsor is in direct descent from (*inter alios*) Egbert, King of Wessex, Alfred the Great and William the Conqueror; also from the Emperor Charlemagne (b. 742, d. 814), Rodrigo the Cid (b. 1030, d. 1099), the Emperor Barbarossa (b. 1123, d. 1190) and St. Louis, King of France (b. 1215, d. 1270).

SOVEREIGN		MARRIED		Access.	Died
MALCOLM III (CANMORE)	Son of Duncan I.	1st Ingeborg, widow of Thorfinn, Earl of Orkney; 2nd Margaret, sister of Edgar the Abeling.	1057	1093	
DONALD BAN.	Brother of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	. . . . .	1093	—
DUNCAN II.	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by first marriage. (Restored) . . . . .	. . . . .	1094	1094
DONALD BAN.	Son of Malcolm Canmore, by second marriage . . . . .	. . . . .	1094	1097
EDGAR.	Son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	. . . . .	1097	1107
ALEXANDER I.	Son of Malcolm Canmore . . . . .	. . . . .	1107	1124
DAVID I.	Son of Henry, eldest son of David I	Sybilla, natural daughter of Henry I of England. Matilda, daughter of Walbeof, Earl of Northumbria, widow of Simon, Earl of Northampton.	1124	1153	
MALCOLM IV (THE MAIDEN)	Brother of Malcolm the Maiden	Died unmarried.	1153	1165	
WILLIAM I (THE LION)	Son of William the Lion	Ermengarde, daughter of Richard, Viscount of Beaumont.	1165	1214	
ALEXANDER II.	Son of Alexander II, by second marriage.	1st Joanna, daughter of King John; 2nd Mary, daughter of Ingelram de Coucy (<i>Picardy</i>).	1214	1249	
ALEXANDER III	Daughter of Eric II of Norway, grand-daughter of Alexander III.	1st Margaret, daughter of Henry III of England; 2nd Joleta, daughter of the Count de Dreux.	1249	1286	
MARGARET, MAID OF NORWAY	Grandson of eldest daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion.	Died unmarried.	1286	1290	
JOHN BALLIOL	Great-grandson of 2nd daughter of David, Earl of Huntingdon, brother of William the Lion. . . . .	. . . . .	1292	1296
ROBERT I (BRUCE)	Son of Robert I, by second marriage	1st Isabella, daughter of Donald, Earl of Mar; 2nd Elizabeth de Burgh, sister of Earl of Ulster.	1306	1329	
DAVID II.	Son of Marjorie, daughter of Robert I by first marriage, and Walter the Steward.	1st Joanna, daughter of Edward II of England; 2nd Margaret, widow of Sir John Logie (divorced, 1369).	1329	1371	
ROBERT II (STEWART)	(John, Earl of Carrick) son of Robert II.	Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Robert Mure (or More) of Rowallan; 2nd Euphemia, dau. of Hugh, Earl of Ross, widow of John, Earl of Moray.	1371	1390	
ROBERT III	Son of Robert III	Annabella, daughter of Sir John Drummond of Stobhall, niece of Margaret Logie.	1390	1406	
JAMES I	Son of James I.	Jane Beaufort, daughter of John, Earl of Somerset, 4th son of John of Gaunt and grandson of Edward III of England.	1406	1437	
JAMES II.	Elderest son of James II.	Mary, daughter of Arnold, Duke of Gueldres.	1437	1460	
JAMES III	Elderest son of James III	Margaret, daughter of Christian I of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.	1460	1488	
JAMES IV	Son of James IV	Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII	1488	1513	
JAMES V.	Daughter of James V, by second marriage	1st Madeline, daughter of Francis I of France; 2nd Mary of Lorraine, daughter of Duc de Guise, widow of Duc de Longueville.	1513	1542	
MARY	Son of Mary, by second marriage	1st Francis, Dauphin of France; 2nd Henry, Lord Darnley; 3rd James, Earl of Bothwell.	1542	1587	
JAMES VI (Ascended the Throne of England 1603)	Son of Mary, by second marriage	Anne, daughter of Frederick II of Denmark	1567	1625	

WELSH SOVEREIGNS AND PRINCES

WALES was ruled by Sovereign Princes from the "earliest times" until the death of Llywelyn in 1282. The first English Prince of Wales was the son of Edward I, and was born in Caernarvon town on April 25, 1284. According to a discredited legend, he was presented to the Welsh chieftains as their Prince, in fulfillment of a promise that they should have a Prince who "could not speak a word of English" and should be native born. This son, who afterwards became Edward II, was created "Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester" at the famous Lincoln Parliament on February 7, 1301. The title Prince of Wales is borne after individual conferment and is not inherited at birth; it was conferred on Prince Charles by Her Majesty the Queen on July 26, 1958.

INDEPENDENT PRINCES, A.D. 844 to 1282

Rhodri the Great	844-878
Anarawd, son of Rhodri	878-916
Hywel Dda, the Good	916-950
Iago ab Idwal (or Ieuaf)	950-979
Hywel ab Ieuaf, the Bad	979-985
Cadwalon, his brother	985-986
Maredudd ab Owain ap Hywel Dda	986-999
Cynan ap Hywel ab Ieuaf	999-1008
Llewelyn ap Sitsyhit	1018-1023
Iago ab Idwal ap Meurig	1023-1039
Gruffydd ap Llywelyn ap Selyll	1039-1063
Bleddyn ap Cynfyn	1063-1075
Trahaern ap Caradog	1075-1081
Gruffydd ap Cynan ab Iago	1081-1137
Owain Gwynedd	1137-1170
Dafydd ab Owain Gwynedd	1170-1194
Llywelyn Fawr, the Great	1194-1240
Dafydd ap Llywelyn	1240-1246
Llywelyn ap Gruffydd ap Llywelyn	1246-1282

ENGLISH PRINCES, SINCE A.D. 1301

Edward, b. 1284 (Edwd. II), cr. Pr. of Wales	1301
Edward the Black Prince, s. of Edward III	1343
Richard (Richard II), s. of the Black Prince	1377
Henry of Monmouth (Henry V)	1399
Edward of Westminster, son of Henry VI	1454
Edward of Westminster (Edward V)	1472
Edward, son of Richard III, (d. 1484)	1483
Arthur Tudor, son of Henry VII	1489
Henry Tudor (Hen. VIII), s. of Henry VII	1503
Henry Stuart, son of James I, (d. 1612)	1610
Charles Stuart (Charles I), s. of James I	1616
Charles (Charles II), son of Charles I	1630
James Francis Edward, "The Old Pretender" (d. 1766)	1688
George Augustus (Geo. II), s. of George I	1714
Frederick Lewis, s. of George II, (d. 1751)	1727
George William Frederick (George III)	1751
George Augustus Frederick (George IV)	1762
Albert Edward (Edward VII)	1841
George (George V)	1901
Edward (Edward VIII)	1911
Charles Philip Arthur George	1958

THE FAMILY OF QUEEN VICTORIA

QUEEN VICTORIA was born May 24, 1819; succeeded to the Throne June 20, 1837; married Feb. 10, 1840, Albert, PRINCE CONSORT (born Aug. 26, 1819, died Dec. 14, 1861); died Jan. 22, 1901. Her Majesty had issue:—

1. H.R.H. Princess Victoria (*Princess Royal*), born Nov. 21, 1840, married, 1858, Frederick, German Emperor; died Aug. 5, 1901, leaving issue:—

(1) H.I.M. William II., *German Emperor* 1888-1918, born Jan. 27, 1859, died June 4, 1941, having married Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg (born 1859, died 1921), and secondly, Princess Hermine of Reuss (born 1887, died 1947). The late German Emperor's family:—

(a) The late Prince William (*Crown Prince* 1888-1918), born May 6, 1882, married Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (who died May 6, 1954); died July 20, 1951. (The Crown Prince's children:—Prince Wilhelm, born July 4, 1906, died 1940; Prince Ludwig, born Nov. 9, 1907, married (1938) Grand Duchess Kira, daughter of Grand Duke Cyril of Russia (and has issue two sons); Prince Hubertus, born Sept. 30, 1909, died April 8, 1950; Prince Frederick George, born Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, born April 7, 1915; Princess Cecilia, born Sept. 5, 1917).

(b) The late Prince Eitel Frederick, born July 7, 1883, married Duchess Sophie of Oldenburg (marriage dissolved 1926); died Dec. 15, 1942.

(c) The late Prince Adalbert (born July 14, 1884, died Sept. 22, 1948), married Duchess Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen. (Prince Adalbert's children:—Princess Victoria Marina, born Sept. 11, 1917; Prince William Victor, born Feb. 15, 1919.)

(d) The late Prince Augustus William, born Jan. 29, 1887, married Princess Alexandra of Schleswig-Glücksburg (marriage dissolved 1920);

died March, 1949. (Prince Augustus's son is Prince Alexander, born Dec. 26, 1912.)

(e) Prince Oscar, born July 27, 1888, married Countess von Ruppini, died Jan. 27, 1958. (Prince Oscar's children:—Prince Oscar, born July 12, 1915, died 1939; Prince Burchard, born Jan. 8, 1917; Princess Herzeleida, born Dec. 25, 1918; Prince William, born Jan. 30, 1922).

(f) The late Prince Joachim, born Dec. 17, 1890, married Princess Marie of Anhalt, died July 17, 1920 (leaving issue, Prince Karl, born Dec. 15, 1916, married 1940 Princess Henrietta of Schoenaich-Carolath).

(g) Princess Victoria, born Sept. 13, 1892, married (1913) the then reigning Duke of Brunswick. (Princess Victoria's children:—Prince Ernest, born March 18, 1914, married Princess Ortrud von Glücksburg, 1951; Prince George, born March 25, 1915; Princess Frederica, born April 18, 1917, married Paul I., King of the Hellenes (see p. 213); Prince Christian Oskar, born Sept. 1, 1919; Prince Weif Heinrich, born March 11, 1923).

(2) The late Princess Charlotte, born July 24, 1860, married (1878) the late Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, died Oct. 1, 1919. (Princess Charlotte's daughter, Princess Feodora, born May 12, 1879, married (1898) the late Prince Henry XXX. of Reuss, died Aug. 26, 1945).

(3) The late Prince Henry, born Aug. 14, 1862, married (1888) the late Princess Irene of Hesse, died April 20, 1920 (issue, Prince Waldemar, born March 20, 1889, died May 2, 1945; Prince Sigismund, born Nov. 27, 1896).

(4) The late Princess Victoria, born April 12, 1866, married firstly (1890) Prince Adolphus of Schaumburg-Lippe, secondly (1927) Alexander Zubkov, died Nov. 13, 1929.

(5) The late Princess Sophia, born June 14, 1870, married (1889) the late Constantine, King of the Hellenes, died Jan. 13, 1932, leaving issue:—

(a) The late George II., King of the Hellenes 1922-24 and 1935-47, born July 7, 1890, married Princess Elisabeth of Roumania (marriage dissolved 1935); died April 1947.

(b) The late Alexander, King of the Hellenes 1917-1920, born Aug. 1, 1893, married (1919) Aspasia Manos; died Oct. 25, 1920, leaving issue Princess Alexandra (born 1921) who married, March 20, 1944, King Peter II. of Yugoslavia.

(c) Princess Helena, born May 2, 1896, married (1921) late King Carol of Roumania, (marriage dissolved 1928), having issue, King Michael, G.C.V.O., born Oct. 25, 1921, married (1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon Parma, and has issue, Princess Marguerite, born March 26, 1949, Princess Helene, born Nov. 15, 1950 and Princess Irina, born Feb. 28, 1953.

(d) Paul (Paul I., King of the Hellenes), born Dec. 4, 1901, acceded April 1, 1947, married Jan. 9, 1938, Princess Frederica of Brunswick (see p. 212), having issue Constantine (Diadoch), born June 2, 1940, Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938, and Irene, born May 11, 1942.

(e) Princess Eirene, born Feb. 13, 1904, married (1939) the Duke of Aosta, and has issue.

(f) Princess Catherine, born May 4, 1913, married (1947) Major R. C. A. Brandram and has issue.

(6) The late Princess Margarete, born April 22, 1872, married (1893) the late Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse, died Jan. 21, 1954 (Issue the late Prince Frederick William, born 1893, died 1916; the late Prince Maximilian, born 1894, died 1914; Prince Philipp, born 1896, married (1925) Princess Mafalda, daughter of King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy (and has issue, Prince Maurice, born 1926, and Prince Henry, born 1927); Prince Wolfgang, born 1896, married (1924) Princess Marie of Baden; Princes Richard and Cristoph (twins), born May 14, 1901).

2. H.M. KING EDWARD VII. (see p. 214).

3. H.R.H. Princess Alice, born April 25, 1843, married Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; died Dec. 14, 1878. Issue:—

(i) Victoria Alberta, V.A., born April 5, 1863, married Admiral of the Fleet the late Marquess of Milford Haven, died Sept. 24, 1950, leaving issue:—

(a) Alice (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece), born Feb. 25, 1885, married Prince Andrew of Greece having issue (see p. 215).

(b) Lady Louisa Mountbatten (Queen of Sweden), born July 13, 1889; married Nov. 3, 1923, H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf.

(c) George, Marquess of Milford Haven, G.C.V.O., born Nov. 6, 1892, Capt. R.N., married (1916) Countess Nadejda, daughter of late Grand Duke Michael of Russia; died April 8, 1938, leaving issue:—Lady Elizabeth, born 1917; David Michael, Marquess of Milford Haven, O.B.E., D.S.C., Lieutenant, R.N. (ret.), born 1919, married Feb. 4, 1950, Mrs. R. Simpson.

(d) Louis, Admiral of the Fleet Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born June 25, 1900, Governor-General of the Dominion of India 1947-48, Viceroy of India 1947, Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; married July 18, 1922, Edwina Cynthia

Annette, G.B.E., D.C.V.O., daughter of Lord Mount Temple, and has issue two daughters, the Lady Patricia (Lady Brabourne), born 1924, and the Lady Pamela Mountbatten, born 1929.

(ii) Elizabeth Fedorovna (Grand Duchess Sergius of Russia), born Nov. 1, 1864; died Sept. 1918.

(iii) Irene (Princess Henry of Prussia), born July 11, 1866, married the late Prince Henry of Prussia (see p. 212).

(iv) Ernest Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 25, 1868, died Oct. 9, 1937, having married (1905) Princess Eleonore of Solms-Hohensolmstich, with issue (a) George, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 8, 1906, married Princess Cecilia of Greece and Denmark (see p. 215); accidentally killed (with mother, wife and two sons) Nov. 16, 1937; (b) Ludwig, Grand Duke of Hesse, born Nov. 20, 1908, married (Nov. 17, 1937) Margaret, daughter of 1st Lord Geddes.

(v) Alix (Tsaritsa of Russia), born June 6, 1872, married (Nov. 25, 1894) the late Nicholas II. (Tsar of All the Russias), assassinated July 16, 1918, with the Tsar and their issue (Grand Duchess Olga; Grand Duchess Tatiana; Grand Duchess Marie; Grand Duchess Anastasia, and the Tsarevitch).

(vi) Mary, born May 24, 1874, died Nov. 15, 1873.

4. Admiral of the Fleet H.R.H. Prince Alfred, Duke of Edinburgh, born Aug. 6, 1844, married Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna (died Oct. 25, 1920), only daughter of Alexander II., Emperor of Russia; succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Aug. 22, 1893; died July 30, 1900, leaving issue:—

(i) Alfred (Prince of Saxe-Coburg), born Oct. 15 1874, died Feb. 6, 1899.

(2) Marie (Queen of Roumania), born Oct. 29, 1875, married (1893) the late King Ferdinand of Roumania; died July 18, 1938, having issue:—

(a) King Carol II. of Roumania, K.G., born Oct. 15, 1893, married (1921) Princess Helena of Greece (see col. 1), died April 4, 1953.

(b) Elisabeth (Queen of the Hellenes), born Oct. 11, 1894, married (1921) the late King George II of the Hellenes, died Nov. 15, 1956.

(c) Marie, born Jan. 8, 1900, married (1922) the late King Alexander of Yugoslavia (having issue:—Peter, King of Yugoslavia, born Sept. 6, 1923, married (1944) Princess Alexandra of Greece, and has issue, Prince Alexander, born July 17, 1945; Prince Tomislav, born Jan. 19, 1928, married (1957) Princess Margarita of Baden (see p. 215) and has issue, Prince Nicholas, born 1958; Prince Andrej, born 1929, married 1956, Princess Christina of Hesse).

(d) H.R.H. Prince Nicolas, born Aug. 7, 1903, married, Nov. 7, 1931, Jeanne Lucie Doletti.

(e) H.R.H. Princess Ileana, born Jan. 5, 1909; married (1932) Archduke Anton of Austria (having issue:—Stephan, born Aug. 15, 1932).

(f) Prince Mircea, born Jan. 3, 1913, died Nov. 1916.

(3) Victoria, born Nov. 25, 1876, married (1894) Grand Duke of Hesse and (1905) the late Grand Duke Cyril of Russia; died March 2, 1936, having issue:—

(a) Marie, born Feb. 2, 1907, married (1925) Prince Friedrich Carl of Leiningen, died Oct. 27, 1951.

(b) Kira Cyrillovna, born May 22, 1909, married (1938) Prince Ludwig of Germany.

(c) Vladimir Cyrillovitch, born Aug. 17, 1917, married (1948) Princess Leonide Bagration-Moukhransky.

(4) Alexandra, born Sept. 1, 1878, married (1896) the late Prince of Hohenlohe Langenburg; died April 16, 1942, leaving issue:—

(a) Gottfried, born March 24, 1897.

(b) Maria (Princess Friedrich of Holstein-

Glucksburg), born Jan. 18, 1899.

(c) Princess Alexandra, born April 2, 1901.

(d) Princess Irma, born July 4, 1902.

(5) Princess Beatrice, V.A., born April 20, 1884, married (1909) Infante Alfonso Marla of Orleans, having issue.

5. H.R.H. Princess Helena Augusta Victoria, born May 25, 1846, married July 5, 1866, General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (died Oct. 28, 1917); died June 9, 1923. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born April 14, 1867, died Oct. 29, 1900.

(ii) H.H. Prince Albert, born Feb. 26, 1869, died April 27, 1931.

(iii) H.H. Princess Helena Victoria, V.A., C.I., G.B.F., born May 3, 1870; died March 13, 1943.

(iv) H.H. Princess Marie Louise, V.A., C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., born Aug. 12, 1872; died Dec. 8, 1956.

(v) H.H. Prince Harold, born May 12, died May 20, 1876.

6. H.R.H. Princess Louise, born March 18, 1848, married March 21, 1871, the Marquess of Lorne, afterwards the 9th Duke of Argyll, K.G.; died Dec. 3, 1939.

7. Field Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born May 1, 1850, married March 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa of Prussia (died March 14, 1917); died Jan. 16, 1942. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Margaret, born Jan. 15, 1882, married H.R.H. the Crown Prince of Sweden, now King Gustaf VI. Adolf, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., died May 1, 1920, leaving issue:—

(a) Duke of Westerbotten, born April 22, 1926, married (1932) Princess Sybil of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue one son, now the Crown Prince of Sweden, and 4 daughters.

(b) Duke of Upland, born June 7, 1907.

(c) Princess Ingrid (Queen of Denmark), born March 28, 1910, married (1935) the Crown Prince (now King Frederick IX.) of Denmark, and has issue 3 daughters.

(d) Duke of Halland, born Feb. 23, 1912.

(e) Duke of Dalecarlia, born Oct. 31, 1916.

(ii) Major-Gen. H.R.H. Prince Arthur, born

Jan. 13, 1883; married Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. the Duchess of Fife (see below); died Sept. 12, 1938, leaving issue: Alastair Arthur, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(iii) H.R.H. Princess Patricia (Lady Patricia Ramsay) V.A., C.I., born March 17, 1886, married Feb. 27, 1919, Adm. Hon. Sir Alexander Ramsay, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., having issue Alexander Arthur Alfonso David, born Dec. 21, 1919.

8. H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Albany, F.G., P.C., K.T., etc., born April 7, 1853, married Princess Helena of Waldeck (died Sept. 1, 1922); died March 28, 1884. Issue:—

(i) H.R.H. Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone), V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Commandant in Chief Women's Transport Service, Chancellor of the University College of the West Indies, born Feb. 25, 1883, married Feb. 10, 1904, Maj.-Gen. the Earl of Athlone (who died Jan. 16, 1957), having issue:—

(a) Lady May Helen Emma, born 1906, married (1931) Sir Henry Abel-Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., and has issue a son and 2 daughters.

(b) The late Viscount Trematon, born 1907, died April 15, 1928.

(ii) Charles Edward, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha (1900-1918), born July 19, 1884, married (1905) Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, died March 6, 1954, leaving surviving issue 2 sons and 2 daughters.

9. H.R.H. Princess Beatrice, born April 14, 1857, married July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (born Oct. 5, 1853, died Jan. 20, 1896); died Oct. 26, 1944, leaving issue:—

(i) Alexander, Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 23, 1886, married Lady Irene Denison (died July 15, 1956), and has issue a daughter, Lady Iris Mountbatten, born Jan. 13, 1920, married (1941) Capt. H. J. O'Malley (marriage dissolved, 1946).

(ii) Victoria Eugenie, born Oct. 24, 1887, married May 31, 1906, His late Majesty Alfonso XIII., K.G. (King of Spain 1886-1931; born 1855, died 1941), having issue.

(iii) Major Lord Leopold Mountbatten, G.C.V.O., born May 21, 1889; died April 23, 1931.

(iv) Maurice, born Oct. 3, 1891; died of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

THE FAMILY OF KING EDWARD VII

KING EDWARD VII., eldest son of Queen Victoria, born Nov. 9, 1841; married March 10, 1863, Her Royal Highness Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of King Christian IX. of Denmark; succeeded to the Throne Jan. 22, 1901; died May 6, 1910. Issue:—

1. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT VICTOR, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, K.G., K.P., born Jan. 8, 1864, died Jan. 14, 1892.

2. H.M. KING GEORGE V., born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary, who died March 24, 1953); crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; assumed by Royal Proclamation (June 17, 1917) for his House and Family as well as for all descendants in the male line of Queen Victoria who are subjects of these Realms, the name of WINDSOR; died Jan. 20, 1936, having had issue (see p. 215).

3. H.R.H. LOUISE, Princess Royal, born Feb. 20, 1867; married July 27, 1889, 1st Duke of Fife (who died Jan. 29, 1912); died Jan. 4, 1931. Issue:—

(i) H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife (H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught), born May 17, 1891; married Oct. 15, 1913, to H.R.H. the late Prince Arthur, died Feb. 26, 1959. Issue:—

Alastair, Duke of Connaught, born Aug. 9, 1914; died April 26, 1943.

(ii) H.H. Princess Maud, born April 3, 1893; married Nov. 12, 1923, 11th Earl of Southesk; died Dec. 14, 1945, leaving issue:—

The Duke of Fife, born Sept. 23, 1929; married (1956) Hon. Caroline Dewar.

4. H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA, born July 6, 1853; died Dec. 2, 1935.

5. H.R.H. Princess MAUD, born Nov. 26, 1859; married July 22, 1896, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, who died Sept. 21, 1957; died Nov. 20, 1938. Issue:—

(i) H.M. Olav V., KING OF NORWAY, born July 2, 1903, married March 21, 1929, H.R.H. Princess Marthe of Sweden (who died April 5, 1954). Issue:—

(a) H.R.H. Princess Ragnhild, born June 9, 1930, married, May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen,

(b) H.R.H. Princess Astrid, born Feb. 12, 1931.

(c) H.R.H. Harald, Crown Prince of Norway, born Feb. 21, 1937.

THE FAMILY OF PRINCE ANDREW OF GREECE

Prince Andrew of Greece, born Feb. 2, 1882; married Princess Alice of Battenberg (H.R.H. Princess Andrew of Greece) (see p. 213); died Dec. 2, 1944, having had issue:—

- (1) Princess Margarita, born April 17, 1905, married Prince Gottfried of Hohenlohe-Langeburg (see p. 213), and has issue, Prince Kraft, born 1935, Princess Beatrix, born 1936, Prince George, born 1938.
- (2) Princess Theodora, born May 30, 1906, married Prince Berthold of Baden, and has issue, Princess Margarita, born 1932 (married, 1957, Prince Tomislav of Yugoslavia (see p. 213)), Prince Max, born 1933, Prince Louis, born 1937.
- (3) Princess Cecilie, born June 22, 1911, married George, Grand Duke of Hesse, accidentally killed with husband and two sons, Nov. 16, 1937 (see p. 213).
- (4) Princess Sophie, born June 26, 1914, married (i) Prince Christopher of Hesse (who died, 1944, leaving issue, Princess Christina, born 1933 (married Aug. 1956, Prince Andres of Yugoslavia), Princess Dorothea, born 1934 (married 1959 Prince Friedrich Karl Windisch-Grätz), Prince Charles, born 1937, Prince Rainer, born 1939, Princess Clarissa, born 1944), married (ii) Prince George of Hanover, and has further issue, Prince Gueff, born 1947, Prince George, born 1950, Princess Friederike-Elizabeth, born 1954.
- (5) Prince Philip (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), born June 10, 1921 (see p. 216).

THE FAMILY OF KING GEORGE V

KING GEORGE V, second son of King Edward VII, born June 3, 1865; married July 6, 1893, Her Serene Highness Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louise Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes (Queen Mary), succeeded to the throne May 6, 1910; died Jan. 20, 1936. Queen Mary died March 24, 1953. Issue:—

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF WINDSOR (EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David) K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain, Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, born June 23, 1894, succeeded to the Throne as KING EDWARD VIII, Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; married June 3, 1937, Mrs. Wallis Warfield (The Duchess of Windsor).

Resident abroad.

H.M. KING GEORGE VI (Albert Frederick Arthur George), born at York Cottage, Sandringham Dec. 14, 1895; married April 26, 1923, to Lady Elizabeth Angela Marguerite (HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER), daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne, succeeded to the throne Dec. 11, 1936; crowned in Westminster Abbey, May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952, having had issue (see p. 216).

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL (Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary), Dowager Countess of Harewood, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., E.D., R.R.C., D.C.L., Hon. General, Col.-in-Chief Royal Corps of Signals, Royal Scots, Prince of Wales' Own (Regiment of Yorkshire), Royal Canadian Signals, Canadian Scottish Regiment (Highlanders), Royal Australian Corps of Signals, Royal New Zealand Corps of Signals, Hon. Col. Barbados Regt., Controller Commandant W.R.A.C., Air Chief Commandant, Princess Mary's Royal Air Force Nursing Service, Chancellor of Leeds University, born April 25, 1897, married Feb. 28, 1922, the 6th Earl of Harewood, K.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D. (born Sept. 9, 1882; died May 24, 1947).

Residences—Friary Court, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Harewood House, Harewood, Leeds.

Children of the Princess Royal—

- (1) George Henry Huhert, 7th Earl of Harewood, born Feb. 7, 1923; married Sept. 29, 1949, Maria Donata (Marion), daughter of Erwin Stein, and has issue, David Henry George, Viscount Lascelles, born Oct. 21, 1950; Hon. James Edward Lascelles, born Oct. 5, 1953; Hon. Robert Jeremy Hugh Lascelles, born Feb. 14, 1955.
- (2) Hon. Gerald David Lascelles, born Aug. 21, 1924, married July 15, 1952, Miss Angela Dowding, and has issue, Henry Ullick, born May 19, 1953.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER (HENRY William Frederick Albert), Duke of Gloucester, Earl of Ulster and Baron Culloden, High Steward of Windsor, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., Great Master of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., LL.D., F.R.S., Royal Victorian Chain; Personal A.D.C. to the Queen; Grand Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem; Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Colonel Scots Guards, Col.-in-Chief 10th Hrs., R. Innis. Fus., Gloster Regt., Gordons, Rifle Bde., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps; Hon. Col. Camb. U.O.T.C. and 245th (Ulster) L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.) and Ceylon Light Infantry, Hon. Commodore, R.N.R., Master of the Corporation of Trinity House; born March 31, 1900, married Nov. 6, 1935, Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott, daughter of the 7th Duke of Buccleuch (H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Grand Cordon of Al Kamal, Colonel-in-Chief the King's Own Scottish Borderers and the Northampton Regt., Air Chief Commandant W.R.A.F., born Dec. 25, 1901).

Children of the Duke of Gloucester—

H.R.H. Prince WILLIAM Henry Andrew Frederick, born Dec. 18, 1941.

H.R.H. Prince RICHARD Alexander Walter George, born Aug. 23, 1944.

Residences—York House, St. James's Palace, S.W.1; Barnwell Castle, Northamptonshire.

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF KENT (GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund), Duke of Kent, Earl of St. Andrews and Baron Downpatrick, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, Personal A.D.C. to the King, born Dec. 20, 1902, married Nov. 29, 1934, H.R.H. Princess Marina of Greece and Denmark (H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., Colonel-in-Chief The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment, Colonel-in-Chief The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment, Chief Commandant, Women's Royal Naval Service, Honorary Colonel 43rd L.A.A. Regt., R.A. (T.A.), born Nov. 30, O.S., 1906). Killed on Active Service, Aug. 25, 1942, leaving issue:—

- (1) H.R.H. Prince EDWARD George Nicholas Paul Patrick, Duke of Kent, born Oct. 9, 1935, Lieut., The Royal Scots Greys.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess ALEXANDRA Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel, born Dec. 25, 1936, Colonel-in-Chief, Durham Light Infantry, Hon. Colonel, North Irish Horse.
- (3) H.R.H. Prince MICHAEL George Charles Franklin, born July 4, 1942.

Residences of the Duchess of Kent.—Coppins, Iver, Buckinghamshire; Kensington Palace, W.8.

H.R.H. PRINCE JOHN, born July 12, 1905; died Jan. 18, 1919.

The House of Windsor

Her Most Excellent Majesty ELIZABETH THE SECOND (Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of Windsor), by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith, Sovereign of the British Orders of Knighthood, Captain General of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and the Honourable Artillery Company, Colonel-in-Chief of the Life Guards, the Royal Horse Guards, the Royal Scots Greys (2nd Dragoons), the 16th/5th The Queen's Royal Lancers, the Royal Tank Regiment, the Corps of Royal Engineers, the Grenadier Guards, the Coldstream Guards, the Scots Guards, the Irish Guards, the Welsh Guards, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, the Loyol Regiment (North Lancashire), and Green Jackets, K.R.R.C., the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Royal Malta Artillery, R.A.O.C., Duke of Lancaster's Own Yeomanry, Hon. Colonel Queen's Own Warwickshire and Worcestershire Yeomanry, Captain-General, Combined Cadet Force, Captain-General, Royal Canadian Artillery, Colonel-in-Chief, the Regiment of Royal Canadian Guards, Royal Canadian Engineers, King's Own Calgary Regiment, Royal 22e Régiment, Governor-General's Footguards, Canadian Grenadier Guards, the Royal New Brunswick Regt. of Canada, Le Régiment de la Chaudière, the 48th Highlanders of Canada, Royal Canadian Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Artillery, Royal Australian Engineers, Royal Australian Infantry Corps, Royal Australian Royal Ordnance Corps, Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps, Captain-General, Royal New Zealand Artillery, Royal New Zealand Armoured Corps, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal New Zealand Engineers, Auckland Regiment (Countess of Ranfurly's Own), Wellington Regiment (City of Wellington's Own), the Royal Natal Carabineers, the Imperial Light Horse, Hon. Colonel, the Royal Durban Light Infantry and the Railways and Harbours Brigade, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Rhodesia Regiment, Royal West African Frontier Force, King's African Rifles, Northern Rhodesia Regiment, Air Commodore-in-Chief, R.A.A.F., R.A.F. Regiment, Royal Observer Corps, Royal Canadian Air Force Auxiliary, Australian Citizen Air Force, Hon. Commissioner, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, Master of the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets, Head of the Civil Defence Corps, Head of the National Hospital Service Reserve.

Elder daughter of His late Majesty King George VI and of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *born* at 17 Bruton Street, London, W.1, April 21, 1926, *succeeded* to the throne February 6, 1952, *crowned* June 2, 1953; *having married*, November 20, 1947, in Westminster Abbey, Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, Earl of Merioneth and Baron Greenwich (H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh), K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., F.R.S., Admiral of the Fleet, Field Marshal, Marshal of the Royal Air Force, Admiral of the Fleet, Royal Australian Navy, Field Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Marshal of the Royal Australian Air Force, Captain-General of the Royal Marines, Colonel-in-Chief, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire), Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Royal Canadian Regiment, Hawkes Bay Regiment, New Zealand, Colonel of the Welsh Guards, Hon. Colonel, Leicestershire and Derbyshire Yeomanry, Edinburgh University Officers Training Corps, Admiral, Sea Cadet Corps, Royal Canadian Sea Cadets, Colonel-in-Chief, Army Cadet Force, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Air Commodore-in-Chief Air Training Corps, Royal Canadian Air Cadets, Ranger of Windsor Park. *See p. 215.*

CHILDREN OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES (CHARLES Philip Arthur George), Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, Duke of Cornwall and Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick and Baron Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, K.G., *born* at Buckingham Palace, November 14, 1948.

H.R.H. PRINCESS ANNE ELIZABETH ALICE LOUISE, *born* at Clarence House, August 15, 1950.

MOTHER OF HER MAJESTY

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (Elizabeth Angela Marguerite) (daughter of the 14th Earl of Strathmore and Kinghorne), Lady of the Garter, Lady of the Thistle, Order of the Crown of India, Grand Master of the Royal Victorian Order, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire, Royal Victorian Chain, Doctor of Civil Law, Doctor of Literature, Colonel-in-Chief the Queen's Bays, 7th Queen's Own Hussars, 9th Queen's Royal Lancers, 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16th/44th Foot), Black Watch, K.O.Y.L.I., the Manchester Regiment, R.A.M.C., and the Royal Australian Army Medical Corps, Commandant-in-Chief W.R.A.C., Hon. Colonel London Scottish, Herts. Regt. (T.A.), City of London Yeomanry, Colonel-in-Chief Toronto Scottish and Black Watch (Royal Highland Regiment) of Canada. *Born* Aug. 4, 1900, *married* April 26, 1923, Prince Albert Frederick Arthur George of Windsor, Duke of York, who *succeeded* to the throne as KING GEORGE VI, Dec. 11, 1936, and *died* February 6, 1952.

Residences.—Clarence House, St. James's, S.W.1; Castle of Mey, Caithness, Scotland.

SISTER OF HER MAJESTY

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARGARET ROSE, C.I., G.C.V.O., Colonel-in-Chief, the 3rd The King's Own Hussars, the Suffolk Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, Women's Royal Australian Army Corps, Commandant-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade Cadets, Dame Grand Cross of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, Commodore Sea Ranger Section of the Girl Guides Association; *born* at Glamis Castle, Angus, Scotland, Aug. 21, 1930.

ORDER OF SUCCESSION TO THE THRONE

The Queen's son and daughter are in the order of succession to the throne, and after the Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester and his sons; then the Duke of Kent, his brother and his sister; then the Princess Royal, her elder son and his sons, and her younger son and his son; then The Duke of Fife, son of the late Countess of Southesk; then King Olav of Norway and his children; then the children of the second daughter of the late Duke of Saxe-Coburg (his eldest daughter, the late Queen Marie of Roumania, having formally renounced on her marriage all possibility of claim to the British Throne); then the children of the third daughter (the late Princess Alexandra of Hohenlohe-Langenburg); then the children of the eldest son of the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (Crown Princess of Sweden), her other sons and her daughter (Queen Ingrid of Denmark) and her children; then the younger daughter of the first Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (Lady Patricia Ramsay) and her son; then the Princess Alice (Countess of Athlone) and her daughter and grandchildren. Having thus exhausted the families of all Queen Victoria's sons we turn to her daughters, beginning with the house of the late Empress Frederick, but as this line is wholly out of practical bounds it would be profitless to pursue the investigation any further.

Precedence in England

- The Sovereign.
 The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh
 The Prince of Wales.
 The Duke of Gloucester.
 The Duke of Windsor.
 Archbishop of Canterbury.
 Lord High Chancellor.
 Archbishop of York.
 The Prime Minister.
 Lord President of the Council.
 Speaker of the House of Commons.
 Lord Privy Seal.
 High Commissioners of Commonwealth Countries and Ambassadors of Foreign States.
 Dukes, according to their Patents of Creation:
 (1) Of England; (2) of Scotland; (3) of Great Britain; (4) of Ireland; (5) those created since the Union.
 Ministers and Envoys.
 Eldest sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
 Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
 Dukes' eldest Sons.
 Earls, in same order as Dukes.
 Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
 Marquesses' eldest Sons.
 Dukes' younger Sons.
 Viscounts, in same order as Dukes.
 Earls' eldest Sons.
 Marquesses' younger Sons.
 Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester.
 All other English Bishops, according to their seniority of consecration.
 Secretaries of State, if of the degree of a Baron.
 Barons, in same order as Dukes.
 Treasurer of H.M.'s Household.
 Comptroller of H.M.'s Household.
 Vice-Chamberlain of H.M.'s Household.
 Secretaries of State under the degree of Baron.
- Viscounts' eldest Sons.
 Earls' younger Sons.
 Barons' eldest Sons.
 Knights of the Garter if Commoners.
 Privy Councillors if of no higher rank.
 Chancellor of the Exchequer.
 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
 Lord Chief Justice of England.
 Master of the Rolls.
 President of the Probate Court.
 The Lords Justices of Appeal.
 Judges of the High Court.
 Vice-Chancellor of County Palatine of Lancaster.
 Viscounts' younger Sons.
 Barons' younger Sons.
 Sons of Life Peers.
 Baronets of either Kingdom, according to date of Patents.
 Knights of Thistle and St. Patrick if Commoners.
 Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
 Members of the Order of Merit.
 Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
 Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
 Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
 Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
 Knights Grand Cross of Order of the British Empire.
 Companions of Honour.
 Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
 Knights Bachelor.
 Official Referees of The Supreme Court.
 Judges of County Courts and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court.
 Serjeants at law.
 Masters in Lunacy.
- Companions and Commanders, e.g. C.B.; C.S.I.; C.M.G.; C.I.E.; C.V.O.; C.B.E.; D.S.O.; M.V.O. (4th); O.B.E.; I.S.O.
 Eldest Sons of younger Sons of Peers.
 Baronets' eldest Sons.
 Eldest Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
 M.V.O. (5th); M.B.E.
 Younger Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
 Baronets' younger Sons.
 Younger Sons of Knights in the same order as their Fathers.
 Naval, Military, Air, and other Esquires by Office.
- WOMEN**
- Women take the same rank as their husbands or as their eldest brothers; but the daughter of a Peer marrying a Commoner retains her title as Lady or Honourable. Daughters of Peers rank next immediately after the wives of their elder brothers, and before their younger brothers' wives. Daughters of Peers marrying Peers of lower degree take the same order of precedence as that of their husbands; thus the daughter of a Duke marrying a Baron becomes of the rank of Baroness only, while her sisters married to commoners retain their rank and take precedence of the Baroness. Merely official rank on the husband's part does not give any similar precedence to the wife.
 For Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders, see pp. 298-299.
- LOCAL PRECEDENCE**
- ENGLAND AND WALES.—No written code of county or city order of precedence has been promulgated, but in Counties the Lord Lieutenant stands first, and secondly the Sheriff, and therefore in Cities and Boroughs the Lord Lieutenant has social precedence over the mayor; but at City or Borough functions the Lord Mayor or Mayor will preside. At Oxford and Cambridge the High Sheriff takes precedence of the Vice-Chancellor:
- SCOTLAND.—See p. 684.

The Queen's Household

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl of Scarbrough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Lord Steward, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Master of the Horse, The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.
Treasurer of the Household, Hon. Peter Legh, M.P.
Comptroller of the Household, Col. J. H. Harrison, T.D., M.P.
Vice-Chamberlain, E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E., M.P.

Gold Sticks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Richard Howard-Vyse, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.; Field-Marshal the Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Vice-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir Martin E. Dunbar-Nasmith, *¶*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom, Admiral Sir John Edelman, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
First and Principal Naval Aide-de-Camp, Admiral Sir William Davis, G.C.B., D.S.O.
Aides-de-Camp General, General Henry Crerar, C.H., C.B., D.S.O., C.D.; General Sir Charles Loewen, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Dudley Ward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.; General Sir Hugh Stockwell, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Principal Air Aides-de-Camp, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C.; Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.

Mistress of the Robes, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Leicester; The Countess of Euston.
Women of the Bedchamber, Lady Margaret Hay, C.V.O.; Lady Alice Egerton, C.V.O.; Lady Rose Baring; Mrs. John Dugdale (*temp.*).
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, Hon. Mrs. Andrew Elphinstone, C.V.O.; Mrs. Alexander Abel Smith.

THE PRIVATE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Private Secretary to the Queen, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Private Secretaries to the Queen, Sir Edward Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.
Press Secretary, Commander Richard Colville, C.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.
Assistant Press Secretary, Miss Anne Hawkins.
Chief Clerk, Miss Helen Gardiner, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Secretary to the Private Secretary, A. C. Neal, B.E.M.
Clerks, Miss O. M. Short, M.V.O.; Miss J. F. Munro; Miss N. D. Mulholland; Miss J. E. Taylor; Miss A. M. Glanville; Miss P. K. M. Cochrane; Miss E. A. Joscelyne (*Press*).

The Queen's Archives,

Norman Tower, Windsor Castle.

Keeper of the Queen's Archives, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Assistant Keeper, R. C. Mackworth-Young.
Registrar, Miss Enid Price Hill.

DEPARTMENT OF THE KEEPER OF THE PRIVY PURSE AND TREASURER TO THE QUEEN

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Keeper of the Privy Purse and Treasurer to the Queen, Brigadier the Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Deputy Treasurer to the Queen, Commander P. J. Row, O.B.E., M.V.O., R.N.
Assistant Keeper of the Privy Purse, Major J. R. Maudslay, M.V.O., M.B.E.

Privy Purse Office

Chief Accountant, Frank H. Evans, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Keeper of the Privy Purse, D. Waters.
Accountant, Edmund F. Grove, M.V.O.
Clerk, E. Smith.

Land Agent, Sandringham, Capt. William A. Fel-lows, C.V.O.
Resident Factor, Balmoral, Brigadier the Earl of Calthness, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Land Steward, Windsor, Adrian Pelly.
Consulting Engineers, James A. Banks, O.B.E. (*Balmoral*); Ralph Freeman, C.B.E. (*Sandringham*).

Treasurer's Office

Chief Accountant and Paymaster, Henry G. Pinnock, M.V.O.
Establishment Officer, Miss R. McLennan, M.V.O.
Accountants, Charles Warner, M.V.O.; Peter Wright, M.V.O.
Clerk to the Deputy Treasurer, Miss E. S. Colquhoun, M.B.E.
Comptroller of Supply, Philip Venning.
Deputy Comptroller of Supply, M. D. Tims.
Chief Clerk, Comptroller of Supply's Office, A. E. Bigden.

Royal Almonry

High Almoner, The Rt. Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. Albans.
Hereditary Grand Almoner, The Marquess of Exeter, K.C.M.G.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O.
Secretary, Lawrence E. Tanner, C.V.O., F.S.A.
Assistant, Peter Wright, M.V.O.

THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Comptroller, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Assistant Comptroller, Brigadier Sir Norman Wilms-hurst Gwatkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Secretary, A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.
Assistant Secretary, R. J. Hill, M.V.O., M.B.E.
Clerks, D. V. G. Buchanan, M.V.O.; J. E. P. Tittman, M.V.O. (*State Invitation Assistant*); W. G. Leaper; Miss Ruth Webster, M.V.O.; Miss J. M. Arnold; Miss D. Morgan.
Examiners of Plays, C. D. Heriot, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir St. Vincent Troubridge, Bt., M.B.E.
Examiner of Plays (Welsh), Rev. A. E. Jones, C.B.E. (*Cynan*).

Permanent Lord in Waiting, Col. The Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Lords in Waiting, The Earl of Eldon, K.C.V.O.; The Earl of Westmorland; The Lord Chesham; The Earl Bathurst; The Earl of Gosford, O.B.E.
Groom in Waiting, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Extra Groom in Waiting, The Earl of St. Germans, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Humphrey C. Lloyd, C.V.O., M.C.; Rear-Adm. Sir Arthur Bromley, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Bache de Satgé, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; Capt. William Duncan Phipps, C.V.O., R.N.; Capt. Philip Lloyd Neville, C.V.O., R.N.; Air Vice-Marshal Sir Ranald Reid, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. John Maudeville Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Col. John Sidney North Fitzgerald, M.B.E., M.C.

Extra Gentlemen Ushers, Capt. Charles Alexander Lindsay Irvine, C.V.O., O.B.E.; Sir John C. Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O.; Sir John Monck, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir Algar Howard, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Andrew Yates, R.N.; Major Thomas Harvey, C.V.O., D.S.O.; Ernest Frederick Orby Gascoigne, T.D.; Brig. Charles Richard Britten, M.C.; Frederic Hudd, C.B.E.; Brig. Sultan Mohammed; Sir Marcus Cheke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; John Scott: Capt. Sir John Dashwood, Bt., C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Robert William Knights, O.B.E.

Gentleman Usher to the Sword of State, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan Barratt, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.

Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Serjeants at Arms, H. G. Pinnock, M.V.O.; A. J. Galpin, M.V.O., O.B.E.; F. H. Evans, M.V.O.

Constable & Governor of Windsor Castle (vacant).

Deputy Constable and Lieutenant Governor, Lieut.-Gen. the Lord Freyberg, *T.C.*, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower of London, Maj.-Gen. H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.

Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Professor Sir Anthony Frederick Blunt, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Surveyor of the Queen's Pictures, Oliver Nicholas Millar, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Librarian, R. C. Mackworth-Young.

Keeper of the Prints and Drawings, Miss A. Scott-Elliott, M.V.O.

Library Assistant, Miss O. Hedley.

Surveyor of the Queen's Works of Art, Sir James Gow Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Assistant to the Surveyor, Francis Watson, M.V.O. F.S.A.

Master of the Queen's Music, Sir Arthur Bliss, Mus.D., Ll.D.

Poet Laureate, John Edward Masefield, O.M., Litt.D., Ll.D., F.S.A.

Bergemaster, H. A. Barry.

Keeper of the Swans, F. T. Turk, M.V.O.

Caretaker of St. James's Palace, L. Wyatt, M.B.E.

Housekeepers, Mrs. J. Keating (Kensington Palace); Miss G. Pooley (Hampton Court Palace).

ASCOT OFFICE

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Representative at Ascot, The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.

Secretary, Miss D. M. L. Collins.

ECCLESIASTICAL HOUSEHOLD

The College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, The Bishop of Norwich, K.C.V.O.

Deputy Clerk of the Closet, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Chaplains to the Queen, Canon T. G. Rogers, M.C., B.D.; Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc.; Preb.

A. R. H. Grant, C.V.O., T.D., D.D.; Canon W. J. T. P. Phythian-Adams, D.S.O., M.C., D.D.; Rev. P. T. B. Clayton, C.H., M.C., M.A.; Canon S. E. Swann, M.A.; Rev. R. French, M.C., M.A.; Ven. F. Borcham, M.A.; Canon J. McC. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; Canon L. Martin Andrews, C.V.O., M.B.E., M.C., M.A.; Rev. R. R. Churchill, C.B.E., M.A.; Canon R. C. Meredith, M.A.; Preb. W. G. Arrowsmith, M.A.; Preb. H. H. Treacher; Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A.; Rev. P. L. Gillingham, M.V.O., M.A.; Canon L. G. Mannerling, M.C., M.A.; Ven. A. S. Bean, M.B.E., M.A., B.D.; Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.; Canon K. J. F. Bickersteth, M.C., M.A.; Ven. V. J. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., M.A.; Ven. W. G. Fallows, M.A.; Rev. H. D. Anderson, M.V.O., B.D.; Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.; Preb. G. W. Battersby, O.B.E., B.A., B.D.; Preb. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A.; Canon G. W. O. Adleshaw, M.A., B.D., F.S.A.; Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.; Canon K. M. Carey, M.A.; Canon R. P. Price, M.A.; Canon D. P. Low, T.D., M.A.; Canon C. B. Sampson, M.A.; Ven. J. H. L. Phillips, M.A.; Rev. J. R. W. Stott, M.A.; Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London. *Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal*, Rev. M. F. Foxell, C.V.O., M.A.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. C. M. Armitage, M.V.O., M.A., R.N.V.R.; Rev. E. F. Donne, M.A.; Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A.; Rev. R. Simpson; Rev. G. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.S.A.

Organist, Choirmaster and Composer, W. H. Gabb, F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

Domestic Chaplain—Windsor Castle, Rt. Rev. E. K. C. Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A. (Dean of Windsor).

Domestic Chaplain—Sandringham, Rev. P. T. Ash-ton, M.A.

Chaplain—Royal Chapel, Windsor Great Park, Rev. E. J. G. Ward, M.A.

Chaplain—Hampton Court Palace, Preb. H. Harris, M.A.

Organist and Choirmaster—Hampton Court Palace, Norman Askew, F.R.A.M., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.

MEDICAL HOUSEHOLD

Physicians, Sir John Weir, G.C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.; The Lord Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; R. Bodley Scott, D.M., F.R.C.P.

Physician-Paediatrian, Sir Wilfrid Sheldon, K.C.V.O. M.D., F.R.C.P.

Extra Physicians, Sir Henry Letheby Tidy, K.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Sir Daniel Thomas Davies, K.C.V.O., M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P.

Serjeant Surgeon, Sir Arthur Espie Porritt, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.

Surgeons, Professor Sir James Ross, K.C.V.O., M.S., F.R.C.S.; Sir Ralph Marnham, K.C.V.O., M.Chir., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.A.C.S.

Extra Orthopaedic Surgeon, Sir Reginald Watson-Jones, F.R.C.S., M.Ch.Orth., B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P.

Surgeon Dentist, Alan McLeod, C.V.O., F.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.), D.D.S.

Physician to the Household, William Neville Mann, M.D., F.R.C.P.

Surgeon to the Household, Edward Grainger Muir, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Allen Goldsmith, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Oculist to the Household, Frank Juler, C.V.O., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S.
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, Richard May, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Extra Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Windsor, E. C. Malden, C.V.O., M.B., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Sandringham, J. L. B. Ansell, M.V.O., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Coroney of the Queen's Household (vacant).

Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, Maj.-Gen. Sir Guy Salisbury-Jones, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
Vice-Marshal, Dugald Malcolm, T.D.

CENTRAL CHANCERY OF THE ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD

8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Secretary, Brigadier Sir Ivan De la Bere, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, N. L. Swift, M.V.O.
Clerks, G. A. Harris, M.V.O.; Mrs. L. C. A. Bell, M.V.O.; Miss A. A. Hamersley, M.V.O.; Miss M. P. Horsfield, M.V.O.; Miss S. Wells; Mrs. E. Rogers; Miss D. M. Mason.

The Honorable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl St. Aldwyn, P.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Lt.-Col. the Marquess of Ormonde, M.C.; *Standard Bearer*, Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Brig. Sir Henry Floyd, Bt., C.B., C.B.E.; *Harbinger*, Maj.-Gen. A. R. Chater, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Gentlemen of the Corps.

Major-Generals, W. A. F. Lane Fox Pitt, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.; Sir Charles Dunphie, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Brigadiers, L. M. Gibbs, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; H. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; T. Fairfax Ross, M.C., T.D.; J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.; R. B. T. Daniell, D.S.O.; A. H. Pepys, D.S.O.; J. O. E. Vandeleur, D.S.O.; Hon. R. G. Hamilton-Russell, D.S.O.; J. E. Swetenham, D.S.O.
Colonels, The Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. Mitford-Slade; F. Enderby, D.S.O., M.C.; K. E. Savill, D.S.O.; F. F. B. St. George, C.V.O.
Lieutenant-Colonels, W. M. S. Cunningham; D.S.O.; R. T. W. Glynn, M.C.; John F. Colvin, O.B.E., M.C.; J. F. C. K. E. Previtè, O.B.E.; F. E. A. Fulford; W. Heathcoat-Amory, D.S.O.; Sir William Makins, Bt.; G. J. Kidston-Montgomerie, D.S.O., M.C.; J. Chandos-Pole, O.B.E.; R. S. G. Perry, C.V.O.

The Queen's Bodyguard of the Yeomen of the Guard

St. James's Palace, S.W.1.

Captain, The Earl of Onslow, M.C., T.D.; *Lieutenant*, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Adair, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.; *Clerk of the Cheque & Adjutant*, Lt.-Col. V. B. Turner, V.C.; *Ensign*, Brig. W. G. Carr, D.S.O.; *Exons*, Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. J. D. Hornung, O.B.E., M.C.

MASTER OF THE HOUSEHOLD'S DEPARTMENT

Board of Green Cloth.

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Master of the Household, Major M. V. Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.
Deputy Master of the Household, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, A. F. A. Stamberg, M.V.O.
Clerks, T. J. Barnham, M.V.O.; G. H. Franklin.
Superintendent, Buckingham Palace, S. A. Williams, M.V.O.
Superintendent, Windsor Castle, S. Lucking.
Palace Steward, J. Ainslie.
Housekeeper, Buckingham Palace, Mrs. J. E. Findlater.
Housekeeper, Windsor Castle, Mrs. Alice Jane Bruce.

ROYAL MEWS DEPARTMENT

Buckingham Palace, S.W.1.

Crown Equerry, Brig. Walter Morley Sale, C.V.O., O.B.E.
Equeries, Major the Lord Plunket, M.V.O.; Capt. R. M. H. Vickers (*temp.*); Lt.-Cdr. P. C. D. Campbell, R.N. (*temp.*).
Extra Equeries, Vice-Admiral Sir Conolly Abel-Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Adeane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Col. Sir John Renton Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.; Rt. Hon. Sir James Ullick Francis Canning Alexander, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.; Capt. P. W. B. Ashmore, M.V.O., D.S.C., R.N.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick A. M. Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.; Comdr. Colin Buist, M.V.O., R.N.; Adm. Sir Henry Buller, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Sir Harold Campbell, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Hon. Martin Michael Charles Charteris, C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E.; Lt.-Gen. Sir Sidney Clive, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Cdr. Sir Dudley Colles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.; Vice-Admiral Peter Dawnay, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.; Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Air Commodore Sir Edward Fielden, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Captain of the Queen's Flight*); Sir Edward William Spencer Ford, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Brigadier Walter Douglas Campbell Greenacre, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.; Brig. Sir Norman Watkin, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. Lord Claud Hamilton, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.; the Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.; Admiral Sir Charles Lambe, G.C.B., C.V.O., R.N.; Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Leicester, M.V.O.; Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade-Featherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Major Mark Vane Milbank, C.V.O., M.C.; Capt. Charles Joseph Henry O'Hara Moore, C.V.O., M.C.; Lt.-Col. Ryrid Myddleton, M.V.O.; Adm. Sir Dudley B. N. North, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.; Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmund Gascoigne Nugent, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir Arthur H. Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.; Sir George Arthur Ponsonby, K.C.V.O.; Group Capt. Peter Woodriddle Townsend, C.V.O., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Col. the Lord Wigram, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I.
Hon. Veterinary Surgeon, Capt. T. L. Wright, M.V.O., M.R.C.V.S.
Sup. Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, Capt. N. H. Morgan, M.M.
Comptroller of Stores, J. W. McNelly.
Chief Clerk, Miss Winifred M. Bateson, M.V.O.

HER MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD IN SCOTLAND

Hereditary Lord High Constable, The Countess of Erroll.
Hereditary Master of the Household, The Duke of Argyll.
Hereditary Standard-Bearer, The Earl of Dundee.

Hereditary Keepers:—

Holyrood, The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon,
K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.
Falkland, Maj. Michael Duncan David Crichton-
Stuart, M.C.
Dunstaffnage, The Duke of Argyll.
Stirling, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Keeper of Dumbarton Castle, Admiral Sir Angus
E. M. B. Cunninghame Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir
George Collingwood, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Dean of the Chapel Royal and of the Order of the
Thistle, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O.,
D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Very Rev. C. L. Warr,
K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. A. N. Davidson, D.D.; Rev.
T. B. Stewart Thomson, M.C., T.D., D.D.; Very
Rev. Prof. J. Pitt Watson, D.D.; Rev. Prof. J. S.
Stewart, D.D.; Very Rev. J. A. Fraser, M.B.E., T.D.,
D.D.; Rev. Prof. E. P. Dickie, M.C., D.D.; Very
Rev. Sir George McLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.; Rev.
J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A., B.L.
Extra Chaplains, Very Rev. J. Hutchison Cock-
burn, D.D.; Very Rev. Prof. John Baillie, C.H.,
D.D., D.Litt.
Domestic Chaplain, Balmoral, Rev. John Lamb,
C.V.O., D.D.
Historiographer, John Duncan Mackie, O.B.E., M.C.,
LL.D.
Botanist (vacant).
Painter and Limner, Stanley Cursiter, C.B.E., R.S.A.,
R.S.W., F.R.S.E.
Sculptor, Sir William Reid Dick, K.C.V.O., R.A.,
R.S.A. (Hon.) A.R.A. (Hon.), F.R.B.S.
Physicians in Scotland, Prof. Sir Stanley Davidson,
M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S.E.; Prof. E. J. Wayne, M.D.,
M.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.C.P.; Prof. I. G. W. Hill, C.B.E.,
T.D., F.R.S.E., M.B., F.R.C.P.
Surgeons in Scotland, George G. Bruce, M.B., Ch.B.,
M.D., F.R.C.S.E., L.R.C.P.; Prof. Sir James R. Lear-
month, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.E.
Surgeon Oculist in Scotland, John Marshall, M.C.,
T.D., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.F.P.S.
Surgeon Dentist in Scotland, John Crawford Shiach,
F.D.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Balmoral,
George Proctor Middleton, C.V.O., M.B., Ch.B.
Surgeon Apothecary to the Household at Holyrood-
house, George Brewster, M.D., D.P.H.

THE QUEEN'S BODY GUARD FOR
SCOTLAND

The Royal Company of Archers.
Archers' Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain General and Gold Stick for Scotland, Col. the
Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
Captains, The Earl of Rosebery, K.T., D.S.O., M.C.;
Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry,
K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.; Wing-Comdr. the Earl of
Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.; Col. the Earl of
Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
Lieutenants, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O.,
M.C.; Brigadier Thomas Grainger Stewart, C.B.,
M.C., T.D.; Lt.-Col. the Lord Teviot, D.S.O., M.C.;
Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt., T.D.
Ensigns, Major A. F. Cockburn, M.B.E.; Col.
Sir John G. Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Col.
the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E. (Adjutant); The
Lord Elphinstone.
Brigadiers, Major the Marquess of Tweeddale;
Major Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; Admiral Sir
Frederick H. G. Dalrymple-Hamilton, K.C.B.;
Air Commodore the Duke of Hamilton and
Brandon, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C.;
Major the Earl of Home, P.C.;
Maj.-Gen. Neil McMicking, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.;
Brigadier the Lord Stratheden and Campbell;
The Lord Bilsland,

K.T., M.C.;
Major Sir R. Ian A. Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.;
The Earl of Dalkeith; Admiral Sir Angus E. M. B. Cuninghame Graham, K.B.E., C.B.;
The Earl of Balfour.
Adjutant, Col. the Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E.,
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. D. N. Nicholson, T.D., M.B., F.R.C.P.E.
Chaplain, Very Rev. C. L. Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D.
President of the Council and Silver Stick for Scotland,
Col. the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry,
K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D.
Vice-President, Wing-Comdr. the Earl of Had-
dington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
Secretary, Major J. G. S. Gammell, M.B.E.
Treasurer, Col. G. R. Simpson, D.S.O., T.D.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE

PRINCE PHILIP, DUKE OF EDINBURGH
Treasurer, Rear-Admiral C. D. Bonham-Carter,
C.B.
Private Secretary, J. B. V. Orr.
Equerry, Squadron Ldr. J. de M. Severne, A.F.C.,
R.A.F.
Extra Equeries, Capt. T. H. Luckock; Capt. D.
Alexander, R.M.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Frederick
A. M. Browning, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Clerk-Accountant, L. A. J. Treby, M.V.O., M.B.E.,
B.E.M.

HOUSEHOLD OF QUEEN ELIZABETH
THE QUEEN MOTHER

Lord Chamberlain, Lt.-Col. the Earl of Airlie,
K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Treasurer, Sir Arthur Horace Penn, G.C.V.O., M.C.
Comptroller, The Lord Adam Gordon, M.B.E.
Private Secretary and Equerry, Lt.-Col. Martin J.
Gilliat, C.V.O., M.B.E.
Asst. Private Secretary, Major Sir Ralph Anstruther,
Bt., M.C.
Press Secretary and Extra Equerry, Major Arthur
J. S. Griffin.
Extra Equeries, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.;
Maj. Raymond Seymour; Capt. Oliver P. Dawney,
C.V.O.
Equerry (Tempy.), Capt. W. F. Richardson.
Apothecary to the Household, J. Nigel Loring, C.V.O.,
M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Surgeon-Apothecary (Royal Lodge, Windsor), Richard
May, C.V.O., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Mistress of the Robes, The Dowager Duchess of
Northumberland, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess Spencer,
D.C.V.O., O.B.E.;
The Dowager Viscountess Hambleton, D.C.V.O.
Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of
Halifax, C.I., D.C.V.O.;
The Lady Harlech, D.C.V.O.;
The Countess of Scarbrough.
Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Katharine
Seymour, C.V.O.;
The Lady Hyde, C.V.O.;
The Lady Jean Rankin, C.V.O.;
The Hon. Mrs. John Mulholland, C.V.O.
Extra Women of the Bedchamber, The Lady Victoria
Wemyss, C.V.O.;
The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Bowlby, C.V.O.;
Alexandra, Lady Worsley, C.B.E.;
The Lady Delia Peel, D.C.V.O.;
The Lady Fermoy, O.B.E.;
The Lady Elizabeth Basset.
Clerk Comptroller, Allan G. Wickens, M.V.O.
Clerk Accountant, Robert E. Lambert.
Clerks, Miss M. V. Dunlop; Malcolm Blanch;
Miss J. Makins; Miss M. Scruton; Miss M. Hire;
Miss C. Clark.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS
MARGARET

Private Secretary, Major Hon. Francis M. Legh.
Lady in Waiting, The Hon. Iris Peake, M.V.O.
Extra Ladies in Waiting, Mrs. John Lowther; The
Lady Elizabeth Cavendish.

HOUSEHOLD OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL
Comptroller, Major Geoffrey H. Eastwood, C.V.O.,
C.B.E.

Ladies in Waiting, Miss Gwynedd Lloyd, M.V.O.;
The Hon. Mrs. Francis Balfour; Lady Paynter,
M.B.E.; Mrs. Cuthbert.

Extra Ladies in Waiting, Joan, Countess of Cavan,
D.B.E.; The Dowager Lady Lloyd; Miss Sybil
Agnes Kenyon-Slaney, C.V.O.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER'S HOUSEHOLD

Private Secretary, Maj. Michael Hawkins, M.V.O.,
M.B.E.

Assistant Private Secretary and Equerry, Maj. N.
Chamberlayne-Macdonald.

Equerries, Capt. the Lord Napier and Ettrick;
Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey Thomas, Bt., G.C.V.O.,
K.C.B., C.S.I. (Extra); Lt.-Col. Sir Howard
Kerr, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E. (Extra); Col. R. T.
Stanyforth, C.V.O., M.C. (Extra); Capt. E. Brook
(Extra).

Comptroller, Lieut. (S) R. Thompson, M.V.O., R.N.
Ladies in Waiting, Miss Dorothy Meynell, C.V.O.;
Mrs. Cedric Holland.

Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Cecily Vesey.

THE DUCHESS OF KENT'S HOUSEHOLD
Comptroller and Private Secretary, Philip Hay, C.V.O.,
T.D.

Assistant Private Secretary, Lieut. N. J. S. Hunt, R.N.
Ladies in Waiting, The Lady Rachel Davidson C.V.O.;

The Lady Constance Milnes-Gaskell C.V.O.
Extra Lady in Waiting, The Lady Herbert, C.V.O.
Lady in Waiting to Princess Alexandra, The Lady
Moyra Hamilton.

HONORARY PHYSICIANS TO THE QUEEN (CIVIL)

(Appointed until June 30, 1962.)

Dr. T. Lloyd Hughes, Senior Administrative Medical
Officer, Liverpool Regional Hospital Board; Dr.
N. L. Lloyd, C.B.E., Chief Medical Officer, Min-
istry of Supply; The Hon. W. S. Maclay, C.B.,
O.B.E., Senior Medical Commissioner, Board of Con-
trol; Dr. H. E. Seiler, Medical Officer of Health for
Edinburgh; Dr. H. K. Snell, Director of Medical
Services, Prison Commission; Dr. G. W. H.
Townsend, County Medical Officer of Health,
Buckinghamshire.

ROYAL SALUTES

On the Anniversaries of the Birth, Accession
and Coronation of the Sovereign a salute of 62
guns is fired on the wharf at the Tower of London.

On extraordinary and triumphal occasions, such
as on the occasion of the Sovereign opening,
proroguing or dissolving Parliament in Person, or
when passing through London in procession, except
when otherwise ordered, 41 guns only are fired.

THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR

Founded in 1348 after the Wars in France to assist English Knights, who, having been prisoners in the hands of the French, had become impoverished by the payments of heavy ransoms. They received a pension and quarters in Windsor Castle. Edward III founded the Order of the Garter later in the same year, incorporating the Knights of Windsor and the College of St. George into its foundation and raising the number of Knights to 26 to correspond with the number of the Knights of the Garter. Known later as the Alms Knights or Poor Knights of Windsor, their establishment was reduced under the will of King Henry VIII to 13 and the Statutes by which they are still governed were drawn up by Queen Elizabeth I.

In 1833 King William IV changed their designation to The Military Knights and granted them their present uniform which consists of a scarlet coat with white cross sword-belt, crimson sash and cocked hat with plume. The badges are the Shield of St. George and the Star of the Order of the Garter. The Knights receive a small stipend in addition to their Army pensions and quarters in Windsor Castle. They take part in all ceremonies of the Noble Order of the Garter and attend Sunday morning service in St. George's Chapel as representatives of the Knights of the Garter.

Applications for appointment should be made to The Military Secretary, The War Office.

Governor, Maj.-Gen. Edmund Hakewill Smith, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Military Knights, Lt.-Colonel R. Pennell, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel C. L. Hodgson; Major H. K. Clough, O.B.E.; Colonel A. H. W. Haywood, C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. W. La T. Cockcraft, D.S.O. M.V.O.; Colonel J. A. Fraser, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.C.M.; Lt.-Colonel J. M. Mackenzie, D.S.O.; Lt.-Colonel L. Holbech, C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel F. C. Hitchcock, O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel R. F. Squibb, M.C.; Brigadier E. K. B. Furze, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.; Lt.-Colonel E. P. O. Boyle, M.V.O.

On the occasion of the birth of a Royal infant, a salute of 41 guns is fired from the two Saluting Stations in London, i.e. Hyde Park and the Tower of London.

Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, Field-Marshal the Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (1955).

Lieutenant of the Tower of London, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Euan Miller, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Major and Resident Governor, Brig. L. F. E. Wieler, C.B., C.B.E.

Master Gunner of St. James's Park, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1956).

THE ROYAL ARMS

QUARTERLY.—1st and 4th *gules*, three lions passant guardant in pale or (*England*); 2nd or, a lion rampant within a double tressure: firy counterflory *gules* (*Scotland*); 3rd *azure*, a harp or, stringed *argent* (*Ireland*); the whole encircled with the Garter.

SUPPORTERS.—*Dexter*: A lion rampant guardant or, imperially crowned. *Sinister*: a unicorn *argent*, armed crined and unguled or, gorged with a coronet composed of crosses patées and fleurs de lis, a chain affixed passing between the forelegs and reflexed over the back.

BADGES.—The red and white rose united (*England*), a thistle (*Scotland*), a harp or, the strings *argent*, with a shamrock leaf *vert* (*Ireland*); upon a mount *vert*, a dragon passant wings elevated *gules* (*Wales*).

CORONATION DATES, 1714-1953

Sovereign.	Accession.	Coronation.
George I.	Aug. 1 1714	Oct. 20, 1717
George II.	June 12, 1727	Oct. 11, 1727
George III.	Oct. 25, 1760	Sept. 22, 1761
George IV.	Jan. 29, 1820	July 19, 1821
William IV.	June 26, 1830	Sept. 8, 1831
Victoria.	June 20, 1837	June 28, 1838
Edward VII.	Jan. 22, 1901	Aug. 9, 1902
George V.	May 6 1910	June 22, 1911
Edward VIII.	Jan. 20, 1936	..
George VI.	Dec. 11, 1936	May 12 1937
Elizabeth II.	Feb. 6, 1952	June 2, 1953

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, 1960

The date for the observance of the Queen's Birthday in 1960, both at home and abroad, will be Saturday, June 11. For the Customs and Excise Department, and the officers and servants of the dock-companies in England and Northern Ireland, the day appointed for the observance will be Saturday, June 25.

ANNUITIES TO THE ROYAL FAMILY

The annuities payable to Her Majesty are known as the *Civil List*, which is granted by Parliament upon the recommendation of a Select Committee. The Civil List of King George VI amounted to £410,000. A Select Committee appointed to consider the Civil List in May, 1952, made the following recommendations, which were embodied in the Civil List Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Act, which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 1. The annual provision made for Her Majesty the Queen and other members of the Royal Family under the Acts of 1937 and 1952 is as follows:—

Her Majesty's Privy Purse	£60,000	Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother ..	£70,000
Salaries of Household	185,000	The Duke of Edinburgh	40,000
Expenses of Household	121,800	The Duke of Gloucester	35,000
Royal Bounty, alms and special services	13,200	The Princess Margaret	6,000
Supplementary Provision	95,000	The Princess Royal	6,000
	<u>£475,000</u>		

These payments are separately charged on the Consolidated Fund, and do not form part of the Civil List.

THE UNION JACK

Days for hoisting the Union Flag on Government and Public Buildings (from 8 A.M. to sunset).

February 6 (1952).—Her Majesty's Accession.

March 31 (1900).—Birthday of Duke of Gloucester.

April 21 (1926).—Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen.

April 25 (1897).—Birthday of the Princess Royal.

May 24.—Commonwealth Day.

June 2 (1953).—Coronation Day.

June 10 (1921) Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.

June 11.—Queen's Official Birthday, 1960.

Aug. 4 (1900).—Birthday of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Aug. 15 (1950).—Birthday of the Princess Anne.

Aug. 21 (1930).—Birthday of the Princess Margaret.

Nov. 13.—Remembrance Sunday, 1960.

Nov. 14 (1948).—Birthday of the Prince of Wales.

Nov. 20 (1947).—Her Majesty's Wedding Day.

And on the occasion of the opening and closing of Parliament by the Queen, flags should be flown on public buildings in the Greater London area, whether or not Her Majesty performs the ceremony in person.

The only additions to the above list will be those notified to the Ministry of Works by Her Majesty's command and communicated by the Ministry to the other Departments. The list applies equally to Government and Public Buildings in London and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In cases

where it has been the practice to fly the Union Jack daily, e.g. on some Custom Houses, that practice may continue.

Flags will be flown at half-mast on the following occasions:—

(a) From the announcement of the death up to the funeral of the Sovereign, except on Proclamation Day, when they are hoisted right up from 11 a.m. to sunset.

(b) The funerals of members of the Royal Family, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(c) The funerals of Foreign Rulers, subject to special commands from Her Majesty in each case.

(d) The funerals of Prime Ministers and ex-Prime Ministers of Great Britain.

(e) Other occasions by special command of Her Majesty.

On occasions when days for flying flags coincide with days for flying flags at half mast the following rules will be observed. Flags will be flown:

(a) although a member of the Royal Family, or a near relative of the Royal Family, may be lying dead, unless special commands be received from Her Majesty to the contrary, and (b) although it may be the day of the funeral of a Foreign Ruler. If the body of a very distinguished subject is lying at a Government Office the flag may fly at half mast on that office until the body has left (provided it is a day on which the flag would fly) and then the flag is to be hoisted right up. On all other Public Buildings the flag will fly as usual.

The *Royal Standard* is only to be bolstered when the Queen is actually present in the building, and never when Her Majesty is passing in procession.

RED-LETTER DAYS

Scarlet Robes are worn by the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division on *Red-Letter Days* at the sittings of a Criminal Court or of the Court of Criminal Appeal and on all State Occasions.

RED-LETTER DAYS AND STATE OCCASIONS, 1960			
Jan. 25.	Conversion of St. Paul.	June 24.	St. John the Baptist;
Feb. 2.	Purification.	„ 29.	St. Peter.
„ 6.	Queen's Accession.	July 25.	St. James.
„ 24.	St. Matthias.	Aug. 4.	Birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.
Mar. 2.	Ash Wednesday.	Oct. 18.	St. Luke.
„ 25.	Annunciation.	„ 28.	St. Simon and St. Jude.
Apr. 21	Queen's Birthday.	Nov. 1.	All Saints.
„ 25.	St. Mark.	„ 12.	Lord Mayor's Day.
May 1.	St. Philip and St. James.	„ 14.	Birthday of the Prince of Wales.
„ 26.	Ascension Day.	„ 30.	St. Andrew.
June 2.	Coronation Day.	Dec. 21.	St. Thomas.
„ 10.	Birthday of the Duke of Edinburgh.		
„ 11.	St. Barnabas.		
„ 11.	Queen's Official Birthday.		

THE PEERAGE AND ITS DEGREES

The rules which govern the arrangements of the Peerage are marked by so many complications that even an expert may occasionally be perplexed. All Peers of England are Peers of Parliament. In Scotland and Ireland there are Peerages of equally long standing and upon the successive Unions of those two Kingdoms with the Kingdom of England a certain number of Scottish and Irish Peers received titles in the Peerage of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, carrying the right of summons to the House of Lords.

All Peers of Parliament up to June 20, 1707, are classed as Peers of England and rank before all others of like degree; from that date to December 31, 1800, all fresh creations either in England or in Scotland were called Peers of Great Britain, and creations from January 1, 1801, onwards, either in Great Britain or Ireland, are known as Peers of the United Kingdom, save only that the Sovereign retains the power to create one new Peer of Ireland for every three Irish Peerages of older date than the Union which have become extinct. In 1868 the Barony of Rathdonnell was so created and in 1898 that of Curzon of Kedleston, the latter being designed to permit the holder (who was Viceroy of India from 1898 to 1905) to return to the House of Commons instead of entering the House of Lords.

From the date of the Union with Scotland 16 Scottish Peers, not entitled to sit in the House of Lords by virtue of a British or United Kingdom Peerage, are elected as Representative Peers for the duration of each Parliament; and from the date of the Union with Ireland 28 Irish Peers were so elected for life; the number of the latter is now reduced to one, and the 27 vacancies are unlikely to be filled.

No Peer of England, Scotland, Great Britain or of the United Kingdom can be elected a Member of the House of Commons, but an Irish Peer who holds no title carrying the right to sit in the House of Lords can be so elected for any constituency out of Ireland itself, but while he sits as a Member of the Commons he loses his privileges as a Peer. Viscount Palmerston, so long M.P. for Tiverton, was an eminent example.

Fees for Dignities were payable as Inland Revenue until abolished by the Finance Act of 1937. They were in the form of revenue stamps, as follows: for a Dukedom £350; a Marquessate £300; an Earldom £250; a Viscounty £200; a Barony £150; a Baronetcy £100.

PEERAGES CREATED SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

BARONS (7)—Crathorne; Forster of Harray; Jenkins (Life Peer); Netherthorpe; Parker of Waddington (Life Peer); Rootes; Spens.

For Life Peers created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958, see pp. 250-1.

PEERAGES EXTINCT SINCE THE LAST ISSUE

VISCOUNTIES (2)—Cecil of Chelwood (cr. 1923); Templewood (cr. 1944).

PEERS WHO ARE MINORS

(As at Jan. 1, 1960)

THE PRINCE OF WALES (Duke of Cornwall) (b. 1948).

EARLS (2): Chichester (b. 1944); Kingston (b. 1943).

VISCOUNTS (2): Gough (b. 1941); Ullswater (b. 1942).

BARONS (4): Davies (b. 1940); Hesketh (b. 1950);

Sysonby (b. 1945); Vestey (b. 1941).

The following Peers will come of age during 1960:—

EARLS: Gowrie (Nov. 26); Norbury (Jan. 1).

VISCOUNT: Gormanston (Nov. 19).

BARONS: Fermoy (March 20); Lyell (March 27);

Phillimore (Sept. 24); Sudeley (June 17).

OCTOGENARIAN PEERS

(With age on Jan. 1, 1960)

DUKE:	St. Germans (89)	Boyd-Orr (79)	McGowan (85)
St. Albans (85)	Sandwich (85)	Brand (81)	Miltord (85)
MARQUESSSES:	Shaftesbury (90)	Chatfield (86)	Monkswell (84)
Aberdeen and Temair (80)	Stair (81)	Clanmorris (80)	Muskerry (85)
Ailesbury (86)	Stanhope (79)	Cranworth (82)	Newborough (82)
Bristol (89)	Westmeath (79)	De Mauley (81)	Penrhyn (94)
Winchester (97)	COUNTESSES:	Dorchester (83)	Pethick Lawrence (88)
Zetland (83)	Cromartie (81)	Dovercourt (81)	Quibell (80)
EARLS:	VISCOUNTS:	Ennisdale (81)	Redesdale (79)
Buchan (81)	Barrington (86)	Glendyne (81)	Rugby (82)
Cork and Orrery (86)	Elibank (80)	Goddard (82)	Sackville (89)
Dunmore (88)	Molesworth (90)	Graves (82)	Sandys (83)
Enniskillen (83)	Nuffield (82)	Gridley (81)	Simon of Wythenshawe (80)
Glasgow (85)	Samuel (89)	Haden-Guest (82)	Skelmersdale (83)
Grey (80)	Stansgate (82)	Hailey (87)	Teviot (85)
Ilchester (85)	Torrington (83)	Hankey (82)	Trevethin and Oaksey (79)
Iveagh (85)	VISCOUNTESS:	Hayer (88)	Whitburgh (85)
Kintore (80)	Daventry (90)	Heneage (82)	Wigram (86)
Liverpool (81)	BARONS:	Henley (82)	Wright (89)
Morley (81)	Ammon (86)	Iliffe (82)	Wrottesley (86)
Mount Edgumbe (86)	Amwell (83)	Ironsides (79)	BARONESSSES:
Pembroke (79)	Aylmer (79)	Jeffreys (81)	Berkeley (86)
Russell (87)	Bagot (82)	Kennet (80)	Burton (86)
	Beaverbrook (80)	Killearn (79)	Zouche (84)
	Beveridge (80)	Kinnaird (79)	
		Leconfield (82)	
		Londesborough (83)	

§ The Peerage

	Hereditary	Peccesses	Minors	Without seat	Life or a Term	In House of Lords
Royal Dukes	5	..	1	..	..	4
Archbishops.....	..	..	..	..	2	2
Dukes.....	7	..	..	..	1	27
Marquesses.....	39	..	..	1	..	38
Earls.....	202	6	2	24	9	179
Viscounts.....	131	1	2	15	..	113
Bishops.....	..	..	..	17	24	24
Barons.....	519	14	4	37	38	502
Total.....	923	21	9	94	74	889

Note.—This table will not cross check, as Irish and Scottish Representative Peers are included both as Hereditary Peers and as Peers for Life or a Term.

ROYAL DUKES

Style, His Royal Highness the Duke of —,

Addressed as, Sir, or more formally, May it please your Royal Highness.

- 1947 *Edinburgh*, The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., b. 1921, m. (see pp. 215 and 216).
- 1337 *Cornwall*, Charles, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall, K.G., b. 1948, M. (see p. 216).
- 1928 *Gloucester*, Henry, Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1900, m. (see p. 215).
- 1934 *Kent* (2nd), Edward, Duke of Kent, b. 1935, s. 1942 (see p. 215).
- 1936 *Windsor*, Edward, Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., b. 1894, m. (see p. 215).

ARCHBISHOPS

Style, The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of —.

Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop; or, Your Grace.

- 1945 *Canterbury* (90th), Geoffrey Francis Fisher, P.C., G.C.V.O., D.D., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1887. Consecrated Bishop of Chester 1932, translated to London, 1939.
- 1956 *York* (92nd), Arthur Michael Ramsey, P.C., D.D., b. 1904. Consecrated Bishop of Durham 1952.

DUKES

Style, His Grace the Duke of —. Addressed as, My Lord Duke; or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and the daughters are styled Lord Edward, Lady Caroline, etc.

- Created, 18681.* *Abercorn* (4th), James Edward Hamilton (5th Brit. Marq., 1790, and 13th Scott. Earl, 1806, both *Abercorn*), b. 1904, s. 1953, m. Marquess of Hamilton, b. 1934.
- 1701 S. } *Argyll*, Ian Douglas Campbell (11th Scottish and 4th U.K. Duke, Marquess of Lorne, b. 1937.
- 1892 * } *Argyll*), b. 1903, s. 1949, m.
- 1703 S.(R.) *Atholl* (10th), George Iain Murray, b. 1931, s. 1957. Arthur S. P. M, b. 1899.
- 1682 *Beaufort* (10th), Henry Hugh Arthur FitzRoy Somerset, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1900, s. 1924, m. (Master of the Horse). Henry R. S. F. de V. S., D.S.O., b. 1898.
- 1694 *Eedford* (13th), John Robert Russell, b. 1917, s. 1953, m. Marquess of Tavistock, b. 1940.
- 1663 S.* *Bucleuch* (8th) & (10th) *Queensberry* (1706), Walter John Montagu-Douglas-Scott, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., T.D. (7th Engl. Earl, Doncaster 1662), b. 1894, s. 1935, m. Earl of Dalkeith, b. 1923.
- 1694 *Devonshire* (11th), Andrew Robert Buxton Cavendish, M.C., b. 1920, s. 1950, m. Marquess of Hartington, b. 1944.
- 1900 *Fife* (3rd), James George Alexander Bannerman Carnegie, b. 1929, s. 1959, m.
- 1675 *Grafton* (10th), Charles Alfred Euston FitzRoy, b. 1892, s. 1936, m. Earl of Euston, b. 1919.
- 1643 S.* *Hamilton* (14th), Douglas Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (Premier Peer of Scotland; 11th Brit. Duke, Brandon, 1711) (Lord Steward), b. 1903, s. 1940, m. Marquess of Douglas and Clydesdale, b. 1938.
- 1694 *Leeds* (11th), John Francis Godolphin Osborne (10th Scott. Visct., *Dumblane*), b. 1901, s. 1927, m. Sir Francis D'Arcy G.O., K.C.M.G., b. 1884.
- 1766 I.* *Leinster* (7th), Edward FitzGerald (Premier Duke, Marquess and Earl of Ireland; 7th Brit. Visct., *Leinster*, 1747), b. 1892, s. 1922, m. Marquess of Kildare, b. 1914.
- 1719 *Manchester* (10th), Alexander George Francis Drogo Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m. Visct. Mandeville, b. 1929.
- 1702 *Marlborough* (10th), John Albert Edward William Spencer-Churchill, b. 1897, s. 1934, m. Marquess of Blandford, b. 1926.
- 1707 S.* *Montrose* (7th), James Angus Graham (5th Brit. Earl, *Graham*, 1722), b. 1907, s. 1954, m. Marquess of Graham, b. 1935.
- 1756 *Newcastle* (under Lyme) (9th), Henry Edward Hugh Pelham-Clinton-Hope, O.B.E., b. 1907, s. 1941. Capt. Henry C.F. Pelham-Clinton, b. 1892.
- 1483 *Norfolk* (16th), Bernard Marmaduke Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain (Premier Duke and Earl, 13th Scott. Baron, *Herries*, 1489), b. 1908, s. 1917, m. (Earl Marshal). Visct. itzAlan of Derwent, b. 1883 (see p. 233) (to Dukedom); to Herries Baroncy, Lady Anne F.-H., b. 1938.

	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
Created. 1766	Northumberland (10th), Hugh Algernon Percy, K.G., b. 1714, s. 1740, m.	Earl Percy, b. 1753.
1716	Portland (7th), William Arthur Henry Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., b. 1893, s. 1943, m.	Major Sir Ferdinand W. C.-B., K.B.E., C.M.G., b. 1888.
1675	Richmond (9th) & Gordon (4th, 1876), Frederick Charles Gordon-Lennox (9th Scott. Duke, <i>Lennox</i> , 1675), b. 1904, s. 1935, m.	Earl of March, b. 1929.
1707 S.*	Rexburghe (9th), George Victor Robert John Innes-Ker (4th U.K. Earl, <i>Innes</i> , 1837), b. 1913, s. 1932, m. (<i>Premier Baronet of Scotland</i>).	Marquess of Bowmont, b. 1954.
1703	Rutland (10th), Charles John Robert Manners, b. 1919, s. 1940, m.	Marquess of Granby, b. 1959.
1684	St. Albans (12th), Osborne de Vere Beauclerk, T.D., b. 1874, s. 1934, w.	Charles A. F. de V. B., O.B.E., b. 1915.
1547	Somerset (18th), Percy Hamilton Seymour, b. 1910, s. 1954, m.	Lord Seymour, b. 1952.
1833	Sutherland (5th), George Granville Sutherland Sutherland-Leveson-Gower, P.C., K.T. (23rd Scott. Earl, <i>Sutherland</i> , 1235), b. 1888, s. 1913, m.	Earl of Ellesmere (see p. 229) to Scott, Earldom, Elizabeth M. Janson, b. 1921.
1814	Wellington (7th), Gerald Wellesley, K.G. (8th Irish Earl, <i>Mornington</i> , 1746), b. 1885, s. 1943, w.	Lt.-Col. Marquess Douro, M.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1915
1874	Westminster (3rd), William Grosvenor, b. 1894, s. 1953.	Lt.-Col. Gerald H. G., D.S.O., b. 1907.

MARQUESSSES

Style, The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess. In titles marked ° the "of" is not used. For the style of Marquesses' sons and daughters, see under "DUKES," p. 225.



1915	Aberdeen and Temair (2nd), George Gordon, O.B.E. (8th Scott. Earl, <i>Aberdeen</i> , 1682), b. 1879, s. 1934, w.	Lord Dudley G., D.S.O., b. 1883.
1876	Abergavenny (5th), John Henry Guy Larnach-Nevill, O.B.E., b. 1914, s. 1954, m.	Earl of Lewes, b. 1948.
1821	Ailesbury (6th), George William James Chandos Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., T.D., b. 1873, s. 1911, m.	Earl of Cardigan, b. 1904.
1831	Ailsa (7th), Archibald David Kennedy (19th Scott. Earl, <i>Cassillis</i> , 1509), b. 1925, s. 1957, m.	Earl of Cassillis, b. 1956.
1815	Anglesey (7th), George Charles Henry Victor Paget, b. 1922, s. 1947, m.	Earl of Uxbridge, b. 1950.
1789	Bath (6th), Henry Frederick Thynne, E.D., b. 1905, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Weymouth, b. 1912.
1826	Bristol (5th), Herbert Arthur Robert Hervey, b. 1870, s. 1951, w.	Earl Jermyn, b. 1915.
1796	Bute (6th), John Crichton-Stuart (11th Scott. Earl, <i>Dumfries</i> , 1633), b. 1933, s. 1956, m.	Earl of Dumfries, b. 1958.
1917	Cambridge (2nd), George Francis Hugh Cambridge, G.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1927, m.	(None).
1812	°Camden (5th), John Charles Henry Pratt, b. 1899, s. 1943, m.	Earl of Brecknock, b. 1930.
1917	Carisbrooke (1st), Alexander Albert Mountbatten, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., b. 1886, w. (see also p. 214).	(None).
1815	Cholmondeley (5th), George Horatio Charles Cholmondeley, G.C.V.O. (9th Irish Viscount, <i>Cholmondeley</i> , 1628), b. 1883, s. 1923, m. (Lord Great Chamberlain).	Earl of Rocksavage, M.C., b. 1919.
1816 I.*	°Conyngham (6th), Frederick William Burton Conyngham (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Minster</i> , 1821), b. 1890, s. 1918, m.	Earl of Mount Charles, b. 1924.
1791 I.*	Donegall (6th), Edward Arthur Donald St. George Hamilton Chichester (6th Brit. Baron, <i>Fisherwick</i> , 1790), b. 1903, s. 1904, m.	Lord Templemore, b. 1916 (see p. 245).
1789 I.*	Downshire (7th), Arthur Wills Percy Wellington Blundell Trumbull Sandys Hill (7th Brit. Earl, <i>Hillsborough</i> , 1772), b. 1891, s. 1913, m.	A. Robin I. H. b. 1929.
1888	Dufferin & Ava (5th), Sheridan Frederick Terence Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood (11th Irish Baron, <i>Dufferin & Chudeboye</i> , 1800), b. 1938, s. 1945.	(None to Marquessate), to Irish Barony, Sir Francis E. T. Blackwood, Bt., b. 1901.
1801 I.*	Ely (7th), George Henry Wellington Loftus (7th U.K. Baron, <i>Loftus</i> , 1801), b. 1903, s. 1935, m.	Guy A. G. L., b. 1899.
1801	Exeter (6th), David George Brownlow Cecil, K.C.M.G., b. 1905, s. 1956, m.	Lord Martin C., b. 1909.
1800 I.*	Headfort (5th), Terence Geoffrey Thomas Taylour, T.D., (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Kenlis</i> , 1831), b. 1902, s. 1943, m.	Earl of Bective, b. 1932.
1793	Herford (8th), Hugh Edward Conway Seymour (9th Irish Baron, <i>Conway</i> , 1712), b. 1930, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Yarmouth, b. 1958.
1599 S.*	Huntly (12th), Douglas Charles Lindsay Gordon (<i>Premier Marquess of Scotland</i>) (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Meldrum</i> , 1815), b. 1908, s. 1937, m.	Earl of Aboyne, b. 1944.
1784	Lausdowne (8th), George John Charles Mercer Nairne Petty-Fitzmaurice (8th Irish Earl, <i>Kerry</i> , 1722), b. 1912, s. 1944, m.	Earl of Shelburne, b. 1941.
1902	Limlithgow (3rd), Charles William Frederick Hope, M.C. (10th Scott. Earl, <i>Hopetoun</i> 1703), b. 1912, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Hopetoun, b. 1945.
1816 I.*	Londonderry (6th), Alexander Charles Robert Vane-Tempest-Stewart (6th U.K. Earl, <i>Vane</i> , 1823), b. 1937, s. 1955, m.	Francis C. J. Vane-Tempest, b. 1911.
1701 S.*	Lothian (12th), Peter Francis Walter Kerr (6th U.K. Baron, <i>Ker</i> 1821), b. 1922, s. 1940, m.	Earl of Ancram, b. 1945.
1917	Milford Haven (3rd), David Michael Mountbatten, O.B.E., D.S.C., b. 1919, s. 1938 (see also p. 213).	Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G.; P.C., b. 1900 (see pp. 213 & 230).

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1838	Normanby (4th), Oswald Constantine John Phipps, M.B.E. (8th Irish Baron, Mulgrave, 1767), b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Earl of Mulgrave, b. 1954.
1812	Northampton (6th), William Bingham Compton, D.S.O., b. 1885, s. 1913, m.	Earl Compton, b. 1946.
1825 I.*	Ormonde (6th), James Arthur Norman Butler, M.C. (6th U.K. Baron Ormonde, 1821), b. 1893, s. 1949, m.	James H. T. C. B., M.B.E., b. 1899.
1682 S.	Queensberry (12th), David Harrington Angus Douglas, b. 1929, s. 1954.	Lord Gawaln D., b. 1948.
1926	Reading (2nd), Gerald Rufus Isaacs, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C., b. 1889, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Erleigh, M.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1916.
1789	Salisbury (5th), Robert Arthur James Gascoyne-Cecil, K.G., P.C., b. 1893, s. 1947, m.	Viscount Cranborne, b. 1916.
1800 I.*	Sligo (10th), Denis Edward Browne (10th U.K. Baron, Monteagle, 1806), b. 1908, s. 1952, m.	Earl of Altamont, b. 1939.
1787	Townshend (7th), George John Patrick Dominic Townshend, b. 1916, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Raynham, b. 1945.
1694 S.*	Tweeddale (11th), William George Montagu Hay (2nd U.K. Baron, Tweeddale, 1881), b. 1884, s. 1911, m.	David G. M. H., b. 1921.
1789 I.*	Waterford (8th), John Hubert de la Poer Beresford (8th Brit. Baron, Tyrone, 1786), b. 1933, s. 1934, m.	Earl of Tyrone, b. 1958.
1936	Willingdon (2nd), Inigo Brasseay Freeman-Thomas, b. 1899, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1551	Winchester (16th), Henry William Montagu Paulet (Premier Marquess of England), b. 1862, s. 1899, m.	Richard C. P., b. 1905.
1892	Zetland (2nd), Lawrence John Lumley Dundas, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (4th U.K. Earl of Zetland, 1838, 5th Brit. Baron Dundas, 1794), b. 1876, s. 1929, m.	Earl of Ronaldshay, b. 1908.

EARLS

Style (see also footnote, p. 253). The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title, the younger sons being styled the Hon., e.g. the Hon. John —, but the daughters Lady Elizabeth —, etc. Where marked ° the "°" is not used.

1639 S. (R.)	Airlie (11th), David Lylph Gore Woiseley Ogilvy, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1893, s. 1900, m.	Lord Ogilvy, b. 1926.
1696	Albemarle (9th), Walter Egerton George Lucian Keppel, M.C., b. 1862, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Bury, b. 1911.
1952	Alexander of Tunis (1st), Harold Rupert Leofric George Alexander, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1891, m.	Lord Rideau, b. 1935.
1826	Amhers. (5th), Jeffery John Archer Amherst, M.C., b. 1896, s. 1927.	Hon. Humphrey W. A., b. 1903.
1892	Ancaster (3rd), Gilbert James Heathcote-Drummond-Willoughby, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Lord Willoughby de Eresby, b. 1936.
1789 I.	Annesley (9th), Robert Annesley, b. 1900, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Glerawly, b. 1924.
1786 I.	Antrim (8th), Randal John Somerled McDonnell, b. 1911, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Dunluce, b. 1935.
1762 I.*	Arran (8th), Arthur Strange Kattendyke David Archibald Gore (4th U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884), b. 1910, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Sudley, b. 1938.
1955	Attlee (1st), Clement Richard Attlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Viscount Prestwood, b. 1928.
1714	Aylesford (11th), Charles Ian Finch-Knightley, b. 1918, s. 1958, m.	Lord Guernsey, b. 1947.
1937	Baldwin of Bewdley (3rd), Arthur Windham Baldwin, b. 1904, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Corvedale, b. 1938.
1922	Balfour (3rd) Robert Arthur Lytton Balfour, b. 1902, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Traprain, b. 1925.
1800 I.	Bandon (5th), Percy Ronald Gardner Bernard, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1904, s. 1924, m.	Maj. Hon. Charles B. A. B., b. 1904 (Twin).
1772	Bathurst (8th), Henry Allen John Bathurst, b. 1927, s. 1943, m.	Hon. George B. B., b. 1929.
1919	Beatty (2nd), David Field Beatty, D.S.C. b. 1905, s. 1936.	Viscount Borodale, b. 1946.
1815	Beauchamp (8th), William Lygon, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Richard E. L., b. 1916.
1797 I.	Belmore (7th), Galbraith Armar Lowry-Corry, b. 1913, s. 1949, m.	Viscount Corry, b. 1951.
1739 I. }	Bessborough (2nd), Frederick Edward Neuffize Ponsonby, (10th Irish Earl Bessborough), b. 1913, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Bertie B. P., b. 1885 (to Irish Earldom only).
1922	Birkenhead (2nd), Frederick Winston Furneaux Smith, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Furneaux, b. 1936.
1815	Bradford (6th), Gerald Michael Orlando Bridgeman, T.D., b. 1911, s. 1957, m.	Viscount Newport, b. 1947.
1677 S.	Breadalbane and Holland (10th), John Romer Boreland Campbell, b. 1919, s. 1959, m.	Lord Erskine, b. 1899 (see p. 239).
1469 S.	Buchan (15th), Ronald Douglas Stuart Mar Erskine, b. 1878, s. 1934.	Arthur E. O. Hobart-Hampden, b. 1893.
1746	Buckinghamshire (8th), John Hampden Mercer-Henderson, b. 1905, s. 1930.	Viscount Chelsea, b. 1937.
1800	Cadogan (7th), William Gerald Charles Cadogan, M.C. b. 1914, s. 1933, m.	Viscount Garmoyle, b. 1939.
1878	Cairns (5th), David Charles Cairns, b. 1909, s. 1946, m.	Lord Berriedale, b. 1948.
1543 S. (R.)	Cathness (19th), James Roderick Sinclair, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1947, m.	

	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
Created. 1800f.	<i>Caledon</i> (5th), Erik James Desmond Alexander, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1893.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Herbrand A., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1888
1661	<i>Carlisle</i> (11th), George Josslyn L'Estrange Howard, <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Morpeth, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1793	<i>Carnarvon</i> (6th), Henry George Alfred Marius Victor Francis Herbert, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1923.	Lord Porchester, <i>b.</i> 1924.
1748 I.*	<i>Carrick</i> (9th), Brian Stuart Theobald Somerset Caher Butler (3rd U.K. Baron, Butler, 1912), <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Ikerrin, <i>b.</i> 1953.
1800 I.	<i>Castle Stewart</i> (7th), Arthur Stuart, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Stuart, <i>b.</i> 1928.
1814	<i>Cathcart</i> (6th), Alan Cathcart, D.S.O., M.C. (15th Scott. Baron, Cathcart), <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Lord Greenock, <i>b.</i> 1953
1647 I.	<i>Cavan</i> (12th), Michael Edward Oliver Lambart, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Oliver F. W. L., <i>b.</i> 1895.
1827	<i>Cawdor</i> (5th), John Duncan Vaughan Campbell, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1914, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Emlyn, <i>b.</i> 1932.
1801	<i>Chichester</i> (9th), John Nicholas Pelham, <i>b.</i> 1944, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>M.</i>	Anthony G. P., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1803 I.*	<i>Clancarty</i> (6th), Richard Frederick John Donough Le Poer Trench (5th U.K. Visc. Clancarty, 1823), <i>b.</i> 1891, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Greville S. R. Le P. T., <i>b.</i> 1902.
1776 I.*	<i>Clawwilliam</i> (6th), John Charles Edmund Carson Meade (4th U.K. Baron Clawwilliam, 1828), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Adm. Hon. Sir Herbert Meade - Fetherstonhaugh, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1875.
1776	<i>Clarendon</i> (7th), George Frederick Laurence Villiers, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1955.	Hon. Nicholas V., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1620 I.*	<i>Cork & Orrery</i> (1660), William Henry Dudley Boyle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (12th Irish Earl and 8th Brit. Baron, Boyle of Marston, 1711), <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Maj. Patrick R. B., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1850	<i>Cottenham</i> (7th), John Digby Thomas Pepys, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Crowhurst, <i>b.</i> 1948.
1762 I.*	<i>Courtoun</i> (8th), James Montagu Burgoyne Stopford, O.B.E., T.D. (7th Brit. Baron, Saltersford, 1796), <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Stopford, <i>b.</i> 1954.
1697	<i>Coventry</i> (11th), George William Coventry, <i>b.</i> 1934, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Deerhurst, <i>b.</i> 1957.
1857	<i>Cowley</i> (4th), Christian Arthur Wellesley, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Dangan, B.E.M., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1892	<i>Cranbrook</i> (4th), John David Gathorne-Hardy, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Lord Medway, <i>b.</i> 1933.
1801	<i>Craven</i> (6th), William Robert Bradley Craven, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Uffington, <i>b.</i> 1957.
1398 S.*	<i>Crawford</i> (28th) and <i>Balcarres</i> (11th), David Alexander Robert Lindsay, K.T., G.B.E. (Premier Earl on Union Roll and 4th U.K. Baron, Wigan, 1826), <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Lord Balmiel, <i>b.</i> 1927.
1901	<i>Cromer</i> (3rd), George Rowland Stanley Baring, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953.	Viscount Errington, <i>b.</i> 1946.
1633 S.*	<i>Dalhousie</i> (16th) Simon Ramsay, G.B.E., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, Ramsay 1875), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Lord Ramsay, <i>b.</i> 1948.
1725 I.*	<i>Darley</i> (10th), Peter Stuart Bligh (19th English Baron, Clifton of Leighton Bromswood, 1608), <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1955.	Hon. Adam I. S. B., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1711	<i>Dartmouth</i> (8th), Humphry Legge, C.V.O., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Lewisham, <i>b.</i> 1924.
1761	<i>De La Warr</i> (9th), Herbrand Edward Dundonald Brassey Sackville, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Lord Buckhurst, <i>b.</i> 1921.
1622	<i>Denbigh</i> (10th) and <i>Desmond</i> (9th), William Rudolph Stephen Feilding (9th Irish Earl, Desmond, 1622), <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1939, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Feilding, <i>b.</i> 1943.
1485	<i>Derby</i> (18th) Edward John Stanley, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard S., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1553	<i>Devon</i> (17th), Charles Christopher Courtenay, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Lord Courtenay, <i>b.</i> 1942.
1800 I.*	<i>Donoughmore</i> (7th), John Michael Henry Hely-Hutchinson, (7th U.K. Visc. Hutchinson, 1821), <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Suirdale, <i>b.</i> 1927.
1661 I.*	<i>Drogheda</i> (11th), Charles Garrett Moore, O.B.E. (2nd U.K. Baron, Moore 1954), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Moore, <i>b.</i> 1937.
1837	<i>Ducie</i> (6th), Basil Howard Moreton, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Lord Moreton, <i>b.</i> 1951.
1860	<i>Dudley</i> (3rd) William Humble Eric Ward, M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1932.	Viscount Ednam, <i>b.</i> 1920.
1660 S.*	<i>Dundee</i> (11th), Henry James Scrymgeour-Wedderburn (1st U.K. Baron, Glassary, 1954), <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1924 (claim admitted, 1953), <i>m.</i> (Hereditary Standard Bearer, Scotland).	Lord Scrymgeour, <i>b.</i> 1949.
1669 S.	<i>Dundonald</i> (14th), Ian Douglas Leonard Cochrane, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1958.	Lord Cochrane of Cults (see p. 237).
1686 S.*	<i>Dunmore</i> (8th), Alexander Edward Murray, P.C., D.S.O., M.V.O (3rd U.K. Baron, Dunmore, 1831), <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>s.</i> 1907, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Fincastle, <i>b.</i> 1939.
1822 I.	<i>Dunraven and Moun</i> Earl (6th), Richard Southwell Windham Robert Wyndham-Quin, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Adare, <i>b.</i> 1939.
1833	<i>Durham</i> (5th), John Frederick Lambton, <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Viscount Lambton, M.P., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1837	<i>Effingham</i> (6th), Mowbray Henry Gordon Howard, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. F. C. H., <i>b.</i> 1907.
1507 S. } 1859 S.* }	<i>Eglinton</i> (17th) & (8th) <i>Winton</i> (1600), Archibald William Alexander Montgomerie (5th U.K. Earl Winton, 1859), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Lord Montgomerie, <i>b.</i> 1939.

Created.	<i>Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.</i>	<i>Eldest Son or Heir.</i>
1733 I.*	Egmont (11th), Frederick George Moore Perceval (9th Brit. Baron, Lovel & Holland, 1762), b. 1914, s. 1932, m.	Viscount Perceval, b. 1934.
1821	Eldon (4th), John Scott, K.C.V.O., b. 1899, s. 1926, m.	Viscount Encombe, b. 1937.
1633 S.*	Elgin (10th) & Kincardine (14th) (1647), Edward James Bruce, K.T., C.M.G., T.D. (2nd U.K. Baron, Elgin, 1849), b. 1881, s. 1917, m.	Lord Bruce, b. 1924.
1846	Ellesmere (5th), John Sutherland Egerton, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Cyril R. E., b. 1905.
1789 I.*	Laniskillen (5th), John Henry Michael Cole, C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Grinstead, 1815), b. 1876, s. 1924, m.	David L. C., b. 1918.
1781 I.*	Erne (6th), Henry George Victor John Crichton (3rd U.K. Baron, Fermanagh, 1876), b. 1937, s. 1940, m.	David G. C., b. 1914.
1661	Essex (8th), Algernon George de Vere Capell, b. 1884, s. 1915, m.	Viscount Malden, T.D., b. 1906.
1711	^c Ferrers (13th), Robert Washington Shirley, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Tamworth, b. 1952.
1868	Feversham (3rd), Charles William Slingsby Duncombe, D.S.O., T.D. (6th U.K. Baron Feversham, 1826), b. 1906, s. 1916, m.	(None to Earldom), to Barony, Charles A. P. Duncombe-Anderson, b. 1945.
1628 I.*	Fingall (12th), Oliver James Horace Plunkett, M.C. (5th U.K. Baron, Fingall, 1831), b. 1896, s. 1929, m.	(None to Earldom), to Barony of Killeen, Lord Dunsany (see p. 239). (None.)
1746*	^c Fitzwilliam (10th) William Thomas George Wentworth-Fitzwilliam (10th Irish Earl, Fitzwilliam, 1716), b. 1904, s. 1952, m.	
1789	^c Fortescue (6th), Denzil George Fortescue, M.C., T.D., b. 1893, s. 1958, m.	Viscount Ebrington, b. 1922.
1841	Gainsborough (5th), Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, b. 1923, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Campden, b. 1959.
1623 S.*	Galloway (12th), Randolph Algernon Ronald Stewart (5th Brit. Baron, Stewart of Garlies, 1796), b. 1892, s. 1920, m.	Lord Garlies, b. 1928.
1703 S.*	Glasgow (8th), Patrick James Boyle, D.S.O. (2nd U.K. Baron, Fairlie, 1897), b. 1874, s. 1915, m.	Capt. Viscount Kelburn, D.S.C., R.N., b. 1910.
1806 I.*	Gosford (6th), Archibald Alexander John Stanley Acheson, O.B.E., (4th U.K. Baron, Worlingham, 1835), b. 1911, s. 1954, m.	Viscount Acheson, b. 1942.
1945	Gowrie (2nd), Alexander Patrick Greysteel Hore-Ruthven (3rd U.K. Baron, Ruthven of Gowrie, 1919), b. 1939, s. 1955, M.	Hon. Mollie W. M. K. H-R, b. 1942.
1684 I.*	Granard (9th) Arthur Patrick Hastings Forbes, A.F.C. (4th U. K. Baron, Granard, 1806), b. 1915, s. 1948, m. [m.]	Hon. John F., b. 1920.
1833	^c Granville (5th), Granville James Leveson-Gower, M.C., b. 1918, s. 1953, (None.)	
1806	^c Grey (5th), Charles Robert Grey, b. 1879, s. 1917, w.	Richard F. G. C. G., b. 1939.
1752	Guilford (9th), Edward Francis North, b. 1933, s. 1949, m.	Hon. John M. W. N., b. 1905.
1619 S.(R.)	Haddington (12th), George Baillie-Hamilton, K.T., M.C., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1917, m.	Lord Binning, b. 1941.
1919	^c Haig (2nd), George Alexander Eugene Douglas Haig, b. 1918, s. 1928, m.	(None.)
1944	Halifax (1st), Edward Frederick Lindley Wood, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., (3rd U.K. Viscount, Halifax, 1866), b. 1881, m.	Lord Irwin, b. 1912.
1898	Halshury (3rd), John Anthony Hardinge Giffard, b. 1908, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Tiverton, b. 1934.
1754	Hardwicke (9th), Philip Grantham Yorke, b. 1906, s. 1936, m.	Viscount Royston, b. 1938.
1812	Harewood (7th), George Henry Hubert Lascelles, b. 1923, s. 1947, m. (See also p. 215).	Viscount Lascelles, b. 1950.
1742	Harrington (11th), William Henry Leicester Stanhope, b. 1922, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Petersham, b. 1945.
1809	Harrowby (6th), Dudley Ryder, b. 1892, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Sandon, b. 1922.
1604 S.*	Home (14th), Alexander Frederick Douglas-Home, P.C., (4th U.K. Baron, Douglas, 1875), b. 1903, s. 1951, m.	Lord Dunglass, b. 1943.
1821	^c Howe (5th), Francis Richard Henry Penn Curzon, P.C., C.B.E., V.D., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Viscount Curzon, b. 1903.
1529	Huntingdon (15th), Francis John Clarence Westenra Plantagenet Hastings, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	David F. G. H., b. 1909.
1885	Iddesleigh (3rd), Henry Stafford Northcote, b. 1901, s. 1927, m.	Viscount St. Cyres, b. 1932.
1756	Ilchester (6th), Giles Stephen Holland Fox-Strangways, G.B.E., b. 1874, s. 1905, w.	Lord Stavordale, b. 1905.
1929	Inchcape (3rd), Kenneth James William Mackay, b. 1917, s. 1939.	Viscount Glenapp, b. 1943.
1919	Iveagh (2nd), Rupert Edward Cecil Lee Guinness, K.G., C.B., C.M.G., b. 1874, s. 1927, m.	Viscount Elveden, b. 1937.
1925	^c Jellicoe (2nd), George Patrick John Rushworth Jellicoe, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1918, s. 1935, m.	Viscount Brocas, b. 1950.
1697	Jersey (9th), George Francis Child-Villiers (12th Irish Visct., Grandison, 1620), b. 1910, s. 1923, m.	Viscount Villiers, b. 1948.
1822 I. (R.)	Kilmorey (4th), Francis Charles Adelbert Henry Ncedham, P.C. (N.I.), O.B.E., V.D., b. 1883, s. 1915, m.	Francis J. R. P. N., b. 1915.
1866	Kimberley (4th), John Wodehouse, b. 1924, s. 1941, m.	Lord Wodehouse, b. 1951.
1768 I.	Kingston (11th), Barclay Robert Edwin King-Tenison, b. 1943, s. 1948, M.	Capt. R. D. King-Harman, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1891.
1633 S.*	Kinnoull (15th), Arthur William George Patrick Hay (9th Brit. Baron, Hay of Pedwardine, 1711), b. 1935, s. 1938.	George V. Hay-Drummond, b. 1910.

- Created. Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.
- 1677s.* *Kintore* (10th), Arthur George Keith-Falconer (4th U.K. Baron. Kintore, 1838, 12th Scott. Baron Falconer, 1647). b. 1879, s. 1930, m.
- 1914 *Kitchener of Khartoum* (3rd), Henry Herbert Kitchener, b. 1919, s. 1937.
- 1756 l. *Lanesborough* (9th), Denis Anthony Brian Butler, b. 1918, s. 1950.
- 1624 s. *Lauderdale* (16th), Rev. Alfred Sydney Frederick Maitland, b. 1924, s. 1953, m.
- 1837 *Leicester* (5th), Thomas William Edward Coke, M.V.O., b. 1908, s. 1949, m.
- 1641 s. *Leven* (14th) & (13th) *Melville* (1690), Alexander Robert Leslie-Melville, b. 1924, s. 1947, m.
- 1831 *Lichfield* (4th), Thomas Edward Anson, b. 1883, s. 1918, m.
- 1803 l.* *Limerick* (5th), Edmund Colquhoun Pery, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D. (4th U.K. Baron, Foxford, 1815), b. 1888, s. 1929, m.
- 1633 s. (R.) *Lindsay* (14th), William Tucker Lindesay-Bethune, b. 1901, s. 1943, m.
- 1626 *Lindsey* (13th) and *Abingdon* (8th) (1682), Montagu Henry Edmund Cecil Bertie, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.
- 1776 l. *Lisburne* (7th), Ernest Edmund Henry Malet Vaughan, b. 1892, s. 1899, w.
- 1822 l.* *Listowel* (5th), William Francis Hare, P.C., G.C.M.G. (3rd U.K. Baron, Har 1869), b. 1906, s. 1931, m. (Governor-General of Ghana).
- 1905 *Liverpool* (3rd), Gerald William Frederick Savile Foljambe, D.S.O., b. 1878, s. 1941, m.
- 1945 *Lloyd George of Dwyfor* (2nd), Richard Lloyd George, b. 1889, s. 1945, m.
- 1785 l.* *Longford* (6th), Edward Arthur Henry Pakenham (8th U.K. Baron, Silchester, 1821), b. 1902, s. 1915, m.
- 1807 *Lonsdale* (7th), James Hugh William Lowther, b. 1922, s. 1953, m.
- 1838 *Lovelace* (4th), Peter Malcolm King (11th British Baron King, 1725), b. 1905, s. 1929, m.
- 1795 l.* *Lucan* (6th), George Charles Patrick Bingham, M.C. (2nd U.K. Baron, Bingham, 1934), b. 1898, s. 1949, m.
- 1880 *Lytton* (4th), Noel Anthony Scawen Lytton (17th English Baron, Wentworth, 1529), b. 1900, s. 1951, m.
- 1721 *Macclesfield* (7th), George Loveden William Henry Parker, b. 1888, s. 1896, m.
- 1800 *Malmesbury* (6th), William James Harris, T.D., b. 1907, s. 1950, m.
- 1776 & 1792 *Mansfield and Mansfield* (7th), Mungo David Malcolm Murray (13th Scot. Visct., Stormont, 1621), b. 1900, s. 1935, m.
- 1404 s. *Mar* (33rd), Lionel Walter Young Erskine (Premier Earl of Scotland) b. 1891, s. 1932.
- 1565 s. *Mar* (13th) & (14th) *Kellie* (1616), John Francis Erskine, b. 1921, s. 1955, m.
- 1785 l. *Mayo* (9th), Ulick Henry Bourke, b. 1890, s. 1939, m.
- 1627 l.* *Meath* (14th), Anthony Windham Normand Brabazon (5th U.K. Baron, Chaworth, 1831), b. 1910, s. 1949, m.
- 1766 l. *Mexborough* (7th), John Raphael Wentworth Savile, b. 1906, s. 1945, m.
- 1920 *Middleton* (2nd), George St. John Brodrick, M.C. (10th Irish Viscount, Middleton, 1717), b. 1888, s. 1942, m.
- 1813 *Minto* (5th), Victor Gilbert Lariston Garnet Elliot-Murray-Kynynmound, b. 1891, s. 1914, m.
- 1562 s.* *Moray* (19th) (Archibald) John Morton Stuart (11th Brit. Baron, Stuart of Castle Stuart, 1795), b. 1894, s. 1943, m.
- 1815 *Morley* (5th), Montagu Brownlow Parker, b. 1878, s. 1951.
- 1458 s. *Morton* (21st), Sholto Charles John Hay Douglas, b. 1907, s. 1935.
- 1947 *Mountbatten of Burma* (1st), Louis Francis Albert Victor Nicolas Mountbatten, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1900, m. (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen), Admiral of the Fleet. (See also p. 213.)
- 1789 *Mount Edgcumbe* (6th), Keneil William Edward Edgcumbe, T.D., b. 1873, s. 1914, m.
- 1831 *Munster* (5th), Geoffrey William Richard Hugh FitzClarence, P.C., K.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1928, m.
- 1805 *Nelson* (7th), Henry Edward Joseph Horatio Nelson, b. 1894, s. 1957.
- 1827 l. *Norbury* (6th), Noel Terence Graham-Toler, b. 1939, s. 1955, M.
- 1806 l.* *Normanton* (5th), Edward John Sidney Christian Wetmore Ellis Agar (3rd U.K. Baron, Somerton, 1873), b. 1910, s. 1933, m.
- 1647 s. *Northesk* (11th), David Ludovic George Hopetoun Carnegie, b. 1901, s. 1921, m.
- Eldest Son or Heir.
To Earldom, Sydney, Viscountess Stonehaven, b. 1874; to U.K. Barony, None; to Scott. Barony, Cyril Falconer-Stewart, M.C., b. 1884.
Hon. Charles C. K., b. 1929.
Lt. Comdr. Terence B. J. D. B., b. 1913.
Hon. Patrick F. M., M.P., b. 1911.
Anthony L. C., b. 1909.
Lord Balgonie, b. 1954.
Viscount Anson, b. 1939.
Viscount Glentworth, b. 1930.
Viscount Garnock, b. 1929.
Richard H. R. B., b. 1931.
Viscount Vaughan, b. 1913.
Hon. Richard G. H., b. 1907.
Hon. Robert F., b. 1937.
Viscount Gwynnedd, b. 1921.
Lord Pakenham, b. 1905 (see p. 243).
Viscount Lowther, b. 1949.
Viscount Ockham, b. 1951.
Lord Bingham, b. 1934.
Viscount Knebworth, b. 1950.
Viscount Parker, b. 1914.
Viscount FitzHarris, b. 1945.
Viscount Stormont, b. 1939.
Master of Mar, b. 1914.
Lord Erskine, b. 1949.
Hon. Bryan L. B., b. 1897.
Lord Ardee, b. 1941.
Viscount Pollington, b. 1931.
(None to Earldom), to Irish Viscountcy, W. J. H. B., O.B.E., b. 1874.
Viscount Melgund, M.B.E., b. 1928.
Lord Doune, b. 1923.
John St. A. P., b. 1923.
Hon. Charles C., b. 1831.
Baroness Brabourne, b. 1934 (see pp. 213 and 237).
- Edward P. E., b. 1903.
Edward C. FitzC., b. 1899.
Hon. Charles S. J. H. N., b. 1896.
Viscount Somerton, b. 1945.
John Douglas C., b. 1895.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1801	Onslow (6th), William Arthur Bampfylde Onslow, M.C., T.D., b. 1913, s. 1945, m.	Viscount Cranley, b. 1938.
1925	<i>Oxjora & Asquith</i> (2nd), Julian Edward George Asquith, b. 1916, s. 1928, m.	Viscount Asquith of Morsley, b. 1952.
1929	'Peel (2nd), Arthur William Ashton Peel (3rd U.K. <i>Viscount Peel</i> , 1895), b. 1901, s. 1937, m.	Viscount Clanfield, b. 1947.
1851	Pembroke (15th) & (12th) <i>Montgomery</i> (1605), Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., b. 1880, s. 1913, m.	Lora Herbert, C.V.O., b. 1906.
1605 S. (R.)	Perth (17th), John David Drummond, P.C., b. 1907, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Strathallan, b. 1935.
1905	<i>Flymouth</i> (3rd), Other Robert Ivor Windsor-Clive, b. 1923, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Windsor, b. 1951.
1785 I.	Portarlington (7th), George Lionel Yuill Seymour Dawson-Damer, b. 1938, s. 1959.	Hon. Lionel J. C. S. D.-D. b. 1940.
1743	Potsmouth (9th), Gerard Vernon Wallop, b. 1898, s. 1943, m.	Viscount Lymington, b. 1923.
1706	'Poulett (8th), George Amias Fitzwarrine Poulett, b. 1909, s. 1918, m.	(None.)
1804	Powis (5th), Edward Robert Henry Herbert, C.B.E., T.D. (6th <i>Irish Baron, Clive</i> 1762), b. 1889, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Christian V. C. H., b. 1904.
1765	Radnor (7th) William Pleydell-Bouverie, K.C.V.O., b. 1895, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Folkestone, b. 1927.
1831 I.*	Ranfurlly (6th), Thomas Daniel Knox, K.C.M.G. (7th U.K. <i>Baron, Ranfurlly</i> , 1826), b. 1913, s. 1933, m.	Capt. John N. K., R.N., b. 1890.
1771 I.	Roden (9th), Robert William Jocelyn, b. 1909, s. 1956, m.	Viscount Jocelyn, b. 1938.
1601	Romney (6th), Charles Marsham, b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Michael H. M., b. 1910.
1703 S.*	Rosebery (6th), Albert Edward Harry Mayer Archibald Primrose, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C. (2nd U.K. <i>Earl of Midlothian</i> , 1911), b. 1882, s. 1929, m.	Lord Primrose, b. 1929.
1806 I.	Rosse (6th), Laurence Michael Harvey Parsons, M.B.E., b. 1906, s. 1918, m.	Lord Oxmantown, b. 1936.
1801	Rosslyn (6th), Anthony Hugh Francis Harry St. Clair-Erskine, b. 1917, s. 1939, m.	Lord Loughborough, b. 1958.
1457 S. (R.)	Rothes (20th), Malcolm George Dyer Edwardes Leslie, b. 1902, s. 1927, m.	Lord Leslie, b. 1932.
1861	'Russell (3rd), Bertrand Arthur William Russell, O.M., F.R.S., b. 1872, s. 1931, m.	Viscount Amberley, b. 1921.
1815	'St. Alwyn (2nd), Michael John Hicks-Beach, P.C., T.D., b. 1912, s. 1919, m.	Viscount Quenington, b. 1950.
1815	St. Germans (8th), Montague Charles Eliot, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., b. 1870, s. 1942, m.	Lord Eliot, b. 1914.
1660	Sandwich (9th), George Charles Montagu, b. 1874, s. 1916, m.	Viscount Hinchingsbrooke, M.P., b. 1906.
1690	Scarborough (11th), (Lawrence) Roger Lumley, K.G. P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (12th <i>Irish Visct., Lumley</i> , 1628), b. 1896, s. 1945, m. (Lord Chamberlain).	Viscount Lumley, b. 1932.
1771 I.*	Sefton (7th), Hugh William Osbert Molyneux (6th U.K. <i>Baron, Sefton</i> , 1831), b. 1898, s. 1930, w.	
1882	Selborne (3rd), Roundell Cecil Palmer, P.C., C.H., b. 1887, s. 1942, m.	Viscount Wolmer, b. 1940.
1646 S. (R.)	Selkirk (7th) (George) Nigel Douglas-Hamilton, P.C., O.B.E., A.F.C., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Lord Malcolm D.-H. O.B.E., D.P.C., b. 1909.
1672	Shaftesbury (9th), Anthony Ashley-Cooper, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., b. 1869, s. 1886, w.	Lord Ashley, b. 1934.
1756 I.*	Shannon (8th), Robert Henry Boyle (7th <i>Brit. Bn. Carleton</i> , 1786), b. 1900, s. 1917, m.	Viscount Boyle, b. 1924.
1442	Shrewsbury (21st) & Waterford (I. 1446), John George Charles Henry Alton Alexander Chetwynd-Chetwynd-Talbot (Premier <i>Earl of England and Ireland, Earl Talbot</i> , 1784), b. 1914, s. 1921, m.	Viscount Ingestre, b. 1952.
1880	'Sondes (4th), George Henry Milles-Lade, b. 1914, s. 1941, m.	Viscount Throwley, b. 1940.
1633 S.*	Southern (11th), Charles Alexander Carnegie, K.C.V.O. (3rd U.K. <i>Baron, Balinhard</i> , 1869), b. 1893, s. 1941, m.	The Duke of Fife, b. 1929 (see pp. 214 and 225).
1765	'Spencer (7th), Albert Edward John Spencer, T.D., b. 1892, s. 1922, m.	Viscount Ailtourp, M.V.O., b. 1924.
1703 S.*	Stair (12th), John James Dalrymple, K.T., D.S.O., (5th U.K. <i>Baron, Oxenford</i> , 1841), b. 1879, s. 1914, m.	Viscount Dalrymple, M.B.E., b. 1906.
1628	Stanford (10th), Roger Grey, b. 1896, s. 1910.	(None.)
1718	'Stanhope (7th) James Richard Stanhope, K.G., P.C., D.S.O., M.C. (13th <i>Earl of Chesterfield</i> , 1628) (7th U.K. <i>Viscount Stanhope of Mahon</i> , 1717), b. 1880, s. (to <i>Earldom of Stanhope</i>), 1905 (to <i>Earldom of Chesterfield</i>), 1952, w.	None to Earldoms, to Viscounty, Earl of Harrington, b. 1922, (see p. 229).
1821	Stradbroke (4th), John Anthony Alexander Rous, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith R., b. 1907.
1847	Strafford (7th), Robert Cecil Byng, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Viscount Enfield, b. 1936.
1937	Strathmore (3rd) Timothy Patrick Bowes-Lyon (16th <i>Scottish Earl, Strathmore & Kinghorne</i> 1606), b. 1918, s. 1949, m.	Fergus M. C. B.-L., b. 1923.
1603	Suffolk (21st) & (14th) <i>Berkshire</i> (1626), Michael John James George Robert Howard, b. 1935, s. 1941.	Hon. Maurice H., b. 1936.
1955	Swinton (1st), Philip Cunliffe-Lister, P.C., G.B.E., C.H., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Lord Masham, b. 1937.
1714	Tankerville (8th), Charles Augustus Ker Bennet, b. 1897, s. 1931, m.	Lord Ossulston, b. 1921.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1822	'Temple of Stowe (6th), Chandos Grenville Temple-Gore-Langton, l. 1009, s. 1940, m	Hon. Ronald T.-G.-L., b. 1910.
1815	Verulam (5th), James Brabazon Grimston (9th Irish Visct., Grimston, 1719; 14th Scott. Baron, Forrester, 1633), b. 1910, s. 1949.	Hon. John G., M.P., b. 1911.
1729	'Alaigreave (12th), Geoffrey Noel Waldegrave, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Viscount Chewton, b. 1940.
1759	Warwick & Brooke (1746), Charles Guy Fulke Greville (7th Earl Brooke and 7th Earl of Warwick), b. 1911, s. 1928.	Lord Brooke, b. 1934.
1633 S.*	Wemyss (12th) & (8th) March (1697), Francis David Charteris (5th U.K. Baron, Wemyss, 1821), b. 1912, s. 1937, m.	Lord Neidpath, b. 1948.
1621 I.	Wismecath (12th), Gilbert Charles Nugent, b. 1880, s. 1933, m.	Lord Delvin, b. 1923.
1624	Westmorland (15th), David Anthony Thomas Fane, b. 1924, s. 1948, m.	Lord Burghersh, b. 1951.
1876	Wharnclyffe (4th), Alan James Montagu-Stuart-Wortley-Mackenzie, b. 1935, s. 1953.	Ralph Montagu - Stuart Wortley, b. 1897.
1793 I.	Wicklow (8th) William Cecil James Philip John Paul Forward-Howard, b. 1902, s. 1946.	Cecil A. F.-H., b. 1909.
1801	Wilson (7th), Seymour William Arthur John Egerton, b. 1921, s. 1927.	Lord Ebury, b. 1931 (see p. 239).
1628	Winchelsea (16th) & (11th) Nottingham (1681), Christopher Denys Stormont Finch-Hatton, b. 1936, s. 1950.	Hon. Robin H. F.-H., b. 1939.
1766 I.*	Wimerton (6th), Edward Turnour, P.C., T.D., (1st U. K. Baron, Turnour, 1952), b. 1883, s. 1907, m.	(To Earldom), Robert C. T., b. 1915.
1956	Woolton (1st), Frederick James Marquis, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	Viscount Walberton, b. 1922.
1837	Yarborough (6th), Marcus Herbert Peiham, b. 1893, s. 1948, m.	Lord Worsley, b. 1922.
1922	Ypres (3rd), John Richard Charles Lambart French, b. 1921, s. 1958, m.	Maj. Hon. E. Gerald F. F., D.S.O., b. 1883.

VISCOUNTS



Style (see footnote, p. 253), The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

The eldest sons of Viscounts and Barons have no distinctive title; they, as well as their brothers and sisters, are styled the Hon. Robert, Hon. Mary, &c.



1945	Addison (2nd), Christopher Addison, b. 1904, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Michael A. b. 1911.
1946	Alaunbrooke (1st), Alan Francis Brooke, K.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Field Marshal, b. 1883, m.	Hon. Thomas B., b. 1922.
1950	Alexander of Hillsborough (1st), Albert Victor Alexander, P.C., C.H., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1919	Allenby (2nd), Dudley Jaffray Hynman Allenby, b. 1903, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Michael A., b. 1931.
1911	Allendale (3rd), Wentworth Hubert Charles Beaumont, b. 1922, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Wentworth P. I. B., b. 1948.
1641 S.	Arbuthnott (14th), John Ogilvy Arbuthnott, b. 1882, s. 1920, m.	Maj.-Gen. Robert K. A., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1897.
1751 I.	Ashbrook (10th), Desmond Llowarch Edward Flower, M.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Michael F., b. 1935.
1917	Astor (3rd), William Waldorf Astor, b. 1907, s. 1952, m.	Hon. William W. A., b. 1951.
1781 I.	Bangor (7th), Edward Henry Harold Ward, b. 1905, s. 1950.	Hon. William M. D. W., b. 1948.
1720 I.*	Barrington (10th), William Reginald Shute Barrington (4th U.K. Baron Shute, 1880), b. 1873, s. 1933.	Hon. Bernard B., b. 1375.
1925	Bearsted (3rd), Marcus Richard Samuel, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Peter S., M.C., T.D., b. 1911.
1935	Bledisloe (2nd), Benjamin Ludlow Bathurst, Q.C., b. 1899, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Christopher H. L. B., b. 1934.
1712	Bolingbroke & St. John (6th), Vernon Henry St. John, b. 1896, s. 1899.	Capt. Geoffrey R. St. J., M.C., b. 1883.
1717 I.*	Boyne (10th), Gustavus Michael George Hamilton-Russell (4th U.K. Baron, Brancepeth, 1866), b. 1931, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Richard H.-R., D.S.O., b. 1909.
1929	Brensford (3rd), Lancelot William Joynson-Hicks, b. 1902, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Crispin W. J.-H., b. 1933.
1929	Bridgeman (2nd), Robert Clive Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1895, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Geoffrey B., M.C., b. 1893.
1868	Bridport (3rd), Rowland Arthur Herbert Nelson Hood (6th Duke of Bronté in Sicily and 5th Irish Baron, Bridport 1794), b. 1911, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Alexander N. H., b. 1948.
1952	Brookeborough (1st), Basil Stanlake Brooke, P.C.(N.I.), C.B.E., M.C., b. 1883, m.	Hon. John W. B., b. 1922.
1947	Bruce of Melbourne (1st), Stanley Melbourne Bruce, P.C., C.H., M.C., I.R.S., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1932	Buckmaster (2nd), Owen Stanley Buckmaster, b. 1890, s. 1934.	Hon. Martin S. B., b. 1921.
1939	Caldecote (2nd), Robert Andrew Inskip, D.S.C., b. 1917, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Piers J. A. I., b. 1947.
1941	Canrose (2nd), (John) Seymour Berry, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1954.	Hon. Michael B., M.B.E., T.D., b. 1911.
1954	Chandos (1st), Oliver Lyttelton, P.C., D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Antony A. L., b. 1920.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1915	Chaplin (3rd), Anthony Freskyn Charles Hamby Chaplin, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Niall G. C., <i>v.</i> 1909.
1655 I.	Charlemont (9th), Charles Edward St. George Caulfeild (13th Irish Baron, <i>Caulfeild</i> of <i>Charlemont</i> , 1620), <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Harry F. St. G. C., <i>b.</i> 1881.
1921	Chetmsford (2nd), Andrew Charles Gerald Thesiger, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Frederic T., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1717 I.	Chetwynd (9th), Adam Duncan Chetwynd, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Adam C., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1911	Chilton (3rd), Eric Alexander Akers-Douglas, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1947.	Alastair G. A.-D., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1902	Churchill (2nd), Victor Alexander Stencer, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Victor G. S., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1956	Cilecmin (1st), James Purdon Lewes Thomas, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1903.	(None.)
1781 I.*	Clyden (7th), Francis Gerald Agar-Robartes, K.C.V.O. (7th Brit. Baron, <i>Mendip</i> , 1794), <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1930.	Major Hon. Victor A.-R., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1887.
1718	Cobham (10th), Charles John Lytton, G.C.M.G. (7th Irish Baron. <i>Westcote</i> 1618), <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i> (<i>Governor-General of New Zealand</i>)	Hon. John W. L. L., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1902	Colville of Culross (4th), John Mark Alexander Colville (13th Scott. Baron, <i>Colville of Culross</i> , 1604), <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles A. C., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1827	Combermere (4th), Francis Lynch Wellington Stapleton-Cotton, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael S.-C., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1917	Cowdray (3rd), Sweetman John Churchill Pearson (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Cowdray</i> , 1910), <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael P., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1927	Craigavon (2nd), James Craig, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Janric C., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1956	Crookshank (1st), Harry Frederick Comfort Crookshank, P.C., C.H., <i>b.</i> 1893.	(None.)
1886	Cross (3rd), Assheton Henry Cross, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1946	Cunningham of Hyndhope (1st), Andrew Browne Cunningham, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1937	Davidson (1st), John Collin Campbell Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.H., C.B., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John A. D., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1956	De L'Isle (1st), William Philip Sidney, V.C., P.C. (6th Baron <i>De L'Isle and Dudley</i> , 1835), <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Philip S., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1776 I.	De Vesci (6th), John Eustace Vesey (7th Irish Baron, <i>Knaption</i> , 1750), <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas E. V., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1917	Devonport (2nd), Gerald Chester Kearley, <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1934, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Terence K., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1622 I.	Dillon (20th), Michael Eric Dillon, <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles D., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1785 I.	Doneraile (9th), Richard St. John St. Leger, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard A. St. L., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1680 I.*	Downe (10th), Richard Dawnay, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Dawnay</i> , 1897), <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John C. G. D., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1911	Elphinstone (3rd), Arthur Cecil Murray, C.M.G., D.S.O., (12th Scott. Bn., <i>Elphinstone</i> , 1643), <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>w.</i>	(To Barony), James A. F. C. <i>Erskine-Murray</i> , <i>b.</i> 1902.
1897	Esher (3rd), Oliver Sylvain Baliol Brett, G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Lionel B., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1816	Exmouth (9th) Pownoll Irving Edward Pellew, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Paul P., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1620 S.	Falkland (13th), Lucius Plantagenet Cary, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>w.</i>	Master of Falkland, <i>b.</i> 1905.
1720	Falmouth (8th), Evelyn Hugh John Boscawen, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George H. B., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1921	Fitz Alan of Derwent (2nd), Henry Edmund Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1947.	(None.)
1918	Furness (2nd), William Anthony Furness, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1940.	(None.)
1720 I.*	Gage (6th), Henry Rainald Gage, K.C.V.O. (5th Brit. Baron, <i>Gage</i> , 1790), <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1912, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George J. St. C. G., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1727 I.*	Galway (9th), Simon George Robert Monckton-Arundell (3rd U.K. Baron, <i>Monckton</i> , 1887), <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	William A. Monckton, <i>b.</i> 1894.
1478 I.*	Gormanston (17th), Jenico Nicholas Dudley Preston (<i>Premier Viscount of Ireland</i> ; 5th U.K. Baron, <i>Gormanston</i> , 1868), <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1940, <i>M.</i>	Hon. Robert Shaw-Preston, <i>b.</i> 1915.
1816 I.	Gort (7th), Standish Robert Gage Prendergast Vereker, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Colin L. P. V., <i>b.</i> 1916.
1900	Goschen (3rd), John Alexander Goschen, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1849	Gough (5th), Shane Hugh Maryon Gough, <i>b.</i> 1941, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>M.</i>	Guy V. H. G., <i>b.</i> 1887.
1937	Greenwood (2nd), David Henry Hamar Greenwood, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1948.	Hon. Michael G. H. G., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1929	Haitsham (2nd), Quintin McGarel Hogg, P.C., Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Douglas M. H., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1945	Hall (1st), George Henry Hall, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1881, <i>w.</i>	Hon. W. G. Leonard H., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1801	Hambleton (4th), William Herbert Smith, <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William H. S., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1884	Hampden (4th), Thomas Henry Brand, C.M.G. (26th Eng. Baron, <i>Dacre</i> , 1307), <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David F. B., <i>b.</i> 1902.
1936	Hanworth (2nd), David Bertram Pollock, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David P., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1791 I.	Harberton (9th), Henry Ralph Martyn Pomeroy, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1956.	Hon. Thomas De V. P., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1917	Harcourt (2nd), William Edward Harcourt, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1846	Hardinge (4th), Caryl Nicholas Charles Hardinge, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry N. H., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1791 I.	Hawarden (8th), Robert Leslie Eustace Maude, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	
1550	Hersford (18th), Robert Milo Leicester Devereux (<i>Premier Viscount of England</i>), <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1952.	Rodney de B. D., <i>b.</i> 1903.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1940	Hewart (2nd), Hugh Vaughan Hewart, b. 1890, s. 1943.	(None.)
1842	Hill (7th), Gerald Rowland Clegg-Hill, b. 1904, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Antony R. C-H., b. 1931.
1796	Hood (6th), Samuel Hood, C.M.G. (6th Irish Baron, Hood, 1782). b. 1910, s. 1933.	Hon. Alexander L. H., b. 1914.
1952	Hudson (2nd), Robert William Hudson, b. 1924, s. 1957, m.	(None.)
1948	Hynaley (1st), John Scott Hindley, G.B.E., b. 1803, m.	Hon. Martin P., b. 1926.
1956	Ingleby (1st), Osbert Peake, P.C., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Lionel B., b. 1909.
1945	Kemsley (1st), James Gomer Berrv, G.B.E., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1954	Kilmuir (1st), David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, P.C., G.C.V.O., b. 1900 (Lord Chancellor), m.	Hon. David F. D. K., b. 1931.
1911	Knollys (2nd), Edward J. George William Tyrwhitt Knollys, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., D.F.C., b. 1895, s. 1924, m.	Hon. Julia H.-H., b. 1922.
1895	Knutsford (4th), Thurstan Holland-Hibbert, b. 1833, s. 1935, m.	Hon. George L., b. 1941.
1945	Lambert (2nd), George Lambert, T.D., b. 1909, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Fredk. A. L., b. 1908.
1954	Leathers (1st), Frederick James Leathers, P.C., C.H., b. 1883, m.	(None.)
1922	Leverhulme (3rd), Philip William Bryce Lever, T.D., b. 1915, s. 1949, m.	[1949.
1781 I.	Lifford (8th), Alan William Wingfield Hewitt, b. 1900, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Edward J. W. H., b. 1922.
1921	Long (3rd) (Richard) Eric (Onslow) Long, F.D., b. 1892, s. 1944, w.	Hon. Richard L., n. 1929.
1957	Mackintosh of Halifax (1st), Harold Vincent Mackintosh, b. 1891, m.	Hon. John M., b. 1921.
1955	Maclenn (1st), Godfrey Martin Huggins, P.C., C.H., K.C.M.G., b. 1833, m.	Hon. John G. H., b. 1922.
1945	Marchwood (2nd) Peter George Penny, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David G. S. P., b. 1936.
1942	Margesson (1st), Henry David Reginald Margesson, P.C., M.C., b. 1890.	Hon. Francis V. H. M., b. 1922.
1660. I.*	Massereene (13th) & (6th) Ferrard (1797), John Clotworthy Talbot Foster Whyte-William Skeffington, (6th U.K. Baron, Oriel, 1821), b. 1914, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John D.C.W.M. S., b. 1940.
1939	Maugham (2nd), Robert Cecil Romer Maugham, b. 1915, s. 1958.	Robert D., b. 1937.
1802	Melville (8th), Henry Charles Patric Brouncker Dundas, b. 1909, s. 1935.	Master of Nairne, b. 1934.
1916	Mersey (3rd), Edward Clive Bigham, b. 1906, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Richard M., b. 1907.
1716 I.	Molesworth (10th), Charles Richard Molesworth, b. 1809, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles S. M., b. 1953.
1801. I.*	Monck (6th), Henry Wyndham Stanley Monck (3rd U.K. Baron, Monck, 1856), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Lt.-Col. Hon. Gilbert W. R. M., M.C., b. 1915.
1957	Monckton of Brencley (1st), Walter Turner Monckton, P.C., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Graham E-M., b. 1955.
1935	Monsell (1st), Bolton Meredith Eyres-Monsell, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. David M., b. 1923.
1946	Montgomery of Alamein (1st), Bernard Law Montgomery, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Field Marshal, b. 1887, w.	Hon. Richard H. B. b. 1935.
1550 I.*	Mountgarret (16th), Piers Henry Augustine Butler (3rd U.K. Baron, Mountgarret, 1911), b. 1903, s. 1918, m.	(None.)
1952	Norwich (2nd), John Julius Cooper, b. 1929, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Rosemary Ann P., b. 1923 (to Baroncy only).
1938	Nuffield (1st), William Richard Morris, G.B.E., C.H., F.R.S., b. 1877, w.	(None.)
1946	Portal of Hungerford (1st), Charles Frederick Algernon Portal, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C. (1st U.K. Baron Portal of Hungerford, 1945), Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	Hon. Michael B. P., b. 1905.
1873	Portman (8th) Gerald William Berkeley Portman, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Mervyn W., b. 1935.
1743 I.*	Powerscourt (9th) Mervyn Patrick Wingfield, (3rd U.K. Baron, Powerscourt, 1885), b. 1905, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Matthew W. R., b. 1925.
1900	Ridley (3rd), Matthew White Ridley, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Vere H., b. 1925.
1919	Rothermere (2nd), Esmond Cecil Harmsworth, b. 1898, s. 1940.	Hon. Walter G. R., b. 1934.
1937	Runciman of Doxford (2nd), Walter Leslie Runciman, O.B.E., A.F.C. (3rd U.K. Baron, Runciman, 1933), b. 1900, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Colwyn P., b. 1939.
1918	St. Davias (2nd), Jestyn Reginald Austeu Plantagenet Philipps, b. 1917, s. 1938.	Hon. Edward R. J. J., b. 1951.
1801	St. Vincent (7th), Ronald George James Jervis, b. 1905, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Edwin H. S., C.M.G., b. 1898.
1937	Sammel (1st), Herbert Louis Samuel, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.B.E., b. 1870, m.	Francis J. N. C., b. 1924.
1911	Scarsdale (2nd), Richard Nathaniel Curzon, T.D. (6th Brit. Baron, Scarsdale, 1761), b. 1898, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Michael G., b. 1942.
1905	Selby (3rd), Thomas Sutton Evelyn Gully, b. 1911, s. 1923, m.	Hon. John T. A., b. 1914.
1805	Sidmouth (6th), Raymond Anthony Addington, b. 1887, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Jan D. S., b. 1940.
1940	Simon (2nd), John Gilbert Simon, C.M.G., b. 1902, s. 1954, m.	(None.)
1954	Simonds (1st), Gavin Turnbull Simonds, P.C. b. 1881, m. (Lord of Appeal).	Hon. J. Herwald R., b. 1915.
1954	Southern (1st) Herwald Ramsbotham, P.C. G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C., b. 1887, w.	Pyers A. J. S., b. 1930.
1776 I.	Southwell (6th), Robert Arthur William Joseph Southwell, b. 1898, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Anthony N. W. B., M.P., b. 1925.
1942	Siansgare (1st) (William) Wedgwood Benn, P.C., D.S.O., D.F.C., b. 1877, m.	

Created	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1938	Stonehaven (2nd), James Ian Baird, b. 1908, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Michael B., s. 1939.
1806	Templetown (5th), Henry Augustus George Mountjoy Henage Lpton, b. 1894, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Henry U., b. 1917.
1957	Tenby (1st), Gwilym Lloyd George, P.C., T.D., b. 1894, m.	Hon. David L. G., b. 1922.
1952	Thurso (1st), Archibald Henry Macdonald Sinclair, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., b. 1890, m.	Hon. Robin M. S., b. 1922. [1943]
1721	Torrington (10th), Arthur Stanley Byng, D.C.M., b. 1876, s. 1944.	Timothy H. St. G. B., s.
1936	Trenchard (2nd), Thomas Trenchard, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1956, m.	Hon. Hugh T., b. 1951.
1921	Ullswater (2nd), Nicholas James Christopher Lowther, b. 1942, s. 1949, l.	Hon. Arthur I. B. L., b. 1888.
1621 I	Valentia (14th), Francis Dighton Annesley, M.C., b. 1888, s. 1951 (claim established, 1959), m.	Hon. Richard J. D. A., b. 1929.
1952	Waverley (2nd), David Alistair Pearson Anderson, b. 1911, s. 1958, m.	Hon. John D. F. A., b. 1949.
1938	Weir (2nd), James Kenneth Welr, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1959, m.	Hon. William K. J. W., b. 1933.
1918	Wimborne (2nd), Ivor Grosvenor Guest, O.B.E. (3rd U.K. Baron, Wimborne, 1880), b. 1903, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Ivor G., b. 1939.
1923	Younger of Leck. (3rd), Edward George Younger, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. George Y., b. 1931.

BISHOPS

Style, The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of —. Addressed as, My Lord.
[Those marked * always sit; of the others, except †Sodor and Man, sit by
date, those awaiting admission in order shown (in parentheses)].

Apptd.	Entd. Lords
1956 *London (113th), Henry Colville Montgomery-Campbell, P.C., M.C., D.D., b. 1887, cons. 1940, trans. 1942, 1949 and 1956.	1956
1956 *Durham (89th), Maurice Henry Harland, D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1942, trans. 1947 and 1956.	1954
1952 *Winchester (92nd), Alwyn Terrell Petre Williams, D.D., b. 1888, cons. 1939, trans. 1952	1939
1946 Eath & Wells (72nd), Harold William Bradfield, D.D., b. 1898, cons. 1949.	1953
1953 Birmingham (4th), John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., b. 1897, cons. 1941, trans. 1953.	1958
1954 Blackburn (3rd), Walter Hubert Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1894, cons. 1932, trans. 1947, and 1954.	(1)
1955 Bradford (3rd), Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1955.	(4)
1958 Bristol (52nd), Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1959.	(12)
1946 Carlisle (62nd), Thomas Bloomer, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1946.	1953
1951 Cheshmford (4th), Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1951.	1958
1955 Chester (37th), Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D., b. 1910, cons. 1950, trans. 1955.	(2)
1958 Chichester (98th), Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1949, trans. 1958.	1955
1956 Coventry (5th), Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1947, trans. 1956.	(6)
1959 Derby (3rd), Geoffrey Francis Allen, M.A., b. 1902, cons. 1947.	(15)
1956 Ely (64th), Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., b. 1893, cons. 1931, trans. 1941 and 1956	1949
1949 Exeter (67th), Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1949.	1955
1954 Gloucester (35th), Wilfrid Marcus Askwith, K.C.M.G., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1942, trans. 1954.	1950
1956 Guilford (4th), Ivor Stanley Watkins, D.D., b. 1896, cons. 1946, trans. 1956.	(7)
1949 Hereford (101st), Tom Longworth, D.D., b. 1891, cons. 1939, trans. 1949.	1955
1953 Leicester (3rd), Ronald Ralph Williams, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1953.	1959
1953 Lichfield (95th), Arthur Stretton Reeve, D.D., b. 1907, cons. 1953.	1959
1955 Lincoln (68th), Kenneth Riches, D.D., b. 1908, cons. 1952, trans. 1956.	(9)
1944 Liverpool (4th), Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., b. 1895, cons. 1944.	1953
1947 Manchester (7th), William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1947.	1955
1957 Newcastle (8th), Hugh Ernest Ashdown, D.D., b. 1904, cons. 1957.	(10)
Norwich (vacant)	
1955 Oxford (38th), Harry James Carpenter, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1955.	(5)
1956 Peterborough (33rd), Robert Wright Stopford, C.B.E., D.D., B.C.L., b. 1901, cons. 1955, trans. 1956.	(8)
1940 Portsmouth (4th), William Launcelot Scott Fleming, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949.	1956
1959 Ripon (9th), John Richard Humpidge Moorman, D.D., b. 1905, cons. 1959.	(14)
1940 Rochester (103rd), Christopher Maude Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.D., b. 1884, cons. 1940.	1945
1950 St. Albans (6th), Edward Michael Gresford Jones, D.D., b. 1901, cons. 1942, trans. 1950.	1956
1954 St. Edmundsbury & Ipswich (5th), Arthur Harold Morris, D.D., b. 1898, cons. 1949, trans. 1954.	1959
1949 Salisbury (98th), William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D., b. 1892, cons. 1937, trans. 1942 and 1949	1949
1939 Sheffield (2nd), Leslie Stanard Hunter, D.C.L., b. 1890, cons. 1939.	1944
1954 †Sodor & Man (75th) Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1936, trans. 1954.	
1959 Southwark (6th), Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, M.A., b. 1913, cons. 1959.	(13)
1941 Southwell (5th), Frank Russell Bairy, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1890, cons. 1941.	1949
Turo (vacant)	
1958 Wakefield (7th), John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D., b. 1906, cons. 1949, trans. 1958.	(11)
1955 Worcester (109th), Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D., b. 1902, cons. 1955.	(3)

BARONS

Style (see footnote, p. 253). The Right Hon. the Lord —.
Addressed as, My Lord.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1911	Aberconway (3rd), Charles Melville McLaren, b. 1913, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Henry C. McL., b. 1948.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir
1873	<i>Aberdare</i> (4th), Morys George Lyndhurst Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1919, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alastair J. L. B., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1835	<i>Abinger</i> (8th), James Richard Scarlett, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James H. S., <i>b.</i> 1959.
1869	<i>Acton</i> (3rd), John Emerich Henry Lyon-Dalberg-Acton, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard L.-D.-A., <i>b.</i> 1941. (None.)
1949	<i>Adams</i> (1st), John Jackson Adams, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1887	<i>Addington</i> (3rd), John Gellibrand Hubbard, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1915.	Hon. Raymond H., <i>b.</i> 1884.
1955	<i>Adrian</i> (1st), Edgar Douglas Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard H. A., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1921	<i>Ailwyn</i> (3rd), Eric William Edward Fellowes, <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Carol A. F., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1895. (None.)
1907	<i>Airedale</i> (4th) Oliver James Vandeleur Kitson, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1958.	(None.)
1896	<i>Aldincham</i> (4th) and (2nd) <i>Hunsdon</i> (1923), Walter Durant Gibbs, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1935 and 1939, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Antony G., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1902	<i>Allerton</i> (3rd), George William Lawies Jackson, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward L. J., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1945	<i>Altrincham</i> (2nd), John Edward Poynder Grigg, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony D.U.D. G., <i>b.</i> 1934.
1929	<i>Alvingham</i> (2nd), Robert Guy Eardley Yerburgh, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert R. G., Y., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1892	<i>Amherst of Hackney</i> (3rd), William Alexander Evering Cecll, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William C., <i>b.</i> 1940. (None.)
1944	<i>Ammon</i> (1st), Charles George Ammon, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1873, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1881	<i>Amphill</i> (3rd), John Hugo Russell, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Geoffrey R., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1929	<i>Amulree</i> (2nd), Basil William Sholto Mackenzie, M.D., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1942.	(None.)
1947	<i>Anwell</i> (1st), Frederick Montague, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Frederick M., <i>b.</i> 1912.
1863	<i>Annaly</i> (4th), Luke Henry White, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Luke R. W., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1949	<i>Archibald</i> (1st), George Archibald, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George Christopher A., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1903	<i>Armstrong</i> (2nd), William John Montagu Watson-Armstrong, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William H. C. J. R. W.-A., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1885	<i>Ashbourne</i> (3rd), Edward Russell Gibson, C.B., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward B. G. G., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1835	<i>Ashburton</i> (6th), Alexander Francis St. Vincent Baring, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1938, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. H. B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1892	<i>Ashcombe</i> (3rd), Roland Calvert Cubitt, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry E. C., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1911	<i>Ashton of Hyde</i> (2nd), Thomas Henry Raymond Ashton, <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas J. A., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1800 I.	<i>Ashtown</i> (4th), Robert Power Trencil, <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Dudley T., <i>b.</i> 1901.
1956	<i>Astor of Hever</i> (1st), John Jacob Astor, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gavin A., <i>b.</i> 1918.
1789 J.	<i>Auckland</i> (9th), Ian George Eden (9th <i>Brit. Baron, Auckland</i>), <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ronald J. E., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1793* J.	<i>Audley</i> (23rd), Thomas Percy Henry Touchet Tuchet-Jesson, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1942.	Hon. Mrs. Rosina L. V. Macthamee, <i>b.</i> 1911.
1900	<i>Avebury</i> (3rd), John Lubbock, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Eric R. L., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1718 I.	<i>Aylmer</i> (9th), John Frederick Whitworth Aylmer, <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>s.</i> 1923, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Kenneth A. A., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1929	<i>Baden-Powell</i> (2nd), Arthur Robert Peter Baden-Powell, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1941, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert C. B.-P., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1780	<i>Bagot</i> (6th), Caryl Ernest Bagot, <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Capt. Harry E. B., <i>b.</i> 1894.
1953	<i>Bailieu</i> (1st), Clive Latham Baillicu, K.B.E., C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. William L. B., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1607 S. (R.)	<i>Balfour of Burleigh</i> (7th), George John Gordon Bruce, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Master of Burleigh, <i>b.</i> 1927.
1945	<i>Balfour of Inchrye</i> (1st), Harold Harington Balfour, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ian B., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1924	<i>Banbury of Southam</i> (2nd), Charles William Banbury, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles W. B., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1698	<i>Barnard</i> (10th), Christopher William Vane C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Harry J. N. V., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1922	<i>Barby</i> (2nd), Francis Veruon Willey, C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1887	<i>Basing</i> (3rd), John Limbrey Robert Sclater-Booth, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>s.</i> 1910, <i>m.</i>	George L. S.-B., <i>b.</i> 1903.
1917	<i>Beaverbrook</i> (1st), (William) Maxwell Aitken, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>w.</i>	Group Capt. Hon. Maxwell A., D.S.O., D.F.C., <i>b.</i> 1910.
1647 S.	<i>Belhaven & Stenton</i> (12th), Robert Alexander Benjamin Hamilton, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Master of Belhaven, <i>b.</i> 1927.
1848 I.	<i>Bellew</i> (5th), Edward Henry Bellew, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1935, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Bryan B., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1899.
1856	<i>Belper</i> (4th), (Alexander) Ronald George Strutt, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1956.	Hon. Richard H. S., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1938	<i>Belstead</i> (2nd), John Julian Ganzoni, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1958.	
1922	<i>Bethell</i> (2nd), John Raymond Bethell, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Guy B., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1646	<i>Beveridge</i> (1st), William Henry Beveridge, K.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1938	<i>Bicester</i> (2nd), Randal Hugh Vivian Smith, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Angus E. V. S., <i>b.</i> 1932.
1903	<i>Biddulph</i> (3rd), Michael William John Biddulph, <i>b.</i> 1898, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert M. C. B., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1950	<i>Bilsland</i> (1st), (Alexander) Steven Bilsland, K.T., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1938	<i>Birdwood</i> (2nd), Christopher Bromhead Birdwood, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mark W. O. B. <i>b.</i> 1938.
1958	<i>Birkett</i> (1st), (William) Norman Birkett, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael B., <i>b.</i> 1929.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1935	<i>Blackford</i> (2nd), Glyn Keith Murray Mason, D.S.O., b. 1887, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Keith M., D.E.C., b. 1923.
1907	<i>Flyth</i> (3rd), Ian Audley James Blyth, b. 1905, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1931.
1797	<i>Bolton</i> (6th), Nigel Amyas Orde-Powlett, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Richard O.-P., b. 1929.
1922	<i>Borwick</i> (3rd), Robert Geoffrey Borwick, b. 1886, s. 1941, m.	Hon. James H. M. B., M.C., b. 1917.
1761	<i>Boston</i> (8th), Cecil Eustace Irby, M.C., b. 1897, s. 1958.	(None.)
1949	<i>Boyd-Orr</i> (1st), John Boyd Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.D., F.R.S., b. 1880, m.	(None.)
1942	<i>Brabazon of Tara</i> (1st), John Theodore Cuthbert Moore-Brahazon, P.C., G.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, m.	Hon. Derek C. M.-B., b. 1910.
1880	<i>Brabourne</i> (7th), John Ulick Knatchhull, b. 1924, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Norton K., b. 1947.
1925	<i>Bradbury</i> (2nd), John Bradbury, b. 1914, s. 1950, m.	Hon. John B., b. 1940.
1948	<i>Braintree</i> (1st), Valentine George Crittall, b. 1884, m.	(None.)
1946	<i>Briana</i> (1st), Robert Henry Brand, C.M.G., b. 1878, w.	(None.)
1938	<i>Brassey of Apethorpe</i> (2nd), Bernard Thomas Brassey, M.C., T.D., b. 1905, s. 1958, m.	Hon. David H. B., b. 1932.
1788	<i>Braybrooke</i> (11th), Henry Seymour Neville, b. 1897, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Robin N., b. 1932.
1529	<i>Braye</i> (7th), Thomas Adrian Verney-Cave, b. 1902, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Penelope M. V.-C., b. 1941.
1958	<i>Brecon</i> (1st), David Vivian Penrose Lewis, b. 1905.	(None.)
1957	<i>Bridges</i> (1st), Edward Ettingdene Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S., b. 1892, m.	Hon. Thomas E. B. b. 1927.
1945	<i>Broadbridge</i> (2nd), Eric Wilberforce Broadbridge, b. 1895, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Peter H. B., b. 1938.
1933	<i>Brocket</i> (2nd), Arthur Ronald Nall Nall-Cain, b. 1904, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Ronald N.-C., b. 1928.
1860	<i>Brougham and Vaux</i> (4th), Victor Henry Peter Brougham, b. 1909, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Michael J. B., b. 1938.
1945	<i>Broughshane</i> (2nd), Patrick Owen Alexander Davison, b. 1903, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Alexander D., b. 1936.
1776	<i>Brownlow</i> (6th), Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, b. 1899, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Edward C., b. 1936.
1942	<i>Brunnisdale</i> (1st), Victor Alexander George Anthony Warrender, M.C., b. 1800, m.	Hon. John R. W., M.C., b. 1921.
1950	<i>Burden</i> (1st), Thomas William Burden, C.B.E., b. 1885, m.	Hon. Philip B., b. 1916.
1529	<i>Burgh</i> (7th), Alexander Peter Willoughby Leith, b. 1935, s. 1959, m.	
1903	<i>Burnham</i> (4th), Edward Frederick Lawson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., F.R.S., b. 1890, s. 1943, m.	Hon. William E. H. L., b. 1930.
1643	<i>Byron</i> (11th), Rupert Frederick George Byron, b. 1903, s. 1949, m.	Richard G. G. B., D.S.O., b. 1899.
1937	<i>Cadnan</i> (2nd), John Basil Cope Cadnan, b. 1909, s. 1941, m.	Hon. John A. C., b. 1938.
1796	<i>Calthorpe</i> (10th), Peter Waldo Somerset Gough-Calthorpe, b. 1927, s. 1945, m.	(None.)
1945	<i>Calverley</i> (2nd), George Raymond Orford Muff, b. 1914, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Charles R. M., b. 1946.
1383	<i>Canoyes</i> (5th), Ralph Francis Julian Stonor, b. 1884, s. 1897, m.	Hon. Sherman S., b. 1917.
1715 I.	<i>Carbery</i> (10th), John Evans Carberry, b. 1892, s. 1898, m.	Hon. Ralfc Evans-Freke, M.B.E., b. 1897.
1834 I.	<i>Carew</i> (6th), William Francis Conolly-Carew (6th U.K. Baron, 1838*), b. 1905, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Patrick Thomas C.-C., b. 1938.
1838*		Hon. David H. A. N., b. 1920.
1916		Hon. Rupert F. J. C., b. 1948.
1796 I.	<i>Carrington</i> (6th), Peter Alexander Rupert Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C. (6th Brit. Baron, Carrington, 1797), b. 1919, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Roland T. J. H., b. 1943.
1797*		Hon. Innes G. C., b. 1950.
1812 I.	<i>Castlemaine</i> (7th), John Michael Schomberg Staveley Handcock, b. 1904, s. 1954, m.	Hon. John F. C., b. 1946.
1936	<i>Catto</i> (2nd), Stephen Gordon Catto, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Ernie D. L. C., b. 1917.
1918	<i>Cawley</i> (3rd), Frederick Lee Cawley, b. 1913, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Nicholas C., b. 1941.
1937	<i>Chatfield</i> (1st), (Alfred) Ernie Montacute Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., <i>Admiral of the Fleet</i> , b. 1873, m.	Hon. Christopher R. C., b. 1940.
1858	<i>Chesham</i> (5th), John Charles Compton Cavendish, b. 1916, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Herbert E., b. 1895.
1945	<i>Chetwode</i> (2nd), Philip Chetwode, b. 1937, s. 1950.	Hon. Roger C., b. 1930.
1887	<i>Cheylessmore</i> (4th), Francis Ormond Henry Eaton, D.S.O., b. 1893, s. 1925, m.	Hon. John Y.-B., b. 1931.
1945	<i>Chorley</i> (1st), Robert Samuel Theodore Chorley, b. 1895, m.	
1858	<i>Churston</i> (4th), Richard Francis Roger Yarde-Buller, V.R.D., b. 1910, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Norman C., b. 1914.
1946	<i>Citrine</i> (1st), Walter McLennan Citrine, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. John Michael B., b. 1908.
1800 I.	<i>Clanmorris</i> (6th), Arthur Maurice Robert Bingham, b. 1879, s. 1916, m.	Hon. Lewis C., b. 1889.
1672	<i>Clifford of Chudleigh</i> (11th), Charles Oswald Hugh Clifford, b. 1887, s. 1943, m.	
1955	<i>Clitheroe</i> (1st), Ralph Assheton, P.C., b. 1901, m.	Hon. Ralph J. A., b. 1929.
1919	<i>Clwyd</i> (2nd), (John) Trevor Roberts, b. 1900, s. 1955, m.	Hon. John A. R., b. 1935.
1947	<i>Clydesmuir</i> (2nd) Ronald John Blisland Colville, M.B.E., T.D., b. 1917, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David R. C., b. 1949.
1919	<i>Cochrane of Cotts</i> (2nd), Thomas George Frederick Cochrane, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Thomas C. A. C., b. 1922.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir. (Life Peerage.)
1951	Cohen, Lionel Leonard Cohen, P.C., b. 1888, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(None.)
1956	Cohen of Birkenhead (1st), Henry Cohen, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.C.P., F.S.A., b. 1900.	(None.)
1954	Coleraine (1st), Richard Kidston Law, P.C., b. 1901, m.	Hon. James M.B. L., b. 1931.
1873	Coleridge (4th), Richard Duke Coleridge, C.B.E., b. 1905, s. 1955, m.	Hon. William D. C., b. 1937.
1946	Colgrain (2nd), Donald Swinton Campbell, M.C., b. 1891, s. 1954, m.	Hon. David C. C., b. 1920.
1917	Colyon (2nd), Frederick John Vivian Smith, b. 1914, s. 1946, m.	Hon. Ian A. H. S., b. 1942.
1956	Colyton (1st), Henry Lennox D'Aubigné Hopkinson, P.C. C.M.G., b. 1902, m.	Hon. Nicholas H. E. H., b. 1932.
1955	Conesford (1st), Henry George Strauss, Q.C., b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1841	Congleton (7th), William Jared Parnell, b. 1925, s. 1932.	Hon. Christopher P., b. 1930.
1927	Cornwallis (2nd), Wykeham Stanley Cornwallis, M.B.E., M.C., b. 1892, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Fiennes C., b. 1921.
1874	Cottesloe (4th), John Walgrave Halford Fremantle, T.D., b. 1900, s. 1956, m.	Hon. John T. F., b. 1927.
1914	Cozens-Hardy (4th), Herbert Arthur Cozens-Hardy, b. 1907, s. 1956.	(None.)
1929	Craigmyle (3rd), Thomas Donald Mackay Shaw, b. 1923, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1899	Cranworth (2nd), Bertram Francis Gurdon, K.G., M.C., b. 1877, s. 1902, m.	Philip B. G., b. 1940.
1959	Crawthorne (1st), Thomas Lionel Dugdale, P.C., T.D., b. 1897, m.	Hon. Charles J. D., b. 1939.
1892	Craw-haw (1st), William Michael Clifton Brooks, b. 1933, s. 1946.	Hon. David B., b. 1931.
1940	Croft (2nd), Michael Henry Glendower Page Croft, b. 1916, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Bernard W. H. P. C., b. 1949.
1797.1	Crofton (5th), Edward Blaise Crofton, b. 1926, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Charles E.P. C., b. 1949.
1375	Cronwell (5th), Robert Godfrey Wolsley Bewicke-Copley, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1893, called out of abeyance 1923, m.	Hon. David B.-C., b. 1923.
1947	Crook (1st), Reginald Douglas Crook, b. 1901, m.	Hon. Douglas C., b. 1926.
1920	Cullen of Ashbourne (2nd), Charles Borlase Marsham Cokayne, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1932, m.	Hon. Edmund C. b. 1916.
1914	Cunliffe (2nd), Rolf Cunliffe, b. 1899, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Roger C. b. 1932.
1927	Daresbury (2nd), Edward Greenall, b. 1902, s. 1933, w.	Hon. Edward G. G., b. 1928.
1924	Darling (2nd), Robert Charles Henry Darling, b. 1910, s. 1936, m.	Hon. Robert D., b. 1944.
1946	Darwen (2nd), Cedric Percival Davies, b. 1915, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Roger M. D., b. 1938.
1923	Darlington (2nd), Jocelyn Arthur Pike Pease, b. 1908, s. 1949.	(None.)
1932	Davies (3rd), David Davies, b. 1940, s. 1944, M.	Hon. Jonathan H. D., b. 1944.
1812.1	Decae (6th), Arthur George Marcus Douglas de la Poer Beresford, b. 1915, s. 1944, m.	Hon. Marcus de la P.B., b. 1948.
1299	De Clifford (26th), Edward Southwell Russell, O.B.E., E.D., b. 1907, s. 1909.	Hon. John R., b. 1928.
1851	De Freyne (7th), Francis Arthur John French, b. 1927, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Fulke C. J.-A. F., b. 1957.
1821	Delamere (4th), Thomas Pitt Hamilton Cholmondeley, b. 1900, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Hugh G. C., b. 1931.
1700	De Longuenil (10th) (<i>Peerage of Canada</i>), Ronald Charles Grant, b. 1888, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Raoul G., b. 1919.
1838	De Mauley (5th), Hubert William Ponsonby, b. 1878, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Gerald J. P. b. 1921.
1937	Denham (2nd), Bertram Stanley Mitford Bowyer, b. 1927, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard G. B., b. 1959.
1834	Denman (4th), Thomas Denman, b. 1905, s. 1954.	Sir Charles S. D., Bt., M.C., b. 1916.
1957	Denning, Alfred Thompson Denning, P.C., b. 1899, m. (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>).	(Life Peerage.)
1885	Deramore (5th), Stephen Nicholas de Yarburgh-Bateson, b. 1903, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Richard A. de Y.-B., b. 1911.
1887	De Ramsey (3rd), Ailwyn Edward Fellowes, b. 1910, s. 1925, m.	Hon. John A. F., b. 1913.
1881	Derwent (4th), Patrick Robin Gilbert Vanden-Bempde-Johnstone, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Robin V.-B.-J., b. 1930.
1831	De Saumarez (5th), James St. Vincent Broke Saumarez, b. 1889, s. 1937, m.	Hon. James V. B. S., b. 1924.
1910	De Villiers (3rd), Arthur Percy De Villiers, b. 1911, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Alexander C. de V., b. 1940.
1930	Dickinson (2nd), Richard Clavering Hyett Dickinson, b. 1926, s. 1943.	Hon. Peter D., b. 1927.
1620.1	Digby (11th), Edward Kenelm Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. (5th Brit. Baron, Digby), b. 1894, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Edward H. K. D., b. 1924.
1765* }		
1899	Dorchester (2nd), Dudley Massey Pigott Carleton, O.B.E., b. 1876, s. 1925, m.	(None.)
1615	Dormer (15th), Charles Walter James Dormer, b. 1903, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Joseph D., b. 1914.
1950	Douglas of Barloch (1st), Francis Campbell Ross Douglas, K.C.M.G., b. 1889, m.	(None.)
1948	Douglas of Kirtleside (1st), (William) Sholto Douglas, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1893, m.	(None.)
1954	Dovercourt (1st), (Joseph) Stanley Holmes, b. 1878, m.	(None.)
1943	Dowding (1st), Hugh Caswall Tremenhede Dowding, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1882, m.	Hon. Derek D., b. 1919.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
1439	Dudley (13th), Ferdinando Dudley Henry Lea Smith, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Mrs. Guy Wallace, <i>b.</i> 1907.
1929	Dulverton (2nd), (Frederick) Anthony Hamilton Wills, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gilbert M. H. W., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1800 I.	Dumalley (6th), Henry Desmond Graham Prittie, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Henry P., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1324 I.	Dunboync (28th), Patrick Theobald Tower Butler, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John F. B., <i>b.</i> 1951.
1802	Dunleath (4th), Charles Edward Henry John Mulholland, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1956.	Rt. Hon. Sir Henry G. H. M., Bt., <i>b.</i> 1888.
1439 I.	Dunsany (19th), Randal Arthur Henry Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward P., <i>d.</i> 1939.
1780	Dynevor (8th), Charles Arthur Uryan Rhys, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard C. U. R., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1928	Ebbisham (2nd) Rowland Roberts Blades, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1857	Ebury (6th), Francis Egerton Grosvenor, <i>b.</i> 1934, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Son, <i>b.</i> 1959.
1802	Ellenborough (8th), Richard Edward Cecil Law, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rupert E. H. L., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1509 S.*	Elphinstone (17th), John Alexander Buller-Fullerton-Elphinstone, (3rd U.K. Baron Elphinstone, 1885), <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1955.	Rev. the Hon. A. C. V. B.-F.-E., <i>b.</i> 1918.
1934	Elton (1st), Godfrey Elton, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rodney E., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1939	Ennisdale (1st), Henry Edward Lyons, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1806	Erskine (7th), Donald Cardross Flower Erskine, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Malcolm H. E., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1932	Essendon (2nd), Brian Edmund Lewis, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1957	Evans (1st), Horace Evans, G.C.V.O., M.D., <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1956	Evershed (1st), (Francis) Raymond Evershed, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> (Master of the Rolls).	(None.)
1627 S.(R.)	Fairfax of Cameron (13th), Thomas Brian McKelvie Fairfax, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1939, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas J. A. F., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1929	Fairhaven (1st), Urban Huttleston Rogers Broughton, <i>b.</i> 1896.	(None.)
1916	Faringdon (2nd), Alexander Gavin Henderson, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1934.	Charles M. H., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1756 I.	Farnham (12th), Barry Owen Somerset Maxwell, <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Vice-Adm. Hon. Sir Denis C. M., K.C.B., C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1892.
1893	Farrer (5th), Anthony Thomas Farrer, <i>b.</i> 1910, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1856 I.	Fermy (5th), Edmund James Burke Roche, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>M.</i>	
1798 I.	French (7th), Peter Martin Joseph Charles John French, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robuck J. P. C. M. ff., <i>b.</i> 1956.
1909	Fisher (3rd), John Vavasour Fisher, D.S.C. <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1955, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick V. F., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1295	Fitzwalter (21st), Fitzwalter Brook Plumtre, <i>b.</i> 1914, called out of abeyance, 1953, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Julian B. P., <i>b.</i> 1952.
1776	Foley (8th), Adrian Gerald Foley, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1927.	Cmdr. Lawrence F. F., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1894.
1445 S.(R.)	Forbes (23rd), Nigel Ivan Forbes (Premier Baron of Scotland), <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	Master of Forbes, <i>b.</i> 1945.
1821	Forbes (7th), Cecil George Wilfrid Weld-Forester, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George C. B. W.-F., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1922	Forres (3rd), John Archibald Harford Williamson, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Alastair S. G. W., <i>b.</i> 1946.
1959	Forster of Harraby (1st), John Forster, K.B.E., Q.C., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1917	Forteviot (3rd), Henry Evelyn Alexander Dewar, M.B.E., <i>d.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. J. I. Evelyn D., <i>b.</i> 1938.
1946	Fraser of North Cape (1st), Bruce Austin Fraser, G.C.B., K.B.E., Admiral of the Fleet, <i>b.</i> 1888.	(None.)
1951	Freyberg (1st), Bernard Cyril Freyberg, VC, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Paul R. F., M.C. <i>b.</i> 1923.
1917	Gainsford (2nd), Joseph Pease, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph P., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1818 I.	Garvagh (5th) (Alexander Leopold Ivor) George Canning, <i>b.</i> 1920, <i>s.</i> 1956, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Spencer G. S. de R. C., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1942	Geddes (2nd), Ross Campbell Geddes, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Euan M. R. G., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1876	Gerard (4th), Robert William Frederick Alwyn Gerard, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1953.	Lt.-Col. Charles R. T. M. G., D.S.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1894.
1821	Gifford (5th), Charles Maurice Elton Gifford, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Anthony M. G. <i>b.</i> 1940.
1917	Gisborough (3rd), Thomas Richard John Long Chaloner, <i>b.</i> 1927, <i>s.</i> 1951.	(None.)
1899	Glanusk (4th), David Russell Bailey, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher B., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1918	Glennathur (3rd), Matthew Arthur, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Simon M. A., <i>b.</i> 1944.
1921	Glenny (2nd), Charles Henry Gordon Campbell, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1931, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Patrick G. C., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1911	Glenconner (2nd), Christopher Grey Tennant, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1920, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Colin T., <i>b.</i> 1926.
1922	Glendyne (2nd), John Nivison, <i>b.</i> 1878, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert N., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1915	Gleuanar (2nd), Thomas Coats, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1939	Glentoran (2nd), Daniel Stewart Thomas Bingham Dixon, P.C., (N.I.), <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas R. V. D., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1953	Glyn (1st), Raiph George Campbell Glyn, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>w.</i>	(None.)
1956	Godber (1st), Frederick Godber, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1944	Goddard, Rayner Goddard, P.C., G.C.B., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>w.</i>	(Life Peerage.)

Created. 1909	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldesl Son or Heir.
	Gorell (3rd), Ronald Gorell Barnes, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1884, s. 1917, w.	Hon. Timothy J. R. B., b. 1927.
1953	Granchester (1st), Alfred Jesse Suenson-Taylor, O.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Kenneth S.-T., b. 1921.
1782	Grantley (7th), John Richard Brinsley Norton, M.C., b. 1923, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Richard W. B. N., b. 1956.
1794 l.	Graves (7th), Henry Algernon Claud Graves, b. 1877, s. 1937.	Hon. Peter G. W. G., b. 1911.
1445 s.	Gray (22nd), Angus Diarmid Ian Campbell-Gray, b. 1931, s. 1945.	Master of Gray, b. 1934.
1950	Greenhill (1st), Ernest Greenhill, O.B.E., b. 1887, m.	Hon. Stanley E. G., M.D., b. 1917.
1927	Greenway (2nd), Charles Kelvyne Greenway, b. 1888, s. 1934, m.	Hon. C. Paul G., b. 1917.
1903	Grenfell (2nd) Pascoe Christian Victor Francis Grenfell, b. 1905, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Julian G., b. 1935.
1944	Gretton (2nd), John Frederic Gretton, O.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1947, m.	Hon. John H. G., b. 1941.
1869	Greville (4th), Ronald Charles Fulke Greville, b. 1912, s. 1952.	(None.)
1324	Grey de Ruthyn (25th), John Lancelot Wykeham Butler-Bowden, b. 1883, called out of abeyance, 1939.	
1955	Gridley (1st), Arnold Babb Gridley, K.B.E., b. 1878, w.	Hon. Arnold H. G., b. 1905.
1880	Grimthorpe (3rd), Ralph William Ernest Beckett, F.D., b. 1891, s. 1917, m.	Hon. Christopher B., b. 1915.
1945	Hacking (2nd), Douglas Eric Hacking, b. 1910, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Douglas D. H., b. 1933.
1950	Haden-Guest (1st), Leslie Haden-Guest, M.C., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Stephen H.-G., b. 1900.
1957	Hailes (1st), Patrick George Thomas Buchan-Hepburn, P.C., G.B.E., b. 1901, m. (Governor-General of West Indies)	(None.)
1936	Hailey (1st), (William) Malcolm Hailey, P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., b. 1872, w.	(None.)
1886	Hamilton of Dalzell (3rd), John D'Henin Hamilton, M.C., b. 1911, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James L. H., b. 1938.
1874	Hampion (4th), Herbert Stuart Pakington, D.S.O., b. 1883, s. 1905.	Hon. Humphrey P., O.B.E., b. 1933.
1939	Hankey (1st), Maurice Pascal Alers Hankey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., F.R.S., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Sir Robert H., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. b. 1905.
1958	Harding of Petherton (1st), John Harding, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Field Marshal, b. 1896, m.	Capt. Hon. J. C. H., b. 1928.
1910	Hardinge of Penshurst (2nd), Alexander Henry Louis Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., b. 1894, s. 1944, m.	Hon. George H., b. 1931.
1877	Harlech (4th), William George Arthur Ormsby-Gore, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., b. 1885, s. 1938, m.	Rt. Hon. W. David O.-G., M.P., b. 1913.
1939	Harmsworth (2nd), Cecil Desmond Bernard Harmsworth, b. 1903, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Eric H., b. 1905.
1815	Harris (5th), George St. Vincent Harris, M.C. b. 1889, s. 1932, m.	Hon. George R. H., b. 1920.
1954	Harvey of Tasburgh (1st), Oliver Charles Harvey, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Peter C. O. H., b. 1921.
1295	Hastings (22nd), Edward Delaval Henry Astley, b. 1912, s. 1956, m.	Daughter, b. 1958.
1835	Hatherton (5th), Edward Thomas Walhouse Littleton, b. 1900, s. 1944, m.	Hon. John W. S. L., b. 1905.
1776	Hawke (9th), Bladen Wilmer Hawke, b. 1901, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Julian H., b. 1904.
1927	Hayter (2nd), Charles Archibald Chubb, b. 1871, s. 1946, m.	Hon. George C. H. C., b. 1911.
1945	Hazlerigg (2nd), Arthur Grey Hazlerigg, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Arthur G. H., b. 1951.
1797 l.	Headley (6th), Rowland Patrick John George Allanson-Winn, b. 1901, s. 1935, m.	Hon. Charles A.-W., b. 1902.
1943	Hemingford (2nd), Dennis George Ruddock Herbert, b. 1904, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Dennis H., b. 1934.
1906	Hemphill (5th), Peter Patrick Fitzroy Martyn Hemphill-Martyn, b. 1928 s. 1957, m.	Hon. Charles A. M. H.-M., b. 1954.
1945	Henderson (1st), William Watson Henderson, P.C., b. 1891.	(None.)
1896	Heneage (3rd), Rev. Thomas Robert Heneage, b. 1877, s. 1954.	(None.)
1799 l.*	Hentley (6th), Francis Robert Eden (4th U.K. Baron, Northampton, 1885), b. 1877, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Michael F. E., b. 1914.
1800 l.*	Henniker (7th), John Ernest de Grey Henniker-Major (3rd U.K. Baron, Hartismere, 1866), b. 1883, s. 1956, w.	Hon. John P. E. C. H.-M., C.M.G., M.C., b. 1915.
1886	Herschell (3rd), Rognvald Richard Farrer Herschell, b. 1923, s. 1929, m.	(None.)
1935	Hesketh (3rd), Thomas Alexander Fermor-Hesketh, b. 1950, s. 1955, M.	Hon. Robert F.-H., b. 1951.
1828	Heyesbury (5th), William Leonard Frank Holmes à Court, b. 1906, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Francis H. à C., b. 1931.
1955	Heyworth (1st), Geoffrey Heyworth, b. 1894, m.	(None.)
1886	Hillingdon (4th), Charles Hedworth Mills, b. 1922, s. 1952, m.	Hon. Charles J. M., b. 1951.
1886	Hindlip (4th), Charles Samuel Victor Allsopp, b. 1905, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Henry R. A., b. 1912.
1950	Hives (1st), Ernest Walter Hives, C.H. M.B.E., b. 1885, m.	Hon. John W. H., b. 1913.
1912	Hollenden (2nd), Geoffrey Hope Hope-Morley, b. 1885, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Claude H. H.-M., b. 1887.
1897	Holm Patrick (3rd), James Hans Hamilton, b. 1928, s. 1942, m.	Hon. H. J. D. H. b. 1953.
1933	Horder (2nd), Thomas Mervyn Horder, b. 1911, s. 1955.	

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldesi Son or Heir.
1797 l.	Hotham (7th), Henry Frederick Hotham, C.B.E., b. 1899, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Henry D. H., b. 1940.
1881	Hothfield (3rd), Henry Hastings Sackville Thanet Tufton, b. 1897, s. 1952, m.	Thomas S. T., b. 1916.
1597	Howara de Walden (9th), John Osmael Scott-Ellis (5th U.K. Baron, Seaford, 1826), b. 1912, s. 1946, m.	Cochieresses, To U.K. Barony, W. F. Ellis, b. 1912.
1869	Howard of Glossop (3rd), Bernard Edward Fitzalan-Howard, M.B.E., b. 1885, s. 1922, m.	Hon. Miles F.-H., M.C., b. 1915.
1930	Howard of Penrith (2nd), Francis Philip Howard, b. 1905, s. 1939, m.	Hon. Phillp H., b. 1945.
1951	Hungarton (1st), Archibald Crawford, b. 1890, m.	(None.)
1796 l.	Huntingfield (5th), William Charles Arcedceckne Vanneck, K.C.M.G., b. 1883, s. 1915, w.	Hon. G. C. Arcedceckne V., b. 1915.
1950	Hurcomb (1st), Cyril William Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1883, w.	(None.)
1866	Hylon (4th), William George Hervey Jolliffe, b. 1898, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Raymond J., b. 1932.
1933	Iliffe (1st), Edward Mauger Iliffe, G.B.E., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Langton I., b. 1903.
1543 l.	Incluin (16th), Donough Edward Foster O'Brien (O'Brien of Thomond), b. 1897, s. 1929, m.	Hon. Phadrig O'B., b. 1920.
1946	Inman (1st), Philip Albert Inman, P.C., b. 1892, m.	Hon. Philip J. I., b. 1929.
1919	Inverforth (2nd), Andrew Alexander Morton Weir, b. 1897, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Andrew C. R. W., b. 1932.
1941	Ironside (1st), (William) Edmund Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.—Field Marshal, b. 1880, m.	Leut. Hon. Edmund I., R.N., b. 1924.
1947	Ismay (1st), Hastings Lionel Ismay, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., C.H., D.S.O., b. 1887, m.	(None.)
1952	Jeffreys (1st), George Darell Jeffreys, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., b. 1878.	Mark G. C. J., b. 1932.
1959	Jenkins, David Llewelyn Jenkins, P.C., b. 1899, (Lord of Appeal.)	(Life Peerage.)
1924	Jessel (2nd), Edward Herbert Jessel, b. 1904, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Timothy E. J., b. 1935.
1906	Joicey (3rd), Hugh Edward Joicey, D.S.O., b. 1881, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Michael J., b. 1925.
1953	Keith of Avonholm (1st), James Keith, P.C., b. 1886, m. (Lord of Appeal.)	(Life Peerage.)
1937	Kentworth (2nd), Cyril Davenport Siddeley, C.B.E., T.D., b. 1894, s. 1953, m.	Hon. John D. S., b. 1924.
1935	Kennet (1st), Edward Hilton Young, P.C., G.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1879, w.	Hon. Wayland Y., b. 1923.
1776 l.	} Kensington (7th), William Edwardes (4th U.K. Baron, Kensington), b. 1804, s. 1938.	Hugh I. E., b. 1933.
1886*		
1951	Kenswood (1st), Ernest Albert Whitfield, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John M.H.W., b. 1930.
1788	Kenyon (5th), Lloyd Tyrrell-Kenyon, b. 1917, s. 1927, m.	Hon. Lloyd T.-K., b. 1947.
1947	Kershaw (1st), Fred Kershaw, O.B.E., b. 1881, m.	Hon. Herbert K., b. 1924.
1943	Keyes (2nd), Roger George Bowby Keyes, b. 1919, s. 1945, m.	Hon. Charles W. P. K., b. 1951.
1909	Kilbracken (3rd), John Raymond Godley, D.S.C., b. 1923, s. 1950.	Hon. Christopher J. G., b. 1945.
1900	Killanin (3rd), Michael Morris, M.B.F., T.D., b. 1914, s. 1927, m.	Hon. George R. F. M., b. 1947.
1943	Killearn (1st), Miles Wedderburn Lampson, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.S., M.V.O., b. 1880, m.	Maj. Hon. Graham L., b. 1919.
1789 l.	Kilmaine (6th), John Francis Archibald Browne, C.B.E., b. 1902, s. 1946, m.	Hon. John D. H. B., b. 1948.
1831	Kilmarnock (6th), Gilbert Allan Rowland Boyd, M.B.E., b. 1903, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Alastair B., b. 1927.
1941	Kindersley (2nd), Hugh Kenyon Molesworth Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C., b. 1899, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Robert H. M., K., b. 1929.
1223 l.	Kingsale (34th), Michael William Robert de Courcy, D.S.O. (Premier Baron of Ireland), b. 1882, s. 1931.	John de C., b. 1941.
1882 s.	} Kinnaird (12th), Kenneth FitzGerald Kinnaird, K.T., K.B.E. (4th U.K. Baron, Kinnaird), b. 1880, s. 1923, m.	Master of Kinnaird, b. 1912.
1860*		
1902	Kinross (3rd), John Patrick Douglas Balfour, b. 1904, s. 1939.	Hon. David A. B., T.D., b. 1906.
1951	Kirkwood (2nd), David Kirkwood, b. 1903, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David H. K., b. 1931.
1800 l.	Langford (6th), Geoffrey Alexander Rowley-Conwy, C.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1953, m.	Son, b. 1958.
1942	Latham (1st), Charles Latham, b. 1888, m.	Hon. Francis L., b. 1917.
1431	Laymer (7th), Thomas Burdett Money-Coutts, b. 1901, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Hugo N. M.-C., b. 1926.
1869	Lawrence (4th), John Anthony Edward Lawrence, b. 1903, s. 1947, m.	Hon. David L., b. 1937.
1950	Lawson (1st), John James Lawson, P.C., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1947	Leaton (1st), Walter Thomas Layton, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1884, w.	Hon. Michael J. L., b. 1912.
1859	Leyconfield (4th), Hugh Archibald Wyndham, b. 1877, s. 1952, w.	Col. Hon. Edward S. W., D.S.O., b. 1883.
1839	Leigh (4th), Rupert William Dudley Leigh, b. 1908, s. 1938, m.	Hon. John P. L., b. 1935.
1797	Lilford (7th), George Vernon Powys, b. 1931, s. 1949.	Frank L. P., b. 1902.
1945	Lindsay of Birker (2nd), Michael Francis Morris Lindsay, b. 1909, s. 1952, m.	Hon. James F. L., b. 1945.
1758 l.	Lisle (7th), John Nicholas Horace Lysaght, b. 1903, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Horace L., b. 1908.
1925	Lloyd (2nd), Alexander David Fredrick Lloyd, M.B.E., b. 1912, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Charles G. D. L., b. 1949.

Created. 1895	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldest Son or Heir.
	<i>Loch</i> (3rd), George Henry Compton Loch, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Spencer L., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1850	<i>Loudesborough</i> (6th), Ernest William Denison, M.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1876, <i>s.</i> 1937, <i>m.</i>	Capt. Edward J. C. D., M.V.O., R.N., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1541 I.	<i>Louth</i> (16th), Otway Michael James Oliver Plunkett, <i>b.</i> 1929, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jonathan O.P. <i>b.</i> 1953
1458 S. } 1837* }	<i>Lovat</i> (15th), Simon Christopher Joseph Fraser, D.S.O., M.C. (4th U.K. Baron, <i>Lovat</i>), <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	Master of Lovat, <i>b.</i> 1939.
1946	<i>Lucas o. Chilworth</i> (1st), George William Lucas, <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael L., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1929	<i>Luke</i> (2nd), Ian St. John Lawson-Johnston, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur L.-J., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1839	<i>Lurgan</i> (4th), William George Edward Brownlow, <i>b.</i> 1902, <i>s.</i> 1937.	John D. C. B., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1911 (None.) (None.)
1914	<i>Lyell</i> (3rd), Charles Lyell, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>M.</i>	
1945	<i>Lyle of Westbourne</i> (2nd), Charles John Leonard Lyle, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Sydney M. V., <i>b.</i> 1888.
1859	<i>Lyvean</i> (4th), Robert FitzPatrick Courtenay Vernon, <i>b.</i> 1892, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1955	<i>McCorquodale of Newton</i> (1st), Malcolm Stewart McCorquodale, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>m.</i>	(Life Peerage.)
1947	<i>MacDermou</i> , (ohn Clarke MacDermott, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>m.</i> (Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland).	Hon. Godfrey M. <i>b.</i> 1947.
1776 I.	<i>Macdonald</i> (7th), Alexander Godfrey Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gordon R. M., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1949	<i>Macdonald of Gwaenysgor</i> (1st), Gordon Macdonald, P.C., K.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Harry McG., <i>b.</i> 1906.
1937	<i>McGowan</i> (1st), Harry Paton McGowan, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>w.</i>	Hon. John McN., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1955	<i>McNair</i> (1st), Arnold Duncan McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., F.B.A., LL.D., <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>m.</i>	
1922	<i>Maclay</i> (2nd), Joseph Paton Maclay, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph P. M., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1951	<i>Macpherson of Drumochter</i> (1st), Thomas Macpherson, <i>b.</i> 1883, <i>m.</i>	Hon. I. Gordon W., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1937	<i>Mancroft</i> (2nd), Stormont Mancroft Samuel Mancroft, K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Benjamin L. S., M., <i>b.</i> 1957.
1807	<i>Manners</i> (4th), Francis Henry Manners, M.C., <i>b.</i> 1897, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John R. C. M., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1922	<i>Manton</i> (2nd), George Miles Watson, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1922, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Joseph W., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1908	<i>Marchamley</i> (3rd), John William Tattersall Whiteley, <i>b.</i> 1922, <i>s.</i> 1949.	(None.)
1930	<i>Marley</i> (2nd), Godfrey Pelham Leigh Aman, <i>b.</i> 1913, <i>s.</i> 1952, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David H. S. M., <i>b.</i> 1947.
1776 I.	<i>Massy</i> (9th), Hugh Hamon John Somerset Massy, <i>b.</i> 1921, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1951	<i>Mathers</i> (1st), George Mathers, P.C., K.T., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter R. H. M., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1935	<i>May</i> (3rd), Michael St. John May, <i>b.</i> 1931, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1928	<i>Melchett</i> (3rd), Julian Edward Alfred Mond, <i>b.</i> 1925, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Derek J. P. D., <i>b.</i> 1948.
1941	<i>Merriman</i> (1st), (Frank) Boyd Merriman, P.C., G.C.V.O., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1880, <i>m.</i> (President, Probate, Divorce & Admiralty Division.)	Hon. Trevor O. L., <i>b.</i> 1935.
1925	<i>Merrivale</i> (3rd), Jack Henry Edmond Duke, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1951, <i>m.</i>	
1911	<i>Merthy</i> (3rd), William Brereton Couchman Lewis, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	
1919	<i>Meston</i> (2nd), Dougal Meston, <i>b.</i> 1894, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. James M., <i>b.</i> 1950.
1838	<i>Methuen</i> (4th), Paul Aysford Methuen, R.A., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Anthony P. M., <i>b.</i> 1891.
1905	<i>Mitchem</i> (2nd), Herman Andre Stern, <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>s.</i> 1919, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jack Mitchell <i>b.</i> 1903.
1711	<i>Mladleton</i> (11th), Michael Guy Percival Willoughby, K.G., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael G. J. W., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1921.
1939	<i>Milford</i> (1st), Laurence Richard Phillips, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Wogan P., <i>b.</i> 1902.
1957	<i>Mills</i> (1st), Percy Herbert Mills, P.C., K.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1890, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger C. M., <i>b.</i> 1919.
1933	<i>Milne</i> (2nd), George Douglas Milne, <i>b.</i> 1909, <i>s.</i> 1943, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George I., <i>b.</i> 1941.
1951	<i>Milner of Leeds</i> (1st), James Milner, P.C., M.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Michael M., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1947	<i>Milverton</i> (1st), Arthur Frederick Richards, G.C.M.G., <i>b.</i> 1835, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Fraser R., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1873	<i>Moncreiff</i> (5th), Harry Robert Wellwood Moncreiff, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Rhoderick H. W. M., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1884	<i>Monk Breton</i> (3rd), John Charles Dodson, <i>b.</i> 1924, <i>s.</i> 1933, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1885	<i>Monkswell</i> (3rd), Robert Alfred Hardcastle Collier, <i>b.</i> 1875, <i>s.</i> 1909, <i>m.</i>	William A. L. C., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1724	<i>Monson</i> (11th), John Monson, <i>b.</i> 1932, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Nicholas J. M., <i>b.</i> 1955.
1885	<i>Montagu of Beaulieu</i> (3rd), Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1839	<i>Monteagle of Brandon</i> (6th), Gerald Spring Rice, <i>b.</i> 1926, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles I. S. R., <i>b.</i> 1953.
1943	<i>Moran</i> (1st), Charles McMoran Wilson, M.C., M.D., <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Richard W., <i>b.</i> 1924.
1918	<i>Morris</i> (2nd), Michael William Morris, <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>s.</i> 1935.	Hon. Michael M., <i>b.</i> 1937.
1950	<i>Morris of Keiswold</i> (2nd), Philip Geoffry Morris, <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	
1945	<i>Morrison</i> (2nd), Dennis Morrison, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1953, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1947	<i>Morton of Henrynton</i> , Fergus Dunlop Morton, P.C., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1887, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal, retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1831	<i>Mostyn</i> (4th), Edward Llewelyn Roger Lloyd-Mostyn, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1929, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger L.-M., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1933	<i>Mottistone</i> (2nd), (Henry) John Alexander Seely, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1947.	Hon. Patrick S., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1905

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1945	Mountevans (2nd), Richard Andvord Evans, <i>b.</i> 1918, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Edward P. B. E., <i>b.</i> 1943.
1283	Mowbray (25th), Segrave (26th) (1283), & Stounton (22nd) (1418). William Marmaduke Stourton, M.C. (Premier Baron of England), <i>b.</i> 1895, <i>s.</i> 1936, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles S., <i>b.</i> 1923.
1932	Moyne (2nd), Bryan Walter Guinness, <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Jonathan G., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1929	Moynihan (2nd), Patrick Berkeley Moynihan, O.B.E., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1906, <i>s.</i> 1930, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Antony M., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1781 I.	Muskerry (7th), Matthew Fitzmaurice Tilson Deane, <i>b.</i> 1874, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Hastings F. T. D., <i>b.</i> 1907.
1627 S.*	Napier and Ettrick (14th), Francis Nigel Napier (5th U.K. Baron, Ettrick, 1872), <i>b.</i> 1930, <i>s.</i> 1954, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Charles M. N., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1868	Napier of Magdala (5th), (Robert) John Napier, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert N., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1940	Nathan (1st), Harry Louis Nathan, P.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1889, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Roger N., <i>b.</i> 1922.
1959	Netherthorpe (1st), James Turner, <i>b.</i> 1908, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Andrew T., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1940	Newall (1st), Cyril Louis Norton Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis N., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1776 I.	Newborough (6th), Robert Vaughan Wynn, O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1877, <i>s.</i> 1957, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Robert C. M. V. W., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1917.
1892	Newton (3rd), Richard William Davenport Legh, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>s.</i> 1942, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Peter R. L., M.P., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1930	Noel Buxton (2nd), Rufus Alexander Buxton, <i>b.</i> 1917, <i>s.</i> 1948, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Martin C. B., <i>b.</i> 1940.
1947	Normand, Wilfred Guild Normand, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1884, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal retired).	(Life Peerage.)
1957	Norrice (1st), (Charles) Willoughby (Moke) Norrice, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., <i>b.</i> 1893, <i>m.</i>	Hon. George W. M. N., <i>b.</i> 1936.
1884	Northbourne (4th), Walter Ernest Christopher James, <i>b.</i> 1896, <i>s.</i> 1932, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Christopher G. W. J., <i>b.</i> 1920.
1866	Northbrook (5th), Francis John Baring, <i>b.</i> 1915, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Francis T. B., <i>b.</i> 1954.
1878	Norton (6th), Hubert Bowyer Arden Aderley, <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>s.</i> 1945, <i>w.</i>	Hon. John A., <i>b.</i> 1915.
1906	Nunburnholme (3rd), Charles Joan Wilson, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1924, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Ben Charles W., <i>b.</i> 1928.
1950	Ogmore (1st), David Rees Rees-Williams, P.C., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1903, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gwilym R.-W., <i>b.</i> 1931.
1870	O'Hagan (3rd), Maurice Herbert Towneley Towneley-O'Hagen, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i>	Charles T. Strachey, <i>b.</i> 1945.
1868	O'Neill (4th), Raymond Arthur Clanaboy O'Neill, <i>b.</i> 1933, <i>s.</i> 1944	Hon. Terence O'N., <i>b.</i> 1914.
1836 I.*	Oranmore and Browne (4th), Dominick Geoffrey Edward Browne (2nd U.K. Baron Mereworth, 1926), <i>b.</i> 1901, <i>s.</i> 1927, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Dominick G. T. B., <i>b.</i> 1929.
1868	Ormathwaite (6th), John Arthur Charles Walsh, <i>b.</i> 1912, <i>s.</i> 1944.	(None.)
1945	Pakenham (1st), Francis Aungier Pakenham, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1905, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas P., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1933	Palmer (3rd), Raymond Cecil Palmer, <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1950, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Gordon W. N. P., O.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1918.
1958	Parker of Waddington, Hubert Lister Parker, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1900, <i>m.</i> (Lord Chief Justice of England).	(Life Peerage.)
1914	Parmer (2nd), Alfred Henry Seddon Cripps, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1941.	Hon. Frederick H. C., D.S.O., T.D., <i>b.</i> 1885.
1937	Pender (2nd), John Jocelyn Denison-Pender, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John W. D.-P., <i>b.</i> 1933.
1866	Penrhyn (5th), Frank Douglas-Pennant, <i>b.</i> 1865, <i>s.</i> 1949, <i>m.</i>	Admiral Hon. Sir Cyril E. D.-P., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., <i>b.</i> 1894.
1909	Pentland (2nd), Henry John Sinclair, <i>b.</i> 1907, <i>s.</i> 1925, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1945	Pethick-Lawrence (1st), Frederick William Pethick-Lawrence, P.C., <i>b.</i> 1871, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1603	Petre (17th), Joseph William Lionel Petre, <i>b.</i> 1914, <i>s.</i> 1915, <i>m.</i>	Hon. John P., <i>b.</i> 1942.
1918	Phillimore (3rd), Robert Godfrey Phillimore, <i>b.</i> 1939, <i>s.</i> 1947, <i>M.</i>	Hon. Claud P., <i>b.</i> 1911.
1945	Piercy (1st), William Piercy, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1886, <i>w.</i>	Hon. Nicholas P.P., <i>b.</i> 1913.
1827	Plunket (7th), Patrick Terence William Span Plunket, M.V.O., <i>b.</i> 1923, <i>s.</i> 1938.	Hon. Robin P., <i>b.</i> 1925.
1831	Polimore (4th), George Wentworth Warwick Bampfylde, <i>b.</i> 1882, <i>s.</i> 1918, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Arthur B. W. B., <i>b.</i> 1883.
1690 S.(R).	Polwarth (10th), Henry Alexander Hepburne-Scott, T.D., <i>b.</i> 1916, <i>s.</i> 1944, <i>m.</i>	Master of Polwarth, <i>b.</i> 1947.
1930	Ponsonby of Shulbrede (2nd), Matthew Henry Hubert Ponsonby, <i>b.</i> 1904, <i>s.</i> 1946, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Thomas A. P., <i>b.</i> 1930.
1958	Poole (1st), Oliver Brian Sanderson Poole, C.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1911, <i>m.</i>	Hon. David C. P., <i>b.</i> 1945.
1945	Quibell (1st), David John Kinsley Quibell, <i>b.</i> 1879, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1949	Radcliffe, Cyril John Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E., <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>m.</i> (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage.)
1852	Raglan (4th), FitzRoy Richard Somerset, <i>b.</i> 1885, <i>s.</i> 1921, <i>m.</i>	Hon. FitzRoy S., <i>b.</i> 1927.
1957	Rank (1st), Joseph Arthur Rank, <i>b.</i> 1888, <i>m.</i>	(None.)
1932	Rankeillour (3rd), Henry John Hope, <i>b.</i> 1899, <i>s.</i> 1958, <i>m.</i>	Hon. Peter T. M. H., <i>b.</i> 1935.

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	Rathcavan (1st), (Robert William) Hugh O'Neill, P.C., b. 1883, m.	Hon. Phelim R. H. O'N., M.P., b. 1909.
1916	Rathcreedan (2nd), Charles Patrick Norton, T.D., b. 1905, s. 1930, m.	Hon. Christopher J. N., b. 1949.
1868 1.	Rathdonnell (4th), William Robert McClintock-Bunbury, M.C., b. 1914, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Thomas M.-B., b. 1938.
1821	Ravensworth (8th), Arthur Waller Liddell, b. 1924, s. 1950, m.	Hon. Thomas A. H. L., b. 1954.
1821	Rayleigh (5th), John Arthur Strutt, b. 1908, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Charles S., b. 1910.
1937	Rea (2nd) Philip Russell Rea, O.B.E., b. 1900, s. 1943, m.	John N. R., b. 1918.
1628 S. (R.)	Reay (13th), Aeneas Alexander Mackay, b. 1905, s. 1921, m.	Master of Reay, b. 1937.
1902	Redesdale (3rd), Bertram Thomas Carlyle Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, D.S.O., b. 1880, s. 1958, m.	Hon. John P. B. O. F.-M., b. 1885.
1948	Reid, James Scott Cumberland Reid, P.C., b. 1890, m. (Lord of Appeal)	(Life Peerage.)
1940	Reith (1st), John Charles Walsham Reith, P.C., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., C.B., T.D., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Christopher J. R., b. 1928.
1928	Remnant (2nd), Robert John Farquharson Remnant, M.B.E., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. James W. R., b. 1930.
1806 1.	Rendlesham (8th), Charles Anthony Hugh Thellusson, b. 1915, s. 1943, m.	Hon. Charles W. B. T., b. 1954.
1933	Rennell (2nd), Francis James Rennell Rodd, K.B.E., C.B., b. 1895, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Peter R., b. 1904.
1885	Revelstoke (4th), Rupert Baring, b. 1911, s. 1934.	Hon. John B., b. 1931.
1905	Ritchie of Dundee (3rd), John Kenneth Ritchie, b. 1902, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Colin R., b. 1903.
1935	Riverdale (2nd), Robert Arthur Balfour, b. 1901, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Mark R. B., b. 1927.
1958	Robins (1st), (Thomas) Ellis Robins, K.B.E., D.S.O., E.D., b. 1884, m.	(None.)
1938	Roborough (2nd), Massey Henry Edgcombe Lopes, b. 1903, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Henry L., b. 1940.
1913	Rochdale (2nd), John Durival Kemp, O.B.E., T.D., b. 1906, s. 1945, m.	Hon. St. John K., b. 1933.
1931	Rochester (2nd), Foster Charles Lowry Lamb, b. 1916, s. 1955, m.	Hon. David C. L., b. 1944.
1931	Rockley (2nd), Robert William Evelyn Cecil, b. 1901, s. 1941, m.	Hon. James H. C., b. 1931.
1782	Rodney (8th), George Bridges Harley Guest Rodney, b. 1891, s. 1909, m.	Hon. John F. R., b. 1920.
1651 S.	Rollo (13th), Eric John Stapylton Rollo (4th U.K. Baron, Dumfries, 1869), b. 1915, s. 1947, m.	Master of Rollo, b. 1943.
1866	Romilly (4th), William Gaspard Guy Romilly, b. 1899, s. 1905, m.	(None.)
1959	Rootes (1st), William Edward Rootes, G.B.F., b. 1894, m.	Hon. Geoffrey R., b. 1917.
1796 1.	Rosmore (7th), William Warner Westenra (6th U.K. Baron, Ross-1838* more), b. 1931, s. 1958.	
1939	Rotherwick (2nd), (Herbert) Robin Cayzer, b. 1912, s. 1958, m.	Hon. H. Robin C., b. 1954.
1885	Rothschild (3rd), Nathaniel Mayer Victor Rothschild, G.M., F.R.S., b. 1910, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Nathaniel R., b. 1936.
1911	Rouallan (2nd), Thomas Godfrey Polson Corbett, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Arthur C., b. 1919.
1947	Rugby (1st), John Loader Maffey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.I.E., b. 1877, m.	Hon. Alan L. M., b. 1913.
1945	Rusholme (1st), Robert Alexander Palmer, b. 1890.	(None.)
1919	Russell of Liverpool (2nd), Edward Frederick Langley Russell, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., b. 1895, s. 1920, m.	Hon. Langley G. H. R., M.C., b. 1922.
1876	Sackville (4th), Charles John Sackville-West, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., b. 1870, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Edward C. S.-W., b. 1901.
1911	St. Audries (2nd), Alexander Peregrine Fuller-Acland-Hood, b. 1893, s. 1917.	Hon. A. John F.-A.-H., b. 1906.
1559	St. John of Bleisno (10th), John Moubray Russell St. John, b. 1917, s. 1934.	Comdr. Oliver St. J., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1914.
1935	St. Just (2nd), Peter George Grenfell, b. 1922, s. 1941, m.	(None.)
1852	St. Leonards (3rd), Frank Edward Sugden, b. 1890, s. 1903.	Arthur H. S., b. 1839.
1887	St. Levan (3rd), Francis Cecil St. Aubyn, b. 1895, s. 1940, m.	Hon. John F. A. St. A., D.S.C., b. 1919.
1885	St. Oswald (4th), Rowland Denys Guy Winn, M.C., b. 1916, s. 1957, m.	Hon. Derek E. A. W., b. 1919.
1953	Salter (1st), (James) Arthur Salter, P.C., G.B.E., K.C.B., b. 1881, m.	(None.)
1445 S. (R.)	Saltoun (19th), Alexander Arthur Fraser, M.C., b. 1886, s. 1933, m.	Hon. Flora M. Ramsay, b. 1935.
1945	Sandford (2nd), John Cyril Edmondson, b. 1920, s. 1959, m.	Hon. James J. M. E., b. 1949.
1871	Sandhurst (4th), Ralph Sheldon Mansfield, O.B.E., b. 1892, s. 1933, m.	Hon. J. E. Terence M., D.F.C., b. 1920.
1802	Sandys (6th), Arthur Fitzgerald Sandys Hill, b. 1876, s. 1948, m.	Hon. Richard M. O. H., b. 1931.
1888	Savile (3rd), George Halifax Lumley-Savile, b. 1919, s. 1931.	Hon. Henry L. T. L.-S., b. 1923.
1447	Saye and Sele (20th), Ivo Murray Twisleton-Wykeham-Fiennes, M.C., b. 1885, s. 1949, m.	Hon. Nathaniel T.-W.-F., b. 1920.
1932	Selsdon (2nd), Patrick Mitchell-Thomson, D.S.C., b. 1913, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Malcolm M.-T., b. 1937.
1489 S. (R.)	Sempill (10th), William Francis Forbes-Sempill, A.F.C., b. 1893, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Ann Moira Chant, b. 1920.
1916	Shaughnessy (3rd), William Graham Shaughnessy, b. 1922, s. 1938, m.	Hon. Patrick J. S., b. 1944.

Created	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldes Son or Heir
1783 I.	Sheffield (6th), Edward John Stanley (6th U.K. Barou, Stanley of Alderley), b. 1907, s. 1931.	Hon. Lyulph H. V. O. S., b. 1915.
1839* }		
1946	Shepnea (2nd), Malcolm Newton Shepherd, b. 1918, s. 1954, m.	Hon. Graham G. S., b. 1917.
1784	Sherborne (7th), Charles Dutton, b. 1911, s. 1949, m.	Hon. George E. D., b. 1913.
1941	Sherwood (1st), Hugh Michael Seely, b. 1898.	(None.)
1902	Shuttleworth (4th), Charles Ughtred John Kay-Shuttleworth, M.C., b. 1917, s. 1942, m.	Hon. Charles G. N. S., b. 1948.
1950	Silkir (1st), Lewis Silkir, P.C., b. 1889, m.	Hon. Arthur S., b. 1916.
1947	Simon of Wytheshawe (1st), Ernest Darwin Simon, b. 1879, m.	Hon. Roger S., b. 1913.
1449 S.	Siclair (17th), Charles Murray Kennedy St. Clair, M.V.O., b. 1914, s. 1957.	Malcolm A. J. St. C., b. 1927.
1957	Sinclair of Cleeve (1st), Robert John Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Maj. Hon. John R. K. S., M.B.E., b. 1919.
1919	Sinha (2nd), Aroon Kumar Sinha, b. 1887, s. 1928, m.	Hon. Sudhindro S., b. 1927.
1828	Skelmersdale (5th), Arthur George Bootle-Wilbraham, M.C., b. 1876, s. 1930.	Claude B.-W., b. 1877.
1916	Somerleyton (3rd), Savile William Francis Crossley, b. 1928, s. 1959.	Hon. Richard N. C., b. 1932.
1784	Somers (8th), John Patrick Somers Cocks, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	John S. S. C., b. 1907.
1954	Somervell of Harrow, Donald Bradley Somervell, P.C., O.B.E., b. 1889, w. (Lord of Appeal).	(Life Peerage).
1780	Southampton (5th), Charles Fitzroy, b. 1904, s. 1958, m.	Hon. Charles J. F., b. 1928.
1917	Southborough (2nd), (James) Spencer Neill Hopwood, b. 1889, s. 1947, m.	Hon. Sir Frank J. H., b. 1897.
1640	Stafford (14th), Basil Francis Nicholas Fitzherbert, b. 1926, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Francis M. W. F., b. 1954.
1938	Stamp (3rd), Trevor Charles Stamp, b. 1907, s. 1941, m.	Hon. Trevor S., b. 1935.
1318	Stabolgi (11th), David Montague de Burgh Kenworthy, b. 1914, s. 1953, m.	Rev. the Hon. Jonathan M. A. K., b. 1915.
1911	Strachie (2nd), Edward Strachey, b. 1882, s. 1936, m.	(None.)
1954	Strang (1st), William Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1893, m.	Hon. Colin S., b. 1922.
1955	Strathalmond (1st), William Fraser, C.B.E., b. 1888, m.	Hon. William F., b. 1916.
1936	Strathcarron (2nd), David William Anthony Blyth Macpherson, b. 1924, s. 1937, m.	Hon. Ian D. P. M., b. 1949.
1955	Strathclyde (1st), Thomas Dunlop Galbraith, P.C., b. 1891, m.	Hon. Thomas G. D. G., M.P., b. 1917.
1900	Strathcona and Mount Royal (4th), Donald Euan Palmer Howard, b. 1923, s. 1959, m.	
1836	Stratheden & Campbell (1841) (4th), Alastair Campbell, b. 1899, s. 1918, w.	Maj. Hon. Gavin C., b. 1901.
1884	Strathpey (5th), Donald Patrick Trevor Grant, b. 1912, s. 1948, m.	Hon. James P. G., b. 1943.
1838	Suceley (7th), Merlyn Charles Sainthill Hanbury-Tracy, b. 1939, s. 1941, m.	Ninian J. H.-T., b. 1917.
1786	Suffield (11th), Anthony Philip Harbord-Hamond, M.C., b. 1922, s. 1951, m.	Hon. Charles A. A. H.-H., b. 1953.
1893	Swausa (4th), John Hussey Hamilton Vivian, b. 1925, s. 1934, m.	Hon. Richard A. H. V., b. 1957.
1907	Swaythling (3rd), Stuart Albert Samuel Montagu, O.B.E., b. 1893, s. 1927, m.	Hon. David C. M., b. 1923.
1917	Swinfen (2nd), Charles Swinfen Eady, b. 1904, s. 1919, m.	Hon. Roger M. E., b. 1933.
1935	Sysonby (3rd), John Frederick Ponsonby, b. 1945, s. 1956, M.	(None.)
1831 I.	Talbot of Malahide (7th), Milo John Reginald Talbot, C.M.G. (4th U.K. Baron Talbot de Malahide), b. 1912, s. 1948.	Francis I. R. T., b. 1837 (to Irish Barony).
1856* }		
1946	Tedder (1st), Arthur William Tedder, G.C.B., Marshal of the Royal Air Force, b. 1890, m.	Hon. John M. T., b. 1926.
1797 I	Teignmouth (6th), Hugh Aglionby Shore, b. 1881, s. 1925, m.	Hon. Frederick S., D.S.C., b. 1920.
1831	Templemore (5th), Dermot Richard Claud Chichester, b. 1916, s. 1953, m.	Hon. Arthur P. C., b. 1951.
1884	Tennyson (4th), Harold Christopher Tennyson, b. 1919, s. 1951.	Lieut.-Com. Hon. Mark A. T., D.S.C., R.N., b. 1920.
1918	Terrington (3rd), Horace Marton Woodhouse, K.B.E., b. 1887, s. 1940, w.	Hon. J. A. David W., b. 1915.
1940	Teviot (1st), Charles Iain Kerr, D.S.O., M.C., b. 1874, m.	Hon. Charles J. K., b. 1931.
1616	Teynham (19th), Christopher John Henry Roper-Curzon, D.S.O., D.S.C., b. 1896, s. 1936, m.	Hon. John R.-C., b. 1923.
1792	Thurlow (7th), Henry Charles Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, C.B.E., D.S.O., b. 1910, s. 1952.	Hon. Francis E. H.-T.-C.-B., b. 1912.
1876	Tollemache (4th), John Edward Hamilton Tollemache, M.C., b. 1910, s. 1955, m.	Hon. Timothy J. E. T., b. 1939.
1564 S.	Torphichen (13th), John Gordon Sandilands, b. 1886, s. 1915, m.	Master of Torphichen, b. 1917.
1946	Tovey (1st), John Cronyn Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Admiral of the Fleet, b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1859	Tredegar (6th), (Frederic Charles) John Morgan, b. 1908, s. 1954, m.	
1947	Trefgarne (1st), George Morgan Trefgarne, b. 1894, m.	Hon. David T. b. 1941.

Created.	Title, Order of Succession, Name, etc.	Eldesl Son or Heir.
1921	<i>Traveihin</i> (3rd) and <i>Oaksey</i> (1st), Geoffrey Lawrence, P.C., D.S.O., T.D. (1st U.K. Baron, <i>Oaksey</i> , 1947), b. 1880, s. 1959, m.	Hon. John G. T. L., b. 1929.
1880	<i>Trevor</i> (4th), Charles Edwin Hill-Trevor, b. 1928, s. 1950.	Hon. Nevill E. H.-T., b. 1931.
1461 I.	<i>Trinlestown</i> (10th), Charles Aloysius Barnewall, b. 1899, s. 1937, w.	Hon. Anthony B., b. 1913.
1940	<i>Tryon</i> (2nd), Charles George Vivian Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Anthony T., b. 1940.
1950	<i>Tucker</i> (Frederick) James Tucker, P.C., b. 1888 (<i>Lord of Appeal</i>), m.	(Life Peerage.)
1935	<i>Tweedsmuir</i> (2nd), John Norman Stuart Buchan, O.B.E., b. 1911, s. 1940, m.	Hon. William B., b. 1915.
1946	<i>Uvedate of North End</i> (1st), Ambrose Edgar Woodall, M.D., F.R.C.S., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1523	<i>Vaux of Harrowden</i> (9th), Rev. Peter Hugh Gordon Gilbey, b. 1914, s. 1958.	Hon. John H. P. G., b. 1915.
1800 I.	<i>Ventry</i> (7th), Arthur Frederick Daubeney Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, b. 1898, s. 1936.	Hon. Francis E.-de-M. b. 1901.
1762	<i>Vernon</i> (9th), Francis William Lawrance Venables-Vernon, b. 1889, s. 1915, m.	Hon. John L. V.-V., b. 1923.
1922	<i>Vestey</i> (3rd), Samuel George Armstrong Vestey, b. 1941, s. 1954, M.	Mark V., b. 1943.
1841	<i>Vivian</i> (5th), Anthony Crespigny Claude Vivian, b. 1906, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Nicholas V., b. 1935.
1934	<i>Wakehurst</i> (2nd), John de Vere Loder, K.C.M.G., b. 1895, s. 1936, m. (Governor of Northern Ireland).	Hon. John C. L., b. 1925.
1905	<i>Waleran</i> (2nd), William George Hood Walrond, b. 1905, s. 1925.	(None.)
1723	<i>Walpole</i> (9th), Robert Henry Montgomerie Walpole, b. 1913, s. 1931, m.	Hon. Robert H. W., b. 1938.
1780	<i>Walsingham</i> (8th), George de Grey, D.S.O., O.B.E., b. 1884, s. 1929, m.	Hon. John de G., M.C., b. 1925.
1936	<i>Wardington</i> (2nd), Christopher Henry Beaumont Pease, b. 1924, s. 1950.	Hon. William S. P., b. 1925.
1792 I.	<i>Waterpark</i> (7th), Frederick Caryll Phillip Cavendish, b. 1926, s. 1948, m.	Henry S. C., b. 1908.
1942	<i>Wedgwood</i> (3rd), Hugh Everard Wedgwood, b. 1921, s. 1959, m.	Hon. Piers A. W. W., b. 1954.
1956	<i>Weeks</i> (1st), Ronald Morce Weeks, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D., b. 1890.	(None.)
1861	<i>Westbury</i> (4th), Richard Morland Tollemache Bethell, b. 1914, s. 1930.	Hon. David A. B., M.C., b. 1922.
1944	<i>Westwood</i> (2nd), William Westwood, b. 1907, s. 1953, m.	Hon. William G. W., b. 1944.
1544	<i>Wharton</i> (9th), Charles John Halswell Kemeys-Tynte, b. 1908, s. 1934.	Hon. Elizabeth D. Vincent, b. 1906.
1912	<i>Whitburgh</i> (1st), Thomas Banks Borthwick, b. 1874.	(None.)
1935	<i>Wigram</i> (1st), Clive Wigram, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.S.I., Royal Victorian Chain, b. 1873, w.	Hon. Neville W., M.C., b. 1915.
1948	<i>Williams</i> (1st), Thomas Edward Williams, b. 1892, m.	(None.)
1491	<i>Willoughby de Broke</i> (20th), John Henry Peyto Verney, M.C., A.F.C., b. 1895, s. 1923, m.	Hon. Leopold D. V., b. 1923.
1950	<i>Wilmot of Selmeston</i> (1st), John Wilmot, P.C., b. 1895.	(None.)
1946	<i>Wilson</i> (1st), Henry Maitland Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., Field Marshal, Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London, b. 1881, m.	Hon. Patrick M. W., b. 1915.
1937	<i>Windlesham</i> (2nd), James Bryan George Hennessy, b. 1903, s. 1953, m.	Hon. David J. G. H., b. 1932.
1942	<i>Winstor</i> (1st), Reginald Thomas Herbert Fletcher, P.C., K.C.M.G., b. 1885, m.	(None.)
1951	<i>Wise</i> (1st), Frederick John Wise, b. 1887, m.	Hon. John C. W., b. 1923.
1869	<i>Wolverton</i> (5th), Nigel Reginald Victor Glyn, b. 1904, s. 1932.	Sir Francis M. G. G., K.C.M.G., b. 1901.
1928	<i>Wraxall</i> (2nd), George Richard Lawley Gibbs, b. 1928, s. 1931.	Hon. Eustace H. B. G., b. 1929.
1915	<i>Wrenbury</i> (3rd), John Burton Buckley, b. 1927, s. 1940, m.	Hon. Colin B., b. 1899.
1932	<i>Wright</i> , Robert Alderson Wright, P.C., G.C.M.G., F.B.A., b. 1869, m.	(Life Peerage.)
1838	<i>Wrottesley</i> (4th), Victor Alexander Wrottesley, b. 1873, s. 1910.	Hon. Walter B. W., b. 1877.
1919	<i>Wyfold</i> (3rd), Hermon Robert Fleming Hermon-Hodge, b. 1915, s. 1942.	(None.)
1829	<i>Wynford</i> (8th), Robert Samuel Best, M.B.E., b. 1917, s. 1943, m.	Hon. John P. R. B., b. 1950.

SCOTTISH LORDS OF COURT OF SESSION

The word "Lord" prefixed to the names of Judges of the Court of Session, or to titles different from their names, is strictly an official honour and may be compared with the terms "Hon. Mr. Justice" and "Lord Chief Justice" in England, which replaced the titles "Baron" and "Lord Chief Baron." An Order in Council of February, 1905, authorized the retention of this Scottish honour for life, irrespective of retirement, and the style "Lady" is to be enjoyed by the wife and to continue in widowhood, though not after remarriage; but no distinction is conferred upon children. Lord in this case takes the prefix "Hon." in place of "Rt. Hon." of actual Lords, unless the Judges are also Privy Councillors, in which case "Rt. Hon." is correct (see p. 253). There are 14 Lords of Session (see Index). The Chairman of the Scottish Land Court has the same rank and tenure as if he had been appointed a Judge of the Court of Session.

Peereesses in Their Own Right

Peerages are occasionally granted immediately to ladies of distinction or the widows of distinguished men; but frequently the instances falling under this heading are the result of regular inheritance in lines which are open to females in default of males. A Peeress in her Own Right retains her title after marriage, and if her husband's rank is the superior she is designated by the two titles jointly, the inferior one last: her hereditary claim still holds good in spite of any marriage whether higher or lower. No rank held by a woman can confer any title or even precedence upon her husband but the rank of a Peeress in her Own Right is inherited by her eldest son (or perhaps daughter), to whomsoever she may have been married.



COUNTESSSES IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Countess of —* *Addressed as, My Lady.*



Created.
1861

Title, Name, etc.
Cromartie, Sibell Lillian Mackenzie, *b.* 1878, *s.* 1895, *w.*

Eldest Son or Heir.
Viscount Tarbat, M.C., *b.* 1904.

1643 *s.* Dysart, Wenefryde Agatha Greaves, *b.* 1889, *s.* 1935, *w.*

Lady Rosamund G., *b.* 1911.

1452 *s.* Erroll, Diana Denyse Hay (*Hereditary Lord High Constable and Knight Marischal of Scotland*), *b.* 1926, *s.* 1941, *m.*

Lord Hay, *b.* 1948.

1633 *s.* Loudoun, Edith Maud Abney-Hastings (*Baroness Botreaux, Baroness Hastings, and Baroness Stanley*), *b.* 1883, *s.* 1920, *m.*

(To Earldom only—Lady Barbara Greenwood, *b.* 1919.)

1660 *s.* Newburgh, Maria Sofia Giuseppina Gravina di Ramacca (*Princess Giustiniani-Baudini*), *b.* 1889, *s.* 1941, *w.*

Prince Giambattista Rospighiosi, *b.* 1877.

1701 *s.* Seafield, Nina Caroline Studley-Herbert, *b.* 1906, *s.* 1915.

Visct. Reidhaven, *b.* 1939.



VISCOUNTESS IN HER OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Viscountess —* *Addressed as, My Lady.*



Created.
1943

Title, Name, etc.
Daventry, Muriel FitzRoy, C.B.E., *b.* 1869, *w.*

Eldest Son or Heir.
Capt. Hon. R. Oliver F., R.N., *b.* 1893.



BARONesses IN THEIR OWN RIGHT.—*Style, The Baroness —* *Addressed as, My Lady.*



Created.

Title, Name, etc.
1309 Beccomont, Mona Josephine Tempest Fitzalan-Howard, O.B.E. (*Baroness Howard of Glossop*), *b.* 1894, *s.* 1896, *m.*

Eldest Son or Heir.
Hon. Miles F. F.-H., M.V.O., M.C., *b.* 1915.
Two co-heiresses.

1421 Berkeley, Eva Mary Fitzhardinge Milman Foley, M.B.E., *b.* 1875, *s.* 1899, *w.*

Two co-heiresses.
Michael E. V. Baillie, *b.* 1924.

1455 Berners, Vera Ruby Williams, *b.* 1901, *s.* 1950, *m.*

1897 Burton, Nellie Lisa Melles, *b.* 1873, *s.* 1909, *w.*

Lady Hermione Lucchesi Palli (*Duchessa della Grazia*), *b.* 1900.

1332 Darcy de Knayth, Davina Marcia Herbert, *b.* 1938, *s.* 1943.

Hon. Peter M., *b.* 1958.

1264 De Ros, Georgiana Angela Maxwell, *b.* 1933, *m.* (*Premier Barony of England*).

Furnivah, Mary Frances Katherine Dent, *b.* 1900, *s.* 1913.

Two co-heiresses.
Master of Kinloss, *b.* 1953.

1295 1602 *s.* Kinloss, Beatrice Mary Grenville Freeman-Grenville, *b.* 1922, *s.* 1944, *m.*

1663 Lucas of Crudwell (*Scottish Baroness, Dingwall 1609*), Anne Rosemary Palmer, *b.* 1919, *s.* 1958, *m.*

Hon. Ralph M. P., *b.* 1951.

1681 *s.* Nairn, Katherine Evelyn Constance Bigham (*Viscountess Mersey*), *b.* 1912, *s.* 1944, *m.*

Master of Nairn, *b.* 1931.

1911 Ravensdale, Mary Irene Curzon, *b.* 1896, *s.* 1925 (*Cr. Life Peeress under title, Baroness Ravensdale of Kedleston, 1958*).

Nicholas Mosley, M.C., *b.* 1923.

1651 *s.* Ruthven, Bridget Helen Monckton, C.B.E. (*Viscountess Monckton of Breichley*) *b.* 1896, *s.* 1956, *m.*

Viscount Morpeth, M.C., *b.* 1923 (*see p. 228*).

1299 Swanage of Knokin, 1420 Hungerford and 1445 De Moleyns, Elizabeth (*Dowager Viscountess St. Davids*), *b.* 1884, *s.* 1921, *w.*

Viscount St. Davids, *b.* 1917. (*see p. 234*).

1308 Zouche, Mary Cecil Frankland, *b.* 1875, *s.* 1917, *w.*

Sir James F., Bt., *v.* 1943.

Surnames of Peers and Peeresses differing from their Titles

Abney Hastings — Loudon
Acheson—Gosford
Adderley—Norton
Addington—Sidmouth
Agar—Normanton
Agar Robartes—Clifden
Aitken—Beaverbrook

Akers Douglas—Chilston
Alexander—Alexander of Tunis
Alexander—Alexander of Hillsborough
Alexander—Caledon
Allanson Winn — Headley

Allsopp—Hindlip
Aman—Marley
Anderson—Waverley
Annesley—Valentia
Anson—Lichfield
Arthur—Glenarthur
Ashley Cooper—Shaftesbury

Ashton—Ashton of Hyde
Ashton—Chitheroe
Asquith—Oxford & A.
Astley—Hastings
Astor—Astor of Hever
Bailey—Glansusk
Baillie Hamilton—Haddington

- Baird—Stonhaven
 Baldwin — Baldwin of Bewdley
 Balfour—Kinross
 Balfour—Riverdale
 Balfour — Balfour of Inchrye
 Bampfylde—Poltimore
 Banbury — Banbury of Southam
 Baring—Ashburton
 Baring—Cromer
 Baring—Northbrooke
 Baring—Revelstoke
 Barnes—Gorell
 Barnewall—Trimlestown
 Bathurst—Bledisloe
 Beaucerk—St. Albans
 Beaumont—Allendale
 Beckett—Grimthorpe
 Benn—St usgate
 Bennet—Tankerville
 Beresford—Decies
 Beresford—Waterford
 Bernard—Bandon
 Berry—Cawrose
 Berry—Kemsley
 Bertie—Lindsey
 Best—Wynford
 Bethell—Westbury
 Bewicke Copley — Cromwell
 Bigham—Mersey
 Bigham—Naim
 Bingham—Clanmorris
 Bingham—Lucan
 Blades—Ebbisham
 Bligh—Clifton
 Bligh—Darnley
 Bootle Willbraham — Skelmersdale
 Borwick—Whitburgh
 Boscawcn—Falmouth
 Bourke—Mayo
 Bowes Lyon — Strathmore
 Bowyer—Denham
 Boyd—Kilmarnock
 Boyle — Cork and Orrery
 Boyle—Glasgow
 Boyle—Shannon
 Brabazon—Meath
 Brand—Hampden
 Brassey — Brassey of Apthorpe
 Brett—Esher
 Bridgeman—Bradford
 Brodrick—Middleton
 Brooke—Alanbrooke
 Brooke—Brookeborough
 Brooks—Crawshaw
 Brougham — Brougham and Vaux
 Broughton—Fairhaven
 Browne—Kilmaine
 Browne — Oranmore and Browne
 Browne—Sligo
 Brownlow—Lurgan
 Bruce—Aberdare
 Bruce—Balfour of Burleigh
 Bruce—Bruce of Melbourn
- Bruce — Elgin and Kincardine
 Brudenell Bruce — Ailesbury
 Buchan—Tweedsmuir
 Buchan—Hepburn—Hales
 Buckley—Wrenbury
 Butler—Carrick
 Butler—Dunbovine
 Butler—Lanesborough
 Butler—Mountgarret
 Butler—Ormonde
 Butler—Bowdon—Grey de Ruthyn
 Buxton—Noel-Buxton
 Byng—Strafford
 Byng—Torrington
 Campbell—Argyll
 Campbell — Breadalbane and Holland
 Campbell—Cawdor
 Campbell—Colgrain
 Campbell—Glenavy
 Campbell—Stratheden and Campbell
 Campbell Gray—Gray
 Canning—Garvagh
 Capell—Essex
 Carberry—Carbery
 Carington—Carrington
 Carleton—Dorchester
 Carnegie—Fife
 Carnegie—Northesk
 Carnegie—Southesk
 Cary—Falkland
 Caulfeild—Charlemont
 Cavendish—Chesham
 Cavendish—Devonshire
 Cavendish—Waterpark
 Cavendish Bentinck — Portland
 Cayzer—Rotherwick
 Cecil—Amherst of Hackney
 Cecil—Exeter
 Cecil—Rockley
 Chaloner—Gisborough
 Charteris—Wemyss and March
 Chetwynd Talbot — Shrewsbury
 Chichester—Donegal
 Chichester — Templemore
 Child Villiers—Jersey
 Cholmondeley — Dclamere
 Chubb—Hayter
 Clegg Hill—Hill
 Clifford — Clifford of Chudleigh
 Coats—Glentanar
 Cochrane — Cochrane of Culis
 Cochrane—Dundonald
 Cocks—Somers
 Cohen—Cohen of Birkenhead
 Cokayne — Cullen of Ashbourne
 Coke—Leicester
 Cole—Enniskillen
 Collier—Monkswell
 Collins—Stonham*
 Colville—Clydesmuir
- Colville—Colville of Culross
 Compton—Northampton
 Conolly Carew—Carew
 Cooper—Norwich
 Corbett—Rowallan
 Courtenay—Devon
 Cragg—Craigavon
 Crawford—Huntington
 Crichton—Ernie
 Crichton Stuart—Bute
 Cripps—Parnoor
 Crittall—Braithree
 Crossley—Somerset
 Cubitt—Ashcombe
 Cunliffe Lister—Swinton
 Cunningham — Cunningham of Hyndhope
 Curzon—Howe
 Curzon—Ravensdale
 Curzon—Scarsdale
 Cust—Brownlow
 Dalrymple—Stair
 Davies—Darwen
 Davison—Broughshane
 Dawnay—Downe
 Dawson Damer — Portarlington
 De Courcy—Kingsale
 De Grey—Walsingham
 De Yarburgh Bateson—Deramore
 Deane—Muskerrey
 Denison—Londesborough
 Denison Pender—Pender
 Dent—Furnivall
 Devereux—Hereford
 Dewar—Forteviot
 Dixon—Glenora
 Dodson—Monk Bretton
 Douglas—Douglas of Barloch
 Douglas — Douglas of Kirtleside
 Douglas—Morton
 Douglas—Queensberry
 Douglas Hamilton — Hamilton
 Douglas Hamilton — Skirkirk
 Douglas Home—Home
 Douglas Pennant—Pennyrhyn
 Douglas Scott Montagu — Montagu of Baulzie
 Drummond—Perth
 Duff—Fife
 Dugdale—Crathorne
 Duke—Merrvale
 Duncombe—Feversham
 Dundas—Melville
 Dundas—Zetland
 Dutton—Sherborne
 Eady—Swinfen
 Eaton—Chelysmore
 Eden—Auckland
 Eden—Henley
 Edgcombe—Mount Edgcombe
 Edmondson—Sandford
 Edwardes—Kenington
 Egerton—Ellesmere
 Egerton—Wilton
 Eliot—St. Germans
 Elliot—Elliot of Harwood*
- Elliot—Minto
 Erskine—Buchan
 Erskine—Mar & Kellie
 Evans—Mountevans
 Eveleigh de Molyns—Ventry
 Eyres Monsell—Monsell
 Fane—Westmorland
 Feilding—Denbigh
 Fellowes—Ailwyn
 Fellowes—De Ramsey
 Fermor Hesketh—Hesketh
 Finch Hatton—Winchelsea
 Finch Knightley—Aylesford
 Fitzalan Howard—Beaumont
 Fitzalan Howard—Fitzalan of Derwent
 Fitzalan Howard — Howard of Glossop
 Fitzalan Howard—Norfolk
 Fitz Clarence—Munster
 FitzGerald—Leinster
 Fitzherbert—Stafford
 FitzRoy—Davernry
 FitzRoy—Grafton
 Fitzroy—Southampton
 Fletcher—Winstler
 Flower—Ashbrooke
 Foley—Berkeley
 Foljambé — Liverpool
 Forbes—Granard
 Forbes Sempill—Sempill
 Forster—Forster of Harraby
 Forward Howard — Wicklow
 Fox Strangways — Ilchester
 Frankland—Zouche
 Fraser—Fraser of Lonsdale*
 Fraser—Lovan
 Fraser—Saltoun
 Fraser—Strathalmon
 Freeman Grenville—Kinnloss
 Freeman Mitford — Redesdale
 Freeman Thomas—Willingdon
 Fremantle—Cottesloe
 French—De Freyne
 French—Ypres
 Fuller Acland Hood—St. Audries
 Fyfe—Kilnmuir
 Galbraith—Strathclyde
 Ganzoni—Belstead
 Gascoyne Cecil—Salisbury
 Gathorne Hardy—Cranbrook
 Geddes—Geddes of Epsom*
 Gibbs—Alaenham
 Gibbs—Wrexall
 Gibson—Ashbourne
 Giffard—Halsbury
 Gibbey—Vaux of Harwooden

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

- Glyn—*Wolverton*
 Godley—*Kilbracken*
 Gordon—*Aberdeen*
 Gordon—*Huntly*
 Gordon—*Lennox—Richmond*
 Gore—*Arran*
 Gough—*Calthorpe—Calthorpe*
 Graham—*Montrose*
 Graham—*Toler—Norbury*
 Grant—*De Longueuil*
 Grant—*Strathspey*
 Greaves—*Dysart*
 Greenall—*Daresbury*
 Grenfell—*St. Just*
 Greville—*Warwick*
 Grey—*Stamford*
 Grigg—*Altrincham*
 Grimston—*Verulam*
 Grosvenor—*Ebury*
 Grosvenor—*Westminster*
 Guest—*Wimborne*
 Guinness—*Iveagh*
 Guinness—*Moyné*
 Gully—*Selby*
 Gurdon—*Cranworth*
 Hamilton—*Abercorn*
 Hamilton—*Belhaven and Stenton*
 Hamilton—*Hamilton of Dalzell*
 Hamilton—*Holm Patrick*
 Hamilton—*Russell—Boyne*
 Hamilton—*Temple Blackwood—Dufferin*
 Hanbury—*Tracy—Sudeley*
 Hancock—*Castlemaine*
 Harbord—*Hamond—Suffield*
 Harding—*Harding of Petherton*
 Hardinge—*Hardinge of Penthurst*
 Hare—*Listowel*
 Harmsworth—*Rothermere*
 Harris—*Malmesbury*
 Harvey—*Harvey of Tasburgh*
 Hastings—*Huntingdon*
 Hay—*Erroll*
 Hay—*Kinnoull*
 Hay—*Tweeddale*
 Heathcote—*Drummond*
 Willoughby—*Ancaster*
 Hely—*Hutchinson—Donoughmore*
 Hemphill—*Martyn—Hemphill*
 Henderson—*Faringdon*
 Hennessy—*Windlesham*
 Henniker—*Major—Henniker*
 Hepburne—*Scott—Polwarth*
 Herbert—*Carnarvon*
 Herbert—*Darcy de Knayth*
 Herbert—*Hemingford*
 Herbert—*Pembroke*
 Herbert—*Powis*
 Hermon—*Hodge—Wyfold*
 Hervey—*Bristol*
 Hewitt—*Lifford*
 Hicks—*Beach—St. Aldwyn*
 Hill—*Dewinshirz*
 Hill—*Sandys*
 Hill—*Trevor—Trevor*
 Hindley—*Hyndley*
 Hogg—*Hailsham*
 Holland—*Hibbert—Knutstford*
 Holmes—*Dovercourt*
 Holmes—*à Court—Heytesbury*
 Hood—*Bridport*
 Hope—*Linthgow*
 Hope—*Rankellour*
 Hope—*Morley—Hollenden*
 Hopkinson—*Colyton*
 Hopwood—*Southborough*
 Hore—*Ruthven—Gowrie*
 Hovell—*Thurlof—Cumming Bruce—Thurlof*
 Howard—*Carlisle*
 Howard—*Efingham*
 Howard—*Howard of Penrith*
 Howard—*Strathcona*
 Howard—*Suffolk*
 Hubbard—*Addington*
 Huggins—*Malvern*
 Innes—*Ker—Roxburghie*
 Inskip—*Caldecote*
 Irby—*Boston*
 Isaacs—*Reading*
 Jackson—*Allerton*
 James—*James of Rusholme**
 James—*Northbourne*
 Jervis—*St. Vincent*
 Jocelyn—*Roden*
 Jolliffe—*Hylton*
 Joynson—*Hicks—Brenford*
 Kaye—*Shuttleworth—Shuttleworth*
 Kearley—*Devonport*
 Keith—*Keith of Avonholm*
 Keith—*Falconer—Kinore*
 Kemeys—*Tynte—Wharton*
 Kemp—*Rochdale*
 Kennedy—*Ailsa*
 Kenworthy—*Strabolgi*
 Keppel—*Albemarle*
 Kerr—*Lothian*
 Kerr—*Teviot*
 King—*Lovelace*
 King—*Tenison—Kingston*
 Kitchener—*Kitchener of Khartoum*
 Kitson—*Airedale*
 Knatchbull—*Brabourne*
 Knox—*Ranfurlly*
 Lamb—*Rochester*
 Lambart—*Cavan*
 Lambton—*Dnrham*
 Lampon—*Killearn*
 Larnach—*Nevill—Abergavenny*
 Lascelles—*Harewood*
 Law—*Coleraine*
 Law—*Ellenborough*
 Lawrence—*Trevethin and Oaksey*
 Lawson—*Burnham*
 Lawson—*Johnston—Luke*
 Le Poer—*Trench—Clancarty*
 Legge—*Dartmouth*
 Legh—*Newton*
 Leith—*Bargh*
 Leslie—*Roths*
 Leslie—*Melville—Leven*
 Lever—*Levehulme*
 Leveson—*Gower—Granville*
 Lewis—*Brecon*
 Lewis—*Essendon*
 Lewis—*Merthyr*
 Liddell—*Ravensworth*
 Lindesay—*Bethune—Lindsay*
 Lindsay—*Crawford*
 Lindsay—*Lindsay of Birker*
 Littleton—*Hatherton*
 Lloyd—*George—Lloyd George of Dwyfor*
 Lloyd—*George—Tenby*
 Lloyd—*Mostyn—Mostyn*
 Loder—*Wakehurst*
 Loftus—*Ely*
 Lopes—*Roborough*
 Lowry—*Corry—Belmore*
 Lowther—*Lonsdale*
 Lowther—*Ullswater*
 Lubbock—*Avebury*
 Lumley—*Scarborough*
 Lumley—*Savile—Savile*
 Lygon—*Beauchamp*
 Lyle—*Lyle of Westbourne*
 Lyon—*Dalberg Acton—Acton*
 Lyons—*Ennisdale*
 Lysaght—*Listle*
 Lyttelton—*Chandos*
 Lyttelton—*Cobham (Viscountcy)*
 McClintock—*Bunbury—Rathdonnell*
 McCorquodale—*McCorquodale of Newton*
 Macdonald—*Macdonald of Gwaenysgor*
 McDonnell—*Antrim*
 Mackay—*Inchcap*
 Mackay—*Reay*
 Mackenzie—*Amulre*
 Mackenzie—*Cromartie*
 Mackintosh—*Mackintos's of Halifax*
 McLaren—*Abercromway*
 Macpherson—*Macpherson of Drumochter*
 Macpherson—*Strathcarron*
 Maffey—*Rugby*
 Maitland—*Lauderdale*
 Manners—*Rutland*
 Mansfield—*Sandhurst*
 Marquis—*Woolton*
 Marsham—*Ronney*
 Mason—*Blackford*
 Maude—*Hawarden*
 Maxwell—*De Ros*
 Maxwell—*Farnham*
 Meade—*Clanwilliam*
 Melles—*Burton*
 Mercer—*Henderson—Buckinghamshirz*
 Milles—*Lade—Sondes*
 Mills—*Hillingdon*
 Milner—*Milner of Leeds*
 Mitchell—*Thomson—Selsdon*
 Molyneux—*Seston*
 Monckton—*Monckton of Brechley*
 Monckton—*Ruthven*
 Monckton—*Arundell—Galway*
 Mond—*Melchett*
 Money—*Coutts—Latymer*
 Montagu—*Manchester*
 Montagu—*Sandwich*
 Montagu—*Swaythling*
 Montagu—*Douglas Scott—Bnecleuch*
 Montagu—*Stuart Wortley*
 Mackenzie—*Wharncliffe*
 Montague—*Amwell*
 Montgomerie—*Eglinton*
 Montgomery—*Montgomery of Alamein*
 Moore—*Drogheda*
 Moore—*Brabazon—Brabazon of Tara*
 Moreton—*Ducie*
 Morris—*Killmain*
 Morris—*Morris of Kenwood*
 Morris—*Nuffield*
 Morton—*Morton of Henryton*
 Mountbatten—*Carisbrooke*
 Mountbatten—*Edinburga*
 Mountbatten—*Milford Haven*
 Mountbatten—*Mountbatten of Burma*
 Muff—*Calverley*
 Mulholland—*Duntleath*
 Murray—*Atholl*
 Murray—*Dunmore*
 Murray—*Eltham*
 Murray—*Mansfield and Mansfield*
 Nall—*Cain—Brocklet*
 Napier—*Napier and Etrick*
 Napier—*Napier of Magdala*
 Needham—*Kilmorey*
 Neville—*Braybrooke*
 Nicolson—*Carnock*
 Nivison—*Glendyne*
 Noel—*Gainsborough*
 Noel—*Paton—Ferrier**
 North—*Guilford*
 Northcote—*Iddesleigh*
 Norton—*Grantley*
 Norton—*Rathcreedan*
 Nugent—*Westmeath*
 O'Brien—*Inchiquin*
 Ogilvy—*Airlie*
 O'Neill—*Rathcavan*
 Orde—*Powlett—Bolton*
 Ormsby—*Gore—Harlech*
 Osborne—*Leeds*
 Paget—*Anglesey*
 Pakenham—*Longford*
 Pakington—*Hampton*
 Palmer—*Lucas of Cradwell*

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

- Palmer—Rusholme
Palmer—Selborne
Parker—Macclesfield
Parker—Morley
Parker—P. of Waddington
Parnell—Conleton
Parsons—Rosse
Paulet—Winchester
Peake—Ingleby
Pearson—Cowdray
Pease—Daryneton
Pease—Gainford
Pease—Wardington
Pelham—Chichester
Pelham—Yarborough
Pelham Clinton Hope—
Newcastle
Pellew—Exmouth
Penny—Marchwood
Pepys—Cottenham
Perceval—Egmont
Percy—Northumberland
Pery—Limerick [downe
Perty Fitzmaurice—Lans-
Philipps—Milford
Philipps—St. Davids [kin
Philipps—Straus. of Kno-
Phipps—Normanby [nor
Pleydell Bouverie—Rau-
Plumtre—Fitzwalter
Plunkett—Dunsany
Plunkett—Fingalt
Plunkett—Louth
Pollock—Hanworth
Pomeroy—Harberton
Ponsonby—Bessborough
Ponsonby—De Mauley
Ponsonby—P. of Shulbrede
Ponsonby—Syson by
Portal—Portal of Hunger-
Fowys—Lifford [ford
Pratt—Camden
Preston—Gormanston
Primrose—Rosebery
Prittie—Dunalley
Ramacca—Newburgh
Ramsay—Dalloisie
Ramsbotham—Soulbury
Rees Williams—Ogmore
Rhys—Dynevor
Richards—Milverton
Ritchie—Ritchie of Dun-
Roberts—Clwyd [dee
Roche—Fermoy
Rodd—Rennell
Roper Curzon—Teynham
Rous—Stradbroke
- Rowley Conwy—Lang-
fora [of Doxford
Runciman—Runcinan
Russell—Amphill
Russell—Bedford
Russell—De Clifford
Russell—R. of Liverpool
Ryder—Harrowby
Sackville—De La War
Sackville West—Sackville
St. Aubyn—St. Levan
St. Clair—Sinclair [lyn
St. Clair Erskine—Ross-
St. John—St. I. of Bletso
St. John—Bolingbroke and
St. John
St. Leger—Doneralle
Samuel—Bearsted
Sandilands—Torphichen
Saumarez—De Saumarez
Savile—Mxborough
Scarlett—Abinger
Schlater Booth—Basine
Scott—Eldon [Walden
Scott Ellis—Howari de
Scrymgeour Wedder-
burn—Dundee
Seely—Mottistone
Seely—Sherwood
Seymour—Hereford
Seymour—Somerset
Shaw—Craigmylze
Shirley—Ferrers
Shore—Teignmouth
Siddeley—Kenilworth
Sidney—De L'Isle
Simon—Simon of Wy-
thenshawe
Sinclair—Caithness
Sinclair—Pentland
Sinclair—Sinclair of Cleeve
Sinclair—Thurso
Skeffington—Massereene
Smith—Bicester
Smith—Birkenhead
Smith—Colwyn
Smith—Dudley (Barony)
Smith—Hambledon
Somerset—Beaufort
Somerset—Raglan
Somervell—S. of Harrow
Spencer—Churchill
Spencer Churchill—
Marlborough
Spring Rice—Monteagle
of Brandon
Stanhope—Harrington
- Stanley—Derby
Stanley—Sheffield
Stapleton Cotton—Com-
bermere
Stern—Michelham
Stewart—Galloway
Stonor—Camoyis
Storford—Cotfdown
Storford—Storford of
Fallowfield*
Stourton—Mowbray
Strachey—Strachie
Strauss—Conesford
Strutt—Belper
Strutt—Rayleigh
Stuart—Castle Stewart
Stuart—Moray
Studley Herbert—Sea-
field [chester
Suenson Taylor—Grant-
Sugden—St. Leonards
Sutherland—L e v e s o n
Gower—Sutherland
Talbot—T. de Malahide
Taylour—Headfor.
Temple Gore Langton—
Temple of Stowe
Tennant—Glenconner
Thellusson—Rendlesham
Thesiger—Chelmsford
Thomas—Cilcennin
Thynne—Bath
Towneley O'Hagan—
O'Hagan
Trench—Ashtown
Tuchet Jesson—Audley
Tufton—Hothfield
Turner—Netherthorpe
Turnour—Winterton
Twisleton Wykeham
Fiennes—Saye and Sele
Tyrell Kenyon—Kenyon
Upton—Templetown
Vanden Bempde John-
stone—Derwen
Vane—Banard
Vane Tempest Stewart—
Loudonderry
Vanneck—Huntingfield
Vaughan—Lisburne
Vavasour Fisher—Fishe
Venables Vernon—Vernon
Vereker—Gor
Verney—Willoughby de
Broke
- Verney Cave—Brayz
Vernon—Lyveden
Vesey—De Vesel
Villiers—Clarendon
Vivian—Swansea
Wallop—Portsmouth
Walrond—Waleran
Walsh—Ormathwaite
Ward—Bangor
Ward—Dudley (Earldom)
Warrender—Bruntisfield
Watson—Manton
Watson—Armstrong—
Armstrong
Weir—Inverforth
Weld Forester—Forester
Wellesley—Cowley
Wellesley—Wellington
Wentworth Fitzwilliam
—Fitzwilliam
West—Granville-West*
Westera—Rossmore
White—Annaly
Whiteley—Marchamley
Whitfield—Kenswood
Willey—Barnby
Williams—Berners
Williamson—Forres
Willoughby—Middleton
Wills—Dulverton
Wilmot—Wilmot of Sel-
meston
Wilson—Moran
Wilson—Nunburnthorne
Windsor—Cornwall
Windsor—Gloucester
Windsor—Kent [mouth
Windsor Clive—Ply-
Wingfield—Powerscourt
Winn—St. Oswald
Winn—Headley
Wodehouse—Kimberley
Wood—Halifax
Woodall—Uvedale of
North End
Woodhouse—Terringto
Wright—Wootton of
Abinger*
Wyndham—Leconfield
Wyndham Quin—Dut-
raven
Wynn—Newborough
Yarde Buller—Churston
Yerburgh—Avingham
Yorke—Hardwicke
Young—Kenne
Young Erskine—Mar
Younger—Y. of Leckie

* Life Peer created under Life Peerages Act, 1958.

LIFE PEERS

Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958

BARONS

- 1958 Boothby, Robert John Graham Boothby, K.B.E., b. 1900.
1958 Ferrier, Victor Ferrier Noel-Paton, b. 1900, m.
1958 Fraser of Lansdale (William Jocelyn) Ian Fraser, C.H., C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
1958 Geddes of Epsom, Charles John Geddes, C.B.E., b. 1897, m.
1958 Granville-West, Daniel Granville West, b. 1904, m.
1959 James of Rusholme, Eric John Francis James, b. 1909, m.
1959 Plowden, Edwin Noel Plowden, K.C.B., K.B.E., b. 1907, m.
1959 Robbins, Lionel Charles Robbins, C.B., F.B.A., b. 1898, m.
1958 Shackleton, Edward Arthur Alexander Shackleton, O.B.E., b. 1911, m.
1959 Shawcross, Hartley William Shawcross, P.C., Q.C., b. 1902, m.
1958 Stonham, Victor John Collins, O.B.E., b. 1903, m.
1958 Stopford of Fallowfield, John Sebastian Bach Stopford, K.B.E., F.R.S., b. 1888, m.
1958 Taylor, Stephen James Lake Taylor, M.D., b. 1910, m.
1958 Twining, Edward Francis Twining, G.C.M.G., M.B.E., b. 1899, m.

Life Peers Created under Life Peerages Act, 1958—(continued)

BARONESSES

- 1958 Elliot of Harwood, Katharine Elliot, D.B.E., b. 1903, w.
 1958 Ravensdale of Kedleston, see Baronesses in their own Right, "Ravensdale", p. 247.
 1958 Swanborough, Stella, Dowager Marchioness of Reading, G.B.E., w.
 1958 Wootton of Abinger, Barbara Frances Wright, b. 1897, m.

Courtesy Titles (in actual use in 1960)

Holders of Courtesy Titles are addressed in the manner shown for holders of substantive titles

From this list it will be seen that the "Marquess of Blandford" is the heir to the Dukedom of Marlborough and the "Earl of Aboyne" to the Marquessate of Huntly, and "Viscount Acheson" heir to the Earldom of Gosford; *the titles of second heirs are also given; e.g. Viscount Savernake, eldest son of the "Earl of Cardigan" heir to the Marquessate of Ailesbury.

∴ In addition to these Titles of Courtesy the eldest son of Scottish Viscounts and Barons is usually styled "The Master of ——" e.g. "The Master of Falkland," eldest son of Viscount Falkland.

Marquesses.	Amberley—Russell	Lambton—Durham	Balniet—Crawford
*Blandford—Marlborough	Anson—Lichfield	Lascalles—Harewood	Berriedale—Caitliness
Bowmont—Roxburghe	Asquith of Morley—Oxford and Asquith	Lewisham—Dartmouth	Bingham—Lucan
Douglas & Clydesdale—Hamilton	Borodale—Beatty	Lowther—Lonsdale	Binning—Haddington
*Douro—Wellington	Boyle—Shannon	Lumley—Scarborough	Brooke—Warwick
Graham—Montrose	Brocas—Jellicoe	Lymington—Portsmouth	Bruce—Elgin
Granby—Rutland	Bury—Albemarle	Malden—Essex	Buckhurst—De La Warr
Hamilton—Abercorn	Campden—Gainsborough	Mandeville—Manchester	Burghersh—Westmorland
Hartington—Devonshire	Chelsea—Cadogan	Melgund—Minto	Carnegie—Southesk
*Kildare—Leinster	Chewton—Waldegrave	Moore—Droghda	Courtenay—Devon
Lorne—Argyll	Clanfield—Peel	Morpeth—Carlisle	Delvin—Westmeath
Tavistock—Bedford	Corry—Belmore	Newport—Bradford	Doune—Moray
	Corvedale—Baldwin of Bewdley	Ockham—Lovelace	Dundas—*Ronaldshay
	Cranborne—Salisbury	Parker—Macclesfield	Dunglass—Home
Earls.	Cranley—Onslow	Perceval—Egmont	Eliot—St. Germans
Aboyne—Huntly	Crowhurst—Cottenham	Petersham—Harrington	Erskine—Mar & Kellie
Altamont—Sligo	Curzon—Howe	Pollington—Mexborough	Eskdaill—*Dalkeith
Antram—Lothian	Dalrymple—Stair	Prestwood—Atlee	Garies—Galloway
Bective—Headfort	Dangan—Cowley	Quenington—St. Aldwyn	Greenock—Cathcart
Brecknock—Camden	Deerhurst—Coventry	Raynham—Townshend	Guernsey—Aylesford
*Cardigan—Ailesbury	Dunluce—Antrim	Reidhaven—Seafield	Hay—Erroll
Cassillis—Ailsa	Ebrington—Fortescue	Royston—Hardwicke	Herbert—Pembroke
*Compton—Northampton	Ednam—Dudley	St. Cyres—Idelsticg	Hervey—*Jermyn
	Elveden—Iveagh	Sandon—Harrowby	Irwin—Halifax
*Dalkeith—Buccleuch	Emlyn—Cawdor	Savernake—*Cardigan	Kenlis—*Bective
Dumfries—Bute	Encombe—Eldon	Slane—*Mount Charles	Leslie—Roths
*Euston—Grafton	Enfield—Stratford	Somerton—Normanton	Loughborough—Rosslyn
Hopetoun—Linthgow	Erleigh—Reading	Stopford—Courtton	Masham—Swinton
*Jermyn—Bristol	Errington—Cromer	Stormont—Mansfield	Medway—Craibrook
Lewes—Abergavenny	Felding—Denbigh	Strathallan—Perth	Montgomerie—Eglington
March—Richmond	Fincastle—Dunmore	Stuart—Castle Stewart	Moretun—Ducie
Mornington—*Douro	FitzHarris—Malmesbury	Sudley—Arran	Neidpath—Wemyss & March
*Mount Charles—Conyngham	Folkestone—Radnor	Suirdale—Donoughmore	Ogilvy—Airlie
Mulgrave—Normanby	Furneaux—Birkenhead	Tamworth—Ferrers	Ossulston—Tankerville
Offaly—*Kildare	Garnock—Cairns	Tarbat—Cromartie	Oxmantown—Ross
*Percy—Northumberland	Garnock—Lindsay	Throwley—Sondes	Forchester—Camarvon
Rocksavage—Cholmondeley	Glenapp—Inchcape	Tiverton—Halsbury	Primrose—Rosebery
*Ronaldshay—Zetland	Glentworth—Limerick	Traprain—Balfour	Ramsay—Dalhousie
Shelburne—Lansdowne	Glerawly—Annesley	Uffington—Craven	Rideau—Alexander of Tunis
Sunderland—*Blandford	Gwynedd—Lloyd George of Dwyfor	Vaughan—Lisburne	Scrymgeour—Dundee
Tyrone—Waterford	Hinchinbrooke—Sandwich	Villiers—Jersey	Seymour—Somerset
Uxbridge—Anglesey	Ikerrin—Carrick	Walberton—Wootton	Stavordale—Ilchester
Yarmouth—Hertford	Ingestre—Shrewsbury	Weymouth—Bath	Willoughby de Eresby Ancaster
	Ipwich—*Euston	Windsor—Plymouth	Wodehouse—Kimberley
	Jocelyn—Rodeu	Wolmer—Selborne	Worsley—Yarborough
	Kelburn—Glasgow		
	Knebworth—Lyton	Barons (Lord —)	
Viscounts.		Ardec—Meath	
Acheson—Gosford		Ashley—Shaftesbury	
Adare—Dunraven		Balgonic—Leven and Melville	
Althorp—Spencer			

CONTRACTIONS AND SYMBOLS

Contractions and Symbols.—s. or i. appended to the date of creation denotes a Scottish or Irish title, the further addition of a * implies that the Peer in question holds also an Imperial title, which is specified (after the name) by its more definite description as Engl., Brit., or U.K. When both titles are alike, as in the case of Argyll, this star is appended to the conjoined date below, and it then denotes that such date is that of the imperial creation. h. indicates that the Peer is a representative peer for Scotland or Ireland. The mark ° signifies that there is no "of" in the Marquessate or Earldom so designated; b, signifies born; s., succeeded; m., married; w., widower or widow; M., minor.

Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council

The Privy Council is of very ancient origin. A Council, the number of which was about twelve, was instituted by Alfred, 895, and it discharged the functions of State now confined to members of the Cabinet. In the Middle Ages the chief advisers of the King who were permanently about him formed the Privy Council. Having become unwieldy, it was reconstituted in 1679. At present it consists of certain eminent persons whose names are given below. Members of the Cabinet must be Privy Councillors, and they principally form the acting Privy Council. The Council is summoned as such to act "with others" upon the demise of the Crown, and many matters are referred by the Sovereign to Committees of the Council, some of which are standing Committees, and others constituted to deal with particular cases, e.g., the Judicial Committee, the Board of Trade, *q.v.* The Lord President of the Council is one of the Great Officers of State, and as such is always a prominent member of the Cabinet.

H.R.H. the Prince Duke of Edinburgh.....	1951	Cilcennin, Viscount.....	1951	Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord.....	1935
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.....	1925	Citrine, Lord.....	1940	Hare, John Hugh.....	1955
		Clitheroe, Lord.....	1944	Harlech, Lord.....	1927
		Clyde, Lord.....	1951	Harman, Sir Charles Eustace.....	1959
		Cobbold, Cameron Fro- mantel.....	1959	Harrison, Sir Eric John..	1952
Adeane, Sir Michael.....	1953	Cohen, Lord.....	1946	Head, Antony Henry.....	1951
Alexander of Hillsborough, Viscount.....	1929	Coleraine, Lord.....	1943	Headlam, Lt.-Col. Sir Cuthbert, Bt.....	1945
Alexander of Tunis, Earl..	1952	Colyton, Lord.....	1952	Heald, Sir Lionel.....	1951
Alexander, Sir Ulick.....	1952	Crathorne, Lord.....	1951	Heath, Edward Richard George.....	1955
Ammon, Lord.....	1945	Crookshank, Viscount....	1939	Henderson, Lord.....	1950
Amory, Derick Heathcoat Attlee, Earl.....	1953 1935	Cross, Sir Ronald, Bt.....	1940	Henderson, Arthur.....	1947
		Dalton, Hugh.....	1940	Hilbery, Sir Malcolm.....	1959
		Davidson, Viscount.....	1928	Hill, Charles.....	1955
		Davies, E. Clement.....	1947	Hodson, Sir F. L. Charlton	1951
		De La Warr, Earl.....	1930	Holland, Sir Sidney George	1950
Baker, Harold Trevor....	1915	De L'Isle, Viscount.....	1951	Holloway, Edward James.	1950
Baker, Philip J. Noel....	1945	Denning, Lord.....	1948	Holt, Harold Edward....	1953
Ealfour of Inchrye, Lord..	1941	de Silva, Lucien Macull Dominic.....	1953	Holyoake, Keith Jacka... Home, Earl of.....	1951 1951
Barnes, Alfred.....	1945	de Wet, Nicolaas Jacobus	1939	Horsbrugh, Dame Florence	1945
Barrowclough, Sir Harold	1954	Diefenbaker, John.....	1957	Howe, Earl.....	1922
Beaufort, Duke of.....	1930	Dixon, Sir Owen.....	1951	Howe, Clarence Decatur..	1945
Beaumont, Sir John.....	1944	Dugdale, John.....	1949	Isley, James Lorimer... Ingleby, Viscount.....	1945 1943
Beaverbrook, Lord.....	1918	Eccles, Sir David.....	1951	Inman, Lord.....	1947
Bellenger, Frederick John	1946	Ede, James Chuter.....	1944	Isaacs, George Alfred....	1945
Bevan, Aneurin.....	1945	Eden, Sir Robert Anthony	1931	Ismay, Lord.....	1951
Birch, Nigel.....	1955	Edwards, Lewis John....	1953	Jay, Douglas.....	1952
Birkett, Lord.....	1947	Edwards, Ness.....	1947	Jenkins, Lord.....	1949
Bottomley, Arthur George	1952	Evatt, Herbert Vere.....	1942	Johnston, Thomas.....	1931
Boyd, Alan Tindal Len- nox.....	1951	Evershed, Lord.....	1947	Jones, Arthur Creech....	1940
Brabazon of Tara, Lord... Bridges, Lord.....	1940 1953	Fadden, Sir Arthur.....	1942	Jones, Aubrey.....	1955
Brook, Sir Norman.....	1953	Foot, Isaac.....	1937	Keith of Avonholm, Lord Kennet, Lord.....	1953 1922
Brooke, Henry.....	1955	Forde, Francis Michael... Foster, Sir Harry Hylton- Franks, Sir Oliver Shewell	1941 1957 1949	Key, Charles William... Killearn, Lord.....	1947 1941
Brown, Ernest.....	1935	Gaitskell, Hugh Todd Naylor.....	1947	Kilmuir, Viscount.....	1945
Brown, George Alfred....	1951	Gardiner, James Garfield.. Goddard, Lord.....	1947 1935	Kotlawa, Sir John.....	1951
Bruce of Melbourne, Vis- count.....	1923	Gore, Hon. David Ormsby- Grant, William.....	1957 1958	Lascelles, Sir Alan.....	1943
Bucleuch and Queens- berry, Duke of.....	1937	Grenfell, David Rhys... Griffiths, James.....	1951 1945	Latham, Sir John.....	1933
Bucknill, Sir Alfred.....	1945	Grigg, Sir James.....	1942	Lawson, Lord.....	1945
Buller, Sir Reginald Mau- ningham.....	1954	Hailles, Lord.....	1951	Leach, Sir Lionel.....	1949
Butler, Richard Austen... Cadogan, Sir Alexander... Campbell, Sir Ronald Ian. Canterbury, The Arch- bishop of.....	1939 1946 1950 1939	Hailles, Lord.....	1949	Leathers, Viscount.....	1941
Carpenter, John Archibald Boyd.....	1954	Hailsham, Viscount (Lord President).....	1956	Listowel, Earl of.....	1945
Casey, Richard Gardiner.. Chandos, Viscount.....	1939 1940	Halifax, Earl of.....	1922	Lloyd, Geoffrey William.. Lloyd, John Selwyn Brooke.....	1945 1951 1956
Chatfield, Lord.....	1939	Hall, Viscount.....	1942	Loraine, Sir Percy, Bt... Low, Sir Toby.....	1933 1954
Churchill, Sir Winston Spencer.....	1907	Hall, William Glenvil... Hamilton and Brandon, Duke of.....	1947 1940	Mabane, Sir William.... MacAndrew, Col. Sir Charles.....	1944 1952
		Hankey, Lord.....	1939		

McBride, Sir Philip.....	1959	I age, Sir Earle.....	1929	Stansgate, Viscount.....	1929
MacCorquodale of Newton, Lord.....	1945	Fakenham, Lord.....	1948	Strachey, John St. Loe ..	1947
MacDermott, Lord.....	1947	Pahng, Wilfred.....	1944	Strathclyde, Lord.....	1953
Macdonald of Gwaensgor, Lord.....	1951	Parker of Waddington, Lord.....	1954	Strauss, George Russell...	1947
MacDonald, Malcolm....	1935	Patrick, Lord.....	1949	Stuart, James Gray.....	1939
McEwen, John.....	1953	Pearce, Sir Holroyd.....	1957	Summerskill, Edith.....	1949
McKell, Sir William.....	1948	Perth, Earl of.....	1957	Sutherland, Duke of.....	1936
Maclay, John Scott.....	1952	Petbick Lawrence, Lord...	1937	Swinton, Earl of.....	1922
Macleod, Iain.....	1952	Radcliffe, Lord.....	1949	Tenby, Viscount.....	1941
Macmillan, Harold.....	1942	Rathcavan, Lord.....	1937	Thomas, Sir Godfrey, Bt..	1958
Malvern, Viscount.....	1947	Reading, Marquess of...	1953	Thomson, Lord.....	1945
Margesson, Viscount.....	1933	Reid, Lord.....	1941	Thorneycroft, Peter.....	1951
Marples, Alfred Ernest...	1957	Reith, Lord.....	1940	Thurso, Viscount.....	1931
Marquand, Hilary Adair...	1949	Rintret, Thibaudau.....	1947	Touche, Sir Gordon.....	1959
Massey, Vincent.....	1941	Robens, Alfred.....	1951	Tredgold, Sir Robert.....	1957
Mathers, Lord.....	1947	Romer, Sir Charles.....	1951	Trevelthn and Oaksey, Lord.....	1944
Maudling, Reginald.....	1955	Rosebery, Earl of.....	1945	Tucker, Lord.....	1945
Meighen, Arthur.....	1929	St. Aldwyn, Earl of.....	1959	Turton, Robert Hugh....	1955
Menzies, Robert Gordon ..	1937	St. Laurent, Louis Stephen	1949	Vosper, Dennis Forwood..	1957
Merriman, Lord.....	1933	Salisbury, Marquess of...	1949	Walker, Patrick Chrestien	
Milligan, William Rankine	1935	Salter, Lord.....	1941	Gordon.....	1950
Mills, Lord.....	1957	Samuel, Viscount.....	1908	Wand, Rt. Rev. John	
Milner of Leeds, Lord....	1945	Sandys, Duncan.....	1944	William Charles.....	1945
Molson, Arthur Hugh		Scarborough, Earl of.....	1952	Ward, George Reginald..	1957
Elsdale.....	1956	Selborne, Earl of.....	1929	Waterhouse, Capt. Charles	1944
Monckton of Brencley, Viscount.....	1951	Selkirk Earl of.....	1955	Watkinson, Harold Arthur	1955
Monseil, Viscount.....	1923	Sellers, Sir Frederic.....	1957	Wheatley, Lord.....	1947
Morris, Sir John William..	1951	Shaftesbury, Earl of.....	1922	White, Henry Graham ..	1945
Morrison, Herbert Stanley	1931	Shakespeare, Sir Geoffrey		Wigram, Lord.....	1932
Morrison, William		Bl.....	1945	Williams, Sir Edward	
Shepherd.....	1936	Shawcross, Lord.....	1946	John.....	1945
Morton of Henryton, Lord	1944	Shinwell, Emanuel.....	1945	Williams, Tom.....	1941
Mountbatten of Burma, Earl.....	1947	Silkin, Lord.....	1945	Willink, Sir Henry Urms- ton, Bt.....	1943
Munster, Earl of.....	1954	Simonds Viscount.....	1944	Willmer, Sir Henry Gordon	1958
Nair, Sir Madhavan.....	1941	Slessor, Sir Henry.....	1929	Wilmot of Selmeston Lord	1945
Nash, Walter.....	1946	Smith, Sir Ben.....	1943	Wilson, James Harold ...	1947
Nathan, Lord.....	1946	Smith, Derek Colclough		Winster, Lord.....	1945
Nicholls, George Heaton ..	1943	Walker.....	1957	Winterton, Earl.....	1924
Nkrumah, Kwame.....	1959	Smith, Sir Reginald Dor- man.....	1939	Womersley, Sir Walter	
Noble, Cdr. Sir Allan Her- bert Percy.....	1956	Soames, Arthur Chris- topher John.....	1958	James, Bt.....	1941
Norfolk, Duke of.....	1936	Somervell of Harrow, Lord.....	1938	Woodburn, Arthur.....	1947
Normand, Lord.....	1933	Soskice, Sir Frank.....	1948	Woolton, Earl of.....	1940
Nutting, Harold Anthony ..	1954	Soubury, Viscount.....	1939	Wright, Lord.....	1932
Ogmore, Lord.....	1951	Spens, Lord.....	1953	York, The Archbishop of.	1956
Ormerod, Sir Benjamin...	1957	Stanhope, Earl.....	1929	Younger, Hon. Kenneth..	1951
				Zetland, Marquess of....	1922

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew.

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale.

THE PREFIX RIGHT HONOURABLE

"Right Honourable."—By long established custom, or courtesy, members of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council are entitled to be designated "The Right Honourable," but, in practice, this prefix is sometimes absorbed in other designations; for example, a Prince of the Blood admitted a Privy Councillor remains "His Royal Highness"; a Duke remains "His Grace"; a Marquess is still styled "Most Honourable." The style of all other Peers, whether Privy Councillors or not, is "Right Honourable", although it is more usual to describe them with the prefix "The", omitting the more elaborate styles. A Privy Councillor who is not a Peer should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. —. A Peer below the rank of Marquess who is a Privy Councillor should be addressed as The Right (or Rt.) Hon. the Lord (or Earl or Viscount) —, P.C., or, less elaborately, The Lord (or Earl or Viscount) — P.C.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER (1886)—D.S.O.

Ribbon, Red, with Blue Edges.



Bestowed in recognition of especial services in action of commissioned officers in the Navy, Army and Royal Air Force and (1942) Mercantile Marine. The members are Companions only and rank immediately before the 4th Class of the Royal Victorian Order. A Bar may be awarded for any additional act of service.



THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER (1902, enlarged 1912)—I.S.O.

Ribbon, Crimson, with Blue Centre.



Restricted to members of the administrative or clerical (clerk) branches of the Civil Service and consists of the Sovereign and Companions (not exclusively male) to a number not exceeding 740, of whom 360 may belong to the Home Services, 180 to the services of Dominions and 200 to the services of the Colonies and Protectorates.



OTHER PRINCIPAL DECORATIONS AND MEDALS (in order of Precedence).

Victoria Cross.—1856.—*V.C.* See pp. 300-4.
George Cross.—1940.—*G.C.* See pp. 304-5.
British Orders of Knighthood.
Royal Red Cross.—*R.R.C.* (Class I).—For ladies, founded 1883.

Distinguished Service Cross.—1914.—*D.S.C.*—In substitution for the Conspicuous Service Cross, 1901; is for officers of the R.N. below the rank of Captain, and for Warrant Officers.

Military Cross.—Dec. 1914.—*M.C.*—Awarded to Captains, Lieutenants, and Warrant Officers (Cl. I.) in the Army and Indian and Colonial Forces.

Distinguished Flying Cross.—1918.—*D.F.C.*—For bestowal upon Officers and Warrant Officers in the Royal Air Force (and Fleet Air Arm from April 9, 1941) for acts of gallantry when flying in active operations against the enemy.

Air Force Cross.—1918.—*A.F.C.*—Instituted as preceding but for acts of courage or devotion to duty when flying, although not in active operations against the enemy (extended to Fleet Air Arm since April 9, 1941).

Royal Red Cross (Class II).
Kaiser-i-Hind Medal.

Order of St. John.

Albert Medal.—*A.M.*—Dates from 1866, with extensions in 1867 and 1877, "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea" or "on Land."

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Gold. Medal for Distinguished Conduct in the Field.—*D.C.M.*—Awarded to warrant officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Army and R.A.F.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal.—*C.G.M.*—Is bestowed upon warrant officers and men of the R.N. and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine and R.A.F.

The George Medal.—*G.M.*—Established by King George VI in 1940 is a recognition of acts of gallantry.

Queen's Police and Fire Services Medal for Gallantry.
The Edward Medal.—Established by King Edward VII in 1907, is a recognition of heroic acts performed by miners and quarrymen, or of others who have endangered their lives in rescuing those so employed.

Royal West African Frontier Force Distinguished Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Union of South Africa Queen's Medal for Bravery, in Silver.
Distinguished Service Medal.—1914.—*D.S.M.*—For chief petty officers, petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, and since 1942 of Mercantile Marine, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding corresponding positions in Her Majesty's Service afloat.

Military Medal.—*M.M.*—For warrant and non-commissioned officers and men of the Army, and since June 21, 1916, for serving women.

Distinguished Flying Medal.—1918.—*D.F.M.*—and the Air Force Medal.—*A.F.M.*—for warrant and non-commissioned officers and men for equivalent services as for *D.F.C.* and *A.F.C.* (extended to Fleet Air Arm, April 9, 1941).

Constabulary Medal (Ireland).

Medal for Saving Life at Sea.

Colonial Police Medal for Gallantry.

British Empire Medal.—*B.E.M.*—(formerly the Medal of the Order of the British Empire, for Meritorious Service; also includes the Medal of the Order awarded before Dec. 29, 1922).

Canada Medal.

Queen's Police, and Fire Services Medal, for Distinguished Service.

Queen's Medal for Chiefs.

War Medals and Stars (in order of date).

Polar Medals (in order of date).

Royal Victorian Medal (Gold, Silver and Bronze).

Imperial Service Medal.

Police Medals for Valuable Services.

Badge of Honour.

Jubilees, Coronation and Dornier Medals.

King George V, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth II.

Long and Faithful Service Medals.

Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Naval Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Medal for Meritorious Services.

Royal Marine Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Meritorious Service Medal.

Royal Air Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal West African Frontier Force Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

King's African Rifles Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Police and Fire Brigade Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

African Police Medal for Meritorious Services.

Colonial Police and Fire Brigades Long Service Medal.

Colonial Prison Service Medal.

Army Emergency Reserve Decoration.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration.—*V.O.D.*

Volunteer Long Service Medal.

Volunteer Officers' Decoration (for India and the Colonies).

Volunteer Long Service Medal (for India and the Colonies).

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Officers' Decoration.

Colonial Auxiliary Forces Long Service Medal.

Medal for Good Shooting (Naval).

Militia Long Service Medal.

Imperial Yeomanry Long Service Medal.

Territorial Decoration.—1908.—*T.D.*

Efficiency Decoration.—*E.D.*

Territorial Efficiency Medal.

Efficiency Medal.

Special Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Decoration for Officers, Royal Naval Reserve.—1910.—*R.N.D.*

Decoration for Officers, R.N.V.R.—*V.R.D.*

Royal Naval Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

R.N.V.R. Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Fleet Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Royal Naval Wireless Auxiliary Reserve Long Service and Good Conduct Medal.

Air Efficiency Award.—1942.

The Queen's Medal.—(For Champlon Shots in the Military Forces).

Cadet Forces Medal.

Coast Life Saving Corps Long Service Medal.

Special Constabulary Long Service Medal.

Royal Observer Corps Medal.

Service medal of the Order of St. John.

Badge of the Order of the League of Mercy.

Voluntary Medical Services Medal.—1932.

Colonial Special Constabulary Medal.

Foreign Orders, Decorations and Medals (In order of date)

Orders of Chivalry

THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER (1348)—K.G.

Ribbon, Garter Blue. Motto, Honi soit qui mal y pense (Shame on him who thinks evil of it)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Ladies of the Garter—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1936.

H.R.H. PRINCESS WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1944.

H.M. THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS, 1958.

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1947.
H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 1958.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1921.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1910.

KNIGHTS COMPANIONS

The Earl of Halifax, 1931.
The Earl Stanhope, 1934.
The Duke of Norfolk, 1937.
The Duke of Beaufort, 1937.
The Marquess of Zetland, 1942.
The Marquess of Salisbury, 1946.
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, 1946.
The Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.
The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, 1946.
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1946.
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, 1946.
The Duke of Portland, 1948.
The Lord Harlech, 1948.
The Earl of Scarborough, 1948.
The Lord Cranworth, 1948.
The Duke of Wellington, 1951.

Sir Winston Churchill, 1953.
Sir Anthony Eden, 1954.
The Earl of Iveagh, 1955.
The Earl Attlee, 1956.
The Lord Ismay, 1957.
The Lord Middleton, 1957.
The Duke of Northumberland, Sir William Slim, 1959. [1959.
Pretate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.F., T.D.
Register, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter King of Arms, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
Usher of the Black Rod, Lieut.-General Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary, Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.

EXTRA KNIGHTS

H.M. King Leopold III, 1935.
H.M. the King of Denmark, 1951.
H.M. the King of Sweden, 1954.
H.L.M. the Emperor of Ethiopia, 1954.
H.M. the King of Norway, 1959.
H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia, 1939.

THE MOST ANCIENT AND MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE THISTLE (1687)—K.T.

Ribbon, Green. Motto, Nemo me impune lacessit (No one provokes me with impunity).

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

Lady of the Thistle—H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER, 1937.

KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, 1952.
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1933.
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1922.
The Duke of Sutherland, 1920.
The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, 1933.
The Earl of Stair, 1937.
The Viscount Thurso, 1941.
The Earl of Airlie, 1942.

The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1945.
The Earl of Rosebery, 1947.
The Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, 1949.
The Duke of Hamilton and Brandon, 1951.
The Earl of Haddington, 1951.
The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, 1955.
The Lord Bilsland, 1955.
Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, 1956.

The Lord Mathers, 1956.
The Lord Kinnaird, 1957.
The Lord Rowallan, 1957.
Chancellor, The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
Dean, Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.
Lord Lyon King of Arms and Secretary, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O.
Usher of the Green Rod, Sir Reginald Graham of Larbert, Bt., J.C., O.B.E.

THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK (1783)—K.P.

Ribbon, Sky Blue. Motto, Quis separabit? (Who shall separate?) (No conferments since 1934)

SOVEREIGN OF THE ORDER—THE QUEEN

ROYAL KNIGHTS

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, 1934
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, 1927.

KNIGHT

The Earl of Shaftesbury, 1911.

Norroy and Ulster King of Arms Registrar and Knight Attendant, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.

THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF THE BATH (1725).

Ribbon, Crimson. Motto, Tria juncta in uno (Three joined in one). (Remodelled 1815, and enlarged thirteen times since.)



G.C.B. Mil.



G.C.B. Civ.



K.C.B. Mil.



K.C.B. Civ.



C.B. Mil.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Great Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross*, Field Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.; *Dean of the Order*, The Dean of Westminster; *Bath King of Arms*, Air Chief Marshal Sir James Robb, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; *Registrar and Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. D. N. Wimberley, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.; *Genealogist*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., *Gentleman Usher of the Scarlet Rod*, Rear-Adm. R. St. V. Sherbrooke, J.C., C.B., D.S.O.; *Deputy Secretary* Brigadier Sir Ivan De La Bere, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; *Chancery Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood*, 5 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—G.C.B., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.B., Knight Commander; C.B. Companion.



O.M. Mil.

THE ORDER OF MERIT (1902)—O.M. Ribbon, Blue and Crimson.

This Order is designed as a special distinction for eminent men and women—with it conferring a knighthood upon them. The Order is limited in numbers to 24, with the addition of foreign honorary members. Membership is of two kinds, Military and Civil, the badge of the former having crossed swords, and the latter oak leaves. Membership is denoted by the suffix O.M., which follows the first class of the Order of the Bath and precedes the letters designating membership of the inferior classes of the Bath and all classes of the lesser Orders of Knighthood.



O.M. Civ.

Professor George Macaulay Trevelyan, 1930.

John Masefield, 1935.

Admiral of the Fleet the Lord Chatfield, 1939.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Newall, 1940.

Augustus Edwin John, 1942.

The Lord Adrian, 1942.

Sir Henry Hallett Dale, 1944.

Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, 1944.

Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, 1946.

Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Visct. Portal of Hungerford, 1946

Field Marshal the Viscount Alanbrooke, 1946.

Admiral of the Fleet the Visct. Cunningham of Hyndhope, 1946.

The Earl of Halifax, 1946.

Thomas Stearns Eliot, 1943.

Sir Robert Robinson, 1949.

The Earl Russell, 1947.

Sir Alexander George Montagu Cadogan, 1951.

The Earl Attlee, 1951.

Wildor Graves Penfield, 1953.

The Lord Hailey, 1955.

Sir John Douglas Cockcroft, 1957.

Sir (Frank) Macfarlane Burnet, 1958.

The Viscount Samuel, 1958.

Field Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, 1959.

Honorary Members, Dwight David Eisenhower, 1945. Dr. Albert Schweitzer, 1955.

Secretary and Registrar, Col. Sir Arthur Edward Erskine, G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

THE MOST EXALTED ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA (1861).

Ribbon, Light Blue, with White Edges. *Motto, Heaven's Light our Guide.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.S.I., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.S.I., Knight Commander; C.S.I., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.S.I.

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED ORDER OF ST. MICHAEL AND ST. GEORGE (1818).

Ribbon, Saxon Blue, with Scarlet Centre. *Motto, Auspicium melioris ævi (Token of a better age).*



G.C.M.G.

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of Gloucester, K.C.M.G.; *Chancellor*, Field Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; *Secretary*, Sir John Stuart Macpherson, G.C.M.G.; *Registrar*, Sir Gilbert Laithwaite, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; *King of Arms*, Sir Neville Bland, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.; *Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod*, Sir George Beresford Stooke, K.C.M.G.; *Chancery*, Colonial Office, S.W.1.—G.C.M.G., Knight Grand Cross; K.C.M.G. Knight Commander; C.M.G., Companion.

THE MOST EMINENT ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE (1877).

Ribbon, Imperial Purple. *Motto, Imperatricis auspiciis (Under the auspices of the Empress).*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; G.C.I.E., Knight Grand Commander; K.C.I.E., Knight Commander; C.I.E., Companion. No conferments made since 1947.



G.C.I.E.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDER (1896).

Ribbon, Blue, with Red and White Edges. *Motto, Victoria.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother; *Chancellor*, The Lord Chamberlain; *Secretary*, The Keeper of the Privy Purse; *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Chaplain*, Rev. C. L. Cresswell, K.C.V.O., M.A.; G.C.V.O., Knight or Dame Grand Cross; K.C.V.O., Knight Commander; D.C.V.O., Dame Commander; C.V.O., Commander; M.V.O., Member, marked 4th or 5th Class.



G.C.V.O.



K.C.V.O.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN CHAIN (1902).

Founded by King Edward VII, in 1902. It confers no precedence on its holders.

H.M. THE QUEEN

H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER (1937).

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor (1921).

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester (1932).

The Lord Wigram (1937).

H.E.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad and Berar (1946). [(1949).

The Archbishop of Canterbury Sir John Weir (1949).

The Duke of Norfolk (1953).

The Duke of Beaufort (1953).

H.M. The King of Sweden (1923).

H.M. King Amanulla (1928).

H.I.M. The Emperor of Ethiopia (1930).

H.R.H. Prince Paul of Yugoslavia (1934).

H.M. King Leopold III (1937).

H.I.M. The Shahinshah of Persia (1948).

H.M. Queen Juliana of the Netherlands (1950).

H.M. The King of Norway (1955).

President Craveiro Lopes (1957).

H.M. the King of Denmark (1957).



G.B.E.

THE MOST EXCELLENT ORDER OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1917).

Ribbon, Rose pink edged with pearl grey with vertical pearl stripe in centre (Military Division); without vertical pearl stripe (Civil Division). *Motto, For God and the Empire.*

THE SOVEREIGN; *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.B.E.; *Prelate*, The Bishop of London; *King of Arms*, Air Marshal Sir Roderick Carr, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C. *Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood; *Secretary*, The Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; *Dean*, The Deau of St. Paul's; *Gentleman Usher of the Purple Rod*, Sir Ernest Gowers, C.C.B., G.B.E. *Sub-Dean*, The Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A. *Chancery*, Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, 8 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1. G.B.E. Knight Grand Cross or Dame Grand Cross; K.B.E., Knight Commander; D.B.E., Dame Commander; C.B.E., Commander; O.B.E. Officer; M.B.E. Member. The Order was divided into Military and Civil Divisions.



K.B.E.

ORDER OF THE COMPANIONS OF HONOUR (June 4, 1917)—C.H.



This Order consists of one Class only and carries with it no title. It ranks after the 1st Class of the Order of the British Empire, i.e., Knights and Dames Grand Cross (Mil. and Civ. Div.). The number of awards is limited to 65 and the Order is open to both sexes. *Secretary and Registrar*, The Secretary of the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood.

Ribbon, Carmine, with Gold Edges.

MEN.

- Adams, William George Stewart, 1939
 Alexander of Hillsborough, The Viscount, 1941.
 Attlee, The Earl, 1945.
 Baillie, Very Rev. John, 1957.
 Beazley, Sir John, 1959.
 Beecham, Sir Thomas, 1957.
 Bone, Jame. 1947.
 Britten, Edward Benjamin, 1953.
 Brown, Rt. Hon. Alfred Ernest, 1945.
 Bruce of Melbourne, The Viscount, 1927.
 Butler, Rt. Hon. Richard Austen, 1954.
 Casey, Rt. Hon. Richard Gardiner, 1944.
 Cecil, Lord David Gascoyne, 1949.
 Christie, John, 1954.
 Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S., 1922.
 Clark, Sir Kenneth, 1959.
 Clayton, Rev. Philip I. B., 1933.
 Craig, Edward Henry Gordon, 1956.
 Crerar, General Henry Duncan Graham, 1945.
 Crookshank, The Viscount, 1955.
 Davidson, The Viscount, 1923.
 Ede, Rt. Hon. James Chuter, 1953.
 Forster, Edward Morgan, 1953.
 Fraser of Lonsdale, Lord, 1953.
 Gooch, George Peabody, 1930.
 Gregg, Most Rev. John Allen Fitzgerald, 1957.
 Hill, Prof. Archibald Vivian, 1946.
 Hives, The Lord, 1943.
 Holland, Rt. Hon. Sir Sidney George, 1951.
 Ismay, General The Lord, 1945.
 Johnston, Rt. Hon. Thomas, 1953.
 Kotelawala, Rt. Hon. Sir John, 1956.
 Layton, The Lord, 1919.
 Leathers, The Viscount, 1943.
 Lewis, Essington, 1943.
 McNaughton, General Andrew George Latta, 1946.
 Mallon, James Joseph, 1939.
 Malvern, The Viscount, 1944.
 Mann, Arthur Henry, 1941.
 Martin, Rev. Hugh, 1955.
 Massey, Rt. Hon. Vincent, 1945.
 Maugham, William Somerset, 1954.
 Menzies, Rt. Hon. Robert Gordon, 1951.
 Moore, Henry Spencer, 1955.
 Morrison, Rt. Hon. Herbert Stanley, 1951.
 Nash, Rt. Hon. Walter, 1959.
 Nuffield, The Viscount, 1958.
 Page, Rt. Hon. Sir Earle Christ- mas Grafton, 1942.
 Scott, John William Robertson, 1947.
 Selborne, The Earl of, 1945.
 Sitwell, Sir Osbert, Bt., 1958.
 Stuart, Rt. Hon. James Gray, 1957.
 Swinton, The Earl of, 1943.
 Toynbee, Prof. Arnold Joseph, 1956.
 Waley, Arthur David, 1956.
 Williams, Rt. Rev. H. Herbert, 1945.
 Wilson, Charles Thomson Rees, 1937.
 Wilson, Prof. John Dover, 1936.
 Woolton, The Earl of, 1942.
Honorary Member, M. René Massigli, 1954.

WOMEN.

- Astor, Nancy, Viscountess, 1937.
 Nicolson, Hon. Lady, 1948.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT (for Ladies)—V.A.

Instituted in 1862, and enlarged in 1864, 1865, and 1880, but no conferments have been made since the death of Queen Victoria. Badge, in the first three Classes a medallion of Queen Victoria and the Prince Consort, differing in the width and jewelling of the border as the Classes descend, whilst the fourth substitutes a jewelled cipher. All four are surmounted by a crown, which is attached to a bow of white moiré ribbon. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient.

FIRST CLASS.

- Princess Wilhelmina of the Netherlands.

SECOND CLASS.

- H.R.H. the Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone.

H.R.H. the Princess Alfonso d'Orleans-Bourbon.

Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA (for Ladies)—C.I.

Instituted January 1, 1878. Badge, the royal cipher in jewels within an oval, surmounted by an Heraldic Crown and attached to a bow of light blue watered ribbon, edged white. The honour does not confer any rank or title upon the recipient. No conferments have been made since 1948.

- H.M. THE QUEEN, 1947.
 H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, 1931.
 H.R.H. the Princess Margaret, 1947.
 H.R.H. the Princess Royal, 1919.
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Gloucester, 1937.
 H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent, 1937.
 H.H. Maharani Sahab Chimna Bai Gaekwar of Baroda, 1892.
 Lady Victoria Patricia Helena Ramsay, 1911.
 Margaret Etrenne Hannah, Marchioness of Crewe, 1911.
 Marie Adelaide, Marchioness of Willingdon, 1917.
 Dorothy Evelyn Augusta, Countess of Halifax, 1926.
 Pamela, Countess of Lytton, 1927.
 H.H. Maharani Regent of Travancore, 1929.
 Doreen Maud, Marchioness of Linlithgow, 1936.
 Doreen Geraldine, Dowager Baroness Brabourne, 1937.
 Eugenie Marie, Countess Wavell, 1943.
 Florence Amery, 1945.
 H.H. Maharani Tara Devi of Jammu and Kashmir, 1946.
 Edwina Cynthia Annette, Countess Mountbatten of Burma, 1947.
 Agnes Anne, Baroness Clydesmuir, 1948.

Baronets, Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders and Knights Bachelor



Badge of Baronets
of England, Great Britain, U.K.
(and Ireland marked 1).

Badge of Baronets
of Scotland or Nova Scotia
(marked s.).



NOTES CONCERNING BARONETS

Clause II. of the Royal Warrant of February 8, 1910, ordains as follows:—"That no person whose name is not entered upon the Official Roll shall be received as a Baronet, or shall be addressed or mentioned by that title in any Civil or Military Commission, Letters Patent or other official document." When an obelisk (†) precedes a name it indicates that, at the time of going to press, the Baronet concerned has not been registered on the Official Roll of the Baronetage. The date of creation of the Baronetcy is given in parenthesis ().

Baronets are addressed as "Sir" (with Christian name) and in writing as "Sir Robert A—, Bt." Baronets' wives are addressed (formally) as "Your Ladyship" or "Lady A—," without any Christian name unless a daughter of a Duke, Marquess or Earl, in which case "The Lady Mary A—"; if daughter of a Viscount or Baron "The Hon. Lady A—."

NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS, ETC.

Knights Grand Cross, Knights Grand Commanders and Knights Commanders are addressed in the same manner as Baronets (*q.v.*), but in writing the appropriate initials (G.C.B., K.C.B., &c.) are appended to surname in place of "Bt." Knights Bachelor are addressed as "Sir —" (first or Christian name) and in writing as "Sir A— B—." The wife of a Knight Grand Cross, Knight Grand Commander, Knight Commander or Knight Bachelor is addressed as stated for the wife of a Baronet.



NOTES CONCERNING KNIGHTS BACHELOR



The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Orders of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor, instituted by James I. in the 17th century, lapsed, and in 1908 a voluntary Association under the title of "The Society of Knights" (now "The Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor" by Royal command) was formed with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. In 1926 a design for a badge to be worn by Knights Bachelor was approved and adopted, a miniature reproduction being shown above. The Officers of the Society are:—*Knight Principal*, Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O., Garter King of Arms; *Hon. Registrar*, Major Sir Thomas Lumley-Smith, D.S.O.; *Clerk*, Mrs. Rodney; *Registry and Library*, 21 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.

BARONETAGE AND KNIGHTAGE

Peers are not included in this list

A full entry in italic type indicates that the recipient of a Knighthood died during the year in which the honour was conferred. The name is included for purposes of record.

Abayomi, Sir Kofu Adekunle, Kt.	Acland, Sir Richard Thomas Dyke, Bt. (1644).	Agarwala, Hon. Sir Clifford Manmohan, Kt.
Abbiss, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.	Acland, Sir William Henry Dyke, Bt., M.C., A.F.C., T.D. (1890).	Agnew, Sir Fulque Melville Gerald Noel, Bt. (s 1629).
Abdul Hamid, Khan Bahadur Diwan Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.	Adair, Maj.-Gen. Sir Allan Henry Shafto, Bt., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1838).	Agnew, Sir (John) Anthony Stuart, Bt. (1895).
Abdul Rashid, Hon. Sir, Kt.	Adam, General Sir Ronald Forbes, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1917).	Agnew, Cdr. Sir Peter Garnett, Bt., M.P. (1957).
Abdur Ranman, Kha Bahadur Sir Muhammad, Kt.	Adams, Sir Ernest Charles, Kt., C.B.E.	Agnew Vice-Adm. Sir William Gladstone, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Abdy, Sir Robert Henry Edward, Bt. (1850).	Adams, Sir Grantley Herbert, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.	Ahmad Ali Khan Alawee, Rajah Sir Syed, Kt., C.B.E.
Abell, Sir Anthony Foster, K.C.M.G.	Adams, Cdr. Sir Jameson Boyd, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.R.	Ahmad Hussain Nawab Sir K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Abell, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.	Adams, Sir Maurice Edward, K.B.E.	Ahmad Nawaz Khan-Sadozai, Major Nawab Sir, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
Abell, Sir Westcott Stile, K.B.E.	Adams, Sir Theodore Samuel, Kt., C.M.G.	Ahmed, Hon. Sir Sultan, K.C.S.I.
Abercrombie, Sir John Robertson, K.B.E., M.C.	Adcock, Sir Frank Ezry, Kt., O.B.E., F.B.A.	Aikman, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
Abercromby, Col. Sir George William, Bt., D.S.O. (s 1636).	Adcock, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., C.B.E.	Ainley, Sir (Alfred) John, Kt., M.C.
Abrahall, Sir Theo Chand as Hosyrs-, Kt., C.M.G.	Addis, Sir William, K.B.E., C.M.G.	Ainscough, Sir Thomas Martland, Kt., C.B.E.
Abrahams, Sir Adolphe, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.	Adeane, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Michael Edward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.	Ainsworth, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1017).
Abrahamson, Sir Martin Arnold, K.B.E.	Ademola, Sir Adetokunbo Adegboye, Kt.	Aird, Col. Sir John Renton, Bt., M.V.O., M.C. (1901).
Acheson, Sir James Glasgow, Kt., C.I.E.		Airy, Lt.-Gen. Sir Terence Sydney, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Ackroyd, Sir Cuthbert Lowell, Bt. (1956).		

- Aitchison, Sir Charles Walter de Lancey, Bt. (1938).
- Aitchison, *Capt.* Sir David, K.C.V.O.
- Alban, Sir Frederick 10th In. Kt., C.B.E.
- Albery, Sir Bronson (James), Kt.
- Albery, Sir Irving James, Kt., M.C.
- Albu, Sir George Werner, Bt. (1912).
- Alderson, Sir Harold George, Kt., M.B.E.
- Alldridge, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Alexander, Sir Charles Gundry, Bt. (1945).
- Alexander, Sir Claud Hagart-, Bt. (1886).
- Alexander, Sir Desmond William Lionel Cable, Bt. (1899).
- Alexander, Sir Douglas Hamilton, Bt. (1921).
- Alexander, *Maj. Rt. Hon.* Sir Ulick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Alison, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1852).
- Allan, Sir Henry Ralph Moreton Havelock-, Bt. (1858).
- Allan, Sir Robert George, Kt., C.I.E.
- Allchin, Sir Geoffrey Cuthbert, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Allen, Sir Carleton Kemp, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Allen, Sir Donald Richard, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Allen, Sir George Vance, Kt., C.B.E.
- Allen, Sir Roger, K.C.M.G.
- Allon, *Col.* Sir Stephen Shepherd, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Allen, Sir (William) Denis, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Alleyne, *Capt.* Sir John Meynell, Bt., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1769).
- Allfrey, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles Walter, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Allison, Sir (William) John, K.B.E.
- Allsop, *Hon.* Sir James Joseph Whittlesea, Kt.
- Allum, Sir John Andrew Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Almond, Sir James, Kt.
- Aluwihare, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Alwar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Amcotts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Weston Cracroft-, Kt., M.C.
- Ameer Ali, Sir Iorick, Kt.
- Amies, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Barton Pilgrim, Kt., C.M.G.
- Amory, Sir John Heathcoat-. Bt. (1874).
- Anderson, Sir (Alexander) Greig, K.C.V.O.
- Anderson, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.S.I., V.D.
- Anderson, Sir Austin Innes, Kt.
- Anderson, Sir Colin Skelton, Kt.
- Anderson, Sir David Stirling, Kt., Ph.D.
- Anderson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Desmond Francis, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Anderson, Sir Donald Forsyth, Kt.
- Anderson, Sir Edward Arthur, Kt.
- Anderson, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Anderson, Sir James Drummond, K.C.I.E.
- Anderson, Sir John, Bt. (1920).
- Anderson, Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Anderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Neville, Kt., C.B.E.
- Andrewes, *Admiral* Sir William Gerrard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Andrews, Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Andrews, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Andrews, Sir (William) Linton, Kt.
- Angas, Sir John Keith, Kt.
- Angell, Sir Norman, Kt.
- Anson, Sir (George) Wilfrid, Kt.
- Anson, Sir Peter, Bt. (1831).
- Ansoige, Sir Eric Cecil, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Anstice, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edmund Walter, K.C.B.
- Anstruther, Sir Ralph Hugo, Bt., M.C. (S 1694).
- Anstruther, Sir Windham Eric Francis Carmichael-, Bt. (S. 1700; G.B. 1708).
- Antrobus, Sir Philip Humphrey, Bt., M.C. (1815).
- Appleyby, Sir Robert Rowland, K.B.E.
- Appleton, Sir Edward Victor, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., F.R.S., Appleton, Sir William, Kt.
- Arbuthnot, Sir Hugh Fitzgerald, Bt. (1823).
- Archdale, *Comdr.* Sir Edward Folmer, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1928).
- Archer, Sir Geoffrey Francis, K.C.M.G.
- Ariff, Sir Kamil Mohamed bin Kadir Mustan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Arkell, *Capt.* Sir (Thomas) Noel, Kt.
- Armer, Sir (Isaac) Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Armitage, *General* Sir (Charles) Clement, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Armitage, Sir Robert Perceval, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Armitage, Sir (Stephen) Cecil, Kt., C.B.E.
- Armstrong, Sir Andrew St. Clare, Bt. (1841).
- Armstrong, Sir Godfrey George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., V.D.
- Armstrong, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-, Kt., M.V.O.
- Armstrong, Sir Thomas Henry Wait, Kt., D.MUS.
- Armytage, *Capt.* Sir (John) Lionel, Bt. (1738).
- Arnott, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1896).
- Arrowsmith, Sir Edwin Parker, K.C.M.G.
- Arthur, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1841).
- Arthur, Sir (Oswald) Raynor, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Arundell, *Brig.* Sir Robert Duncan Harris, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Ashbridge, Sir Noel, Kt.
- Ashburnham, Sir Deuny Reginald, Bt. (1661).
- Ashby, Sir Eric, Kt., D.Sc.
- Ashton, Sir (Arthur) Leigh (Bolland), Kt.
- Ashton, Sir Hubert, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.
- Ashwin, Sir Bernard Carl, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Ashworth, *Hon.* Sir John Percy, Kt., M.B.E.
- Aske, Sir Conan, Bt., (1922).
- Astley, Sir Francis Jacob Dugdale, Bt. (1821).
- Atcherley, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard Llewellyn Roger, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Atkins, *Col.* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Atkinson, Sir Cyril, Kt.
- Atkinson, Sir (John) Kenneth, Kt.
- Attygalle, *Hon.* Sir Nicholas, Kt.
- Aubrey, Sir Stanley James, Kt.
- Auchinleck, *Field Marshal* Sir Claude John Eyre, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Austen, *General* Sir (Alfred) Reade Godwin-, K.C.S.I., C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Austin, Sir John (Byron Fraser), Bt. (1894).
- Austin, Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E.
- Axon, Sir Albert Edwin, K.B.E.
- Aykroyd, Sir Alfred Hammond, Bt. (1920).
- Aykroyd, Sir Cecil William, Bt. (1929).
- Aylmer, Sir Fenton Gerald, Bt. (1822).
- Aylwen, Sir George, Bt. (1949).
- Aynsley, Sir Charles Murray Murray-, Kt.
- Ayre, Sir Wilfrid, Kt.
- Ayres, Sir Reginald John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Babington, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Anthony Brutus, Kt., Q.C.
- Babington, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip, K.C.B., M.C., A.F.C.
- Backhouse, Sir Jonathan Roger, Bt. (1901).
- Bacon, Sir Edmund Castell, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. *Premier Baronet of England* (1611 and 1627).
- Bacon, *Hon.* Sir Roger Sewell, Kt., M.B.E.
- Baddeley, Sir Frank Morrish, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Baddeley, Sir John Beresford, Bt. (1922).
- Baddeley, Sir Vincent Wilberforce, K.C.B.
- Badenoch, Sir (Alexander) Cameron, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Bagge, Sir (John) Picton, Bt., C.M.G. (1867).
- Baguley, Sir John Minty, Kt.
- Bahawalpur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Amir of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
- Bahr, Sir Philip Manson-, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.
- Bailey, Sir Derrick Thomas Louis, Bt., D.F.C. (1919).
- Bailey, Sir Donald Coleman, Kt., O.B.E.

- Balley, Sir Edward Battersby, Kt., M.C., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Bailey, Sir George Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baillie, Sir Gawalne George Hope, Bt. (1823).
 Balramian, Hon. Sir Vahe Robert, Kt.
 Baird, Sir David Charles, Bt. (1809).
 Baird, Prof. Sir Dugald, Kt., M.D.
 Baird, Gen. Sir (Harry Beauchamp) Douglas, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Baird, Sir James Hozier Gardiner, Bt., M.C. (s. 1695).
 Bairstow, Prof. Sir Leonard, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Baker, Air Marshal Sir Brian Edmund, K.B.E., C.B. D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
 Baker, Sir Frederick Spencer Arnold, Kt.
 Baker, Sir Humphrey Dodington Benedict Sherston, Bt. (1796).
 Baker, Sir Jack Croft, Kt., C.B.E.
 Baker, Air Chief Marshal Sir John Wakeling, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 Baker, Sir (Stanislaus) Joseph, Kt., C.B.
 Baker, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Henry Goldney, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Balcon, Sir Michael, Kt.
 Baldwin, Sir Archer Ernest, Kt., M.C., M.P.
 Baldwin, Air Marshal Sir John Eustac: Arthur, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Balfour, Sir John G.C.M.G., G.B.E.
 Balfour, Lt.-Gen. Sir Phillip Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Ball, Sir Edmund Lancaster, Kt.
 Ball, Sir (George) Joseph, K.B.E.
 Ball, Sir Nigel Gresley, Bt. (1911).
 Ball, Sir William Valentine, Kt., O.B.E.
 Bambridge, Sir George, Kt., M.C., V.D.
 Bancroft, Sir Oswald Lawrence, Kt., Q.C.
 Bankart, Vice-Adm. (S.), Sir (George) Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Banks, Maj.-Gen. Sir Donald, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Banks, Sir John Garnett, Kt., C.B.E.
 Banner, Sir George Knowles Harwood, Bt. (1924).
 Bannerman, Lt.-Col. Sir Donald Arthur Gordon, Bt. (s 1682).
 Banwell, Sir (George) Harold, Kt.
 Bapna, Rai Bahadur Sir Seraymal, Kt., C.I.E.
 Barber, Lt.-Gen. Sir Colin Muir, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Barber, Sir Herbert William, Kt.
 Barbirolli, Sir Giovanni Battista, Kt.
 Barclay, Sir Colville Herbert Sanford, Bt. (s 1668).
 Barclay, Sir Roderick Edward, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Baring, Sir Charles Christian, Bt. (1911).
 Baring, Hon. Sir Evelyn, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Barker, Sir Ernest, Kt., Lttd., LL.D.
 Barker, General Sir Evelyn Hugh, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Barker, Hon. Sir Robert Beacroft, Kt., O.B.E.
 Barlow, Sir Christopher Hilario, Bt. (1803).
 Barlow, Sir (James) Alan (Noel), Bt., G.C.B., K.B.E. (1902).
 Barlow, Sir John Denman, Bt., M.P. (1907).
 Barlow, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Barlow, Sir Thomas Dalmahoy, G.B.E.
 Barnard, Sir (Arthur) Thomas, Kt., C.B., O.B.F.
 Barnard, Vice-Adm. Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Barnard, Sir Henry William, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir George Reginald, Kt.
 Barnes, Sir James Horace, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Barnes, Sir Thomas James, G.C.B., C.B.E.
 Barnett, Sir Ben Lewis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Barnett, Air Marshal Sir Denis Hensley Fulton, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Barnett, Sir Geoffrey Morris, Kt.
 Barnett, Sir George Percy, Kt.
 Barnewall, Sir Reginald John, Bt. (1623).
 Baroda, Col. H.H. The Maharaja Gaekwar of, G.C.I.E.
 Earon, Sir Edward Samson, Kt.
 Barotseland, The Paramount Chief of (Mwanawina III), K.B.E.
 Barran, Sir John Leighton, Bt. (1895).
 Barratt, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Sheridan, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
 Barratt, Capt. Sir Francis Henry Godolphin Layland, Bt., M.C. (1908).
 Barrett, Sir Arthur George, Kt.
 Barrie, Sir Walter, Kt.
 Barrington, Sir Charles Bacon, Bt. (1831).
 Barrow, General Sir George de Symons, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Barrow, Sir Malcolm Palliser, Kt.
 Barrow, Sir Wilfred John Wilson Croker, Bt. (1835).
 Barrowclough, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
 Barry, Sir (Claude) Francis, Bt. (1809).
 Barry, Sir Gerald Reid, Kt.
 Barry, Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph, Kt., M.C.
 Barstow, Sir George Lewis, K.C.B.
 Barter, Sir Percy, Kt., C.B.
 Bartholomew, General Sir William Henry, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bartlett, Lt.-Col. Sir Basil Hardington, Bt. (1913).
 Bartlett, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
 Bartley, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Barton, Sir Harold Montagu, Kt.
 Barttelot, Sir Brian Walter de Stopham, Bt. (1875).
 Barwell, Hon. Sir Henry Newman, K.C.M.G.
 Barwick, Sir Garfield Edward John, Kt., Q.C.
 Barwick, Sir Richard Llewellyn, Bt. (1912).
 Bashford, Sir Henry Howarth, Kt., M.D.
 Bassett, Sir Walter Eric, K.B.E., M.C.
 Bastyan, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edric Montague, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bateman, Sir Charles Harold, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Alfred, Kt., M.C.
 Bates, Sir Geoffrey Voltelin, Bt., M.C. (1880).
 Bates, Sir (John) Dawson, Bt., (1937).
 Bates, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Leslie John Vernon, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bateson, Sir Dingwall Latham, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Batho, Sir Maurice Benjamin, Bt., (1928).
 Bathurst, Sir Frederick Peter Methuen Hervey, Bt. (1818).
 Batterbee, Sir Harry Fagg, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Baxter, Sir (Arthur) Beverley, Kt., M.P.
 Bayer, Sir Horace, Kt.
 Baynes, Sir William Edward Colston, Bt., M.C. (1801).
 Bazley, Sir Thomas Stafford, Bt. (1869).
 Bazi-ul-lah, Sahib Bahadur K. B., Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Beale, Sir Louis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Beale, Sir Samuel Richard, K.B.E.
 Beale, Sir William Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
 Beamish, Air Marshal Sir George Robert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bean, Sir Edgar Layton, Kt., C.M.G.
 Beasley, Sir (Horace) Owen (Compton), Kt., C.B.E.
 Beatty, Sir (Alfred) Chester, Kt., F.S.A.
 Beatty, Sir Kenneth James, Kt.
 Beauchamp, Sir Brograve Campbell, Bt. (1911).
 Beauchamp, Sir Douglas Clifford, Bt. (1918).
 Beauchamp, Sir Ivor Cuthbert Proctor, Bt. (1745).
 Beaumont, Sir George (Howland Francis), Bt. (1661).
 Beaumont, Rt. Hon. Sir John William Fisher, Kt., Q.C.
 Beaver, Sir Hugh Eyre Campbell, K.B.E.
 Beazley, His Hon. Sir Hugh Love-
 day, Kt.

- Beazley, *Col.* Sir (James) Geoffrey (Byrdon), *Kt.*, M.C., T.D.
- Beazley, *Prof.* Sir John Davidson, *Kt.*, C.H.
- Becher, Sir William Fane Wrixon-Bt., M.C. (1831).
- Becke, *Maj.* Sir Jack, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Beckett, *Capt.* Sir (Marty) Gervase, *Bt.*, M.C., (1921).
- Beckett, Sir (William) Eric, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Bedale, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Leigh K.B.E., C.B.
- Beddington, *Brig.* Sir Edward Henry Lionel, *Kt.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Bedingsfeld, *Capt.* Sir Edmund George Felix Paston-, *Bt.* (1661).
- Bednal, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Peter, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Bedson, Sir Samuel Phillips, *Kt.*, M.D., F.R.S.
- Beecham, Sir Thomas, *Bt.*, C.H. (1914).
- Beeman, *Eng.-Rear-Adm.* Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Beetham, Sir Edward Betham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Beevor, Sir Thomas Agnew, *Bt.* (1784).
- Behrens, *Maj.* Sir Edward Bedington-, *Kt.*, C.M.G., M.C., Ph.D.
- Beit, Sir Alfred Lane, *Bt.* (1924).
- Belcher, Sir Charles Frederic, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Belgrave, Sir (Charles) Dalrymple, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir (Bernard) Humphrey, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Charles Reginald Francis Morrison-, *Bt.* (1905).
- Bell, Sir (Francis) Gordou, K.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Frederick (Archibald), *Kt.*, O.B.E., M.C.
- Bell, Sir Gawain Westray, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Eell, Sir Harold Idris, *Kt.*, C.B., O.B.E.
- Bell, Sir Hugh Francis, *Bt.* (1885).
- Bell, Sir Stanley, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Bellew, Sir Arthur John Grattan-, *Kt.*, C.M.G., Q.C.
- Bellew, Hon. Sir George Rothe, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
- Bellew, Sir Henry Charles Grattan-, *Bt.* (1838).
- Bellingham, Sir Roger Carroll Patrick Stephen, *Bt.* (1796).
- Bellman, Sir Harold, *Kt.*, M.B.E.
- Benn, Sir (Ion) Hamilton, *Bt.*, C.B., D.S.O., T.D., (1920).
- Lenn, Sir John Andrews, *Bt.* (1914).
- Bennett, Sir John (Cecil) Sterndale, K.C.M.G.
- Bennett, Sir John Wheeler Wheeler-, K.C.V.O., G.M.G. O.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir Ronald Wilfrid Murdoch, *Bt.* (1929).
- Ennett, Sir Thomas Penberthy, K.B.E.
- Bennett, Sir William Gordon, *Kt.*
- Benson, Sir Arthur Edward Trevor, G.C.M.G.
- Benson, Sir George, *Kt.*, M.P.
- Benson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Lindsay, *Kt.*, D.S.O., M.V.O., M.C.
- Benstead, Sir John, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir (Arthur) Paul, K.B.E.
- Benthall, Sir Edward Charles, K.C.S.I.
- Bentinck, *Maj.* Sir Ferdinand William Cavendish-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Berar, H.H. the Prince of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
- Berendsen, Sir Carl August, K.C.M.G.
- Berlin, Sir Isaiah, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Bernard, Sir Dallas Gerald Mercer *Bt.* (1954).
- Berney, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Reedham, *Bt.*, M.C. (1620).
- Berry, Sir (Henry) Vaughan, *Kt.*
- Berryman, *General* Sir Frank Horton, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Berthoud, Sir Eric Alfred, K.C.M.G.
- Best, Sir John Victor Hall, *Kt.*
- Beste, *Capt.* Sir Henry Aloysius Bruno Digby-, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E., R.N.
- Betham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geoffrey Lawrence, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
- Bethune, Sir Alexander Maitland Sharp, *Bt.* (1683).
- Bevan, Sir David Martyn Evans, *Bt.* (1958).
- Bevan, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Richard Hugh Loraine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Beveridge, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Wilfred William Ogilvy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Beverly, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) York (La Roche), K.B.E., C.B.
- Bevir, Sir Anthony, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Bhagchand Soni, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Seth, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Bharun Singhji, *Maharaj* Sir, K.C.S.I.
- Bhavnagar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
- Bhopal, *Air Vice-Marshal* The Nawab of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., C.V.O.
- Bhore, Sir Joseph William, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz, *Kt.*, C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Bibby, *Maj.* Sir (Arthur) Harold, *Bt.*, D.S.O. (1959).
- Biddle, Sir Reginald Poulton, *Kt.*, C.B.E., T.D.
- Biddulph, Sir Francis Henry, *Bt.* (1664).
- Biggam, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.D.
- Bigge, Sir John Amherst Selby-, *Bt.*, O.B.E., (1919).
- Biggs, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Hilary Worthington, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bigbold, Sir Charles Robert, *Kt.*
- Billimoria, Sir Shapurji Bomonji, *Kt.*, M.B.E.
- Binder, Sir Bernhard Heymann, *Kt.*
- Bingley, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Alexander Noel Campbell, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Binney, Sir George, *Kt.*, D.S.O.
- Binns, Sir Arthur Lennon, *Kt.*, C.B.E., M.C.
- Birchall, Sir (Walter) Raymond, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Bircham, Sir Bertram Okeden, *Kt.*, M.C.
- Bird, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Clarence August, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bird, Sir Cyril Handley, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Bird, Sir Hugh Stonehewer-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Bird, Sir Robert Bland, *Bt.*, K.B.E. (1922).
- Birkin, Sir Charles Lloyd, *Bt.* (1905).
- Birkmyre, Sir Henry, *Bt.* (1921).
- Birtchnell, Sir Cyril Augustin-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Bishop, Sir Harold, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Bishop, *Instructor Rear-Adm.*, Sir William Alfred, K.B.E., C.B.
- Bisset, *Commodore* Sir James Gordon Partridge, *Kt.*, R.N.R.
- Black, Sir Archibald Campbell, *Kt.*, O.B.E., Q.C.
- Black, Sir Cyril Wilson, *Kt.*, M.P.
- Black, *Capt.* Sir John Paul, *Kt.*
- Black, Sir Robert Andrew Stransham, *Bt.* (1922).
- Black, Sir Robert Brown, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Black, Sir William Rushton, *Kt.*
- Blackall, Sir Henry William Butler, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Blackburn, Sir Arthur Dickinson, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Blackburn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Bickerton, *Kt.*, O.B.E., M.D.
- Blackburne, Sir Kenneth William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Blackett, Sir Hugh Douglas, *Bt.* (1673).
- Blackmore, Sir Charles Henry, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Blackwell, Sir Basil Henry, *Kt.*
- Blackwood, Sir Francis Elliot Temple, *Bt.* (1819).
- Blair, Sir James Hunter-, *Bt.* (1786).
- Blair, *Col.* Sir Patrick James, K.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Blair, Sir Reginald, *Bt.* (1945).
- Blake, *Cdr.* Sir Cuthbert Patrick, *Bt.*, D.S.O., R.N. (1772).
- Blake, Sir (Francis) Michael, *Bt.* (1907).
- Blake, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Blake, Sir Ulick Temple, *Bt.* (1622).
- Blaker, Sir Reginald, *Bt.*, T.D. (1919).
- Blakiston, Sir Arthur Frederick, *Bt.*, M.C. (1763).
- Bland, Sir (George) Neville (Maltby), K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Blankenberg, Sir Reginald Andrew, K.B.E.
- Blatch, Sir William Bernard, *Kt.*, M.B.E.
- Blennerhasset, Sir Marmaduke Adrian Francis William, *Bt.* (1809).
- Bligh, Sir Edward Clare, *Kt.*
- Bliss, Sir Arthur, *Kt.*, MUS.D., LL.D.

- Bloch, Sir Maurice, Kt.
 Blois, *Capt.*, Sir Gervase Ralph Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1685).
 Blometfield, Sir Thomas Edward Peregrine, Bt. (1807).
 Blood, Sir Hillary Rudolph Robert, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Blossie, Sir Robert (Geoffrey) Lynch-, Bt., R.N. (1622).
 Blount, Sir Edward Robert, Bt. (1642).
 Blunden, Sir William, Bt. (1766).
 Blunt, *Prof.*, Sir Anthony Frederick, K.C.V.O., F.B.A.
 Blunt, Sir John Lionel Reginald, Bt., (1720).
 Boag, Sir George Townsend, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Board, Sir (Archibald) Vyvyan, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Bobbili, The Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Bodkin, *Hon.*, Sir William Alexander, K.C.V.O.
 Boevey, Sir Launcelot Valentine Hyde Crawley-, Bt. (1784).
 Boffa, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Boffeau, Sir Gilbert George Benson, Bt. (1838).
 Boldero, Sir Harold Esmond Armiston, Kt., D.M.
 Boles, Sir Jeremy John Fortescue, Bt. (1922).
 Bolitho, *Lt.-Col.*, Sir Edward Hoblyn Warren, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Bolton, Sir George Lewis French, K.C.M.G.
 Bolton, Sir (Horatio) Norman, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Bolton, Sir Ian Frederick Cheney, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
 Bond, *Lt.-Gen.*, Sir Lionel Vivian, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bond, Sir Ralph Stuart, Kt., C.B.E.
 Bonham, *Maj.*, Sir Antony Lionel Thomas, Bt. (1852).
 Bonsor, Sir Bryan Cosmo, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1925).
 Bonython, Sir (John) Lavington, Kt.
 Boord, Sir Richard William, Bt. (1896).
 Booth, Sir G. Arthur W., K.B.E.
 Booth, Sir Michael Savile Gore-, Bt. (1760).
 Booth, *Maj.*, Sir Paul, Kt.
 Booth, Sir Paul Henry Gore-, K.C.M.G.
 Booth, Sir Philip, Bt. (1916).
 Boothby, Sir Hugo Robert Brooke, Bt. (1660).
 Boreel, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1645).
 Borwick, *Lt.-Col.*, Sir Thomas Faulkner, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
 Bossom, Sir Alfred Charles, Bt., M.P. (1953).
 Boswall, Sir William Evelyn Houstoun-, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Bottomley, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Norman Howard, K.C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Bouchler, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Cecil Arthur, K.B.E., D.F.C.
 Boughey, Sir Richard James, Bt. (1798).
 Boughton, Sir Edward Hotham Rouse-, Bt. (1641 and 1791).
 Boulst, Sir Adrian Cedric, Kt., D.Mus.
 Boulton, Sir (Denis) Duncan Harold (Owen), Bt. (1905).
 Boulton, Sir Edward John Bt. (1944).
 Bourke, *Hon.*, Sir Paget James, Kt. Bourne, *General* Sir Alan George Barwys, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.M.
 Bourne, Sir Frederick Chalmers, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Bourne, *General* Sir Geoffrey Kemp, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Bovenschen, Sir Frederick Carl, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bowater, Sir Eric Vansittart, Kt.
 Bowater, Sir Noel Vansittart, Bt., G.B.E., M.C. (1939).
 Bowater, Sir (Thomas) Dudley (Blennerhassett), Bt. (1944).
 Bowden, Sir Harold, Bt., G.B.E. (1915).
 Bowen, Sir (John) William, Kt. C.B.E.
 Bowen, Sir Thomas Frederic Charles, Bt. (1921).
 Bower, Sir John Reginald Hornby Nott-, K.C.V.O.
 Bower, *Lt.-Gen.*, Sir Roger Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Bower, Sir (William) Guy Nott-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bowerbank, *Maj.-Gen.*, Sir Fred Thompson, K.B.E., E.D., M.D.
 Bowhill, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Frederick William, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Bowker, Sir Leslie Cecil Blackmore, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.C.
 Bowker, Sir (Reginald) James, K.C.M.G.
 Bowlby, Sir Anthony Hugh Mostyn, Bt. (1923).
 Bowman, Sir James, K.B.E.
 Bowman, Sir John Paget, Bt. (1884).
 Bowra, Sir (Cecil) Maurice, Kt., F.B.A.
 Bowyer, Sir Eric Blacklock, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Boyce, Sir Richard Leslie, Bt. (1952).
 Boyd, Sir Alexander Walter, Bt. (1916).
 Boyd, *Admiral* Sir Denis William, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C.
 Boyd, Sir John Smith, Kt.
 Boyd, *Brig.*, Sir John Smith Knox, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
 Boyer, Sir Richard James Fildes, K.B.E.
 Boyle, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Dermot Alexander, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C.
 Boyle, Sir Edward Charles Gurney, Bt., M.P. (1904).
 Boynton, *Cdr.* Sir Griffith Wilfrid Norman, Bt., R.N. (1618).
 Bracegirdle, *Rear-Adm.*, Sir Leighton Seymour, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Brackenridge, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., M.C.
 Braddell, Sir Roland St. John, Kt.
- Bradfield, *Lt.-Gen.*, Sir Ernest William Charles, K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Bradford, Sir Edward Alexander Slade, Bt. (1902).
 Bradford, Sir Thomas Andrews, Kt., D.S.O.
 Bradley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Stanley Travers, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Bradman, Sir Donald George, Kt.
 Bragg, *Prof.*, Sir (William) Lawrence, K.C., O.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
 Brain, Sir (Walter) Russell, Bt., D.M., F.R.C.P. (1954).
 Braithwaite, *Mu.*, Sir Albert Newby, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P.
 Braithwaite, Sir John Bevan, Kt.
 Brake, Sir Francis, Kt.
 Brand, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Christopher Joseph) Quintin, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., D.F.C.
 Branigan, Sir Patrick Francis, Kt., Q.C.
 Branson, *Col.*, Sir Douglas Stephenson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
 Braund, *Hon.*, Sir Henry Benedict Linthwaite, Kt.
 Bray, *Cap.*, Sir Jocelyn, Kt.
 Brebner, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.I.E.
 Brewer, Sir Henry Campbell, Kt., M.B.E.
 Brickwood, Sir Rupert Redvers, Bt. (1927).
 Bridge, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Robin Moore, K.B.E., C.B.
 Bridgeford, *Lt.-Gen.*, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Bridgland, Sir Aynsley Vernon, Kt., C.B.E.
 Briereiffe, Sir Rupert, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.D.
 Briggs, Sir (Alfred) George (Ernest), Kt.
 Brinckman, *Col.*, Sir Roderick Napoleon, Bt. D.S.O., M.C. (1831).
 Brind, *Admiral* Sir (Eric James) Patrick, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Brisco, Sir Hylton Musgrave Campbell, Bt. (1782).
 Briscoe, Sir (John) Charlton, Bt., M.D. (1910).
 Brise, Sir John Archibald Ruggles-, Bt., C.B., O.B.E. (1935).
 Bristow, Sir Charles Holditch, Kt., C.I.E.
 Bristow, Sir Robert Charles, Kt., C.I.E.
 Brittain, Sir Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Brittain, Sir Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
 Broad, *Lt.-Gen.*, Sir Charles Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Broadbent, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1893).
 Broadfoot, *Hon.*, Sir Walter James, K.B.E.
 Broadhurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Harry, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Broadley, Sir Herbert, K.B.E.
 Broadmead, Sir Philip Mainwaring, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Brock, Sir Russell Claude, Kt., F.R.C.S.
 Brocklebank, Sir John Montague, Bt. (1885).

- Brocklchurst, Sir Philip Lee, Bt., T.D. (1903).
- Brodie, *Capt.* Sir Benjamin Collins, Bt., M.C. (1834).
- Bromet, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Geoffrey Rhodes, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Bromhead, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Benjamin Denis Gonville, Bt., O.B.E. (1806).
- Bromley, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1757).
- Brook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Frank, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Brook, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Norman Craven, G.C.B.
- Brooke, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram Norman Serflon-, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Brooke, Sir Charles Vyner, G.C.M.G.
- Brooke, Sir Edward Geoffrey de Capell-, Bt., C.B.E. (1803).
- Brooke, *Maj.* Sir George Cecil Francis, Bt. (1903).
- Brooke, *Maj.* Sir John Weston, Bt. (1919).
- Brooke, Sir Richard Christopher, Bt. (1662).
- Brookes, *Capt.* Sir Ernest Geoffrey, Kt.
- Brookes, Sir Norman Everard, Kt.
- Brooks, *General* Sir (Reginald Alexander) Dallas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.M.
- Brooksbank, Sir (Edward) William, Bt. (1919).
- Broughton, Sir Evelyn Delves, Bt. (1661).
- Broun, Sir (James) Lionel, Bt. (S 1886).
- Brown, Sir Allen Stanley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Charles Frederick) Richmond, Bt. (1863).
- Brown, Sir (George) Lindor, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Brown, *Eng. - Vice - Adm.* Sir Harold Arthur, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Brown, Sir Harry Percy, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Brown, Sir Henry Isaac Close, Kt., Q.C.
- Brown, Sir James Birch, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Brown, Sir James Raitt, Kt.
- Brown, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Oswald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Brown, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Norman Seddon Seddon-, Kt., T.D.
- Brown, Sir Percival, Kt., C.B.E.
- Brown, Sir Samuel Harold, Kt.
- Brown, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Algernon, Kt.
- Brown, *Air Commodore* Sir Vernon Sydney, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Brown, Sir William Brian Pigott-, Bt. (1903).
- Brown, Sir William Robson-, Kt., M.P.
- Brown, Sir William Scott, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Browne, *Col.* Sir Eric Gore-, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
- Browne, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stewart Gore-, Kt., D.S.O.
- Browne, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Thomas Arthur Warne-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Browning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Arthur Montague, G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Brownjohn, *General* Sir Nevil Charles Dowell, G.B.E., K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Brownrigg, Sir Nicholas (Gawen) Bt. (1816).
- Bruce, Sir Arthur Atkinson, K.B.E., M.C.
- Bruce, Sir (Francis) Michael Ian, Bt. (S 1628).
- Bruce, Sir Hervey John William, Bt. (1804).
- Bruce, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julius Henry, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Brundrett, Sir Frederick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Brunc, Sir Humphrey Ingelram Prideaux, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Brunner, Sir Felix John Morgan, Bt. (1895).
- Brunt, *Prof.* Sir David, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Brunton, Sir (Edward Francis) Lauder, Bt. (1908).
- Bryan, Sir Andrew Meikle, Kt.
- Bryant, Sir Arthur Wynne Morgan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Buchanan, Sir Charles James, Bt. (1878).
- Buchanan, Sir George Hector Macdonald Leith-, Bt. (1775).
- Buchanan, Sir John Scouler, Kt., C.B.E.
- Buchanan, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Gray, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Bucher, *General* Sir Roy, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Buckley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hugh Clive, Kt., C.S.I., M.D.
- Bucknill, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alfred Townsend, Kt., O.B.E.
- Bulkeley, Sir Richard Harry David Williams-, Bt. (1661).
- Bull, Sir George, Bt. (1922).
- Bullard, Sir Edward Crisp, Kt., Ph.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Bullard, Sir Reader William, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Buller, *Admiral* Sir Henry Tritton, G.C.V.O., C.B.
- Buller, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Edward Manningham-, Bt., O.C., M.P. (1866).
- Bullin, *Maj.* Sir Reginald, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Bullock, Sir Christopher Llewellyn, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Bullock, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.V.O., Mus.D.
- Bullock, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, Bt., M.B.E. (1954).
- Bunbury, Sir Charles Henry Napier, Bt. (1681).
- Bunbury, Sir Henry Noel, K.C.B.
- Bunbury, Sir (Richard David) Michael Richardson-, Bt. (1787).
- Bunyoro-Kitara, The Omukama of, Kt., C.B.E.
- Burbidge, Sir Richard (Grant Woodman), Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Burbury, *Hon.* Sir Stanley Charles, K.B.E.
- Burder, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- †Burdett, Sir Saville Aylmer, Bt. (1665).
- Burgess, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Livingstone Hatchwell Sinclair-, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Burgis, *Hon.* Sir Edwin Cooper, Kt.
- Burgoyne, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burke, Sir Aubrey Francis, Kt., O.B.E.
- Burke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard John Charles, Kt.
- Burke, Sir Thomas Stanley, Bt. (1797).
- Burn, Sir Harry Harrison, K.B.E.
- Burn, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Burne, Sir Lewis Charles, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- Burnet, Sir (Frank) Macfarlane, Kt., O.M., M.D., F.R.S.
- Burnett, *Maj.* Sir David Humphery, Bt., M.B.E., T.D. (1913).
- Burney, *Cmdr.* Sir (Charles) Deunistoune, Bt., C.M.G., R.N. (1921).
- Burns, Sir Alan Cuthbert, G.C.M.G.
- Burns, Sir Charles Ritchie, K.B.E., M.D.
- Burns, Sir John Crawford, Kt.
- Burrard, *Maj.* Sir Gerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1769).
- Burrell, Sir Walter Raymond, Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1774).
- Burrough, *Admiral* Sir Harold Martin, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Burrows, Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas, K.C.M.G.
- Burrows, Sir Frederick John, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Burrows, Sir Robert Abraham, K.B.E.
- Burston, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Samuel Roy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., V.D.
- Burt, Sir Cyril Lodowic, Kt., D.Sc., LL.D.
- Burt, Sir George Mowlem, K.B.E.
- Burton, Sir Geoffrey Pownall, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Bushe, Sir (Henry) Grattan, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Busk, Sir Douglas Laird, K.C.M.G.
- Bustamante, Sir (William) Alexander, Kt.
- Buta Singh, *Capt. Sardar* Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
- Butcher, Sir Herbert Walter, Kt., M.P.
- Butler, Sir (Charles) Owen, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
- Butler, Sir Frederick George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Butler, Sir Gerald Snowden, Kt., C.I.E.
- Butler, Sir James Ramsay Montagu, Kt., M.V.O., O.B.E.
- Butler, Sir Nevill Montagu, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Butler, Sir (Reginald) Michael (Thomas), Bt. (1922).
- Butler, *Hon.* Sir Richard Layton, K.C.M.G.

- Butler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Pierce, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1628).
- Butt, Sir Alfred, Bt. (1929).
- Butters, Sir John Henry, Kt., C.M.G., M.B.E., V.D.
- Buxton, Sir Thomas Fowell Victor, Bt. (1840).
- Buzzard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Wass, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (1929).
- Byass, *Col.* Sir Geoffrey Robert Sidney, Bt., T.D. (1926).
- Byrne, *Hon.* Sir Laurence Austin, Kt.
- Cabot, Sir Daniel Alfred Edmond, Kt.
- Caccia, Sir Harold Anthony, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Cadbury, *Maj.* Sir Egbert, Kt., D.S.C., D.F.C.
- Cade, *Au Vice-Marshal* Sir Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cadell, Sir Patrick Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., V.D.
- Cader, Sir Hussein Hassanally Abdool, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cadogan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alexander George Montagu, O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Cadogan, *Hon.* Sir Edward Cecil George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cadzow, Sir Norman James Kerr, Kt., V.R.D.
- Cahu, Sir Albert Jonas, Bt. (1934).
- Cain, Sir Ernest, Bt. (1920).
- Caine, Sir Derwent Hall, Bt. (1937).
- Caine, Sir Sydney, K.C.M.G.
- Cairns, Sir David Arnold Scott, Kt., Q.C.
- Calder, Sir James Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
- Calder, Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G.
- Calder, Sir William Moir, Kt., LL.D., F.B.A.
- Callander, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Colin Bishop, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Calthorpe, *Brig.* Sir Richard Hamilton Anstruther-Gough, Bt., C.B.E., (1929).
- Calver, Sir Robert Henry Sherwood, Kt., Q.C.
- Cameron, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander Maurice, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Cameron, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Donald Charles, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Cameron, Sir Donald Charles, Kt.
- Cameron, *Prof.* Sir Gordon Roy, Kt., F.R.S.
- Cameron, Sir John, Bt. (1893).
- Cameron, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., D.S.C., Q.C. (Lord Cameron).
- Camilleri, *His Hon.* Sir Luigi Antonio, Kt., LL.D.
- Camm, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
- Campbell, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.C., E.D.
- Campbell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Alexander) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- †Campbell, Sir Bruce Colin Patrick, Bt. (S. 1802).
- Campbell, Sir Colin, Kt., O.B.E.
- Campbell, *Prof.* Sir David, Kt., M.C., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E.
- Campbell, Sir David Callender, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
- Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Eric Francis Dennistoun, Bt. (1831).
- Campbell, Sir George Ilay, Bt. (1808).
- Campbell, Sir George Riddoch, K.C.I.L.
- Campbell, Sir Gerald, G.C.M.G.
- Campbell, *Maj.* Sir Guy Colin, Bt. (1815).
- Campbell, *Capt.* Sir Harold George, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., R.N.
- Campbell, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ian Murray Robertson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Campbell, Sir James Clark, Kt., T.D.
- Campbell, Sir John Alexander Coldstream, Bt. (S. 1668).
- Campbell, Sir John Home Purves-Hume, Bt. (S. 1665).
- Campbell, Sir John Johnston, Kt.
- Campbell, Sir John Middleton, Kt.
- Campbell, Sir Norman Dugald Ferriter, Bt. (S. 1628).
- Campbell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Ian, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Campbell, Sir Thomas Cockburn, Bt. (1821).
- Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Walter Fendall, K.C.I.E.
- Campion, Sir Harry, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Cane, Sir Cyril Hubert, K.B.E.
- Canning, Sir Ernest R., Kt.
- Cantlie, *Admiral* Sir Colin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Cantlie, Sir Keith, Kt., C.I.E.
- Cantlie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Neil, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Carberry, Sir John Edward Doston, Kt.
- Carden, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Henry Walter, Bt. (1887).
- Carden, Sir John Craven, Bt. (1787).
- Carew, Sir Thomas Palk, Bt. (1661).
- Carlill, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Stephen Hope, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Carling, Sir Ernest Rock, Kt.
- Carmichael, Sir Archibald Henry William Gibson-Craig, Bt. (S. 1702 and 1831).
- Carmichael, Sir John, K.B.E.
- Carnac, Sir Henry George Crabbe Rivett, Bt. (1836).
- Caroe, Sir Olaf Kirkpatrick, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Carpendale, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Douglas, Kt., C.B.
- Carpenter, Sir Eric Ashton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Carr, Sir Arthur Stretell Comyns, Kt., Q.C.
- Carr, Sir Cecil Thomas, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.
- Carr, *Air Marshal* Sir (Charles) Roderick, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Carr, Sir (Frederick) Bernard, Kt., C.M.G.
- Carr, Sir William Emsley, Kt.
- Carrington, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert Harold, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Carrington, Sir William Speight, Kt.
- Carroll, Sir John Anthony, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- Carson, *Brig.* Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Carter, Sir Maurice Bonham, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Carter, *Admiral* Sir Stuart Sumner Bonham, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Carter, Sir (William) Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cartou de Wiart, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Adrian, V.C., K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Cary, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt., M.P. (1955).
- Cash, Sir Thomas James, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cash, Sir William, Kt.
- Cassel, Sir Francis Edward, Bt. (1920).
- Cassels, *General* Sir (Archibald) James Halkett, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Cassels, *Hon.* Sir James Dale, Kt.
- Cassels, *General* Sir Robert Archibald, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., D.S.O.
- Casson, Sir Hugh Maxwell, Kt., F.R.I.B.A.
- Casson, Sir Lewis, Kt., M.C.
- Cater, Sir John James, Kt., Ph.D.
- Cator, Sir Geoffrey Edmund, Kt., C.M.G.
- Catterall, Sir Robert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Cave, Sir Charles Edward Cole-ridge, Bt. (1896).
- Cave, Sir Robert Cave-Browne, Bt. (1641).
- Cawthorn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Walter Joseph, Kt., C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Cayley, Sir Kenelm Henry Ernest, Bt. (1661).
- Cayzer, Sir James Arthur, Bt. (1904).
- Cayzer, Sir (William) Nicholas, Bt. (1921).
- Cazelet, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peter Grenville Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Chadwick, Sir James, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.
- Chadwick, Sir Robert Burton Burton, Bt. (1935).
- Chadwick, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Chamberlain, Sir Henry Wilmot, Bt. (1828).
- Chamier, *Air Commodore* Sir (John) Adrian, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Champion, *Prof.* Sir Harry George, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Champion, *Rev.* Sir Reginald Stuart, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Chamneys, *Capt.* Sir Weldon Dalrymple, Bt., C.B. (1910).
- Chance, Sir Robert Christopher, Kt.
- Chance, Sir Roger James Ferguson, Bt., M.C. (1900).
- Chance, Sir (William) Hugh (Stobart), Kt., C.B.E.
- Chancellor, Sir Christopher John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Chandler, Sir John Beals, Kt.

- Chandler, Sir John De Lisle, Kt.
 Chapman, Col. Sir Robert, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E. (1928).
 Chapman, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivclaw-, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Charles, Sir John Alexander, K.C.B., M.D.
 Charles, Sir Noel Hughes Have-lock, Bt., K.C.M.G., M.C. (1928).
 Charlton, *Commodore* Sir William Arthur, Kt., D.S.C.
 Charrington, Sir John, Kt.
 Chau Tsun-min, Sir, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chaytor, Sir William Henry Clervaux, Bt. (1831).
 Chegwidden, Sir Thomas Sidney, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
 Cheke, Sir Marcus John, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Cheshire, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Walter Graemes, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Chetwynd, Sir (Arthur Henry) Talbot, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1795).
 Cheyne, Sir Joseph Lister Watson, Bt. (1908).
 Chichester, Sir (Edward) John, Bt. (1641).
 Chick Sir (Alfred) Louls, K.B.E.
 Child, Sir (Coles) John, Bt. (1919).
 Chilton, Air Marshal Sir (Charles) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Chinoy, Sir Rahimtoola Meherally, Kt.
 Chinoy, Sir Sultan Meherally, Kt.
 Chippindall, Sir Giles Tatlock, Kt., C.B.E.
 Chisholm, Sir (Albert) Roderick, Kt.
 Chitham, Sir Charles Carter, Kt., C.I.E.
 Chitty, Sir Thomas Willes, Bt. (1924).
 Choimeley, Maj. Sir Hugh John Francis Sibthorp, Bt., D.S.O. (1896).
 Chopra, Col. Sir Ram Nath, Kt., C.I.E., M.D., Sc.D.
 Chrimes, Sir (William) Bertram, Kt., C.B.E.
 Christie, Sir William, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
 Christison, Gen. Sir (Alexander Frank) Philip, Bt., G.B.E. C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1871).
 Christopher, Sir George Perrin, Kt.
 Christophers, Col. Sir Samuel Rickard, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., F.R.S.
 Church, Brig. Sir Geoffrey Selby, Bt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1901).
 Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir Winston (Leonard Spencer), K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.
 Ciento, Sir Raphael West, Kt., M.D.
 Clark, Sir Andrew Edmund James, Bt., M.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1883).
 Clark, Capt. Sir George Anthony, Bt. (1917).
 Clark, Sir George Norman, Kt. D.Litt.
 Clark, Sir Henry Laurence Urling, Kt.
 Clark, Sir (John) Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Clark, Sir Kenneth MacKenzie, C.H., K.C.B.
 Clark, Sir Stewart Stewart-, Bt. (1918).
 Clark, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1886).
 Clark, Prof. Sir Wilfrid Edward Le Gros, Kt., F.R.S., D.Sc.
 Clarke, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles Noble Arden-, G.C.M.G.
 Clarke, Rear-Adm. (L.) Sir (Charles) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Clarke, Sir Douglas, Kt.
 Clarke, Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward, M.C., K.B.E., C.B.
 Clarke, Sir (Henry) Ashley, K.C.M.G.
 Clarke, Sir Horace William, Kt.
 Clarke, Sir Humphrey Orme, Bt. (1831).
 Clarke, Sir Percy Selwyn Selwyn-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
 Clarke, Col. Sir Ralph Stephenson, K.B.E., T.D.
 Clarke, Sir Rupert William John, Bt., M.B.E. (1882).
 Clarke, Lt.-Gen. Sir Travers Edwards, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Claughton, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
 Clauson, Sir Gerard Leslie Makins, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Clavering, Sir Albert, Kt., O.B.E.
 Clay, Sir Charles Travis, Kt., C.B.
 Clay, Sir Geoffrey Fletcher, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Clay, Sir Henry Felix, Bt. (1841).
 Clayden, Hon. Sir (Henry) John, Kt.
 Clayton, Sir Arthur Harold, Bt., D.S.C. (1732).
 Cleary, Hon. Sir Timothy Patrick, Kt.
 Cleary, Sir William Castle, K.B.E., C.B.
 Clec, Sir (Charles) Beaupré Bell, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Clegg, Sir Cuthbert Barwick, Kt.
 Clerk, Sir John Dutton, Bt. (S 1679).
 Clerke, Sir John Edward Longueville, Bt. (1660).
 Cleverly, Sir Osmund Somers, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
 Clifford, Capt. Hon. Sir Bede Edmund Hugh, G.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O.
 Clifford, Vice-Adm. Sir Eric George Anderson, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Clifford, Sir (Geoffrey) Miles, K.B.E., C.M.G., E.D.
 Clifford, Rev. Sir Lewis Arthur Joseph, Bt. (1887).
 Clive, Lt.-Gen. Sir (George) Sidney, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.M.G. D.S.O.
 Clougen, Sir Robert, Kt.
 Cloutman, His Hon. Sir Brett Mackay, Kt., T.C., M.C., Q.C.
 Clutterbuck, Sir (Peter) Alexander, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Clutton, Sir George Lisle, K.C.M.G.
 Clyde, Col. Sir David, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
 Clyne, Hon. Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
 Coates, Sir Albert Ernest, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
 Coates, Maj. Sir Clive Milnes-, Bt., O.B.E. (1911).
 Coates, Sir Eric Thomas, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Coates, Sir Frederick Gregory Lindsay, Bt. (1921).
 Coates, Col. Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E., V.D., T.O.
 Coates, Sir William (Henry), Kt., Ph.D.
 Coats, Lt.-Col. Sir James Stuart, Bt. M.C. (1905).
 Cobham, Sir Alan John, K.B.E., A.F.C.
 Coburn, Sir (Marmaduke) Robert, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Cochrane, Sir Cecil Algernon, Kt.
 Cochrane, Sir Desmond Oriel Alastair George Weston, Bt. (1903).
 Cochrane, Rear-Adm. Sir Edward Owen, K.B.E.
 Cochrane, Air Chief Marshal Hon. Sir Ralph Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., A.F.C.
 Cockburn, Sir John Elliot, Bt. (S 1671).
 Cockcroft, Sir John Douglas, O.M., K.C.B., C.P.E., F.R.S.
 Cocker, Sir William Wiggins, Kt., O.B.E.
 Cockerell, Sir Sydney (Carlyle), Kt., Litt.D.
 Codrington, Sir Christopher William Gerald Henry, Bt. (1876).
 Codrington, Col. Sir Geoffrey Ronald, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.
 Codrington, Sir William Richard, Bt. (1721).
 Coen, Sir Terence Bernard Creagh, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Coghill, Capt. Sir (Marmaduke Nevill) Patrick (Somerville), Bt. (1778).
 Cohen, Sir Andrew Benjamin, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Cohen, Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-, Kt.
 Cohen, Sir Edgar Abrahim, K.C.M.G.
 Cohen, Sir Herbert (Benjamin), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1905).
 Cohen, Maj. Sir (Jack Benn) Brunel, K.B.E.
 Coldstream, Sir George Phillips, K.C.B.
 Coldstream, Prof. Sir William Menzies, Kt., C.B.E.
 Coleman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir (Cyril Frederick) Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Coles, Sir Edgar Barton, Kt.
 Coles, Sir George James, Kt., C.B.E.
 Coles, Sir Kenneth Frank, Kt.
 Colfox, Lt.-Col. Sir (William) Philip, Bt., M.C. (1939).
 Colles, Cmdr. (S.) Sir (Ernest) Dudley, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., R.N.
 Collett, Sir Henry Seymour, Bt. (1934).

- Coller, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Conrad, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Collier, Sir Laurence, K.C.M.G.
- Collingwood, *Hon.* Sir Charles Arthur, Kt.
- Collingwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Richard) George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Collins, Sir Charles Henry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Collins, Sir Geoffrey Abdy, Kt.
- Collins, Sir James Patrick, Kt.
- Collins, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., R.A.N.
- Collymore, Sir Ernest Allan, Kt.
- Colman, Sir Jeremiah, Bt. (1907).
- Colman, Sir Nigel Claudian Dalziel, Bt. (1952).
- Colquhoun of Luss, Sir Ivar Iain, Bt. (1786).
- Colson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry St. Clair, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Colston, Sir Charles Blampied, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., D.C.M.
- Colt, Sir Edward William Dutton, Bt. (1694).
- Colthurst, Sir Richard La Touche, Bt. (1744).
- Colvin, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir George Lethbridge, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Comper, Sir (John) Ninian, Kt.
- Compton, Sir Edmund Gerald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Conant, Sir Roger John Edward, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1954).
- Connell, Sir Charles, Kt.
- Connell, Sir Charles Gibson, Kt.
- Connolly, *Hon.* Sir James Daniel, Kt.
- Constable, Sir Henry Marmaduke Strickland-, Bt. (1641).
- Constantine, Sir George Baxandall, Kt.
- Constantine, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Alex, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Conybeare, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Josias, K.B.E., M.C., M.D.
- Cooch Behar, *Maj.* H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Coode, Sir Bernard Henry, Kt., C.B.
- Cook, Sir Francis Ferdinand Maurice, Bt. (1886).
- Cook, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Russell Albert Mason, Kt.
- Cook, Sir William Richard Joseph, Kt., C.B.
- Cooke, *Air Marshal* Sir Cyril Bertram, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Cooke, Sir William Henry Charles Wemyss, Bt. (1661).
- Coomaraswamy, Sir Velupillai, Kt., C.M.G.
- Cooper, *Maj.* Sir Charles Eric Daniel, Bt. (1863).
- Cooper, Sir Ernest Herbert, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir George James Robertson, Bt. (1905).
- Cooper, Sir (Harold) Stanford, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Cooper, Sir (Henry) Guy, Kt., M.C., D.C.M.
- Cooper, Sir Henry Lovick, Bt. (1821).
- Cooper, Sir Patrick Ashley, Kt.
- Cooper, *Hon.* Sir Walter Jackson, Kt., M.B.E.
- Cooper, Sir William Herbert, Bt. (1905).
- Coote, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir John Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.C., *Premier Baronet of Ireland* (1621).
- Cope, Sir Anthony Mobun Leckonby, Bt. (1611).
- Cope, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Thomas George, Bt., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1918).
- Cope, Sir (Vincent) Zachary, Kt., M.D.
- Copland, Sir Douglas Berry, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.C.
- Coppock, Sir Richard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Corah, Sir John Harold, Kt.
- Corbet, Sir John Vincent, Bt., M.B.E. (1808).
- Cordingley, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir John Walter, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Corea, Sir (George) Claude Stanley, K.B.E.
- Corfield, Sir Conrad Laurence, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- †Cornwall, Sir William Francis, Bt. (1764).
- Cornwall, *General* Sir James Handyside Marshall-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cornwall, Sir Reginald Edwin, Bt. (1918).
- Corrie, Sir Owen Cecil Kirkpatrick, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Charles Lowry-, Kt., M.C.
- Corry, Sir James Perowne Ivo Myles, Bt. (1885).
- Cory, Sir Clinton James Donald, Bt. (1919).
- Cory, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir George Norton, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Coryton, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (William) Alec, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.V.O., D.F.C.
- Cosgrove, *Hon.* Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Costain, Sir Richard Rylandes, Kt., C.B.E.
- Costello, Sir Leonard Wilfred James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotter, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Delaval James Alfred, Bt., D.S.O. (1763).
- Cotterell, Sir Richard Charles Geers, Bt. (1805).
- Cotton, Sir Charles Andrew, K.B.E.
- Cotton, Sir James Temple, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Cottrell, Sir Edward Baglietto, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cotts, Sir (William) Campbell Mitchell-, Bt. (1921).
- Couchman, *Admiral* Sir Walter Thomas, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Coulson, Sir John Eltringham, K.C.M.G.
- Couper, Sir Guy, Bt. (1841).
- Courtauld, Sir Stephen Lewis, Kt., M.C.
- Courtney, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Christopher Lloyd, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Coutanche, Sir Alexander Moncrieff, Kt.
- Covell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, C.I.E., M.D.
- Cowan, Sir Christopher George Armstrong, Kt.
- Cowan, Sir (Henry) Kenneth, Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Cowell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Marshall, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D., M.D.
- Cowley, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Guise, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cox, Sir Christopher William Machell, K.C.M.G.
- Cox, Sir Harold Roxbee, Kt., Pb.D.
- Cox, Sir Herbert Charles Fahie, Kt.
- Cox, Sir Ivor Richard, Kt., D.S.O.
- Cox, Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cox, Sir Reginald Kennedy-, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crabbe, Sir Cecil Brooksby, Kt.
- Crabbe, *Col.* Sir John Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Crace, *Admiral* Sir John Gregory, K.B.F., C.B.
- Craddock, Sir Walter Merry, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Craig, Sir Artbur John Edward, Kt.
- Craig, Sir (Ernest) Gordon, Kt.
- Craig, Sir (John) Herbert McCutcheon, K.C.V.O., C.B., Lt.D.
- Crane, Sir William, Kt.
- Crankshaw, *Col.* Sir Eric Norman Spencer, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Craster, Sir John Montagu, Kt.
- Craufurd, Sir Alexander John Fortescue, Bt. (1781).
- Craw, Sir Henry Hewat, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Crawford, Sir (Archibald James) Dirom, Kt.
- Crawford, Sir Frederick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Crawford, Sir John Grenfell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crawford, *General* Sir Kenneth Noel, K.C.B., M.C.
- Crawford, Sir (Walter) Ferguson, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Creagh, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Michael O'Moore, K.B.E., M.C.
- Creasy, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir George Elvey, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O.
- Creasy, Sir Gerald Hallen, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Creed, Sir Thomas Percival, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Creedy, Sir Herbert James, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Creighton, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenelm Everard Lane, K.B.E., M.V.O.
- Crerar, Sir James, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Cresswell, *Rev.* Cyril Leonard, K.C.V.O.
- Cribbett, Sir (Wilfrid Charles) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Crichton, Sir Robert, C.B.E.
- Crisp, Sir (John) Peter, Bt. (1913).
- Critchett, Sir Ian (George Lorraine), Bt. (1908).
- Crocker, *General* Sir John Tredinick, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

- Crocker, Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Croft, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Croft, Sir Bernard Hugh Denman, Bt. (1671).
- Croft, Sir John William Graham, Bt. (1818).
- Croft, Sir William Dawson, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.I.E., C.V.O.
- Crofton, Sir (Hugh) Patrick Simon, Bt. (1801).
- Crofton, Sir (Malby Richard) Henry, Bt., D.S.O. (1838).
- Crombie, Sir James Ian Cormack, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Cross, Sir Alexander, Bt. (1912).
- Cross, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Kenneth Brian Boyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.
- Cross, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ronald Hibbert, Bt., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1941).
- Crossley, Sir Christopher John, Bt. (1909).
- Crosthwaite, Sir Bertram Maitland, Kt., V.D.
- Crosthwaite, Sir William Henry, Kt.
- Crow, Sir Alwyn Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Crowder, Sir John Ellenborough, Kt., M.P.
- Crowe, Sir Edward Thomas Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Crowther, Sir Geoffrey, Kt.
- Croysdale, Sir James, Kt.
- Crump, Sir Louis Charles, Kt.
- Crutchley, *Admiral* Sir Victor Alexander Charles, *VC*, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Cudmore, *Hon.* Sir Collier Robert, Kt.
- Cuffe, Sir George Eustace, Kt.
- Cuke, Sir (Hampton) Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cull, *Vice-Adm.* (S) Sir Malcolm Giffard Stebbing, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Cumings, Sir Charles Cecil George, K.B.E.
- Cumming, Sir Duncan Cameron, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cumming, Sir William Gordon Gordon-, Bt. (1804).
- Cunard, Sir Edward, Bt. (1859).
- Cuninghame, Sir John Christopher Foggo Montgomery-, Bt. (N.S. 1672).
- Cuninghame, Sir William Alan Fairlie-, Bt., M.C. (S 1630).
- Cunliffe, Sir Cyril Henley, Bt. (1759).
- Cunliffe, Sir John Robert Ellis, Kt.
- Cunliffe, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Cunningham, *General* Sir Alan Gordon, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Cunningham, Sir Charles Banks, Kt., C.S.I.
- Cunningham, Sir Charles Craik, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
- Cunningham, Sir George, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
- Cunningham, Sir Graham, K.B.E.
- Cunningham, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir John Henry Dacres, G.C.B., M.V.O.
- Cunnison, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cunyngham, Sir (Henry) David St. Leger Brooke Selwyn, Bt. (S 1702).
- Curgenven, Sir Arthur Joseph, Kt.
- Currie, Sir Walter Mordaunt Cyril, Bt. (1847).
- Currie, Sir William Crawford, G.B.E.
- Curteis, *Admiral* Sir Alban Thomas Buckley, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Curteis, *Capt.* Sir Gerald, K.C.V.O., R.N.
- Curtis, *Sq.-Ldr.* Sir Arthur Randolph Wormley, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
- Curtis, Sir George Harold, Kt., C.B.
- Curtis, Sir Peter, Bt. (1802).
- Custion, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Boston, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cust, *Col.* Sir (Lionel George) Archer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Cutforth, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Lancelot Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
- Cuthbert, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Wilson, K.B.E., C.B.
- D'Costa, Sir Alred Horace, Kt.
- D'Albiac, *Air Marshal* Sir John Henry, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dalc, *His Hon.* Sir Edgar Thorniley, Kt.
- Dale, Sir Henry Hallett, O.M., G.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Daley, Sir Dennis Leo, Kt.
- Daley, Sir (William) Allen, Kt., M.D.
- Dalip Singh, Sir Kanwar, Kt.
- Dalling, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Dalrymple, Sir (Charles) Mark, Bt. (1887).
- Dalrymple, Sir Hew Fleetwood Hamilton-, Bt. (S 1697).
- Dalton, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dalton, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Norman Eric, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Dalton, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Daly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Clive Kirkpatrick, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- D'Armenail, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Dankwerts, *Hon.* Sir Harold Otto, Kt.
- Daniel, *Admiral* Sir Charles Saumarez, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Dannreuther, Sir Sigmund, Kt., C.B.
- Danta, Maharana of, K.C.S.I.
- Darbhanga, *Col.* Maharajadhiraja of, K.C.I.E.
- Darell, Sir Jeffrey Lionel, Bt., M.C. (1795).
- Darling, Sir Malcolm Lyall-, K.C.I.E.
- Darling, Sir William Young, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Darlington, *Col.* Sir Henry Clayton, K.C.B., C.M.G., T.D.
- Darvall, *Air Vice Marshal* Sir Lawrence, K.C.B., M.C.
- Darwin, Sir Charles Galton, K.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Dash, Sir Arthur Jules, Kt., C.I.E.
- Dash, Sir Roydon Englefield Ashford, Kt., D.F.C.
- Dashwood, Sir Henry George Massy, Bt. (1684).
- Dashwood, Sir John Lindsay, Bt., C.V.O., *Premier Baronet of Great Britain* (1707).
- Datar Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Davenport, *Hon.* Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- David, Sir Percival Victor, Bt. (1911).
- Davidson, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alexander Paul, K.B.E., C.B.
- Davidson, Sir Andrew, Kt., M.D.
- Davidson, *Col.* Sir Jonathan Roberts, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Davidson, *Prof.* Sir (Leybourne) Stanley (Patrick), Kt., M.D., F.R.S.E.
- Davidson, Sir Nigel George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Davie, *Rev.* Sir Arthur Patrick Ferguson-, Bt. (1847).
- Davies, Sir Daniel Thomas, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Davies, *His Hon.* Sir David, Kt., O.C.
- Davies, *Hon.* Sir Edward John, Kt.
- Davies, *Hon.* Sir (Herbert) Edmund, Kt.
- Davies, *Hon.* Sir (William) Arthian, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946).
- Davis, Sir Godfrey, Kt.
- Davis, Sir Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Davis, Sir Robert Henry, Kt.
- Davis, *Admiral* Sir William Wellclose, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Dawson, Sir Benjamin, Bt. (1929).
- Dawson, *Cdr.* Sir Hugh Trevor, Bt., C.B.E., R.N. (1920).
- Dawson, Sir (Joseph) Bernard, K.B.E., M.D.
- Dawson, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Walter Lloyd, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Day, Sir (Albert) Cecil, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Day, Sir Albert James Taylor, Kt., C.B.E.
- Day, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Archibald, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Dean, Sir Arthur William Henry, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., E.D.
- Dean, Sir John Norman, Kt.
- Dean, Sir Maurice Joseph, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Dean, Sir Patrick Henry, K.C.M.G. de Beer, Sir Gavin Rylands, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Debenham, Sir Piers Kenrick, Bt. (1931).
- De Burgh, *General* Sir Eric, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Deedes, *General* Sir Charles Parker, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Deeley, Sir Anthony Merrick Mallaby-, Bt. (1922).
- D'Egville, Sir Howard, K.B.E.

- de Fonscka, Sir (Deopal) Susanta, Kt.
- De Guingand, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Francis W., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- De Havilland, *Capt.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E.
- De Hoghton, Sir Henry Philip Anthony Mary, Bt. (1611).
- De La Bere, *Brig.* Sir Ivan, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- De la Bere, Sir Rupert, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1953).
- De la Poer Beresford, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- De la Rue, Sir Eric Vincent, Bt. (1898).
- Del Tufo, Sir (Morohoe) Vincent, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- de Montmorency, Sir Hervey Angus, Bt., O.B.E. (1863).
- Dempsey, *General* Sir Miles Christopher, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Denholm, Sir John Carmichael, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dening, Sir (Maberly) Esler, G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Denman, Sir Charles Spencer Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1945).
- Denning, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Reginald Francis Stewart, K.B.E., C.B.
- Denny, Sir Alistair Maurice Archibald, Bt., (1913).
- Denny, Sir Anthony Coningham de Waltham, Bt. (1782).
- Denny, *Admiral* Sir Michael Maynard, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- de Normann, Sir Eric, K.B.E., C.B.
- Denys, Sir (Charles) Peter, Bt. (1813).
- Derbyshire, Sir Harold, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Dering, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rupert Anthony Yea, Bt. (1627).
- d'Erlanger, Sir Gerard John Regis Leo, Kt., C.B.E.
- De Satge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry Valentine Bache, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Des Forges, Sir Charles Lee, Kt., C.B.E.
- De Silva, Sir (Albert) Ernest, Kt.
- De Soysa, Sir (Lambert) Wilfrid (Alexander), Kt.
- De Stein, Sir Edward, Kt.
- De Trafford, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey Edmund, Bt., M.C. (1841).
- Deverell, Sir Colville Montgomery, F.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Devitt, Sir Thomas Gordon, Bt. (1916).
- Devlin, *Hon.* Sir Patrick Arthur, Kt.
- Dew, *Prof.* Sir Harold Robert, Kt.
- Dewas, H.H. Maharaja of, (Junior Branch), K.C.I.E.
- Dewey, Sir Anthony Hugh, Bt., (1917).
- D'Eyncourt, Sir (Eustace) Gervais Tennyson-, Bt. (1930).
- De Zoyza, *Hon.* Sir Cyril, Kt.
- Dhrangadhra, H.H. the Maharaja Raj Saheb of, K.C.I.E.
- Dick, Sir William Reid, K.C.V.O., R.A.
- Dickens, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
- Dickson, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir William Forster, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Dilke, Sir John Fisher Wentworth, Bt. (1862).
- Dill, Sir Nicholas Bayard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dillon, Sir Robert William Charlter, Bt. (1802).
- Dimsdale, Sir John Holdsworth, Bt. (1902).
- Diplock, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Kenneth, Kt.
- Dixie, Sir (Alexander Archibald Douglas) Wolstan, Bt. (1660).
- Dixon, Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Dixon, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Dixon, Sir Francis Netherwood, Kt., C.B.
- Dixon, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Francis Wilfred) Peter, K.B.E.
- Dixon, Sir John, Bt. (1919).
- Dixon, *Ri. Hon.* Sir Owen, G.C.M.G.
- Dixon, Sir Pierson John, G.C.M.G., C.B.
- Dixon, Sir Samuel Gurney-, Kt.
- Doak, Sir James, Kt.
- Dohhie, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George Shedden, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Dobson, Sir Roy Hardy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Docker, Sir Bernard Dudley Frank, K.B.E.
- Dodd, Sir John Samuel, Kt.
- Dodds, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., M.V.O., D.Sc., Ph.D., M.D., F.R.S.
- Dodds, Sir James Leishman, K.C.M.G.
- Dodson, Sir Gerald, Kt.
- Dodsworth, Sir John Christophe Smith-, Bt. (1784).
- Dodsworth, Sir (Leonard) Lumley (Savage), Kt.
- Dolla, Sir Patrick Joseph, Kt.
- Domville, *Admiral* Sir Barry Edward, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Domville, Sir (Gerald) Guy, Bt. (1814).
- Don, *Very Rev.* Alan Campbell, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Donald, *Air Marshal* Sir Graham, K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Donner, Sir Patrick William, Kt.
- Donovan, *Hon.* Sir Terence Norbert, Kt.
- Dorman, *Maj.* Sir Charles Geoffrey, Bt., M.C. (1923).
- Dorman, Sir Maurice Henry, K.C.M.G.
- Dormer, Sir Cecil Francis Joseph, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Dos Santos, Sir Errol Lionel, Kt., C.B.E.
- Douhleday, Sir Leslie, Kt.
- Douglas, Sir James Boyd, Kt., C.B.E.
- Douglas, Sir James Louis Fitzroy Scott, Bt. (1786).
- Douglas, Sir Sholto Courtenay Mackenzie, Bt., M.C. (1831).
- Dow, Sir Hugh, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Dowbiggin, Sir Herbert Layard, Kt., C.M.G.
- Dowding, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Ninian, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dowler, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Arnold Bullick, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Dowling, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Roy Russell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Down, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Downie, Sir Harold Frederick, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Dowse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Maurice Brian, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Dowson, Sir Oscar Follett, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dowty, Sir George Herbert, Kt.
- Doyle, *Capt.* Sir John Francis Reginald William Hastings, Bt. (1828).
- D'Oyly, Sir Charles Hastings, Bt. (1663).
- Drake, Sir Eugen (John Henry Vanderstegen) Millington-, K.C.M.G.
- Drake, Sir (Hugh) Garrard Tyrwhitt-, Kt.
- Drax, *Admiral Hon.* Sir Reginald Aylmer Ranfurly Plunkett-Erle-Erle-, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Drayton, Sir Robert Harry, Kt., C.M.G.
- Drewe, Sir Cedric, K.C.V.O.
- Dring, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur John, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Drummond, Sir James Hamlyn Williams Williams-, Bt. (1828).
- Drummond, Sir Walter James, Kt.
- Drummond, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (William) Alexander (Duncan), K.B.E., C.B.
- Drury, Sir Alan Nigel, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.
- Dryden, Sir Noel Percy Hugh, Bt. (1733 and 1795).
- Drysdale, Sir Matthew Watt, Kt.
- Duckworth, *Maj.* Sir Richard Dyce, Bt. (1909).
- Du Cros, Sir Pnitip Harvey, Bt. (1916).
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Michael (Robert Vivian), Bt. (1911).
- Duff, Sir (Charles) Patrick, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Duff, Sir James FitzJames, Kt.
- Duffy, *Hon.* Sir Charles Leonard Gavan-, Kt.
- Dugdale, Sir William (Francis Stratford), Bt., F.S.A. (1930).
- du Heaume, Sir Francis Herbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Duhig, *Most Rev.* James, K.C.M.G.
- Duke, Sir Charles Beresford, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Duke, Sir (Robert) Norman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Dukes, Sir Paul, K.B.E.
- Dumas, Sir Lloyd, Kt.
- Dumas, Sir Russell John, Kt., C.M.G.
- Dunbar, Sir Adrian Ivor, Bt., (S 1694).
- Dunbar, Sir (Archibald) Edward, Bt., M.C. (S 1700).
- Dunbar, Sir Basil Douglas Hope-, Bt. (S 1664).

- Dunbar, Sir Drummond Cospatrick Ninian, Bt., M.C. (s 1698).
- Dunbar, Sir George Duff-Sutherland-, Bt. (s 1705).
- Duncalfe, Sir Roger, Kt.
- Duncan, Col. Sir Alan Gomme Gomme-, Kt., M.C., M.P.
- Duncan, Sir (Charles Edgar) Oliver, Bt. (1905).
- Duncan, Sir Harold Handasyde, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Duncan, Capt. Sir James Alexander Lawson, Bt., M.P. (1957).
- Duncan, Sir Thomas Andrew, Kt.
- Duncan, Hon. Sir Walter Gordon, Kt.
- Duncanson, Sir John McLean, Kt.
- Duncombe, Sir Everard Philip Digby Pauncefort-, Bt., D.S.O. (1859).
- Dundas, Sir Ambrose Dundas Flux, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Dundas, Sir Henry Matthew, Bt. (1898).
- Dundas, Sir Robert Whyte Melville, Bt. (1821).
- Dunfield, Sir Brian (Edward Spencer), Kt., Q.C.
- Dungarpur, H.H. the Maharawal G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Dunk, Sir William Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Dunkley, Sir Herbert Francis, Kt.
- Dunlop, Brig. Sir John Kinnimont, K.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Robert William Layard, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O., V.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Thomas, Bt. (1916).
- Dunlop, Col. Sir Thomas Charles, Kt., T.D.
- Dunlop, Sir Thomas Dacre, K.C.M.G.
- Dunn, Sir John Henry, Bt. (1917).
- Dunn, Maj. Sir Philip Gordon, Bt. (1921).
- Dunne, Sir Laurence Rivers, Kt., M.C.
- Dunnell, Sr (Robert) Francis, Bt., K.C.B. (1922).
- Dunnett, Sir George Sangster, K.B.E., C.B.
- Dunning, Sir William Leonard, Bt. (1930).
- Dunphie, Maj.-Gen. Sir Charles Anderson Lane, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Dunzite, Sir George Edwin Douglas, Bt. (1774).
- Dupree, Sir Vernon, Bt. (1921).
- Durand, Col. Sir Alan Algernon Marion, Bt., M.C. (1892).
- Durrant, Sir William Henry Estridge, Bt. (1784).
- Duthie, Sir William Smith, Kt., O.E.E., M.P.
- Dutton, Sir Ernest Rowe-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Duveen, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., R.D.
- Dwyer, Sir John Patrick, K.C.M.G.
- Dyer, Sir Leonard Schroeder Swinnerton, Bt. (1678).
- Dyett, Sir Gilbert (Joseph Cullen) Kt., C.M.G.
- Dyke, Sir Oliver Hamilton Augustus Hart, Bt. (1677).
- Dyson, Sir Cyril Douglas, Kt.
- Dyson, Sir George, K.C.V.O., Mus.D.
- Eades, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Eady, Sir Wilfrid Griffin, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Eager, Sir Clifden Henry Andrews, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Earle, Sir George Foster, Kt., C.B.E.
- Earle, Sir Hardman Alexander Mort, Bt. (1869).
- Eastham, His Hon. Sir Tom, Kt., Q.C.
- Easton, Air Commodore Sir James Alfred, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Eaton, Vice-Adm. Sir John Willson Musgrave, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Eborall, Sir (Ernest) Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ebrahim, Sir (Mahomed) Currimhoy, Bt. (1910).
- Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam, K.C.V.O., M.P.
- Eccles, Admiral Sir John Arthur Symons, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Eccles, Prof. Sir John Carew, Kt., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Eccles, Sir Josiah, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
- Echlin, Sir Norman David Fenton, Bt. (1721).
- Eddis, Sir Basil Eden Garth, Kt.
- Eddy, Sir (Edward) George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Edelsten, Admiral Sir John Hereward, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Eden, Rt. Hon. Sir (Robert) Anthony, K.G., M.C.
- Eden, Sir Timothy Calvert, Bt. (1672 and 1776).
- Edge, Sir Knowles, Bt. (1937).
- Edgell, Vice-Adm. Sir John Augustine, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.
- Edgley, Sir Norman George Armstrong, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
- Edmenson, Sir Walter Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edmonstone, Sir Archibald Bruce Charles, Bt. (1774).
- Edmonds, Sir Percy James, Kt., C.I.E.
- Edwards, Lt.-Col. Sir Bartle Mordaunt Marsham, Kt., M.C.
- Edwards, Sir David, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir Eric Cyril Boyd, Kt., M.C.
- Edwards, Sir George Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edwards, Sir (George) Tristram, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir Henry Charles Serrell Priestley, Bt. (1866).
- Edwards, Sir itan ab Owen, Kt.
- Edwards, Sir John Clive Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Edwards, Sir Lawrence, Kt., C.B.E.
- Edwards, Admiral Sir Ralph Alan Bevan, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Edye, Sir Benjamin Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Egerton, Sir Alfred Charles Glyn, Kt., F.R.S.
- Egerton, Sir Philip Reginald le Belward Grey-, Bt. (1617).
- Elder, Sir Stewart Duke-, G.C.V.O., M.D.
- Elderton, Sir Thomas Howard, K.C.I.E.
- Elderton, Sir William Palin, K.B.E.
- Eldridge, Lt.-Gen. Sir (William) John, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Elliott, Sir Arthur Francis Augustus Boswell, Bt. (s 1666).
- Elkins, Sir Anthony Joseph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Elkins, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Francis, K.C.B., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Ellerman, Sir John Reeves, Bt. (1905).
- Ellerton, Sir (Frederick) Cecil, Kt.
- Ellington, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir Edward Leonard, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir John Blumenfeld, Kt.
- Elliott, Air Chief Marshal Sir William, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Elliott, Sir Claude Aurelius, Kt., O.B.E.
- Elliott, Sir Ivo D'Oyly, Bt. (1917).
- Elliott, Sir James Sands, Kt., T.D.
- Elliott, Vice-Adm. Sir Maurice Herbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Ellis, Sir Alan Edward, K.C.B., Q.C.
- Ellis, Sir Arthur William Mickle, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Ellis, Sir Charles Drummond, Kt., Ph.D., F.R.S.
- Ellis, Sir Thomas Hobart, Kt.
- Ellwood, Air Marshal Sir Aubrey Baulecker, K.C.B., D.S.C.
- Elmhirst, Air Marshal Sir Thomas Walker, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Elphinstone, Sir Alexander Logie, Bt. (s 1701).
- Elphinstone, Sir Howard (Graham), Bt. (1816).
- Elphinstone, Sir Lancelot Henry, Kt.
- Elton, Sir Arthur Hallam Rice, Bt. (1717).
- Elwes, Hon. Sir Richard Everard Augustine, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Emberton, Sir John Wesley, Kt.
- Embry, Air Chief Marshal Sir Basil Edward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Emerson, Sir Herbert William, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Emerson, Col. Sir Ralf Billing, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Emery, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
- Emmerson, Sir Harold Corti, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
- Empson, Sir Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Encver, Sir Francis Alfred, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- Enfield, Sir Ralph Roscoe, Kt., C.B.
- Engineer, Sir Noshirwan Phirozshah, Kt.
- Engledow, Prof. Sir Frank Leonard, Kt., C.M.G., F.R.S.
- Enright, Admiral Sir Philip King, K.B.E., C.B.
- Entwistle, Maj. Sir Cyril Fullard, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Errington, Sir Eric, Kt., M.P.

- Erskine, Col. Sir Arthur Edward G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Erskine, General Sir George Watkin Eben James, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Erskine, Sir John Maxwell, G.B.E.
- Erskine, Sir (Robert) George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Erskine, Sir (Thomas) David, Bt. (1821).
- Esmond, Sir Anthony Charles, Bt. (1629).
- Esplen, Sir William Graham, Bt., (1921)
- Evans, Sir Anthony Adney, Bt. (1920).
- Evans, Sir Arthur Trevor, Kt.
- Evans, Sir (Benjamin) Ifor, Kt., D.Lit.
- Evans, Sir Charles (Arthur) Lovatt, Kt., F.R.S.
- Evans, Sir (David) Emrys, Kt.
- Evans, Sir David Lewis, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Evans, Sir Evelyn Ward, Bt. (1902).
- Evans, Sir Francis Edward, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Evans, Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.I.E.
- Evans, Lt.-Gen. Sir Geoffrey Charles, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Evans, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin, K.C.M.G. C.B.
- Evans, Sir Ian William Gwynne, Bt. (1913).
- Evans, Sir John Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Evans, Sir Lincoln, Kt., C.B.E.
- Evans, Sir Robert Charles, Kt.
- Evans, His Hon. Sir (William) Shirley (Worthington) Worthington, Bt. (1916).
- Eve, Sir (Arthur) Malcolm Trustram, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C. (1943).
- Everard, Sir Nugent Henry, Bt. (1911).
- Every, Sir Edward Oswald, Bt. (1641).
- Eves, Sir Hubert Heath, Kt.
- Evetts, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Fullerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Evill, Air Chief Marshal Sir Douglas Claude Strathern, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Ewart, Sir Taibot, Bt. (1837).
- Ewbank, Sir Robert Benson, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Ewing, Prof. Sir Alexander William Gordon, Kt., Ph.D.
- Ewing, Brig.-Gen. Sir Norman Archibald Orr, Bt., C.B., D.S.O. (1886).
- Ezra, Sir Alwyn, Kt.
- Faber, Sir Geoffrey Cust, Kt.
- Fadden, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur William, G.C.M.G.
- Fagge, Sir John William Frederick, Bt. (1660).
- Fair, Hon. Sir Arthur, Kt., M.C.
- Fairbairn, Sir William Albert, Bt. (1869).
- Fairbank, Sir (Harold Arthur) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E., D.S.O.
- Fairley, Sir Andrew Walker, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fairley, Sir Neil Hamilton, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Fairweather, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Kt., C.I.E.
- Falconer, Lt.-Col. Sir George Arthur, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Falkner, Lt.-Col. Sir Terence Edmond Patrick, Bt. (1778).
- Fareed, Sir Razik, Kt., O.B.E.
- Faridkot, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Faroqui, Nawab Sir Mohiuddin, Kt.
- Farquhar, Lt.-Col. Sir Peter (Walter), Bt., D.S.O. (1796).
- Farrant, Sir Geoffrey Upcott, Kt., C.B.E.
- Farren, Sir William Scott, Kt., C.B., M.B.E., F.R.S.
- Farrer, Sir (Walter) Leslie, K.C.V.O.
- Farrington, Maj. Sir Henry Francis Colden, Bt. (1818).
- Fass, Sir (Herbert) Ernest, K.C.M.G. C.B., O.B.E.
- Faulkner, Sir Alfred Edward, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Fawcett, Sir Luke, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fayrer, Sir Joseph Herbert Spens, Bt., D.S.C. (1896).
- Fedden, Sir Roy, Kt., M.B.E., D.S.C.
- Feilden, Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Guy, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Feilden, Sir William Morton Buller, Bt., M.C. (1836).
- Feiling, Sir Keith Grahame, Kt., O.B.E., D.Litt.
- Fellowes, Sir Edward Abdy, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Felton, Sir John Robinson, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fennelly, Sir (Reginald) Daniel, Kt., C.B.
- Fenton, Col. Sir William Charles, Kt., M.C.
- Ferens, Sir Thomas Robinson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, Sir Edward Brown, Kt.
- Ferguson, Sir Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Ferguson, Maj. Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Ferguson, Lt.-Col. Sir Neil Edward Johnson, Bt., T.D. (1906).
- Fergusson, Sir Ewen MacGregor Field, Kt.
- Fergusson of Kilkerran, Sir James, Bt. (S. 1703).
- Fergusson, Sir (John) Donald (Balfour), G.C.B.
- Fergusson, Sir Louis Forbes, K.C.V.O.
- Fergusson, Sir James Herbert Hamilton Colyer, Bt. (1865).
- Ferranti, Sir Vincent Ziani J., Kt., M.C.
- Festing, General Sir Francis Wogan, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Fetherstonhaugh, Admiral Hon. Sir Herbert Meade, G.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- ffolkes, Sir (Edward John) Patrick Boschetti, Bt. (1774).
- fforde, Sir Arthur Frederic Brownlow, Kt.
- Fiddes, Sir James Raffan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Field, Sir Ernest Wensley Laphorn, Kt., C.B.E.
- Fielden, Air Commodore Sir Edward Hedley, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Fieldhouse, Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Fiennes, Sir Ranulph Twisleton-Wykeham, Bt. (1916).
- Fildes, Sir Paul, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S., Sc.D.
- Finch, Sir Ernest Frederick, Kt.
- Findlay, Sir (John) Edmund (Ritchie), Bt. (1925).
- Finlay, Hon. Sir George Panton, Kt.
- Finnemore, Hon. Sir Donald Leslie, Kt.
- Firebrace, Cdr. Sir Aylmer Newton George, Kt., C.B.F., R.N.
- Fish, Sir (Eric) Wilfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D., D.S.C.
- Fisher, Lt.-Gen. Sir Bertie Drew, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fisher, Admiral Sir Douglas Blake, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Fisher, Brig. Sir Gerald Thomas, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Fisher, Sir Godfrey Arthur, K.C.M.G.
- Fisher, Sir John, Kt.
- Fisher, Sir Ronald Aylmer, Kt., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Fisk, Sir Ernest Thomas, Kt.
- Fison, Sir Frank Guy Clavering, Kt.
- Fison, Sir (William) Guy, Bt., M.C. (1905).
- Fitton, Col. Sir Charles Vernon, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Fitze, Sir Kenneth Samuel, K.C.I.E.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (Adolf) Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
- FitzGerald, Sir Arthur Henry Brinsley, Bt., The Knight of Kerry (1880).
- FitzGerald, Sir John Joseph, Bt. (1903).
- Fitz-Gerald, Sir Patrick Herbert, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fitzgerald, Sir William James, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Fitzgerald, Sir (William) Raymond, Kt.
- FitzHerbert, Sir William, Bt. (1784).
- Fitzmaurice, Lt.-Col. Sir Desmond FitzJohn, Kt., C.I.E.
- Fitzmaurice, Sir Gerald Gray, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Flavelle, Sir (Joseph) Ellsworth, Bt. (1917)
- Fleck, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Fleming, Sir Arthur Percy Morris, Kt., C.B.E.
- Flemming, Sir Gilbert Nicolson, K.C.B.
- Fletcher, Sir Angus Somerville, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Fletcher, Lt.-Col. Sir (Edward) Lionel, Kt., C.B.E., R.M.
- Fletcher, Maj. Sir Henry Lancelot Aubrey, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O. (1782).
- Fletcher, Hon. Sir Patrick Bisset, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Flint, Sir William Russell, Kt., R.A.
- Florey, Prof. Sir Howard Walter, Kt., F.R.S.

- Floud, Sir Francis Lewis Castle, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.
- Flower, Sir Cyril Thomas, Kt., C.B., F.S.A.
- Flower, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Fordham, Kt., O.B.E.
- Flower, Sir (Walter) Newman, Kt.
- Floyd, Sir Henry Robert Kincaid, Bt., C.B., C.B.E. (1816).
- Fogarty, *Air Chief-Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Foley, Sir (Ernest) Julian, Kt., C.B.
- Follows, Sir (Charles) Geoffry (Shield), Kt., C.M.G.
- Fooks, Sir Raymond Hatherell, Kt., C.B.E.
- Foot, Sir Hugh Mackintosh, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Forber, Sir Edward Rodolph, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Forbes, Sir Archibald Finlayson, G.B.E.
- Forbes of Pitsligo, Sir Charles Edward Stuart, Bt., (S 1626).
- Forbes, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Charles Morton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Forbes, *Col.* Sir John Stewart, Bt., D.S.O. (1823).
- Ford, *Capt.* Sir Aubrey St. Clair, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1793).
- Ford, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Denys Chester, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Ford, *Maj.* Sir Edward William Spencer, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Ford, Sir Henry Russell, Bt. (1929).
- Ford, Sir Leslie Ewart, Kt., O.B.E.
- Ford, *Admiral* Sir Wiburaham Tennyson Randle, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Forsdyke, Sir (Edgar) John K.C.B.
- Forwood, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Dudley Baines, Bt., C.M.G. (1895).
- Foster, Sir Frank Savin, Kt., C.B.E.
- Foster, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Harry Braustyn Hylton Hylton-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Foster, Sir (Henry William) Berkeley, Bt., M.C. (1838).
- Foster, Sir John Gregory, Bt. (1930).
- Foster, *Gen.* Sir Richard Foster Carter, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Foster, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Robert Mordaunt, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Foulis, Sir Archibald Charles Liston-, Bt. (S 1634).
- Fowke, Sir Frederick (Wool-laston Rawdon), Bt. (1814).
- Fox, Sir Cyril Fred, Kt., Ph.D., F.S.A.
- Fox, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fox, Sir John, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fox, *Maj.* Sir John St. Vigor, Kt.
- Fox, Sir Lionel Wray, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- Fox, Sir Sidney Joseph, Kt.
- Foy, Sir Thomas Arthur Wynnes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Francis, Sir (Cyril Gerard) Brooke, Kt., Q.C.
- Francis, *Hon.* Sir Josiah, Kt.
- Frank, Sir Robert John, Bt. (1920).
- Frankau, Sir Claude (Howard Stanley), Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Frankland, Sir James Assheton, Bt. (1660).
- Franklin, Sir Eric Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Franklyn, *General* Sir Harold Edmund, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Franks, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Oliver Shewell, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Fraser, Sir Arthur Ronald, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Fraser, Sir Basil Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
- Fraser, Sir Francis Richard, Kt., M.D.
- Fraser, Sir James David, Bt. (1943).
- Fraser, Sir Keith Charles Adolphus, Bt. (1806).
- Fraser, *Brig.* Sir Kenneth Barron, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
- Fraser, Sir Robert Brown, Kt., O.B.E.
- Fraser, Sir Stuart (Mitford), K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Fraser, Sir (William) Robert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Frazer, Sir Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.
- Frederick, *Maj.* Sir Charles Boscawen, Bt. (1723).
- Freeman, Sir John Keith Noel, Bt. (1945).
- French, Sir Henry Leon, G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Fressanges, *Air Marshal* Sir Francis Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
- Fretwell, Sir George Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Frew, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Matthew Brown, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., A.F.C.
- Frew, *Eng. Rear-Adm.* Sir Sydney Oswald, K.B.E., C.B.
- Frome, Sir Norman Frederick, Kt., C.I.E., D.F.C.
- Froom, Sir Arthur Henry, Kt.
- Fry, Sir Geoffrey Storrs, Bt., K.C.B., C.V.O. (1929).
- Fry, Sir Leslie Alfred Charles, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Fry, Sir (Theodore) Penrose, Bt. (1894).
- Fry, Sir William Kelsey, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Fryars, Sir Robert Furness, Kt.
- Fuchs, Sir Vivian Ernest, Kt., Ph.D.
- Fullagar, *Hon.* Sir Wilfred Kels-ham, K.B.E.
- Fuller, *Maj.* Sir (John) Gerard (Henry Fleetwood), Bt. (1910).
- Fullerton, *Admiral* Sir Eric John Arthur, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Furness, Sir Christopher, Bt. (1913).
- Furse, *Maj.* Sir Ralph Dolignon, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Fyfe, Sir William Hamilton, Kt.
- Fysh, Sir (Wilmot) Hudson, K.B.E., D.F.C.
- Gage, Sir Berkeley Everard Foley, K.C.M.G.
- Gaggero, Sir George, Kt., O.B.E.
- Gainer, Sir Donald St. Clair, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Gairdner, *General* Sir Charles Henry, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.
- Gaisford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
- Gale, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Humphrey Myddelton, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
- Gale, *General* Sir Richard Nelson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Galer, Sir (Frederic) Bertram, Kt.
- Galloway, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Galloway, Sir Reginald Frankland Payne-, Bt. (1812).
- Gamage, Sir Leslie Carr, Kt., M.C.
- Gamble, Sir David Arthur Josias, Bt. (1897).
- Game, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Philip Woolcott, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.F., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gammell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew Harcourt, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gane, Sir Irving Blanchard, K.C.V.O.
- Garbett, Sir Colin Campbell, K.C.I.F., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Gardener, Sir Alfred John, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gardiner, Sir Alan Henderson, Kt., D.Litt.
- Gardiner, Sir Chittampalam Abraham, Kt.
- Gardiner, Sir Thomas Robert, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Gardiner, Sir Charles Bruce-, Bt. (1945).
- Gardner, Sir George William Hoggan, K.B.E., C.B.
- Garner, Sir Harry Mason, K.B.E., C.B.
- Garner, Sir (Joseph John) Saville, K.C.M.G.
- Garrett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alwyn Ragnar, K.B.E., C.B.
- Garrett, Sir (Arthur) Wilfrid, K.B.E.
- Garrett, Sir (Joseph) Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Garrett, Sir Ronald Thornbury, Kt.
- Garrett, Sir William Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Garrou, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Guy (Roland), G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Garthwaite, Sir William Francis Cuthbert, Bt., D.S.C. (1910).
- Garvey, Sir Ronald Herbert, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E.
- Gascoigne, Sir Alvary Douglas Frederick, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Gascoigne, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Julian Alvery, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
- Gass, Sir Neville Archibald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Gasson, Sir Lionel Bell, Kt.
- Gater, Sir George Henry, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Gault, *Brig.* Sir James Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., O.B.E.
- Gauntlett, Sir (Mager) Frederic, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Gavin, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gaye, Sir Arthur Stretton, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Gemmell, Sir Arthur Alexander, Kt., M.C., T.D., M.D.
- Gentle, Sir Frederick (William), Kt., Q.C.

- Gentry, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 George, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Robert Allingham, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Gepp, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Ernest) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Gerahty, Sir Charles Cyril, Kt., Q.C.
 German, Sir Ronald Ernest, Kt., C.M.G.
 Gerrard, Sir Albert Denis, Kt.,
 Gethin, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Richard Patrick St. Lawrence, Bt. (1865).
 Ghiandy, Sir Jehangir Jlvaji, Kt., C.I.E.
 Ghosal, Sir Josna, C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Gibb, *Prof.* Sir Hamilton Alexander Roskeen, Kt., F.B.A.
 Gibbon, Sir Douglas Stuart, Kt., M.C.
 Gibbons, Sir John Edward, Bt. (1752).
 Gibbs, Sir Frank Stannard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Gibbs, *Hon.* Sir Geoffery Cokayne, K.C.M.G.
 Gibbs, *Air Marshal* Sir Gerald Ernest, K.B.E., C.I.E., M.C.
 Gibbs, Sir Philip, K.B.E.
 Gibson, Sir Christopher Herbert, Bt. (1931).
 Gibson, Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.I.E.
 Gibson, Sir (Ernest) Basil, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gibson, *Hon.* Sir Frank Ernest, Kt.
 Gibson, Sir (Horace) Stephen, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gibson, Sir Kenneth Lloyd, Bt. (1926).
 Gibson, Sir William, Waymouth, Kt.
 Gidney, Sir Claude Henry, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Gielgud, Sir (Arthur) John, Kt.
 Giffard, *General* Sir George James, G.C.B., D.S.O.
 Gilbert, Sir Ian Anderson Johnson-, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gilbert, *Hon.* Sir (Joseph) Trounsell, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Gibbey, Sir (Walter) Derek, Bt. (1893).
 Gilchrist, Sir James Albert, Kt., Q.C.
 Giles, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Oswald Bissill, Kt.
 Gil, Sir Archibald Joseph, Kt.
 Gil, *Commodore* Sir Roy, K.B.E., R.D.
 Gillan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George van Baerle, K.C.I.E.
 Gillan, Sir (James) Angus, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Gillett, Sir Edward Bailey, Kt.
 Gillett, Sir Stuart, Kt., C.M.G.
 Gillett, Sir (Sydney) Harold, Kt., M.C.
 Gillies, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Gillies, Sir Harold Delf, Kt., C.B.E.
 Gilmour, Sir John Edward, Bt., D.S.O. (1897).
 Gilmour, Sir John Little, Kt., (1926).
 Gimson, Sir Franklin Charles, K.C.M.G.
 Ginwala, Sir Padamji Pestonji, Kt.
 Girwood, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eric Stanley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Gladstone, Sir Albert Charles, Bt., M.B.E. (1846).
 Gladstone, *Admiral* Sir Gerald Vaughan, K.C.B.
 Glen, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Glenday, Sir Vincent Gonçalves, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Glennie, *Admiral* Sir Irvine Gordon, K.C.B.
 Glover, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Guy de Courcy, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Glover, Sir Harold Matthew, Kt.
 Glubb, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Bagot, K.C.B., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Gluckstein, Sir Louis Halle, Kt., T.D., Q.C.
 Glyn, Sir Anthony Geoffrey Leo Simon, Bt. (1927).
 Glyn, Sir Francis Maurice Grosvenor, K.C.M.G.
 Glyn, Sir Richard Fitzgerald, Bt., D.S.O. (1759 and 1800).
 Goddard, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert) Victor, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Godfrey, Sir John Albert, Kt.
 Godfrey, Sir William Maurice, Bt. (1785).
 Godley, *Brig.* Sir Francis William Crewe Fetherston-, Kt., O.B.E.
 Goenka, *Rai Bahadur* Sir Badridis, Kt., C.I.E.
 Goff, Sir Ernest (William) Davls-, Bt. (1905).
 Goldie, Sir Noel Barré, Kt., Q.C.
 Goldney, Sir Henry Hastings, Bt., M.C. (1880).
 Goldsmid, Sir Henry Joseph D'Avignon-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., M.P. (1934).
 Gomes, Sir Stanley Eugene, Kt.
 Gonzi, *Most Rev. Monsignor* Michael, K.B.E., D.D. (*Archbishop of Malta*).
 Gooch, Sir Robert Douglas, Bt. (1866).
 Gooch, *Col.* Sir Robert Eric Sherlock, Bt., D.S.O. (1746).
 Goodale, Sir Ernest William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Goodall, Sir Stanley Vernon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Goodbody, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Wakefield, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Goode, Sir William Allmond Codrington, K.C.M.G.
 Goodenough, Sir Richard Edmund, Bt. (1943).
 Goodeve, Sir Charles Frederick, Kt., O.B.E., V.D., F.R.S.
 Goodfellow, Sir William, Kt.
 Goodhart, Sir Ernest Frederic, Bt. (1911).
 Goodman, Sir Victor Martin Reeves, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
 Goodman, Sir William George Toop, Kt.
 Goodson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alfred Lassam, Bt. (1922).
 Goodwin, Sir Stuart Coldwell, Kt.
 Goodwin, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas Herbert) John (Chapman), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Goodl, Sir George Ignatius, Bt., (1801).
 Goonetilleke, Sir Oliver Ernest, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Gossens, Sir (Aynsley) Eugene, Kt.
 Gordon, Sir (Archibald) Douglas, Kt., C.I.E.
 Gordon, Sir Archibald McDonald, Kt., C.M.G.
 Gordon, Sir Douglas Frederick Duff-, Bt. (1813).
 Gordon, Sir Eyre, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Gordon, *Capt.* Sir Henry Robert, Kt., D.S.C.
 Gordon, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1706).
 Gordon, Sir Lionel Eldred Pottinger Smith- Bt. (1838).
 Gore, Sir Ralph St. George Claude, Bt. (1822).
 Goring, Sir William Burton Nigel, Bt. (1627).
 Gorman, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
 Gosalia, *Lewan Bahadur* Sir Harilal Nimchand, Kt.
 Goschen, Sir Edward Christian, Bt., D.S.O. (1916).
 Gosling, Sir Arthur Hulin, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
 Gothard, Sir Clifford Frederic, Kt., O.B.E.
 Gott, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
 Gouge, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Gough, *General* Sir Hubert de la Poer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Gouid, Sir Robert Macdonald, K.B.E., C.B.
 Gould, Sir Ronald, Kt.
 Goulding, Sir William Basil, Bt. (1904).
 Gower, Sir (Robert) Patrick (Malcolm), K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Gowers, Sir Ernest Arthur, G.C.B., G.B.E.
 Graaff, Sir de Villiers, Bt., M.B.E. (1911).
 Grace, Sir (Oliver) Gilbert, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Grace, Sir Raymond Eustace, Bt. (1795).
 Gracey, *General* Sir Douglas David, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C.
 Graeme, Sir Egerton Hood Murray Hamond-, Bt., T.D. (1783).
 Graham, *Admiral* Sir Angus Edward Malise Bontine Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B.
 Graham, Sir Clarence Johnston, Kt.
 Graham, Sir (Frederick) Fergus, Bt., K.B.E., T.D., M.P. (1783).
 Graham, Sir George Goldie, Kt.
 Graham, Sir John Gibson, Kt., M.C.
 Graham, Sir John Reginald Noble, Bt., ∇ O.B.E. (1906).
 Graham, *Mar.-Gen.* Sir Miles William Arthur Peel, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Graham, Sir Montrose Stuart, Bt. (1629).

- Graham, Sir Richard Bellingham, Bt., O.B.E. (1662).
- Grandsen, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, Sir (Albert) William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Grant, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.B.E., C.B.
- Grant, Sir Duncan Alexander, Bt. (S 1688).
- Grant, *Maj.* Sir Ewan George Macpherson-, Bt. (1838).
- Grant, Sir Francis Cullen Bt. (S 1705).
- Grant, Sir Kerr, Kt.
- Grantham, Sir Alexander William George Herder, G.C.M.G.
- Grantham, *Admiral* Sir Guy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Grasett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gravelly, Sir Walter Booth-, K.C.M.G., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Graves, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Gray, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Gray, Sir Alexander George, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Archibald (Montague Henry), K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
- Gray, *Prof.* Sir James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., Sc.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Gray, Sir John Milner, Kt.
- Gray, Sir Reginald, Kt., Q.C.
- Gray, Sir William, Bt. (1917).
- Gray, *Maj.* Sir William John Anstruther, Bt., M.C., M.P. (1956).
- Grayson, Sir Ronald Henry Rudyard, Bt. (1922).
- Greaves, Sir John Bewley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Greaves, Sir John Brownson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Green, Sir (Edward) Stephen (Lycett), Bt. (1886).
- Green, Sir George Arthur Haydn, Bt. (1901).
- Green, Sir John, Kt.
- Green, *Hon.* Sir (Richard) Kenneth, K.B.E.
- Green, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (William) Wyndham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Greenaway, Sir Derek Burdick, Bt. (1933).
- Greene, Sir Edward Allan, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1900).
- Greenfield, Sir Harry, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenfield, Sir Henry Challen, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Greenwell, Sir Peter McClinbock, Bt. (1906).
- Greeson, *Surgeon Vice-Adm.* Sir Clarence Edward, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
- Greeves, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stuart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gregg, Sir Cornelius Joseph, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Gregg, Sir Norman McAlister, Kt., M.C.
- Gregory, Sir Theodore, Kt., D.Sc.
- Gresley, Sir Nigel, Bt. (1612).
- Gresson, *Hon.* Sir Kenneth Macfarlane, K.B.E.
- Grey, Sir Henry Martin, Bt. (1814).
- Grey, Sir John Howarth, Kt., Grey, Sir Ralph Francis Alnwick, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Grierson, Sir Herbert John Clifford, Kt., LL.D.
- Grierson, Sir Richard Douglas, Bt. (S 1685).
- Grieve, Sir (Herbert) Ronald (Robinson), Kt.
- Griffin, Sir Arthur Cecil, K.C.I.E., K.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir Charles James, Kt.
- Griffin, Sir Herbert John Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Griffin, Sir John Bowes, Kt., Q.C.
- Griffin, Sir (Lancelot) Cecil (Lepel), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Ralph Edwiu Hotchkin, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Hugh Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Percival Joseph, Kt., C.I.E.
- Griffiths, Sir Peter Norton-, Bt. (1922).
- Grigg, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Percy) James, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Grime, Sir Harold Riley, Kt.
- Grinton, Sir Robert Villiers, Bt., M.P. (1952).
- Groom, *Air Marshal* Sir Victor Emmanuel, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Grotirian, Sir John (Appelbe) Brent, Bt. (1934).
- Grove, Sir Gerald, Bt. (1874).
- Grubb, Sir Kenneth George, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gubbins, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Colin McVean, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Guest, *Air Marshal* Sir Charles Edward Neville, K.B.E., C.B.
- Guest, *Col. Hon.* Sir Ernest Lucas, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Guinness, Sir Alec, Kt., C.B.E.
- Guinness, Sir Kenelm Ernest Lee, Bt. (1867).
- Guise, Sir Anselm William Edward, Bt. (1783).
- Gull, Sir Richard Cameron, Bt. (1872).
- Gunning, Sir (Orlando) Peter, Kt., C.M.G.
- Gunning, Sir Robert Charles, Bt. (1778).
- Gunson, Sir James Henry, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Gunston, *Maj.* Sir Derrick Wellesley, Bt., M.C. (1938).
- Gunter, Sir Ronald Vernon, Bt. (1901).
- Gurner, Sir Cyril Walter, Kt., C.S.I.
- Gurney, Sir Hugh, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Guth, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Guthrie, Sir Giles Connop M'Eacharn, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C. (1936).
- Guttery, Sir Norman Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Gwalior, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Gwatkin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Gwatkin, *Brig.* Sir Norman Wilmshurst, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Gwynn, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles William, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Gwynne, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Roland Vaughan, Kt., D.S.O.
- Habibulla, *Khan Babadur* Sir Muhammad, Sahib Bahadur, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Hacking, Sir John, Kt.
- Haddon, Sir Richard Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hadow, Sir Gordon, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Hadow, Sir Raymond Patrick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Hadow, Sir Robert Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Haggard, Sir Godfrey, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Haggard, *Admiral* Sir Vernon Harry Stuart, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Haggerston, Sir (Hugh) Carnaby de Marie, Bt. (1612).
- Hague, Sir (Charles) Kenneth (Felix), Kt.
- Hague, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Haining, *General* Sir Robert Hadden, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Haksar, *Col.* Sir Kailas Narain, Kt., C.I.E.
- Hale, Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hale, Sir William Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Haley, Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
- Halid Bey, Sir Mehmed, Kt.
- Hall, Sir Arnold Alexander, Kt., F.R.S.
- Hall, *Instructor Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hall, Sir Douglas Basil, K.C.M.G.
- Hall, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Douglas Montgomery Bernard, Bt., D.S.O. (1919).
- Hall, Sir Frederick John Frank, Bt. (1923).
- Hall, Sir Herbert Hall, K.C.M.G.
- Hall, Sir John Hathorn, G.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.
- Hall, Sir Julian Henry, Bt. (S 1687).
- Hall, Sir Noel Frederick, Kt.
- Hall, Sir Robert de Zouche, K.C.M.G.
- Hall, *Air Marshal* Sir Robert Hamilton Clark-, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Hall, Sir Robert Lowe, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Hall, Sir Roger Evans, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hall, *Cdr.* Sir (William) Stephen (Richard) King-, Kt.
- Hallam, Sir Clement Thornton, Kt.
- Hallett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Cecil Charles Hughes-, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Hallett, Sir Hugh Imbert Periam, Kt., M.C.
- Hallett, Sir Maurice Garnier, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Halliday, *General* Sir Lewis Stratford Tollemache, $\mathcal{J}\mathcal{C}$, K.C.B., R.M.
- Halliday, Sir William Reginald, Kt., LL.D.
- Hallinan, Sir Eric, Kt.
- Hallstrom, Sir Edward John Lees, Kt.

- Hallsforth, Sir Joseph, Kt.
Halsey, *Capt.* Sir Thomas Edgar, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. (1920).
Hambling, Sir (Herbert) Guy (Musgrave), Bt. (1924).
Hamhro, Sir Charles Jocelyn, K.B.E., M.C.
Hainer, Sir George Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Hames, Sir George Colville Hayter, Kt., C.B.E.
Hamilton, *Capt.* Lord Claud Nigel, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Hamilton, *Rt. Rev.* Eric Knightley Chetwode, K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Hew George Dalrymple-, K.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir George Rostrevor, Kt.
Hamilton, Sir Horace Perkins, G.C.B.
Hamilton, Sir Patrick George, Bt. (1937).
Hamilton, Sir (Robert Charles) Richard Caradoc, Bt. (s 1646).
Hamilton, *Capt.* Sir Robert William Stirling-, Bt., R.N. (s 1673).
Hamilton, Sir (Thomas) Sydney (Perceval), Bt. (1776 and 1819).
Hammlck, Sir George Frederick, Bt. (1834).
Hampton, Sir Cyril Aubrey Charles, Bt. (1642).
Hancock, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Percy, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
Hancock, Sir Henry Drummond, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
Hancock, *Prof.* Sir (William) Keith, Kt., F.B.A.
Handford, Sir John James William, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
Hanham, Sir Henry Phelps, Bt. (1667).
Hankey, Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Hankinson, Sir Walter Crossfield, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
Hammer, Sir (Griffin Wyndham) Edward, Bt. (1774).
Hannay, Sir Hugh Augustus Macnish, Kt., V.D.
Hannay, Sir Walter Fergusson Leisrinck, Kt.
Hannays, Sir Leonard Courtney, Kt., Q.C.
Hannon, Sir Patrick Joseph Henry, Kt.
Hanson, Sir Anthony Leslie Oswald, Bt. (1887).
Hanson, Sir (Charles) John, Bt. (1918).
Happell, Sir Alexander John, Kt., O.B.E.
Happell, Sir Arthur Comyn, Kt.
Harcourt, *Admiral* Sir Cecil Halliday Jepson, G.B.E., K.C.B.
Harcourt, Sir (Robert) John (Rolston), Kt.
Hardinge, Sir Charles Edmund, Bt. (1801).
Hardinan, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir (James) Donald (Innes), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
Hardwicke, Sir Cedric Webster, Kt.
Hardy, *Prof.* Sir Alister Clavering, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hardy, *General* Sir Campbell Richard, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M.
Hardy, Sir Edward, Kt.
Hardy, Sir Harry, Kt.
Hardy, Sir Rupert John, Bt., (1876).
Hare, Sir Ralph Leigh, Bt. (1818).
Harford, Sir (George) Arthur, Bt. (1934).
Harford, Sir James Dundas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
Har Govind Misra, Sir, Kt., O.B.E.
Hargreaves, *His Hon.* Sir Gerald De La Pryme, Kt.
Harington, Sir Charles Robert, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Harington, Sir Richard Dundas, Bt. (1611).
Harkness, Sir Douglas Alexander Earsman, K.B.E.
Harkness, Sir Joseph Welsh Park, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
Harley, Sir Stanley Jaffa, Kt.
Harman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Anthony Ernest) Wentworth, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Harman, Sir Cecil William Francis Stafford-King-, Bt. (1914).
Harman, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Eustace, Kt.
Harmsworth, Sir Alfred Leicester St. Barhe, Bt. (1918).
Harmsworth, Sir Hildebrand Alfred Beresford, Bt. (1922).
Harper, Sir Arthur Grant, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Harper, Sir Kenneth Brand, Kt.
Harper, Sir Richard Stephenson, Kt.
Harragin, Sir Walter, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
Harris, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Harris, Sir Archibald, Kt.
Harris, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir Arthur Travers, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C. (1953).
Harris, Sir Charles Joseph William, Kt., C.B.E.
Harris, Sir Douglas Gordon, K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Harris, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
Harris, Sir Jack Wolfred Ashford, Bt. (1932).
Harris, Sir Lionel Herbert, K.B.E., T.D.
Harris, Sir Percy Wyn, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
Harris, Sir Sidney West, Kt., C.B., C.V.O.
Harris, Sir William Henry, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
Harrison, Sir Archibald Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
Harrison, Sir (Bernard) Guy, Kt.
Harrison, Sir Edward Richard, Kt.
Harrison, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Eric John, K.C.V.O.
Harrison, Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood, K.C.M.G.
Harrison, Sir Robert Colin, Bt. (1922).
Harrod, Sir (Henry) Roy Forbes, Kt., F.B.A.
Harsidhhhai, Vajubhai Divatia, Sir, Kt.
Harston, *Maj.* Sir Ernest Sirdefield, Kt., C.B.E.
Hart, Sir (Edgar) Bruce, Bt. (1893).
Hart, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
Hart, *Air Marshal* Sir Raymond George, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Hartigan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Andrew, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., D.Ch.
Hartley, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Harold, G.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
Hartopp, Sir John Edmund Cradock, Bt. (1796).
Hartwell, Sir Brodrick William Charles Elwin, Bt. (1805).
Harvey, *Air Commodore* Sir Arthur Vere, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
Harvey, *Col.* Sir (Charles) Malcolm Barclay-, K.C.M.G.
Harvey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Offley, Kt., C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir George David, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
Harvey, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B.
Harvey, Sir Richard Musgrave, Bt. (1933).
Harvey, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Emile, Kt.
Harwood, Sir Edmund George, K.B.E., C.B.
Haslam, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Robert) Humphrey, Kt., O.B.E.
Hatton, Sir Ronald George, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
Havetock, Sir Thomas Henry, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Havers, *Hon.* Sir Cecil Robert, Kt.
Havers, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Ephraim) William, K.B.E., C.B.
Haward, Sir Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
Hawes, Sir Richard Brunel, Kt., C.M.G.
Hawes, Sir Ronald Nesbitt-, Kt., C.B.E., E.D.
Hawke, Sir (Edward) Anthony, Kt.
Hawker, Sir (Frank) Cyril, Kt.
Hawkey, Sir Roger Pryce, Bt. (1945).
Hawkins, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Alan Brooke, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
Hawkins, Sir Humphry Villiers Caesar, Bt. (1778).
Hawley, *Maj.* Sir David Henry, Bt. (1795).
Haworth, Sir (Arthur) Geoffrey, Bt. (1911).
Hawton, Sir John Malcolm Kenneth, K.C.B.
Hawtreay, Sir Ralph George, Kt., C.B., F.B.A.
Hay, Sir Arthur Thomas Erroll, Bt. (s 1663).
Hay, Sir Duncan Edwyn, Bt. (s 1635).

- Hay, Sir Frederiek Baden-Powell, Bt. (S 1793).
- Hay, Sir James Brian Dalrymple-, Bt., (1798).
- Hay, Sir John George, Kt.
- Hay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Robert, K.C.I.E.
- Hay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Rupert, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Haygarth, *Col.* Sir Joseph Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hayman, Sir (Cecil George) Graham, Kt.
- Hayter, Sir William Goodenough, K.C.M.G.
- Hayward, Sir Isaac James, Kt.
- Hayward, Sir Mauric: Henry Weston, K.C.S.I.
- Head, Sir Francis David Somerville, Bt. (1838).
- Headlam, *Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Cuthbert Morley, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D. (1935).
- Heal, Sir Ambrose, Kt., F.S.A.
- Heald, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Lionel Frederiek, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Healey, *Maj.* Sir Edward Randal Chadwyck-, Bt., M.C. (1919).
- Hearne, Sir Hector, Kt.
- Heathcote, *Rt. Rev.* Sir Francis Cooke Caulfield, Bt., D.D. (1733).
- Heaton, Sir Herbert Henniker, K.C.M.G.
- Heaton, Sir John Henniker, Bt. (1912).
- Heilbron, Sir Ian Morris, Kt., D.S.O., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
- Heinze, *Prof.* Sir Bernard Thomas, Kt., LL.D.
- Helm, Sir (Alexander) Knox, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Helmore, Sir James (Reginald Carroll), K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Helsby, Sir Laurence Norman, K.B.E. C.B.
- Henderson, Sir Alan Gerald Russell, Kt.
- Henderson, Sir Charles James, K.B.E.
- Henderson, Sir David Kennedy, Kt., M.D.
- Henderson, Sir Guy Wilmot McLintock, Kt., Q.C.
- Hencerson, Sir Ian Leslie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Henderson, Sir James, K.B.E.
- Henderson, Sir James Thyne, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Henderson, Sir (John James) Craik, Kt.
- Henderson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Vivian Leonard, Kt., M.C.
- Hendriks, Sir (Ceel Augustus) Charles (John) Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Hendy, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Heneage, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur Pelham, Kt., D.S.O.
- Hennessy, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Theodore, K.B.E.
- Hennessy, Sir Patrick, Kt.
- Henniker, *Brig.* Sir Mark Chandos Auberon, Bt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (1813).
- Henriques, Sir Basil Lucas Quixano, Kt., C.B.E.
- Henry, Sir David, Kt.
- Henry, Sir James Holmes, Bt., M.C. (1923).
- Hepburn, Sir John Karslake Thomas Buchan-, Bt. (1815).
- Herbert, Sir Alan Patrick, Kt.
- Herbert, Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Herbert, Sir Edward Dave Asher, Kt., O.B.E.
- Herbert, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edwin) Otway, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Herbert, Sir Edwin Savory, K.B.E.
- Herbert, *Rt. Rev.* Percy Mark, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Herchenroder, Sir (Marle Joseph Barnabe) Francis, Kt., Q.C.
- Hereus, Sir Charles Ernest, Kt., D.S.O., O.B.E., V.D., M.D.
- Heron, *Col.* Sir George Wykeham, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Herring, *Lt.-Gen. Hon.* Sir Edmund Francis, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D., Q.C.
- Hetherington, Sir Hector James Wright, K.B.E., LL.D.
- Hewett, Sir John George, Bt., M.C. (1813).
- Hewitt, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Edgar Rainey Ludlow-, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Hewitt, Sir Joseph, Bt. (1921).
- Hewson, *Hon.* Sir Joseph Bushby, Kt.
- Heygate, Sir John Edward Nourse, Bt. (1831).
- Heysen, Sir Hans, Kt., O.B.E.
- Heywood, Sir Oliver Kerr, Bt. (1838).
- Hiekinbotham, Sir Tom, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Hickman, Sir (Alfred) Howard (Whitby), Bt. (1903).
- Hicks, Sir (Cedric) Stanton, Kt., M.D., Ph.D.
- Hilbery, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Malcolm, Kt.
- Hildred, Sir William Percival, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Hildyard, *Gen.* Sir Reginald John Thoroton, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Hiles, Sir Herbert, Kt., M.B.E.
- Hill, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Basil Alexander, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Hill, Sir (George) Cyril Rowley, Bt. (1779).
- Hill, Sir James, Bt. (1917).
- Hill, Sir (James William) Francis, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hill, Sir Reginald Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Hill, Sir Robert Erskine-, Bt. (1945).
- Hill, Sir (Thomas St.) Quintin, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Hillary, Sir Edmund, K.B.E.
- Hills, Sir Reginald Playfair, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Himsworth, Sir Harold Percival, K.C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
- Hinchcliffe, *Hon.* Sir George Raymond, Kt.
- Hinchliffe, Sir (Albert) Henry (Stanley), Kt.
- Hinde, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Robert (Norris), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Hinshelwood, Sir Cyril Norman, Kt., D.Sc., P.R.S.
- Hinton, Sir Christopher, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Hirst, Sir (Frank) Wyndham, K.B.E.
- Hissam ud Din Bahadur, *Brig. Sardar Wazirzada*, Sir, Kt., C.I.E.
- Hitehman, Sir (Edwin) Alan, K.C.B.
- Hoare, Sir Areher, Kt., C.B.E.
- Hoare, Sir Edward O'Brien, Bt. (1784).
- Hoare, Sir Frederick Alfred, Kt.
- Hoare, Sir Peter William, Bt. (1786).
- Hoare, Sir Samuel, Kt., C.B.
- Hobart, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Robert Hampden, Bt., R.N. (1914).
- Hobbs, Sir John Berry, Kt.
- Hobhouse, Sir Arthur Lawrence, Kt.
- Hobhouse, Sir Charles Chisholm, Bt., T.D. (1812).
- Hobhouse, Sir John Richard, Kt., M.C.
- Hobson, Sir Henry Arthur, K.B.E.
- Hobson, Sir Osear Rudolf, Kt.
- Hodge, Sir John Rowland, Bt., M.B.E. (1921).
- Hodge, *Prof.* Sir William Vallance Douglas, Kt., se.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.
- Hodges, Sir Reginald John, Kt.
- Hodgson, Sir Gerard Hassall, Kt.
- Hodgson, Sir Harold (Kingston) Graham-, K.C.V.O.
- Hodgson, Sir Mark, Kt., O.B.E.
- Hodsoll, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir John, Kt. C.B.
- Hodson, *Maj.* Sir Edmond Adai, Bt., D.S.O. (1789).
- Hodson, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Francis) Lord Charlton, Kt., M.C.
- Hogan, Sir Michael Joseph Patrick, Kt., C.M.G.
- Hogg, Sir Anthony Henry Lindsay-, Bt. (1905).
- Hogg, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Kenneth John, Bt., O.B.E. (1846).
- Holbrook, *Col.* Sir Claude Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Holeroff, Sir Reginald Culeheth, Bt. (1921).
- Holden, Sir George, Bt. (1919).
- Holden, Sir Harry Cassie, Bt. (1909).
- Holden, Sir Isaac Holden, Bt. (1833).
- Holder, Sir Frank Wilfred, Kt., C.M.G.
- Holder, Sir John Eric Dunean, Bt. (1898).
- Holderness, Sir Ernest William Elsmie, Bt., C.B.E. (1920).
- Holford, *Prof.* Sir William Graham, Kt.
- Holland, Sir Alfred Herbert, Kt.
- Holland, Sir Eardley Lancelot, Kt., M.D.
- Holland, Sir Edward Milner, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Holland, Sir George William Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.M.
- Holland, Sir Henry Frustram, Kt., C.I.E.
- Holland, Sir Jim Sotherrn, Bt. (1917).
- Holland, Sir Robert Erskine, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.V.O., V.D.

- Holland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Sidney George, G.C.B., C.H.
 Holley, Sir Arthur Newton, Kt.
 Hollinghurst, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Leslie Norman, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Hollins, Sir Frank Hubert, Bt. (1907).
 Hollis, Sir (Alfred) Claud, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Hollis, *General* Sir Leslie Chasemore, K.C.B., K.B.E., R.M.
 Holloway, Sir Ernest, K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Holman, Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Holmes, Sir Arthur William, K.B.E.
 Holmes, Sir Gordon Morgan, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Holmes, Sir Leonard Stanstreet, Kt.
 Holmes, Sir Maurice Gerald, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Holmes, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Noel Galway, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Holmes, Sir Stephen Lewis, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Holmes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William George, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Holt, Sir Edward, Bt. (1916).
 Holt, Sir Vyvyan, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Home, Sir David George, Bt. (S 1671).
 Home, Sir John Hepburn Milne, Kt.
 Hone, Sir Evelyn Denison, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
 Hone, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Herbert) Ralph, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
 Honeywood, *Col.* Sir William Wynne, Bt., M.C. (1660).
 Hood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Alexander, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.D.
 Hood, Sir Harold Joseph, Bt., T.D. (1922).
 Hooke, Sir Lionel Alfred George, Kt.
 Hooper, Sir Frederic Collins, Kt.
 Hope, Sir Archibald Philip, Bt., O.B.E., D.F.C. (S 1628).
 Hope, Sir Harry, Bt. (1932).
 Hope, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Percy Mirehouse, Kt., O.B.E.
 Hopwood, Hon. Sir Frank John, Kt.
 Horlick, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James Nockells, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1914).
 Hornby, Sir (Henry) Russell, Bt. (1899).
 Horne, Sir Alan Edgar, Bt., M.C. (1929).
 Horobin, Sir Ian Macdonald, Kt., M.P.
 Horrocks, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian Gwynne, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Horsfall, Sir (John) Donald, Bt. (1909).
 Horsman, Sir Henry, Kt., M.C.
 Hort, Sir Fenton George, Bt. (1767).
 Horwill, Sir Lionel Clifford, Kt.
 Hoskyns, Sir Benedict Leigh, Bt. (1676).
 Hotham, *Admiral* Sir Alan Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Houldsworth, Sir (Harold) Basil, Bt. (1956).
 Houldsworth, Sir William Thomas, Reginald Bt., C.B.E., T.D. (1887).
 Houlton, Sir John Wardle, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 How, Sir Friston Charles, Kt., C.B.
 Howard, Sir Algar Henry Stafford, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.C., T.D.
 Howard, Hon. Sir Arthur Jared Palmer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
 Howard, Sir Douglas Frederick, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Howard, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Geoffrey Weston, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Howard, Sir Harold Walter Seymour, Bt. (1955).
 Howard, *Maj.* Sir Henry (George), Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
 Howard, Sir John Alfred Golding, Kt.
 Howard, Sir John Curtois, Kt.
 Howard, Sir (Stanley) Herbert, Kt.
 Howe, Sir Robert George, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
 Howe, Sir Ronald Martin, Kt., C.V.O., M.C.
 Howell, Sir Evelyn Berkeley, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Howitt, Sir Harold Gibson, G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Howorth, Sir Rupert: Beswicke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., F.S.A.
 Htoon Aung Gyaw, Sir, Kt.
 Hubback, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Gordon (Voules), K.B.E., C.B.
 Hubble, Sir John Austen, K.C.S.I.
 Huddleston, *Capt.* Sir Ernest: Whiteside, Kt., C.I.E., C.B.E., R.I.N.
 Huddleston, *Air Marshal* Sir Edmund Cuthbert, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Hudson, Hon. Sir Robert James, K.C.M.G., M.C., Q.C.
 Hudson, Sir William, K.B.E.
 Hugessen, Sir Hugh Montgomery Knatchbull, K.C.M.G.
 Huggins, Sir John, G.C.M.G., M.C.
 Hughes, Sir Richard Edgar, Bt. (1773).
 Hughes, Hon. Sir Wilfred Selwyn Kent, K.B.E., M.V.O., M.C., E.D.
 Huish, Sir Raymond Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hulbert, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Norman John, Kt., M.P.
 Hull, Sir Hubert, Kt., C.B.E.
 Hull, Sir Percy Clarke, Kt., Mus.Doc.
 Hull, *General* Sir Richard Amyatt, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Hulse, Sir (Hamilton) Westrow, Bt. (1739).
 Hulton, Sir Edward George Warris, Kt.
 Hulton, Sir Geoffrey Alan, Bt. (1905).
 Hume, Sir (Hubert) Nutcombe, K.B.E., M.C.
 Hume, Sir William Errington, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
 Humphrys, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Francis Henry, G.C.M.C., G.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Hungerford, Sir (Alexander) Wilson, Kt.
 Hunt, *Brig.* Sir (Henry Cecil) John, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Hunt, Sir Reuben James, Kt.
 Hunt, Sir William Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Hunter, Sir Ellis, Kt.
 Hunter, *Col.* Sir Herbert Patrick, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
 Hunter, Sir John Adams, K.C.M.G.
 Hunter, Sir Summers, Kt.
 Luntton, *General* Sir Thomas Lionel, K.C.B., M.V.O., O.B.E., R.M.
 Hurd, Sir Anthony Richard, Kt., M.P.
 Hurst, Sir Alfred (William), K.B.E., C.B.
 Hurst, Sir Cecil James Barrington, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Q.C.
 Hurst, *His Hon.* Sir (James Henry) Donald, Kt.
 Hutchings, Sir Robert Howell, K.C.I.E., C.M.G.
 Hutchinson, Sir Arthur Sydney, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.
 Hutchinson, Sir Geoffrey Clegg, Kt., M.C., T.D., Q.C.
 Hutchinson, Sir Herbert John, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, Sir Joseph Burt, Kt., C.M.G., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Hutchinson, Sir Lewis Bede, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Balfour Oliphant, K.B.E., C.B.
 Hutchison, *Brig.* Sir Eric Alexander Ogilvy, Bt. (1923).
 Hutchison, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir (George) Ian Clark, Kt., M.P., R.N.
 Hutchison, Hon. Sir James Douglas, Kt.
 Hutchison, Sir James Riley Holt, Bt., D.S.O., T.D., M.P. (1956).
 Hutchison, Sir John Colville, K.B.E.
 Hutchison, Sir Robert, Bt., M.D. (1939).
 Hutchison, Sir William Oliphant, Kt., F.R.S.A.
 Hutt, Sir (Alexander McDonald) Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Leonard, Kt.
 Hutton, Sir Maurice Inglis, Kt., C.M.G.
 Hutton, Sir Noel Kilpatrick, K.C.B.
 Hutton, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
 Huxley, Sir Julian Sorell, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Hyde, Sir Robert Robertson, K.B.E., M.V.O.
 Hyderabad and Berar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.E.H. the Nizam of, G.C.S.I., C.B.E., Royal Victorian Chain.
 Hyland, Hon. Sir Herbert John Thornhill, Kt.
 Hyne, Hon. Sir Ragnar, Kt.
 Iott, Sir John Moody Albert, Kt.
 Imrie, Sir John Dunlop, Kt., C.B.E.

- Ince, Sir Godfrey Herbert, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Indore, H.I.I. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
- Indore, H.H. *ex-Maharaja* Holkar of, G.C.I.E.
- Indra Singh, *Sardar Bahadur* Sir Kt.
- Inglby, Sir Joslan William Vivian, Bt. (1866).
- Inglis, Sir Claude Cavendish, Kt., C.I.E., F.R.S.
- Inglis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Inglis, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Gilchrist Thesiger, K.B.E., C.B.
- Inglis of Glencorse, Sir Maxwell Ian Hector, Bt. (s 1703).
- Inglis, Sir Robert John Mathison, Kt., C.I.E., T.D.
- Ingold, *Prof.* Sir Christopher Kelk, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Ingram, *Capt.* Sir Bruce Stirling, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Ingram, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1893).
- Innes, Sir Andrew Lockhart, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C.
- Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.B.E.
- Innes, Sir Peter David, Kt., C.B.E.
- Innes of Learney, Sir Thomas, K.C.V.O.
- Innes, Sir Walter James, Bt. (s 1628).
- Inskip, Sir John Hampden, K.B.E.
- Iqbal Ahmad, Sir, Kt.
- Iredell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alfred William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Irving, Sir Mues, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Irving, Sir Stanley Gordon, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Irwin, Sir Samuel Thompson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Isaachsen, Sir Oscar Lionel, Kt.
- Islam, Sir Gyles, Bt. (1627).
- Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Sir, Kt.
- Isitt, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leonard Monk, K.B.E.
- Ismay, Sir George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Izat, Sir (James) Rennie, Kt., V.D.
- Jack, Sir Robert Ernest, Kt.
- Jackman, *Air Marshal* Sir (Harold) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jackson, Sir Barry Vincent, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Donald Edward, Kt.
- Jackson, Sir Edward St. John, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Jackson, Col. Sir Francis James Gidlow, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Jackson, Sir George Christopher Mather-, Bt. (1869).
- Jackson, Sir Harold Warters, Kt.
- Jackson, *General* Sir Henry Cholmondeley, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Jackson, Sir Hugh Nicolas, Bt. (1913).
- Jackson, Sir John Montrésor, Bt. (1815).
- Jackson, Sir Michael Roland, Bt. (1902).
- Jackson, *Cmdr.* Sir Robert Gillman Allen, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jackson, Sir Wilfrid Edward Francis, G.C.M.G.
- Jackson, Sir Willis, Kt., D.Sc., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Jacob, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Edward) Ian (Claud), K.B.E., C.B.
- Jacob, *Hon.* Sir George Harold Lloyd-, Kt.
- Jaffray, Sir William Otho, Bt. (1892).
- Jagdish Prasad, *Kunwar* Sir K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Jai Lal, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Jaipur, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Jamal Khan, *Haji Khan Bahadur Nawab* Sir Muhammad, Kt.
- James, *Wing-Cdr.* Sir Archibald William Henry, K.B.E. M.C.
- James, *Hon.* Sir Claude Ernest Weymouth, Kt.
- James, Sir David John, Kt.
- James, Sir Frederick Ernest, Kt., O.B.E.
- James, Sir Gerard Bowes Kingstons, Bt. (1823).
- James, Sir John Ernest, Kt.
- James, *Admiral* Sir William Milbourne, G.C.B.
- Jameson, *Rear-Adm.* (E.) Sir William Scarlett, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jameson, Sir (William) Wilson, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.D.
- Jamieson, Sir Archibald (Auldjo), K.B.E., M.C.
- Jamkhandi, Raja of, K.B.E.
- Jammu and Kashmir, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
- Janshedji Byramji Kanga, Sir, Kt.
- Janes, Sir Herbert Charles, Kt.
- Jansz, Sir Herbert Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
- Jardine, *Maj.* Sir Ian Liddell, Bt., M.C. (1916).
- Jardine, Sir John, Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1919).
- Jardine, *Capt.* Sir John William Buchanan-, Bt. (1885).
- Jardine, Sir William Edward, Bt. (s 1672).
- Jarratt, Sir William Smith, Kt.
- Jarrett, Sir Clifford George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Jarvis, Sir (Arnold) Adrian, Bt. (1922).
- Jaur, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Nilkanth Shriram, Kt., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Jayasundera, Sir Ukwatte Achareige, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Jayetleke, *Hon.* Sir Edward George Perera, Kt., Q.C.
- Jebb, Sir (Hubert Miles) Gladwyn, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
- Jefferis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Millis Rowland, K.B.E., M.C.
- Jefferson, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Jefferson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Alexander Dunnington-, Bt., D.S.O. (1958).
- Jeffreys, *Prof.* Sir Harold, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Jeffries, Sir Charles Joseph, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jeffries, *Hon.* Sir Shirley Williams, Kt.
- changhir, Sir Cowasjee, Bt., G.B.E., K.C.I.E. (1908).
- Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee, Bt. (1857).
- Jenkin, Sir William Norman Prentice, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Jenkins, Sir (Edward) Enoch, Kt.
- Jenkins, Sir Evan Meredith, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Jenkins, Sir Owain Trevor, Kt.
- Jenkins, Sir (Thomas) Gilmour, K.C.B., K.B.E. M.C.
- Jenkins, Sir William Albert, Kt.
- Jenkinsou, Sir Anthony Banks, Bt. (1661).
- Jenkinson, Sir (Charles) Hilary, Kt., C.B.E., F.S.A.
- Jenks, Sir Richard Atherley, Bt. (1932).
- Jennings, Sir Roland, Kt., M.P.
- Jennings, Sir (William) Ivor, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D.
- Jenour, Sir (Arthur) Maynard (Chesterfield), Kt., T.D.
- Jensen, Sir John Klunder, Kt., O.B.E.
- Jephcott, Sir Harry, Kt.
- Jerram, Sir (Cecil) Bertrand, K.C.M.G.
- Jerram, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir Rowland Christopher, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Jessel, Sir George, Bt., M.C. (1882).
- Jivanjee, Sir Yusufali Alibhai Karimjee, Kt.
- John, *Admiral* Sir Caspar, K.C.B.
- Johnson, Sir Ernest James, Kt.
- Johnson, Sir Frederic Charles, Kt., C.B.
- Johnson, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Johnson, Sir Henry Allen Beaumont, Bt. (1818).
- Johnson, Sir John Paley, Bt., M.B.E. (1755).
- Johnson, Sir Philip Bulmer, Kt.
- Johnson, Sir Sidney Midlane, Kt.
- Johnson, Sir William Clarence, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Johnston, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.B.
- Johnston, Sir Charles Hepburn, K.C.M.G.
- Johnston, Sir Gaston, Kt., Q.C.
- Johnston, Sir Thomas Alexander, Bt. (s 1202).
- Johnstone, Sir Frederic Allan George, Bt. (s 1700).
- Joint, Sir Edgar James, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Jolly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon Gray, K.C.I.E.
- Jolly, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir William E. H., K.C.B.
- Jones, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Arthur) Guy Salisbury-, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Jones, *Hon.* Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd, Kt., M.C.
- Jones, *Prof.* Sir (Bennett) Melville, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C., F.R.S.
- Jones, Sir Bertram Hyde, K.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Ciment Wakefield, Kt., C.B.
- Jones, Sir Cyril Edgar, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Jones, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Cyril Vivian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Jones, Sir Edgar Rees, K.B.E.

- Jones, Sir Edward Redmayne-, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Eric Malcolm, K.C.M.G.,
 C.B., C.B.E.
 Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir George,
 K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Jones, Sir (George) Basil Todd-,
 Kt.
 Jones, Sir George Legh-, Kt.,
 M.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Harold Spencer, K.B.E.,
 Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Jones, Sir Henry Frank Harding,
 Kt., M.B.E.
 Jones, *Hon.* Sir Hildreth Glyn-,
 Kt., T.D.
 Jones, Sir James, Kt., C.I.E.
 Jones, Sir (John) Henry Morris-,
 Kt., M.C.
 Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (John)
 Humphrey Edwardes, K.C.B.,
 C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Jones, Sir John Prichard-, Bt.
 (1910).
 Jones, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John
 Whitworth, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Jones, Sir Lawrence Evelyn, Bt.,
 M.C., T.D., (1831).
 Jones, Sir Lewis, Kt.
 Jones, Sir Owen Haddon Wans-
 brough-, K.B.E., C.B., Ph.D.
 Jones, *Capt.* Sir Pryce Victor
 Pryce-, Bt. (1918).
 Jones, Sir Reginald Watson-, Kt.
 Jones, *Air Marshal* Sir (Robert)
 Owen, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
 Jones, Sir Roderick, K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Vincent Strickland,
 K.B.E.
 Jones, Sir Walter Benton, Bt.
 (1910).
 Jones, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Jones, Sir (William John) Andrew,
 Kt., C.M.G.
 Jones, Sir Wynne Cemlyn-, Kt.
 Jordan, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard
 Bowen, K.C.B., D.F.C.
 Joseph, *Maj.* Sir (Herbert) Leslie,
 Kt.
 Joseph, Sir Keith Sinjohn, Bt.,
 M.F. (1943).
 Joshi, Sir Moropant Vishwanath,
 K.C.I.E.
 Joubert de la Ferté, *Air Chief
 Marshal* Sir Philip Bennet,
 K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
 Joy, Sir George Andrew, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G.
 Jubbal, The ex-Raja of, K.C.S.I.
 Julian, Sir (Kenneth) Ivor, Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 Junagadh, *Col.* H.H. the Nawab
 of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Jungwirth, Sir William John, Kt.,
 C.M.G.
 Kalat, *Maj.* H.H. the Khan of,
 G.C.I.E.
 Kano, The Emir of, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Kariammikkam Srinivasa Krish-
 nan, Sir, Kt.
 Karimjee, Sir Tayabali Hassanali
 Alibhoy, Kt.
 Karminski, *Hon.* Sir Scymour
 Edward, Kt.
 Kater, *Hon.* Sir Norman William,
 Kt.
 Kaula, Sir Ganga, Kt., C.I.E.
 Kay, Sir James Reid, Kt.
 Kaye, Sir Lister Lister-, Bt.,
 (1812).
 Kaye, Sir Stephen Henry Gordon,
 Bt. (1923).
 Keane, Sir Richard Michael, Bt.,
 (1801).
 Kearns, Sir Henry Ward Lionel,
 Kt., C.B.E.
 Keay, Sir John, Kt.
 Keay, Sir Lancelot Herman, K.B.E.
 Keefe, Sir Ronald Barry, Kt.
 Keeling, Sir John Henry, Kt.
 Keen, Sir Bernard Augustus, Kt.,
 D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Keevill, *Col.* Sir Ambrose, Kt.,
 C.B.E., M.C.
 Keightley, *General* Sir Charles
 Frederick, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O.
 Keir, Sir David Lindsay, Kt.
 Kellett, Sir Henry de Castres, Bt.
 (1801).
 Kelly, Sir Gerald Festus, K.C.V.O.,
 R.A.
 Kelly, Sir Patrick Aloysius, Kt.,
 C.I.E.
 Kemp, Sir Leslie Charles, K.B.E.
 Kemsley, *Col.* Sir Colin Norman
 Thornton-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.,
 M.P.
 Kendal, Sir Norman, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kendrick, Sir Thomas Downing,
 K.C.B., F.B.A., F.S.A.
 Kennard, Sir Lawrence Ury
 Charles, Bt. (1891).
 Kennaway, Sir John Lawrence,
 Bt. (1791).
 Kennedy, Sir (Henry Charles)
 Donald (Cleveland) Mackenzie-,
 K.C.M.G.
 Kennedy, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John
 Noble, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.,
 C.B., M.C.
 Kennedy, Sir John Ralph Bayly,
 Bt. (1839).
 Kennedy, *Hon.* Sir Robert, Kt.
 Kent, Sir Harold Simcox, K.C.B.
 Kent, *Col.* Sir William John, Kt.,
 C.B.E., T.D.
 Kenyon, Sir Harold Vaughan,
 Kt., M.B.E.
 Kermodé, *Rev.* Sir Derwent
 William, K.C.M.G.
 Kerr, Sir Hamilton William, Bt.,
 M.P. (1957).
 Kerr, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Harold)
 Reginald, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Kerr, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Howard,
 K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Kerr, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
 Kerr, *Admiral* Sir William Munro,
 K.B.E., C.B.
 Kettle, Sir Russell, Kt.
 Key, Sir Charles Edward, K.B.E.,
 C.B.
 Keynes, Sir Geoffrey Langdon,
 Kt., M.D.
 Kharegat, Sir Pheroze Merwan,
 Kt., C.I.E.
 Killick, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Her-
 bert, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Kilpatrick, *Air Marshal* Sir James
 MacConnell, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
 Kimber, Sir Charles Dixon, Bt.
 (1904).
 Kimmins, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Brian
 Charles Hannam, K.B.E., C.B.
 Kinahan, *Admiral* Sir Harold
 Richard George, K.B.E., C.B.
 King, Sir Alexander Boyne, Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 King, Sir Alexander William, Bt.
 (1815).
 King, *Hon.* Sir Archibald John,
 Kt.
 King, Sir Arthur Henry William,
 K.B.E.
 King, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Charles John
 Stuart, C.B.
 King, Sir Geoffrey Stuart, K.C.B.,
 K.B.E., M.C.
 King, Sir James Granville Le
 Neve, Bt., T.D. (1888).
 King, Sir John Richard Duck-
 worth-, Bt. (1792).
 King, Sir Norman, C.C.M.G.
 Kingdon, Sir Donald, Kt.
 Kingham, Sir Robert Dixon, Kt.,
 C.B.E.
 Kinloch, Sir Alexander Daven-
 port, Bt. (1686).
 Kinloch, Sir John, Bt. (1873).
 Kipping, Sir Norman Victor, Kt.
 Kirby, Sir Arthur Frank, K.B.E.,
 C.M.G.
 Kirkbride, Sir Alec Seath, K.C.M.G.,
 O.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkman, *General* Sir Sidney
 Chevalier, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Augustine,
 G.C.B., G.C.M.G.
 Kirkpatrick, Sir Ivone Elliott, Bt.
 (1685).
 Kirkwood, Sir Robert Lucien
 Morrison, Kt.
 Kirwan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertram
 Richard, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Kisch, Sir Cecil, K.C.I.E., C.B.
 Kitson, Sir George Vernon, K.B.E.
 Kitto, *Hon.* Sir Frank Walters,
 K.B.E.
 Kleinwort, Sir Alexander San-
 tiago, Bt. (1900).
 Knight, Sir Henry Foley, K.C.S.I.,
 C.I.E.
 †Knull, Sir Stuart, Bt. (1893).
 Knowles, Sir Francis Gerald Wil-
 liam, Bt. (1765).
 Knox, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Alfred
 William Fortescue, K.C.B., C.M.G.
 Knox, Sir Edward Ritchie, Kt.,
 M.C.
 Knox, *Brig. Hon.* Sir George
 Hodges, Kt., C.M.G., V.D.
 Knox, *General* Sir Harry Hugh
 Sidney, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert Uchtred Eyre,
 K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
 Knox, Sir Robert Wilson, Kt.
 Koelle, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Harry
 Philpot, K.C.B.
 Kollapur, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja
 of, G.C.S.I.
 Kotah, *Col.* H.H. Maharao of,
 K.C.S.I.
 Kotalawala, Sir Don Henry, Kt.
 Kotalawala, *Col.* Rt. *Hon.* Sir
 John Lionel, C.H., K.B.E.
 Krebs, *Prof.* Sir Hans Adolf, Kt.,
 M.D., F.R.S.
 Krishnamachariar, *Rao Bahadur*
 Sir Vangal Thiruvengkatachari,
 K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Kuckay, *Col.* Sir Krishnaji Vish-
 noo, Kt., C.I.E.
 Labouchere, Sir George Peter,
 K.C.M.G.

- Lacey, Sir Ralph Wilfred, K.B.E.
Lacon, Sir George Vere Francis, Bt. (1818).
Lacy, Sir Maurice John Pierce, Bt. (1921).
Lahej, H.H. the Sultan of, K.B.E.
Laidlaw, Sir George Palmer, Kt., O.B.E.
Laing, Sir John Willam, Kt., C.B.E.
Laird, Sir Patrick Ramsay, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.E.
Laitlwaite, Sir (John) Gilbert, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
Lake, *Capt.* Sir Atwell Henry, Bt., C.B., O.B.F., R.N. (1711).
Lakin, Sir Henry, Bt. (1909).
Lakshmana Rao, *Diwan Bahadur Hon.* Sir Kasaragod Patana-shetti, Kt.
Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot, Kt.
Lala Gujjar Mai, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
Lamb, Sir Lionel Henry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Lamb, Sir Walter Rangeley Maitland, K.C.V.O.
Lambart, Sir Oliver Francis, Bt. (1911).
Lambe, *Admiral* Sir Charles Edward, G.C.B., C.V.O.
Lambert, *Rear-Adm.* (S) Sir David Sidney, K.C.B., O.B.E.
Lambert, Sir Edward Thomas, K.B.E., C.V.O.
† Lambert, Sir Greville Foley, Bt. (1711).
Lamond, Sir William, Kt.
Lampson, Sir Curtis George, Bt., (1866).
Lane, Sir Allen Lane Williams, Kt.
Lane, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charles Reginald Cambridge, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
Lane, Sir Charlton Adelbert Gustavus, Kt.
Lane, Sir William Arbuthnot, Bt., C.B.E. (1913).
Lang, Sir John Gerald, G.C.B.
Langham, Sir John Charles Patrick, Bt. (1860).
Langley, Sir Carleton George, Kt.
Langman, Sir John Lyell, Bt. (1906).
Langrishe, Sir Terence Hume, Bt. (1777).
Larcom, Sir Philip, Bt. (1868).
Larmor, Sir (John) Graham, Kt.
Lascelles, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Alan Frederick, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.
Lascelles, Sir Daniel William, K.C.M.G.
Lascelles, Sir Francis William, K.C.B., M.C.
Latham, *Hon.* Sir Charles George, Kt.
Latham, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John Greig, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
Latham, Sir Richard Thomas Paul, Bt. (1919).
Lathbury, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gerald William, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
Lauder, *Maj.* Sir George Andrew Dick-, Bt. (S. 1890).
Laurence, *Admiral* Sir Noel Frank, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Laurent, Sir Edgar, Kt., C.M.G., M.D.
Laurie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Emilius, Bt., C.B.E. D.S.O. (1834).
Laurie, *Brig.* Sir Percy Robert, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Lauterpacht, Sir Hersch, Kt., Q.C., LL.D., F.B.A.
Law, Sir Charles Ewan, Kt.
Laws, Sir John Claud Benet, Bt. (1882).
Lawrence, *Maj.* Sir Arthur Salisbury, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
Lawrence, Sir David Roland Walter, Bt. (1906).
Lawrence, Sir Henry Eusebe Waldemar, Bt. (1858).
Lawrence, Sir William, Bt. (1817).
Lawson, *Maj.* Sir Hilton, Bt. (1831).
Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John Charles Arthur Digby, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
Lawson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Peter Grant, Bt. (1905).
Lawson, Sir Ralph Henry, Bt. (1841).
Lawther, Sir William, Kt.
Laycock, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Edward, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Layton, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey, G.B.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Lea, Sir Thomas Claude Harris, Bt. (1892).
Leach, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Alfred Henry) Lionel, Kt., Q.C.
Leadbitter, Sir Eric Cyril Egerton, K.C.V.O.
Leale, *Rev.* Sir John, Kt.
Leane, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Raymond Lionel, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
Learmonth, *Prof.* Sir James Rognvald, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Le Breton, *Col.* Sir Edward Philip, Kt., M.V.O.
Leche, Sir John Hurleston, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
Lechmere, Sir Ronald Berwick Hungerford, Bt. (1818).
Lee, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Albert) George, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
Lee, Sir Frank Godbould, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Lee Hau Shik, *Col.* Sir, K.B.E.
Lee, Sir Kenneth, Bt., LL.D. (1941).
Lee, *Hon.* Sir Walter Henry, K.C.M.G.
Leeds, *Cdr.* Sir Reginald Arthur St. John, Bt., R.N. (1812).
Leeper, Sir Reginald Wildig Allen, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
Lees, *Air Marshal* Sir Alan, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C.
Lees, Sir Charles Archibald Edward Ivor, Bt. (1804).
Lees, Sir Thomas Edward, Bt., (1897).
Lees, Sir (William) Hereward Clare, Bt. (1937).
Leese, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Oliver William Hargreaves, Bt., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1908).
Le Fleming, Sir Frank Thomas, Bt. (1705).
Lefroy, Sir Edward Henry Bruce, Kt.
Legard, Sir Digby Algernon Hall, Bt. (1860).
Leggatt, *Col. Hon.* Sir William Watt, Kt., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.
Leggett, Sir Frederick William, K.B.E., C.B.
Leicester, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Byrne Warren, Bt. (1871).
Leigh, Sir John, Bt. (1918).
Leighton, Sir Michael John Bryan, Bt. (1893).
Leitch, Sir William, K.B.E., C.B.
Leith, Sir (Robert) Ian (Algernon) Forbes-, Bt., M.B.E. (1923).
Le Marchant, Sir Denis, Bt. (1841).
Lennard, Sir Fiennes Cecil Arthur Barrett-, Kt.
Lennard, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen Arthur Hallam Farnaby, Bt. (1880).
Lennard, Sir Thomas Richard Fiennes Barrett-, Bt. (1801).
Leon, Sir Rould George, Bt. (1911).
Le Rougetel, Sir John Helier, K.C.M.G., M.C.
Leslie, Sir (Henry John) Lindores, Bt. (S. 1625).
Leslie, Sir (John Randolph) Shane, Bt. (1876).
Letch, Sir Robert, Kt.
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Hector Wroth, Bt. (1804).
Lethem, Sir Gordon James, K.C.M.G.
Leti, Sir Hugh, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1941).
Lever, Sir Ernest Harry, Kt.
Lever, Sir Tresham (Joseph Philip), Bt. (1911).
Levinge, *Maj.* Sir Richard Vere Henry, Bt., M.B.E. (1794).
Levy, Sir (Enoch) Bruce, Kt., O.B.E.
Levy, Sir Ewart Maurice, Bt. (1913).
Lewey, Sir Arthur Werner, Kt.
Lewis, *Prof.* Sir Aubrey Julian, Kt., M.D.
Lewis, *Brig.* Sir Clinton Gresham, Kt., O.B.E.
Lewis, Sir (John) Duncan Orr-, Bt. (1920).
Lewis, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard George, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
Lewis, Sir (William) Hawthorne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
Lewthwaite, Sir William Anthony, Bt. (1927).
Ley, Sir Gerald Gordon, Bt., T.D. (1905).
Leyland, Sir Vivyan Edward Naylor-, Bt. (1805).
Liardet, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Claude Francis, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
Lidbury, Sir Charles, Kt.
Lidbury, Sir David John, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Liddall, Sir Walter Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
Lienhop, *Hon.* Sir John Henry, Kt.
Liesching, Sir Percivale, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Ligertwood, *Hon.* Sir George Coutts, Kt.

- Light, Sir Edgar William, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Lighton, Sir Christopher Robert, Bt., M.B.E. (1791).
- Lillicrap, Sir Charles Swift, K.C.B., M.B.E.
- Lim, Sir Han Hoe, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lind, *Hon. Sir* Albert Eli, Kt.
- Lindsay, Sir Ernest Daryl, Kt.
- Lindsay, *Maj.* Sir (George) Humphry (Maurice) Brown, Kt., D.S.O.
- Lindsay, Sir Harry Alexander Fanshawe, K.C.I.E., C.B.E.
- Lindsay, Sir Lionel Arthur, Kt.
- Lindsay, Sir William O'Brien, K.B.E.
- Lindsell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Wilfrid Gordon, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Linstead, Sir Hugh Nicholas, Kt., O.B.E., M.P.
- Linstead, Sir (Reginald) Patrick, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Linton, *Hon. Sir* Richard, Kt.
- Lintott, Sir Henry John Bevis, K.C.M.G.
- Lister, Sir (Charles) Percy, Kt.
- Lithgow, Sir William James, Bt., (1925).
- Littie, *Admiral* Sir Charles James Colebrooke, G.C.B., G.B.E.
- Little, Sir (Rudolf) Alexander, K.C.B.
- Littlewood, Sir Sydney Charles Thomas, Kt.
- Livingston, *Air Marshal* Sir Philip Clermont, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Livingstone, Sir Richard Winn, Kt.
- Llewellyn, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Rhys, Bt. (1922).
- Llewellyn, *Col.* Sir (Robert) Godfrey, Bt., C.B., C.B.E., M.C., T.D. (1959).
- Llewellyn, Sir Charles Michael Dillwyn-Venables, Bt., M.V.O., (1890).
- Lloyd, *Maj.* Sir (Ernest) Guy (Richard), Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
- Lloyd, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hugh Pugbe, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
- Lloyd, Sir Robert Owen, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lloyd, Sir Thomas Ingram Kynaston, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Loch, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Morley, K.C.I.E., C.B., M.C.
- Lockhart, Sir Allan Robert Elliot, Kt., C.I.E.
- Lockhart, Sir John Beresford Sinclair, Bt., E.D. (S 1636).
- Lockhart, *General* Sir Rob (McGregor Macdonald), K.C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
- Lockhart, Sir Robert (Hamilton) Bruce, K.C.M.G.
- Lockspeiser, Sir Ben, K.C.B., F.R.S.
- Locock, Sir Charles Bld., Bt. (1857).
- Loder, Sir Giles Rolls, Bt. (1887).
- Lodge, Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
- Loewen, *General* Sir Charles Falkland, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Logan, Sir Douglas William, Kt., D.Phil.
- Logan, Sir William Marston, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Lomax, Sir John Garnett, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Lombe, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Edward Malcolm Evans, K.C.B.
- Long, Sir Bertram, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Longmore, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Arthur Murray, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Loraine, *Rt. Hon. Sir* Percy Lyham, Bt., G.C.M.G. (1664).
- Lorl, Sir Frank, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lor, Sir Leonard Percy, K.B.E.
- Lotian, Sir Arthur Cunningham, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Low, *Rt. Hon. Sir* Toby, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.
- Low, Sir Francis, Kt.
- Low, Sir Henry Telfer, Kt., C.B.E.
- Low, Sir James Richard Morrison, Bt. (1908).
- Lowc, *Hon. Sir* Charles John, K.C.M.G.
- Lowe, Sir Francis Gordon, Bt. (1918).
- Lowe, Sir Lionel Harold Harvey, Kt.
- Lowles, Sir John Geoffrey Nelson, Kt.
- Lowson, Sir Denys Colquhoun Flowerdew, Bt. (1951).
- Lowther, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (William) Guy, Bt., O.B.E. (1824).
- Loyd, *General* Sir Henry Charles, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C.
- Lucas, *Maj.* Sir Jocelyn Morton, Bt., K.B.E., M.C., M.P. (1887).
- Luca, Sir William Henry Tucker, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Lucy, *Capt.* Sir (Henry) Montgomerie (Ramsay) Fairfax, Bt., M.C. (1836).
- Luke, Sir Harry Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Luke, Sir Stephen Elliot Vyvyan, K.C.M.G.
- Lunley, Sir Dudley Owen, K.B.E., C.B.
- Lund, Sir Thomas George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Lunn, Sir Arnold Henry Moore, Kt.
- Lushington, Sir Herbert Castlemann, Bt. (1791).
- Lydford, *Air Marshal* Sir Harold Thomas, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Lyle, Sir Gavin Archibald, Bt. (1920).
- Lyle, Sir Ian Duff, Kt., D.S.C.
- Lyle, Sir Oliver, Kt., O.B.E.
- Lyon, *Hon. Sir* David Bowes, K.C.V.O.
- Lyons, Sir William, Kt.
- Lythgoe, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mabane, *Rt. Hon. Sir* William, K.B.E.
- Maby, Sir Charles George, Kt., C.B.E.
- Macadam, Sir Iverson Stevenson, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- Macalister, Sir Robert Lachlan, Kt.
- McAlpine, Sir (Alfred) Robert, Bt. (1918).
- McAlpine, Sir (Thomas) Malcolm, K.B.E.
- MacAndrew, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Glen, Kt., T.D., M.P.
- Macara, Sir (Charles) Douglas, Bt. (1911).
- McArthur, Sir Gordon Stewart, Kt.
- McArthur, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Porter, K.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.F.
- Macartney, Sir Alexander Miller, Bt. (1799).
- Macassey, Sir Lynden Livingston, K.B.F., Q.C.
- McBride, *Rt. Hon. Sir* Philip Albert Martin, K.C.M.G.
- McBride, *Vice-Adm.* (S.) Sir William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McCall, Sir Alexander, Kt., M.D.
- McCall, *Admiral* Sir Henry William Urquhart, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- MacCallum, Sir Peter, Kt., M.C.
- McCance, Sir Andrew, Kt., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- McCarrison, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Kt., C.I.E., M.D.
- McCarthy, *Admiral* Sir (Edward) Desmond (Bewley), K.C.B., D.S.O.
- McCarthy, Sir Edwin, Kt., C.B.E.
- M'Carthy, Sir Leslie Ernest Vivian, Kt.
- McCauley, *Air Marshal* Sir John Patrick Joseph, K.B.E., C.B.
- McCay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ross Cairns, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McColl, Sir Alexander Lowe, Kt.
- McConnell, *Cdr.* Sir Robert Melville Terence, Bt., V.R.D. (1900).
- McCorkell, Sir Dudley Evelyn Bruce, Kt., M.B.E.
- McCowan, Sir David James Carrill, Bt. (1924).
- McCreery, *General* Sir Richard Loudon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- McCullagh, Sir (Joseph) Crawford, Bt. (1935).
- McCulloch, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Jameson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.C.M.
- McDavid, Sir Edwin Frank, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- McDavid, Sir Herbert Gladstone, Kt., C.B.E.
- McDonald, *Air Marshal* Sir Arthur William Baynes, K.C.B., A.F.C.
- Macdonald of Sleat, Sir Ian Godfrey Bosville, Bt. (S 1625).
- Macdonald, Sir John, Kt.
- McDonald, *Hon. Sir* John Gladstone Black, Kt.
- Macdonald, Sir John Ronald Maxwell, Bt. (S 1682 and S 1707).
- Macdonald, *Capt.* Sir Peter Drummond, K.B.E., M.P.
- McDonald, Sir (Robert) Ross, Kt., Q.C.
- McDonald, *Hon. Sir* William John Farquhar, Kt.

- MacDonald, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William Laurence Mary, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- Macdougall, Sir (George) Donald (Alastair), Kt., C.B.E.
- McElwaine, Sir Percy Alexander, Kt.
- McEvoy, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Theodore Newman, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McEwen, *Capt.* Sir John Helias Finnie, Bt. (1953).
- McEwin, *Hon.* Sir (Alexander) Lyell, K.B.E.
- McFadyean, Sir Andrew, Kt.
- Macfadyen, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Douglas, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Macfarlan, Sir Eric, Kt.
- McFarland, Sir Basil (Alexander Talbot), Bt., C.B.E. (1914).
- MacFarquhar, Sir Alexander, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- McGavin, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Johnstone, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D., M.D.
- MacGeagh, *Col.* Sir Henry Foster, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., T.D., Q.C.
- MacGillivray, Sir Donald Charles, G.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- McGlashan, *Rear-Adm.* (E) Sir Alexander Davidson, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McGlashan, Sir George Tait, Kt., C.B.E.
- McGovern, Sir Patrick Silvesta, Kt., C.B.E.
- MacGregor, Sir Alexander Stuart Murray, K.B.E., M.D.
- MacGregor, Sir Colin Malcolm, Kt.
- Macgregor, Sir Cyril Patrick McConnell, Bt. (1828).
- MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Gregor, Bt. (1795).
- McGregor, Sir James Robert, K.B.E.
- McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt. (1831).
- McGrigor, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Rhoderick Robert, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Machtig, Sir Eric Gustav, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
- McIlrath, Sir Martin, Kt.
- McIndoe, Sir Archibald, Kt., C.B.E.
- McIntosh, *Hon.* Sir Malcolm, K.B.E.
- Macintosh, *Prof.* Sir Robert Reynolds, Kt., M.D.
- Mack, Sir (William) Henry (Bradshaw), G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- McKaig, *Col.* Sir John Bickerton, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Mackay, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Iven Giffard, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- McKean, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Lionel Douglas Dalzell, K.B.E., C.B.
- McKee, *Air Marshal* Sir Andrew, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- McKee, *Maj.* Sir William Cecil, Kt., E.R.D.
- McKell, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William John, G.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Alexander George Anthony) Allan, Bt. (1890).
- Mackenzie, Sir Clutha Nantes, Kt.
- Mackenzie, Sir Duncan George, K.C.I.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Edward Montague) Compton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir Hugh, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mackenzie, Sir (James) Moir, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mackenzie, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Kenneth) Alexander Ingleby, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.P.
- Mackenzie, Sir (Lewis) Roderick Kenneth, Bt. (S. 1703).
- Mcckenzie, Sir Robert Evelyn, Bt. (S 1673).
- Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Robert Henry Muir, Bt. (1805).
- MacKereth, Sir Gilbert, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- McKerron, Sir Patrick Alexander Bruce, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mackeson, *Brig.* Sir Harry Ripley, Bt., M.P. (1954).
- McKie, Sir William Nell, Kt., M.V.O., D.Mus.
- Mackinlay, Sir George Mason, Kt.
- McKinnon, Sir James, Kt.
- McKisack, Sir Audley, Kt.
- MacKlin, Sir Albert Sortain Romer, Kt.
- Mackworth, *Cdr.* Sir David Arthur Geoffrey, Bt. (1776).
- McLaggan, Sir (John) Douglas, K.C.V.O.
- Maclaren, Sir Hamish Duncan, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- McLarty, *Hon.* Sir (Duncan) Ross, K.B.E., M.M.
- Maclean, *Maj.* Sir Charles Hector Fitzroy, Bt. (S 1631).
- Maclean, Sir Fitzroy Hew, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1957).
- McLean, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Kenneth Graeme, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- McLean, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Maclean, Sir Robert Alexander, Kt.
- McLean, Sir William Hannah, K.B.E.
- Maclennan, Sir Ian Morrison Ross, K.C.M.G.
- Maclennan, Sir Robert Laing, Kt., C.I.E.
- McLeod, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1925).
- McLeod, *Rev.* Sir George Fielden, Bt., M.C., D.D. (1924).
- McLeod, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Roderick William, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- McLintock, Sir William Traven, Bt. (1934).
- Maclure, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John William Spencer, Bt., O.B.E. (1898).
- McMahon, Sir (William) Patrick, Bt. (1817).
- MacMichael, Sir Harold (Alfred), G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Macmillan, Sir Ernest Campbell, Kt., Mus. Doc.
- Macmillan, *General* Sir Gordon Holmes Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- McMullen, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Donald Jay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- McMullin, *Hon.* Sir Alister Maxwell, K.C.M.G.
- Macnaghten, Sir Antony, Bt. (1836).
- McNair, Sir (George) Douglas, Kt., M.B.E.
- McNair, *Hon.* Sir William Lennox, Kt.
- MacNalty, Sir Arthur Salusbury, K.C.B., M.D.
- McNaughton, Sir George Matthew, Kt., C.B.
- Macnal, Sir Hector Murray, K.B.E.
- McNee, Sir John William, Kt., D.S.O., M.D., D.Sc.
- McNeice, Sir (Thomas) Percy (Fergus), Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- McNeill, Sir James McFadyen, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Maconachie, Sir Richard (Roy), K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Maconochie, Sir Robert Henry, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- McPherson, Sir Hugh, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Macpherson, Sir John Stuart, G.C.M.G.
- Macready, Sir Nevil John Wilfrid, Bt. (1923).
- McRobert, *Col.* Sir George Reid, Kt., C.I.E.
- MacTaggart, Sir Andrew McCormick, Kt.
- Mactaggart, Sir John Auld, Bt. (1938).
- McTierman, *Hon.* Sir Edward Aloysius, K.B.E.
- McVey, Sir Daniel, Kt., C.M.G.
- McWatters, Sir Arthur Cecil, Kt., C.I.E.
- Madan, Sir Janardan Atmaram, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Madden, *Admiral* Sir Alexander Cumming Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Madden, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., C.B. (1919).
- Maddex, Sir George Henry, K.B.E.
- Maddocks, Sir Kenneth Phipson, K.C.M.G.
- Madge, Sir Frank William, Bt. (1919).
- Madhoroa Genesh Deshpande Rao Bahadur Sir, K.B.E.
- Madsen, *Prof.* Sir John Percival Vissing, Kt., D.Sc.
- Maginness, Sir Greville Simpson, K.B.E.
- Magnay, *Maj.* Sir Christopher Boyd William, Bt., M.C. (1844).
- Magnus, Sir Philip, Bt. (1917).
- Mahadeva, Sir Arunachalam, K.C.M.G.
- Mahon, Sir George Edward John, Bt. (1819).
- Mahoney, Sir John Andrew, Kt., O.B.E.
- Maihar, The Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Maini, Sir Amar Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maitland, Sir (Arthur) James (Drummond) Ramsay-Steel, Bt. (1917).
- Maitland, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Ramsay, Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
- Makhdum Murid Hussain Quraishi, Khan Bahadur Nawab Sir, Kt.

- Makgill, *Maj.* Sir (John) Donald (Alexander Arthur), Bt. (S 1627).
- Maklins, Sir (Alfred) John (Ware) Kt.
- Makins, Sir Roger Mellor, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Makins, Lt.-Col. Sir William Vivian, Bt. (1903).
- Malcolm, Sir Michael Albert James, Bt. (S 1665).
- Malet, Col. Sir Edward William St. Lo, Bt., O.B.E. (1791).
- Malik Khizar Hayat Khan Tiwana, Lt.-Col. Nawab Sir, K.C.S.I., O.B.E.
- Mallaby, Sir (Howard) George (Charles), K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Mallet, Sir Victor Alexander Louis, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Mallet, Sir (William) Ivo, K.C.M.G.
- Mallinson, Col. Sir Stuart Sidney, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mallinson, Sir William Paul, Bt. (1935).
- Malone, Sir Clement, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Maltby, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Copeland, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Maltby, Sir Thomas Karran, Kt.
- Mance, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir H. Osborne, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Mander, Sir Charles Marcus, Bt. (1911).
- Mander, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Mander, Sir Geoffrey Le Mesurier, Kt.
- Mandi, Col. H.H. the Raja of, K.C.S.I.
- Manifold, *Hon.* Sir (Thomas) Chester, Kt.
- Manilal Balabhai Nanavati, Sir, Kt.
- Manisty, *Rear-Adm.* (S.) Sir (Henry Wilfred) Eldon, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Manktelow, Sir (Arthur) Richard, K.B.E., C.B.
- Mann, Sir (Edward) Johu, Bt. (1905).
- Mann, Sir James Gow, K.C.V.O.
- Manning, *Hon.* Sir Henry Edward, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Mansel, Sir Philip, Bt. (1622).
- Mansergh, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Cecil) Aubrey (Lawson), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Mansergh, *General* Sir (Eric Carden) Robert, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Mansergh, *Admiral* Sir Maurice James, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Mansfield, *Hon.* Sir Alan James, K.C.M.G.
- Manuwa, Sir Samuel Layinka Ayodeji, Kt.
- Manzoni, Sir Herbert John Baptistista, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mappin, Sir Frank Crossley, Bt. (1886).
- Margai, Sir Milton Augustus Strieby, Kt., M.B.E.
- Margetson, *Maj.* Sir Phillip Reginald, K.C.V.O., M.C.
- Markar, Haji Sir Mohammed Macan-, Kt.
- Markham, Sir Charles John, Bt. (1911).
- Markham, Sir (Sydney) Frank, Kt., M.P.
- Marks, Sir Simon, Kt., D.Sc.
- Marling, Lt.-Col. Sir John Stanley Vincent, Bt., O.B.E. (1882).
- Marnham, Sir Ralph, K.C.V.O.
- Marr, *Hon.* Sir Charles William Clanan, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., V.D.
- Marr, Sir Leslie Lynn, Bt. (1919).
- Marrlott, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Charles Oakes, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Marriott, Sir Ralph George Cavendish Smith-, Bt. (1774).
- Marrivott, Sir Robert Ecklin, Kt., V.D.
- Marsden, Sir Ernest, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.
- Marsden, Sir John Denton, Kt. (1924).
- Marsh, Sir Percy William, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Marshall, *Hon.* Sir Archie Pellow, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir Geoffrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.D.
- Marshall, Sir Hugo Frank, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Marshall, Sir James, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir Sidney Horatio, Kt.
- Marshall, Sir William Marchbank, Kt.
- Marten, Sir Amberson Barrington, Kt.
- Martin, Sir Alec, K.B.E.
- Martin, Sir Charles Carnegie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Martin, Sir George Willam, K.B.E.
- Martin, *Prof.* Sir (John) Leslie, Kt., Ph.D.
- Martin, Sir John Miller, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Martin, *Prof.* Sir Leslie Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Martin, *Hon.* Sir Norman (Angus), Kt.
- Martin, Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Edmund, Kt., C.M.G., T.D.
- Martineau, Sir Wilfrid, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Masani, Sir Rustom Pestonji, Kt.
- Mason, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Sir Frank Trowbridge, K.C.B.
- Mason, Sir Laurence, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.
- Mason, Sir Paul, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Massey, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Masson, Sir (James) Irvine Orme, Kt., M.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Masson, Sir John Robertson, Kt.
- Masterman, Sir Christopher Hughes, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Masterman, Sir John Cecil, Kt., O.B.E.
- Matheson, *General* Sir Torquhil George, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G. (1882).
- Mathew, Sir Charles, Kt., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Mathew, Sir Theobald, K.B.E., M.C.
- Mathias, Sir Richard Hughes, Bt. (1917).
- Matthews, Sir Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
- Matthews, Sir Bryan Harold Cabot, Kt., C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Matthews, *Very Rev.* Walter Robert, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Matthews, Sir William Thomas, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Maud, Sir John Primatt Redcliffe, G.C.B., C.B.E.
- Maude, Sir (Evelyn) John, K.C.B., G.B.E.
- Maute, Sir Edward Brantwood, Kt., R.A.
- Maxwell, Sir Alexander, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir Alexander Hyslop, K.C.M.G.
- Maxwell, Sir Aymer, Bt. (S 1681).
- Maxwell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Aymer, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Maxwell, *Vice-Adm.* (E.) Hon. Sir Denis Crichton, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Maxwell, Sir Patrick Ivor Heron-, Bt. (S 1683).
- Maxwell, Sir Reginald Maitland, G.C.I.F., K.C.S.I.
- Maxwell, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Wellwood George Courtenay, K.B.E., C.M.G., D.C.L.
- Maxwell, Sir (William) George, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- May, *Surg. Vice-Adm.* Sir (Robert) Cyril, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Mayer, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Mayhew, Sir Basil Edgar, K.B.E.
- Mayo, *Hon.* Sir Herbert, Kt.
- Mayurbhanj, *Flight-Lt.* The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E.
- Meadon, Sir Percival Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Meagher, Sir Thomas, Kt.
- Meahne, Sir Kenneth William, Kt.
- Mears, Sir Grimwood, K.C.I.E.
- Measures, Sir Philip Herbert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Medley, Sir John Dudley Gibbs, Kt.
- Medlicott, *Brig.* Sir Frank, Kt., C.B.E. M.P.
- Medlycott, Sir Hubert Mervyn, Bt. (1808).
- Meek, Sir David Burnett, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Mehta, Sir Chunilal Baichand, Kt.
- Mehta, Sir Chunilal Vijbhukhandas, K.C.S.I.
- Mehta, *Khan Bahadur* Sir Manekji Navroshi, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Meiklejohn, Sir Roderick Sinclair, K.B.E., C.B.
- Meiklereid, Sir (Ernest) William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Mellor, Sir John Serocold Paget, Bt. (1924).
- Melville, Sir Harry Work, K.C.B., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Melville, Sir Leslie Galfreid, K.B.E.
- Menteth, Sir James Wallace Stuart-, Bt. (1838).
- Menzies, *Hon.* Sir Douglas Ian, K.B.E.
- Menzies, Sir Robert, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
- Menzies, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Stewart Graham, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mercer, *Prof.* Sir Walter, Kt.

- Mercieca, *Hon.* Sir Arturo, Kt., U.D.
- Meredith, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Charles Warburton, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Meredith, Sir Vincent Robert Sissons, Kt.
- Merrett, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
- Merriam, Sir Laurence Pierce Brooke, Kt., M.C.
- Merrick, Sir John Edward Siegfried, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Merriman, Sir Walter Thomas, Kt.
- Merton, Sir Thomas Ralph, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Merton, *Air Marshal* Sir Walter Hugh, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Messent, Sir Philip Santo, Kt.
- Messer, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.B.E., M.P.
- Messervy, *General* Sir Frank Walter, K.C.S.I., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Metcalfe, Sir Frederic William, K.C.B.
- Metcalfe, Sir Ralph Ismay, Kt.
- Metcalfe, Sir Theophilus John, Bt. (1802).
- Methven, Sir Harry Finlayson, Kt.
- Meyer, Sir Anthony John Charles, Bt. (1910).
- Meynell, Sir Francis, Kt.
- Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir George Llewellyn Tapps-Gervis, Bt. (1901)
- Meyrick, *Admiral* Sir Sidney Julius, K.C.B.
- Meyrick, *Maj.* Sir Thomas Frederick, Bt. (1880).
- Michaelis, *Brig.* *Hon.* Sir Archie, Kt.
- Michelmore, Sir Walter Harold Strachan, Kt., M.B.E.
- Michelmore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Godwin, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Middlebrook, Sir Harold, Bt. (1930)
- Middlemore, Sir William Hawkshaw, Bt. (1919).
- Middleton, Sir George Humphrey, K.C.M.G.
- Middleton, Sir Stephen Hugh, Bt. (1662).
- Miers, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Anthony Cecil Capel, *VC*, C.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Miéville, Sir Eric Charles, G.C.I.F.E., K.C.V.O., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Milbank, Sir Frederick Richard Powlett, Bt. (1882).
- Milburn, Sir John Nigel, Bt. (1905).
- Mildmay, Sir Verus Arundell Maunder St. John, Bt. (1772).
- Miles, Sir Charles Watt, Kt. O.B.E.
- Miles, Sir Charles William, Bt., O.B.E. (1859).
- Miles, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey John Audley, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.
- Miles, Sir John Charles, Kt.
- Millais, Sir Ralph Regnault, Bt. (1885).
- Millar, Sir Frederick Robert Hoyer, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Millbourn, Sir (Philip) Eric, Kt., C.M.G.
- Miller, Sir Alastair George Lionel Joseph, Bt. (1788).
- Miller, Sir Ernest Henry John, Bt. (1705)
- Miller, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Euan Alfred Bewes, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Miller, Col. Sir Geoffrey Christie, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Miller, Sir James, Kt.
- Miller, Col. Sir James MacBride, Kt., M.C., T.D.
- Miller, Sir Richard Hope, Kt.
- Miller, Sir Stanley Norrie, Bt., M.C. (1936).
- Mills, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Mordaunt, Kt., C.B., D.S.O.
- Mills, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Holroyd G.C.B., D.F.C.
- Mills, Col. Sir John Digby, Kt., T.D.
- Mills, Sir Peter Frederick Leighton, Bt. (1921).
- Milman, Sir William Ernest, Bt., M.M. (1800).
- Milne, Sir David, G.C.B.
- Milne, Sir James Allan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Milne, Sir John (Sydney) Wardlaw, K.B.E.
- Milne, Sir William Robertson, Kt.
- Milner, Sir William Frederick Victor Mordaunt, Bt. (1717).
- Minter, Sir Frederick Albert, G.C.V.O.
- Misra, Sir Lakshmpati, Kt.
- Missenden, Sir Eustace James, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mitchell, Sir Angus Sinclair, Kt.
- Mitchell, Sir David George, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., V.D.
- Mitchell, Sir Godfrey Way, Kt.
- Mitchell, Col. Sir Harold Paton, Bt. (1945).
- Mitchell, Sir James, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mitchell, Sir Kenneth Grant, K.C.I.E.
- Mitchell, *Prof.* Sir Mark Ledingham, Kt.
- Mitchell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip Euen, G.C.M.G., M.C.
- Mitchell, Sir (Seton) Steuart Crichton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Mitra, Sir Dharendra Nath, Kt., C.B.E.
- Mobbs, Sir (Arthur) Noel, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Moberly, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Bertrand Richard, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Moberly, Sir Walter (Hamilton), G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., D.Litt.
- Mockett, Sir Vere, Kt., M.B.E.
- Mody, Sir Hormasji Peroshaw, K.B.E.
- Moffat, Sir John Smith, Kt., O.B.E.
- Moir, Sir Ernest Ian Royds, Bt. (1916).
- Mole, Sir Charles Johns, K.B.E., M.V.O.
- Molony, Sir Hugh Francis, Bt. (1925).
- Monck, Sir John Berkeley, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Moncreiffe, Sir (Rupert) Iain (Kay), Bt. (S 1685).
- Moncreiff, *Admiral* Sir Alan Kenneth Scott, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Monson, Sir Edmund St. John Debonnaire John, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1905).
- Monteath, Sir David Taylor, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Montgomery, Sir Basil Purvis-Russell-Hamilton, Bt. (1801).
- Montgomery, Sir Frank Percival, Kt., M.C.
- Moody, *Admiral* Sir Clement, K.C.B.
- Mookerjee, Sir Birendra Nath, Kt.
- Moon, Sir (Peter) Wilfred Giles, Bt. (1855).
- Moon, Sir Richard, Bt. (1887).
- Moore, Sir Edward Stanton, Bt. (1923).
- Moore, Sir Harold (John de Courcy), Kt.
- Moore, Sir Henry Monck-Mason, G.C.M.G.
- Moore, *Admiral* Sir Henry Ruthven, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Moore, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir James Newton Rodney, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Moore, Sir Norman Winfrid, Bt. (1919).
- Moore, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Cecil Russell, Bt., C.B.E., M.P. (1956).
- Moore, *Hon.* Sir Walter K., Kt., C.B.E.
- Moore, Sir William Samson, Bt. (1932).
- Mooring, Sir (Arthur) George (Rixson), Kt., C.M.G.
- Mordaunt, Sir Nigel John, Bt., M.B.E. (1611).
- Morgan, Sir Edward James Ranembe, Kt.
- Morgan, Sir Frank William, Kt., M.C.
- Morgan, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick Edgworth, K.C.B.
- Morgan, Sir John Vernon Hughes, Bt. (1925).
- Morgan, *Admiral* Sir Vaughan, K.B.E., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C.
- Morgan, *General* Sir William Duthie, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Morland, Sir Oscar Charles, K.C.M.G.
- Morley, Sir Alexander Francis, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Morrill, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Routley Hutson, K.B.E.
- Morren, Sir William Booth Rennie, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Morris, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (Alfred) Samuel, K.B.E., C.B.
- Morris, Sir Charles Richard, Kt.
- Morris, Sir Cedric Lockwood, Bt. (1806).
- Morris, *General* Sir Edwin Logic, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Morris, Sir Harold, Kt., M.B.E., Q.C.
- Morris, *Rt. Hon.* Sir John William, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Morris, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Leslie Dalton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Morris, Sir Parker, Kt.

- Morris, Sir Philip Robert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morrow, Sir Arthur William, Kt., D.S.O., E.D.
- Morse, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Anthony, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Morse, Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morshead, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Leslie James, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., E.D.
- Morshead, Sir Owen Frederick, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Mortimer, *Rev.* Sir Charles Edward, Kt., C.B.E.
- Morton, *Maj.* Sir Desmond John Falkiner, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.
- Mosley, Sir Oswald Ernauld, Bt. (1781).
- Moss, Sir Eric de Vere, Kt., C.I.E.
- Moss, Sir George Sinclair, K.B.E.
- Moss, Sir Thomas Edwards-, Bt. (1868).
- Mossop, Sir Allan George, Kt.
- Mostyn, Sir Jeremy John Antony, Bt. (1670).
- Mott, Sir Adrian Spear, Bt. (1930).
- Mounsey, Sir George Augustus, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Mount, Sir William Malcolm, Bt. (1921).
- Mountain, Sir Brian Edward Stanley, Bt. (1922).
- Mountford, Sir James Frederick, Kt., D.Litt.
- Mowat, *Col.* Sir Alfred Law, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.F., M.C. (1922).
- Mowbray, Sir George Robert, Bt., K.B.E. (1880).
- Moxham, Sir Harry Cutlibertson, Kt.
- Moylan, Sir John FitzGerald, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Mozaffar Ali Khan Qizilbash, *Nawab* Sir, Kt.
- Mudaliar, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir Arcot Ramaswami, K.C.S.I.
- Mudie, Sir (Robert) Francis, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Muhamad Noor, *Khar Bahadur* Sir Khaila, Kt., C.B.E.
- Muhammad Ahmad Sa'id Khan *Nawab* Sir, G.B.E., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Muhammad Nawaz, *Col.* Sir, K.C.I.E.
- Muhammad Jamshed Ali Khan, *Maj. Nawab* Sir, M.B.E.
- Muir, Sir Edward Francis, K.C.B.
- Muir, Sir John Harings, Bt. (1892).
- Muirhead, Sir John Spencer, Kt. D.S.O., M.C., T.D.
- Mulholland, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry George Hill, Bt. (1945).
- Mulholland, Sir William Walter, Kt., O.B.E.
- Mullings, Sir Clement Tudway, Kt., C.S.I.
- Munro, Sir Arthur Herman, Bt. (S. 1634).
- Munro, *Hon.* Sir Leslie Knox, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Munro, Sir (Richard) Gordon, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Munro, Sir Torquill (Thomas Alfonso), Bt. (1825).
- Murphy, Sir Alexander Paterson, Kt.
- Murphy, Sir George Francis, Bt. (1912).
- Murphy, Sir William Lindsay, K.C.M.G.
- Murrant, Sir Ernest Henry, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Murray, Sir Alan John Digby, Bt. (S 1628).
- Murray, Sir Andrew Hunter Arbuthnot, Kt., O.B.E.
- Murray, *Brig.* Sir George David Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C., T.D.
- Murray, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horatius, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Murray, Sir John, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., T.D., F.S.A.
- Murray, *Hon.* Sir John Murray, Kt.
- Murray, Sir (John) Stanley, Kt.
- Murray, Sir Keith Anderson Hope, Kt., Ph.D.
- Murray, Sir Kenneth, Kt.
- Murray, Sir Patrick Ian, Bt. (S 1673).
- Murray, Sir Rowland William Patrick, Bt. (S 1630).
- Murrie, Sir William Stuart, K.B.E., C.B.
- Murshidabad, The Nawab Bahadur of, K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
- Musgrave, Sir Charles, Bt. (1611).
- Musgrave, Sir (Frank) Cyril, K.C.B.
- Musgrave, Sir Richard James Bt. (1 1782).
- Musker, Sir John, Kt.
- Muspratt, *General* Sir Sydney Frederick, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Mussen, Sir Gerald, Kt.
- Musto, Sir Arnold Albert, Kt., C.I.E.
- Mutta Venkatasubba Rao, Sir, Kt.
- Mya Bu, Sir, Kt.
- Myers, Sir James Eckersley, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc.
- Mysore, H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
- Naesmith, Sir Andrew, Kt., C.B.E.
- Nair, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Chettur Malhavan, Kt.
- Nairac, Sir George Edouard, Kt., Q.C.
- Nairn, Sir (Michael) George, Bt. (1904).
- Nairn, *Maj.* Sir Robert Spencer-, Bt., T.D. (1933).
- Nall, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Michael Joseph, Bt., R.N. (1954).
- Namier, Sir Lewis Bernstein, Kt., F.B.A.
- Napier, *Hon.* Sir Albert Edward Alexander, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., Q.C.
- Napier, *Hon.* Sir John Mellis, K.C.M.G.
- Napier, Sir Joseph William Lennox, Bt., O.B.E. (1867).
- Napier, Sir Robert Archibald, Bt. (S 1627).
- Narang, Sir Gokul Chand, Kt., Ph.D.
- Nasmith, *Admiral* Sir Martin Erl Dunbar-, *VC*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
- Nawanagar, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. Maharaja Jam Sahib of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Nayudu, *Sri Diwan Bahadur* Sir Madura Baiasundram, Kt., C.I.E.
- Neale, *Prof.* Sir John Ernest, Kt., F.B.A.
- Neale, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Gordon, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
- Neame, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Philip, *VC*, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Neave, Sir Arundell Thomas Clifton, Bt. (1795).
- Neden, Sir Wilfred John, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Needham, Sir Raymond Walter, Kt., Q.C.
- Negus, Sir Victor Ewings, Kt.
- Neill, *Col.* Sir Frederick Austin, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.
- Neill, Sir William Frederick, Kt.
- Nelson, Sir Frank, K.C.M.G.
- Nelson, Sir George Horatio, Bt. (1955).
- Nelson, Sir James Hope Bt. (1912).
- Nepean, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Evan Yorke, Bt. (1802).
- Nethersole, Sir Michael (Henry Braddon), K.B.E., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O.
- Neville, Sir Sydney Oswald, Kt.
- Nevill, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Arthur de Terrotte, K.B.E., C.B.
- Neville, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Edmund (Henderson), Bt., M.C. (1927).
- Neville, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Robert Arthur Ross, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., R.M.
- Newboulst, Sir Alexander Theodore, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., E.D.
- Newland, Sir Henry Simpson, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Newman, Sir Gerard Robert Henry Sigismund, Bt. (1912).
- Newman, Sir Raipa Alured, Bt. (1836).
- Newsam, Sir Frank Aubrey, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.V.O., M.C.
- Newton, Sir Basil Cochrane, K.C.M.G.
- Newton, Sir Charles Henry, Kt.
- Newton, Sir Edgar Henry, Bt. (1924).
- Newton, Sir (Harry) Michael (Rex), Bt., (1900).
- Nicholetts, *Air Marshal* Sir Gilbert Edward, K.B.E., C.B., A.F.C.
- Nicholls, Sir John Walter, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Nicholls, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Burtonshaw, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Nicholls, *Hon.* Sir Robert Dove, Kt.
- Nichols, Sir Philip Bouverie Bowyer, K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Nicholson, *General* Sir Cameron Gordon Graham, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nicholson, Sir Godfrey, Bt., M.P. (1958).
- Nicholson, Sir John Charles, Bt. (1850).

- Nicholson, Sir John Norris, Bt., C.I.E. (1912).
- Nicholson, *Admiral* Sir Randolph Stewart Gresham, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Nicol, Sir Thomas Drysdale, K.B.E.
- Nicoll, Sir John Fearn, K.C.M.G.
- Nicolls, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.V.O., C.B.E.
- Nicolson, *Hon.* Sir Harold George, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Nicolson, Sir Harold Stanley, Bt. (S 1629).
- Nicolson, Sir Kenneth, Kt., M.C.
- Nicld, Sir Basil Edward, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
- Niemeyer, Sir Otto (Ernst), G.B.E., K.C.B.
- Nightingale, Sir Geoffrey Slingsby, Bt. (1828).
- Nihill, *Hon.* Sir (John Harry) Barclay, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C.
- Nimmo, Sir Robert, Kt.
- Nixon, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
- Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher John Louis Joseph, Bt., M.C. (1906).
- Nixon, Sir Frank Horsfall, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Niyogi, *Hon.* Sir Machraj Bhowani Shanker, Kt., C.I.E.
- Noble, *Cmdr. Rt. Hon.* Sir Allan Herbert Percy, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., D.S.C., M.P., R.N.
- Noble, Sir Andrew Napier, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1923).
- Noble, Sir Humphrey Brunel, Bt., M.B.E., M.C. (1902).
- Nock, Sir Norman Lindfield, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Edward James, Kt.
- Norman, Sir Mark Annesley, Bt. (1915).
- Normand, Sir Charles William Blyth, Kt., C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Norris, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Charles Fred Wivell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Norris, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Frank Kingsley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Norrith, Sir James Henry, Kt.
- North, *Hon.* Sir Alfred Kingsley, Kt.
- North, *Admiral* Sir Dudley Burton Napier, G.C.V.O., C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- North, Sir George, Kt., C.B., M.C.
- North, Sir (William) Jonathan (Frederick), Bt. (1920).
- Northcott, *General* Sir John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Northey, Sir Armand Hunter Kennedy Wilbraham, Kt.
- Norton, Sir Clifford John, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Norton, Sir (Walter) Charles, Kt., M.B.E., M.C.
- Norwood, Sir Charles John Boyd, Kt.
- Nosworthy, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Poitiers, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Nosworthy, Sir Richard Lysie, K.C.M.G.
- Nott, *Cmdr.* Sir James Grenville Pyke, Kt., C.M.G., R.N.
- Nottidge, Sir William Rolfe, Kt.
- Nugent, Sir (George) Guy (Bulwer), Bt. (1806).
- Nugent, Sir Hugh Charles, Bt. (1795).
- Nugent, *Maj.* Sir Peter Walter James, Bt. (1831).
- Nugent, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Roland Thomas, Kt.
- Nugent, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Terence Edmund Gascolgne, G.C.V.O., M.C.
- Nussey, Sir Thomas Moore, Bt. (1909).
- Nuttall, Sir James, Kt.
- Nuttall, Sir Nicholas Keith Lillington, Bt. (1922).
- Nutting, Sir Harold Stanmore, Bt. (1903).
- Nye, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Archibald Edward, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Oakeley, Sir Charles Richard Andrew, Bt. (1790).
- Oakes, Sir Svdnev, Bt. (1939).
- Oakshott, Sir Hendrie Dudley, Bt., M.B.E., M.P. (1959).
- Obeveskere, Sir James Peter, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir (Frederick) Lucius, Kt.
- O'Brien, Sir John Edmond Noel, Bt., M.C. (1849).
- O'Brien, Sir Tom, Kt., M.P.
- O'Bryan, *Hon.* Sir Norman, Kt.
- Ochterlony, Sir Charles Francis, Bt. (1823).
- O'Connell, Sir Morgan Donal Conail, Bt. (1869).
- O'Connor, Sir Kenneth Kennedy, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- O'Connor, *General* Sir Richard Nugent, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Ogders, Sir Charles Edwin, Kt.
- O'Dowda, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir James Wilton, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.M.G.
- Oehlers, Sir George Edward Noel, Kt., O.B.E.
- Officer, Sir (Frank) Keith, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Ogden, Sir Alwyne George Neville, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Ogg, Sir William Gammie, Kt.
- Ogilvie, Sir Charles (MacIvor Grant), Kt., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Ogilvie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir George Drummond, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Ogilvie, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (William) Heneage, K.B.E.
- Ogilvy, Sir David John Wilfrid, Bt. (S 1626).
- Ohlson, Sir Eric James, Bt. (1920).
- Okeover, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Ian Peter Andrew Monro Walker, Bt., D.S.O., T.D. (1886).
- Oliphant, Sir Lancelot, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Oliphant, Sir Marcus Laurence Elwin, K.B.E., F.R.S.
- Oliver, *Admiral* Sir Geoffrey Nigel, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Oliver, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Henry Francis, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Oliver, Sir Roland Giffard, Kt., M.C.
- Oliver, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Pasfield, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Olivier, Sir Laurence Kerr, Kt.
- O'Loghlen, Sir Coleman Michael, Bt. (1838).
- Oliver, *Col.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.B., C.M.G.
- O'Malley, Sir Owen St. Clair, K.C.M.G.
- Onslow, Sir Geoffrey Henry Hughes, K.B.E., D.S.C.
- Onslow, *Admiral* Sir Richard George, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Onslow, Sir Richard Willmot, Bt., T.D. (1797).
- Oppenheimer, Sir Francis, K.C.M.G.
- Oppenheimer, Sir Michael Bernard Grenville, Bt. (1921).
- Oram, Sir Matthew Henry, Kt., M.B.E.
- Orde, Sir Charles William, K.C.M.G.
- Orde, Sir Percy Lancelot, Kt., C.I.E.
- Orde, *Maj.* Sir Simon Arthur Campbell, Bt. (1790).
- Ormerod, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Benjamin, Kt.
- Orr, Sir Samuel, Kt.
- Orton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Ernest Frederick, K.C.I.E., C.B.
- Osborn, Sir Danvers Lionel Rouse, Bt. (1662).
- Osborn, Sir Frederic James, Kt.
- Csborne, Sir (Francis) D'Arcy Godolphin, K.C.M.G.
- Osborne, Sir George (Francis), Bt., M.C. (1629).
- Osbourne, *Air Commodore* Sir Henry Percy Smyth, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- O'Sullivan, *Hon.* Sir Neil, K.B.E.
- Oulsnam, Sir (Samuel) Harrison (Yardley), Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Outerbridge, *Col. Hon.* Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Outram, Sir Alan James, Bt. (1859).
- Overton, Sir Arnold Edersheim, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Overy, Sir Thomas Stuart, Kt.
- Ovey, Sir Esmond, G.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Owen, Sir (Arthur) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B.
- Owen, Sir Dudley Herbert Cunliffe, Bt. (1920).
- Owen, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Goronwy, Kt., D.S.O.
- Owen, Sir John Arthur, Bt. (1813).
- Owen, *Hon.* Sir William Francis Langer, K.B.E.
- Owen, Sir (William) Leonard, Kt., C.B.E.
- Owens, *Capt.* Sir Arthur Lewis, Kt., R.D., R.N.R.
- Packard, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir (Charles) Douglas, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Packer, Sir (Douglas) Frank (Hewson), Kt., C.B.E.
- Packer, *Admiral* Sir Herbert Annesley, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Paddon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stanley Somerset Wreford, Kt., C.I.E.
- Padmore, Sir Thomas, K.C.B.
- Page, Sir (Charles) Max, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.

- Page, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Earle Christmas Grafton, G.C.M.G., C.H.
 Page, Sir Frederick Handley, Kt., C.B.E.
 Paget, *General* Sir Bernard Charles Tolver, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Paget, *Capt.* Sir James Francis, Bt., R.N. (1871).
 Paget, Sir John Starr, Bt. (1886).
 Pain, Sir Charles John, Kt.
 Paine, Sir (Herbert) Kingsley, Kt., C.M.G.
 Palitana, Thakore Saheb of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Palmer, Sir Charles Mark, Bt. (1886).
 Palmer, Sir Geoffrey Christopher John, Bt. (1860).
 Palmer, Sir John Archdale, Bt. (1791).
 Palmer, *Brig.* Sir Otho Leslie Prior-, Kt., D.S.O., M.P.
 Palmer, Sir William, G.B.E., C.B.
 Panabokke, Sir Tikiri Banda, Kt.
 Panna, *Maj.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Papworth, *Rev.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
 Pararajasingam, Sir Sangarapillai, Kt.
 Parham, *Admiral* Sir Frederick Robertson, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Paris, Sir Edward Talbot, Kt., C.B., D.Sc.
 Park, Sir Archibald Richard, Kt., C.M.G.
 Park, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Keith Rodney, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Parker, Sir Harold, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
 Parker, Sir Richard (William) Hyde, Bt. (1681).
 Parker, *Capt.* Sir William Lorenzo, Bt., O.B.E. (1844).
 Parkes, Sir Fred, Kt.
 Parkes, Sir Sydney, Kt., C.B.E.
 Parkin, Sir Ian, Kt., C.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir (Arthur Charles) Cosmo, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., O.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir Harold, K.B.E.
 Parkinson, Sir John, Kt., M.D.
 Parkinson, Sir Kenneth Wade, Kt.
 Parlakimedi, *Capt.* Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Parr, Sir Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Parry, *Prof.* Sir David Hughes, Kt., Q.C.
 Parry, *Hon.* Sir Henry Wynn, Kt.
 Parry, *Brig.* Sir Richard Gambier-, K.C.M.G.
 Parry, *Admiral* Sir (William) Edward, K.C.B.
 Parsons, Sir (Alfred) Alan Lethbridge, K.C.I.E.
 Parsons, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Arthur Edward Broadbent, K.C.I.E., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Part, *Lieut.-Col.* Sir Dealtry Charles, Kt., O.B.E.
 Partabgarh, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Pascoe, Sir (Frederick) John, Kt.
 Paskin, Sir (Jesse) John, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Pasley, Sir Rodney Marshall Sabine, Bt. (1794).
 Patch, Sir Edmund Leo Hall-, G.C.M.G.
 Patch, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Hubert Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Paterson, Sir (Alexander) Swinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Paterson, Sir George Mutlow, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
 Patiala, *Lt.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., G.B.E.
 Patkar, Sir Sitaram Sunderrao, Kt.
 Patna, Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
 Paton, *Prof.* Sir George Whitecross, Kt.
 Paton, Sir Leonard Cecil, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Patrick, Sir Paul Joseph, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Patterson, Sir John Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Paul, Sir Aubrey Edward Henry Dean, Bt. (1821).
 Paul, Sir (Charles) Norman, Kt.
 Paul, Sir George Graham, Kt.
 Paul, *Ven.* Sir William Edmund Jeffrey, Bt. (1794).
 Paull, *Hon.* Sir Gilbert James, Kt.
 Pavlides, Sir Paul George, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pawsey, Sir Charles Ridley, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E., M.C.
 Peacock, Sir Edward Robert, G.C.V.O.
 Peake, Sir Francis Harold, Kt.
 Pearce, Sir (Charles) Frederick (Byrde), Kt., C.B.E.
 Pearce, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Edward) Holroyd, Kt.
 Pearce, Sir George Alfred, Kt., O.B.E.
 Peard, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Kenyon Harry Terrell, K.B.E.
 Pearson, *Hon.* Sir Colin Hargreaves, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pearson, Sir James Reginald, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pearson, Sir Neville, Bt. (1916).
 Pease, Sir Edward, Bt. (1882).
 Pease, Sir Richard Arthur, Bt. (1920).
 Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Paul, Bt., M.C. (1797).
 Peck, Sir James Wallace, Kt., C.B.
 Pedder, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Arthur Reid, K.B.E., C.B.
 Peck, Sir Francis Henry Grenville, Bt. (1874).
 Peel, Sir Edward Townley, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Peel, *Capt.* Sir (Francis Richard) Jonathan, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Peirse, Sir Henry Campeau de la Poer Beresford-, Bt., C.B. (1814).
 Peirse, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Richard Edmund Charles, K.C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
 Pelham, Sir (George) Clinton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Pelly, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Claude Bernard Raymond, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
 Pelly, Sir Harold Alwyne, Bt., M.C. (1840).
 Pendred, *Air Marshal* Sir Lawrence Fleming, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
 Pengilly, Sir Alexander, Kt.
 Penn, Sir Arthur Horace, G.C.V.O., M.C.
 Pennant, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Cyril Eustace Douglas-, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Penney, Sir William George, K.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
 Penney, *Maj-Gen.* Sir (William) Ronald Campbell, K.B.E., C.B. D.S.O., M.C.
 Penny, Sir James Downing, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Fenton, Sir Edward, K.B.E.
 Pepplatt, Sir Kenneth Oswald, K.B.E., M.C.
 Peppiatt, Sir Leslie Ernest, Kt., M.C.
 Pereira, Sir Horace Alvarez de Courcy, Kt.
 Peren, *Prof.* Sir Geoffrey Sylvester, K.B.E.
 Perez, Sir Joseph Leon Mathieu-, Kt.
 Peries, Sir (Pattiya Pathirannahalage) Albert Frederick, K.B.E.
 Perkins, Sir (Walter) Robert Dempster, Kt.
 Perks, Sir (Robert) Malcolm Mewburn, Bt. (1908).
 Perrott, Sir Donald Cyril Vincent, K.B.E.
 Perry, *Hon.* Sir Frank Tennyson, Kt., M.B.E.
 Perry, *Hon.* Sir William, Kt.
 Peters, *Admiral* Sir Arthur Malcolm, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Peters, *Prof.* Sir Rudolph Albert, Kt., M.C., F.R.S.
 Peters, Sir William, Kt., C.M.G.
 Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Bt. (1890).
 Peto, *Cdr.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Morton), Bt., R.N. (1855).
 Peto, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (James) Michael, Bt. (1927).
 Petrie, Sir Charles Alexander, Bt., C.B.E. (1928).
 Petrie, Sir David K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Peyton, Sir Algernon, Bt. (1776).
 Phalan, *Maj.* the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
 Phibbs, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Phillimore, *Hon.* Sir Henry Josceline, Kt., O.B.E.
 Philipps, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Grismond Picton, Kt., C.V.O.
 Philipps, Sir Richard Foley Foley-, Bt. (1887).
 Philipps, *Maj-Gen.* Sir (Cecil) Farndale, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
 Philipps, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Philipps, Sir (Edward) Charles, Kt., C.B.E.
 Philipps, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Henry Clarmont, K.B.E., C.B.
 Philipps, *Maj-Gen.* Sir Leslie Gordon, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Philipps, Sir Robin Francis, Bt. (1912).
 Philipps, Sir Thomas Williams, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Phillipson, Sir Sidney, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Philp, *Hon.* Sir Roslyn Foster Bowie, K.B.E.

- Pickering, Sir George Hunter, Kt.
 Pickering, *Prof.* Sir George White, Kt.
 Pickford, Sir Anthony Frederick Ingham, Kt.
 Pickles, Sir John Sydney, Kt.
 Pickthorn, Sir Kenneth William Murray, Bt., Litt.D., M.P. (1959).
 Pickup, Sir Arthur, Kt.
 Pierre, Sir Joseph Henry, Kt.
 Piers, Sir Charles Robert Fitzmaurice, Bt. (1661).
 Pierrsené, Sir Stephen Herbert, Kt., T.D.
 Pigot, *Brieg.-Gen.* Sir Robert, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1764)
 Pigott, *Maj.* Sir Berkeley, Bt. (1808).
 Pike, Sir Theodore Ouseley, K.C.M.G.
 Pike, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir Thomas Geoffrey, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
 Pilcher, *Hon.* Sir Gonne St. Clair, Kt., M.C.
 Pilditch, Sir Denys, Kt., C.I.E.
 Pilditch, Sir Richard Edward, Bt. (1929).
 Pile, *General* Sir Frederick Alfred, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (1900).
 Pilkington, Sir Thomas Henry Milborne - Swinnerton-, Bt. (1635).
 Pilkington, Sir (William) Henry, Kt.
 Pim, *Capt.* Sir Richard Pike, Kt. V.R.D., R.N.V.R.
 Pinsent, Sir Roy, Bt. (1938)
 Pipon, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Murray, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
 Pirbhai, Sir Eboo, Kt., O.B.E.
 Piric, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir George Clark, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
 Pizey, *Admiral* Sir (Charles Thomas) Mark, G.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Plant, *Prof.* Sir Arnold, Kt.
 Platt, Sir Harry, Bt., M.D. (1958).
 Platt, *Prof.* Sir Robert, Bt., M.D. (1959).
 Platt, Sir Thomas Comyn-, Kt.
 Platt, *General* Sir William, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Playfair, Sir Edward Wilder, K.C.B.
 Playfair, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Henry Lyon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C.
 Playford, *Hon.* Sir Thomas, G.C.M.G.
 Pleass, Sir Clement John, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Plummer, Sir Leslie Arthur, Kt., M.P.
 Poate, *Group-Capt.* Sir Hugh Raymond Guy, Kt., M.V.O.
 Pode, Sir Edward Julian, Kt.
 Poett, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir (Joseph Howard) Nigel, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Poland, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Albert Lawrence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Pole, *Col.* Sir John Gawen Carew, Bt., D.S.O. (1628).
 Pole, Sir Peter Van Notten-, Bt. (1791).
 Pollen, Sir John Michael Hungerford, Bt. (1795).
 Pollen, *Capt.* Sir Walter Michael Hungerford, Kt., M.C.
 Pollock, Sir George, Kt., Q.C.
 Pollock, Sir George Seymour Montagu-, Bt. (1872).
 Pollock, Sir John, Bt. (1866).
 Pollock, Sir (John) Donald, Bt., O.B.E., M.D., LL.D. (1939).
 Pollock, Sir Ronald Evelyn, Kt.
 Pollock, Sir William Horace Montagu-, K.C.M.G.
 Polson, *Hon.* Sir William John, K.C.M.G.
 Ponnambala Tyaga Rajan, Sir, Kt.
 Ponsonby, *Col.* Sir Charles Edward, Bt., T.D. (1956).
 Ponsonby, Sir George Arthur, K.C.V.O.
 Poole, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Richard Hayden Owen Lane-, K.B.E., C.B.
 Pooley, Sir Ernest Henry, Bt., G.C.V.O. (1953).
 Poore, Sir Herbert Edward, Bt. (1795).
 Pope, Sir Sidney Barton, Kt.
 Porbandar, *Lt.-Col.* H.H. Maharaja of, K.C.S.I.
 Porritt, Sir Arthur Espie, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Portal, Sir Francis Spencer, Bt. (1901).
 Portal, *Admiral* Sir Reginald Henry, K.C.B., D.S.C.
 Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall Horsburgh-, Bt., D.S.O. (1902).
 Porter, Sir George Swinburne, Bt. (1880).
 Potter, Sir Henry Steven, K.C.M.G.
 Potter, *Air Marshal* Sir Patrick Brunton Lee, K.B.E., M.D.
 Pound, Sir Derek Allen, Bt. (1905).
 Powell, *Maj.* Sir Richard George Douglas, Bt., M.C. (1897)
 Powell, Sir Richard Royle, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
 Power, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Arthur John, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O.
 Power, Sir John Patrick McLannahan, Bt. (1924).
 Power, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Manley Laurence, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Powicke, Sir (Frederick) Maurice, Kt., D.Litt., LL.D.
 Powlett, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Peveril Barton Reibey Wallop William-, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Pownall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Henry Roysds, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Poynter, Sir Hugh Edward, Bt. (1902).
 Poynton, Sir (Arthur) Hilton, K.C.M.G.
 Prain, Sir Ronald Lindsay, Kt., O.B.E.
 Pratt, Sir (Edward) Bernard, Kt.
 Pratt, Sir John Thomas, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Premph II., Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman, K.B.E.
 Prescott, Sir Richard Stanley, Bt. (1938).
 Prestige, *Maj.* Sir John Theodore, Kt.
 Preston, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edward Hulton, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1815).
 Preston, Sir Gordon Houstoun-Boswall-, Bt. (1836).
 Preston, Sir Kenneth Huson, Kt.
 Preston, *Admiral* Sir Lionel George, K.C.B.
 Prevost, *Capt.* Sir George James Augustine, Bt. (1805).
 Prziosi, Sir Luigi, Kt., M.D.
 Price, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles James Napier Rugge-, Bt. (1804).
 Price, Sir (Charles) Roy, K.C.M.G.
 Price, Sir Henry Philip, Bt. (1953).
 Price, *Maj.* Sir Robert Henry Green-, Bt. (1874).
 Price, Sir Rose Francis, Bt. (1815).
 Prichard, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
 Prideaux, Sir (Joseph) Francis (Engledue), Kt., C.B.E.
 Pridham, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Francis, K.B.E., C.B.
 Pridic, Sir Eric Denholm, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Priestley, Sir Gerald William, K.C.I.E.
 Priestley, Sir Raymond Edward, Kt., M.C.
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Bt. (1903).
 Primrose, Sir John Ure, Kt.
 Pringle, Sir Norman Hamilton, Bt. (1683).
 Prior, Sir Charles Geoffrey, K.C.I.E.
 Prior, Sir Henry Carlos, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Pritchard, Sir Fred Eills, Kt., M.B.E.
 Pritchard, Sir Harry Goring, Kt.
 Pritchett, Sir Theodore Beal, Kt., M.C.
 Proby, *Maj.* Sir Richard George, Bt., M.C. (1952).
 Proctor, Sir (Philip) Dennis, K.C.B.
 Pryke, Sir David Dudley, Bt. (1926).
 Pryse, Sir Pryse Lovden Saunders-, Bt. (1866).
 Puckey, Sir Walter Charles, Kt.
 Puckle, Sir Frederick Hale, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
 Pugh, *His. Hon.* Sir John Alun, Kt.
 Pugh, *Prof.* Sir William John, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, *Prof.* Sir Alfred Grenville, Kt., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Pugsley, Sir Reuben James, Kt., O.B.E.
 PULLICINO, Sir Philip, Kt., LL.D.
 Purchase, Sir (William) Bentley, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Sir, K.B.E., C.I.E.
 Puttick, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Edward, K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Pye, Sir David Randall, Kt., C.B., Sc.D., F.R.S.
 Pym, *Maj.* Sir Charles Evelyn, Kt., C.B.E.
 Pyman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold English, K.C.B., C.B., D.S.O.

- Quaitrough, Sir Joseph Davidson, Kt., C.B.E.
 Quartermaine, Sir Ailan Stephen, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Quiter, Sir Anthony Raymond Leopold Cuthbert, Bt. (1897).
 Quinan, *General* Sir Edward Pellew, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O., O.B.E.
 Raby, Sir Victor Harry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
 Radcliffe, Sir Clifford Walter, Kt., C.B.E.
 Radcliffe, Sir Everard Joseph, Bt. (1833).
 Radclyffe, Sir Charles Edward Mott-, Kt., M.P.
 Radhakrishnan, Sir Sarvepalli, Kt.
 Radley, Sir (William) Gordon, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D.
 Rae, Sir Robert, Kt., C.B.
 Raeburn, Sir Edward Alfred, Bt. (1923).
 Raffray, Sir Philippe, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Ragg, Sir Hugh Hail, Kt.
 Raghunandan Prashad Singh, *Raja* Sir, Kt.
 Raghunath Purushottam Paranjpye, Sir, Kt.
 Rahimtoola, Sir Fazil Ibrahim, Kt., C.I.E.
 Raikes, Sir (Henry) Victor (Alpin MacKinnon), K.B.E.
 Railling, Sir Harry, Kt.
 Raisman, Sir (Abraham) Jeremy, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Rajagopalachari, Sir Shrinivas Prasonna, Kt.
 Rajapakse, Sir Lalita Abhaya, Kt., Q.C.
 Ralli, Sir Strati, Bt., M.C. (1912).
 Ram, Sir Shri, Kt.
 Ram Chandra Mardarai Deo, *Raja Bahadur*, Sir, Kt.
 Ramage, Sir Richard Ogilvy, Kt., C.M.G.
 Raman, Sir (Chandrasekhara) Venkata, Kt., F.R.S.
 Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Chetpa: P. A., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Ramesam, Sir Vepa, Kt.
 Rampur, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Nawab of, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander, Kt., O.B.E.
 Ramsay, Sir Alexander Burnett, Bt. (1806).
 Ramsay, *Admiral* Hon. Sir Alexander Robert Maule, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., D.S.O.
 Ramsay, Sir Neils Alexander, Bt. (S 1666).
 Ramsay, Hon. Sir Patrick William Maule, K.C.M.G.
 Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey Charles Frescheville, Kt., C.I.E.
 Ramsden, Sir Geoffrey William Pennington-, Bt. (1689).
 Ramsey, *Admiral* Sir Charles Gordon, K.C.B.
 Ranasinha, Sir Arthur Godwin, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Rance, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hubert Elvin, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., C.B.
 Randall, Sir Alec Walter George, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Rankin, Sir Hugh (Charles Rhys), Bt. (1898).
 Rankin, Sir Robert, Bt. (1937).
 Rankine, Sir John Dalziel, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
 Rankine, Sir Richard Sims Donkin, K.C.M.G.
 Ransford, *Col.* Sir Alistair John, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rapp, Sir Thomas Cecil, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
 Rasch, *Col.* Sir (Frederic) Carne, Bt. (1903).
 Rashleigh, Sir Harry Evelyn Battie, Bt. (1831).
 Rattray, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Arthur Rullion, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E.
 Rau, Sir Benegal Rama, Kt., C.I.E.
 Raw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Sydney Moffat, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rawlings, *Admiral* Sir (Henry) Bernard (Hughes), G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Rawlinson, Sir (Alfred) Frederick, Bt. (1891).
 Rawson, Sir Stanley Walter, Kt.
 Rayner, *Brig.* Sir Ralph Herbert, Kt.
 Read, Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
 Reade, Sir John, Bt. (1661).
 Readhead, Sir James Templeman, Bt. (1922).
 Rebbeck, Sir Frederick Ernest, K.B.E.
 Rebbeck, *Rear-Adm.* Sir (Leopold) Edward, K.B.E., C.B.
 Reddish, Sir Halford Walter Lupton, Kt.
 Redfern, Sir (Arthur) Shuldham, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
 Redgrave, Sir Michael Scudamore, Kt., C.B.E.
 Redman, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Redwood, Sir Thomas Boverton, Bt. (1911).
 Reece, Sir Gerald, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Reed, Sir Arthur Conrad, Kt.
 Reed, Sir Carol, Kt.
 Reed, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Sandford, Kt.
 Reed, Sir John Seymour Blake-, Kt., O.B.E.
 Reed, Sir Stanley, K.B.E., LL.D.
 Rees, Sir Frederic Tavinor, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., T.D.
 Rees, Sir Hugh Ellis-, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Rees, Sir (James) Frederick, Kt.
 Rees, Sir Richard Lodowick Edward Montagu, Bt. (1919).
 Reid, Sir Alexander James, Kt., C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Reid, Sir Charles Carlow, Kt.
 Reid, Sir Douglas Neilson, Bt. (1922).
 Reid, Sir Edward James, Bt., O.B.E. (1897).
 Reid, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir (George) Ranald Macfarlane, K.C.B., D.S.O. M.C.
 Reid, Sir George Thomas, K.B.E., C.B.
 Reid, *Admiral* Sir (John) Peter (Lorne), K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Reid, Sir Robert Niel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
 Reilly, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Bernard Rawdon, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
 Reilly, Sir (D'Arcy) Patrick, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Renals, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1895).
 Rendei, Sir George William, K.C.M.G.
 Renison, Sir Patrick Muir, K.C.M.G.
 Rennie, Sir Gilbert (McCall), G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Renold, Sir Charles Garonne, Kt.
 Renshaw, Sir (Charles) Stephen (Bine), Bt. (1903).
 Renwick, Sir Eustace Deuchar, Bt. (1921).
 Renwick, Sir Robert Burnham, Bt., K.B.E. (1927).
 Rey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Fernand, Kt., C.M.G.
 Reynolds, *Air Marshal* Sir Bryan Vernon, K.C.B., C.B.E.
 Reynolds, Sir David James, Bt. (1923).
 Reynolds, Sir Jeffery Fellowes Crofts, Kt., C.I.E., M.C.
 Reynolds, *Maj.* Sir Percival Reuben, K.B.E.
 Rhodes, Sir Christopher George, Bt. (1919).
 Rhodes, Sir Edward, Kt.
 Rhodes, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey Dean, Kt., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Rhydderch, Sir William Edmund Hodges, K.B.E., C.B.
 Ricardo, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt., LL.D., F.R.S.
 Rich, Sir Almeric Frederic Conness, Bt. (1911).
 Richards, Sir Gordon, Kt.
 Richardson, *Prof.* Sir Albert Edward, K.C.V.O., R.A., F.S.A.
 Richardson, *Air Marshal* Sir (Albert) Victor (John), K.B.E., C.B.
 Richardson, Sir (Horace) Frank, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir Ian Rory Hay Stewart-, Bt. (S 1620).
 Richardson, Sir (John) Henry (Swain), Kt.
 Richardson, Sir Leslie Lewis, Bt. (1924).
 Richardson, Sir Ralph David, Kt.
 Richardson, Sir William Wigham, Bt., M.B.E. (1929).
 Riches, Sir Eric William, Kt., M.C.
 Richmond, Sir Arthur Cyril, Kt., C.B.E.
 Richmond, Sir Bruce Lyttelton, Kt.
 Richmond, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1929).
 Richmond, Sir John Ritchie, K.B.E.
 Richmond, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Maxwell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
 Rickett, Sir Denis Hubert Fletcher, K.C.M.G., C.B.
 Ricketts, Sir Robert Cornwallis Gerald St. Leger, Bt. (1828).
 Riddell, Sir John Charles Buchanan-, Bt. (S 1628).
 Rideal, Sir Eric Keightley, Kt., M.B.E., F.R.S., D.Sc.

- Ridley, Sir Sidney, Kt.
 Rieu, Sir (Jean) Louis, K.C.S.I.
 Rigby, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Hugh) John (Macbeth), Bt. (1920).
 Rigg, Sir Theodore, K.B.E.
 Riley, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Guy, K.B.E., C.B.
 Ripley, Sir Hugh, Bt. (1880).
 Ritchie, Sir James Edward Thomson, Bt. (1918).
 Ritchie, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt., M.C.
 Ritchie, *Capt.* (S) Sir Lewis Anselm, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., R.N.
 Ritchie, *General* Sir New Methuen, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
 Ritchie, Sir Thomas Malcolm, Kt.
 Ritson, Sir Edward Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rivett, Sir (Albert Cherbury) David, K.C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Road, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
 Robb, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir James Milne, G.C.B., K.B.E. D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
 Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexander Fowler, K.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Alfred, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Ernest Handforth Goodman, Kt., Q.C.
 Roberts, Sir Frank Kenyon, K.C.M.G.
 Roberts, Sir George William Kelly, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Harold Charles West, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
 Roberts, Sir James Denby, Bt. (1909).
 Roberts, Sir (James Reginald) Howard, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir John, Kt.
 Roberts, Sir Leslie, Kt., C.B.E.
 Roberts, Sir Norman Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Roberts, *General* Sir Ouvry Lindfield, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Roberts, Sir Peter Geoffrey, Bt., M.P. (1919).
 Roberts, Sir Sydney Castle, Kt.
 Roberts, *Col.* Sir Thomas Langdon Howland, Bt. (1809).
 Roberts, Sir Walter St. Clair Howland, K.C.M.G., M.C.
 Roberts, Sir William, Kt., C.I.E.
 Robertshaw, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Ballin Illingworth, K.B.E., C.B.
 Robertshaw, Sir Charles, Kt.
 Robertson, *General* Sir Brian Hubert, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. (1919).
 Robertson, Sir Carrick Hey, Kt.
 Robertson, Sir David, Kt., M.P.
 Robertson, *Prof.* Sir Dennis Holme, Kt., C.M.G., F.B.A.
 Robertson, Sir Frederick Wynne, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
 Robertson, Sir George Stuart, Kt., Q.C., F.S.A.
 Robertson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Horace Clement Hugh, K.B.E., D.S.O.
 Robertson, Sir Howard Morley, Kt., M.C., A.R.A.
 Robertson, Sir James (Jackson), Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.
 Robertson, Sir James Wilson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E.
 Robfeson, Sir William Dunkeld, Kt., LL.D.
 Robins, Sir Reginald Edwin, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Robinson, Sir Arnold Percy, Kt.
 Robinson, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Cloudesley Varyl, K.C.B.
 Robinson, Sir Foster Gotch, Kt.
 Robinson, *Maj.* Sir Frederick Villiers Laud, Bt., M.C. (1660).
 Robinson, Sir George Gilmour, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Harold Ernest, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir John Beverley, Bt. (1854).
 Robinson, Sir John Edgar, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir (John) Roland, Kt., M.P.
 Robinson, Sir Leslie Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
 Robinson, Sir Niall Bryan Lynch, Bt., D.S.C. (1920).
 Robinson, Sir Norman de Winton, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir Robert, Kt., O.M., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Robinson, Sir Victor Lloyd, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C.
 Robinson, Sir (Wilfred Henry) Frederick, Bt. (1908).
 Robinson, Sir William, Kt.
 Robinson, Sir William Henry, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Robson, Sir Thomas Buston, Kt., M.B.E.
 Robson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur), K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
 Roche, Sir Standish O'Grady, Bt., D.S.O. (1938).
 Rodrigo, Sir (Senapathige Theobaldo) Philip, Kt., O.B.E.
 Roger, Sir Alexander, K.C.I.E.
 Rogers, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leonard, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., F.R.S.
 Roll, *Rev.* Sir James William Cecil, Bt. (1921).
 Rolland, *Very Rev.* Sir Francis William, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
 Roiner, *General* Sir Cecil Francis, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
 Romer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Charles Robert Ritchie, O.B.E.
 Ronald, Sir Nigel Bruce, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
 Rook, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Alan Filmer, K.B.E., C.B.
 Roome, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Horace Eckford, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 Rooney, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Owen Patrick James, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rootes, Sir Reginald Claud, Kt.
 Roper, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.
 Ropner, Sir (Emil Hugo Oscar) Robert, Bt. (1904).
 Ropner, *Col.* Sir Leonard, Bt., M.C., T.D. (1952).
 Ropner, Sir Robert Desmond, Kt.
 Ropner, Sir (William) Guy, Kt.
 Rose, Sir Alan Edward Percival, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
 Rose, Sir Charles Henry, Bt. (1909).
 Rose, Sir Francis Cyril, Bt. (1872).
 Rose, Sir Hugh, Bt., T.D. (1935).
 Rose, Sir Phillip (Humphrey Vivian), Bt. (1874).
 Roseveare, Sir Martin Pearson, Kt.
 Roseway, Sir (George) David, K.B.E., C.B.
 Ross, Sir Frederick William Leith-, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Ross, Sir Henry James, Kt.
 Ross, *Prof.* Sir James Paterson, K.C.V.O.
 Ross, Sir James Stirling, K.B.E., C.B.
 Ross, Sir (William) David, K.B.E., D.Litt.
 Rothenstein, Sir John Knewstubb Maurice, Kt., C.B.E., Ph.D.
 Rous, Sir Stanley Ford, Kt., C.B.E.
 Rouse, Sir Alexander Macdonald, Kt., C.I.E.
 Rowan, Sir (Thomas) Leslie, K.C.B., C.V.O.
 Rowcroft, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Eric) Bertram, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rowell, Sir Andrew Herrick, Kt.
 Rowell, Sir (Herbert Babington) Robin, Kt., C.B.E., A.F.C.
 Rowell, Sir Reginald Kaye, Kt.
 Rowell, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Sydney Fairbairn, K.B.E., C.B.
 Rowland, Sir Frederick, Bt. (1950).
 Rowland, Sir John Edward Maurice, Kt.
 Rowlands, *Sure-Rear-Adm.* Sir (Richard) Alun, K.B.E., M.D.
 Rowlandson, Sir (Stanley) Graham, Kt., M.B.E.
 Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles Samuel, Bt., E.D. (1786).
 Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Joshua, Bt. (1836).
 Roxburgh, *Hon.* Sir Ronald Francis, Kt.
 Roxburgh, Sir (Thomas) James (Young), Kt., C.I.E.
 Roy, Sir Asoka Kumar, Kt.
 Roy, Sir Bijoy Prasad Singh, K.C.I.E.
 Royden, Sir Ernest Bland, Bt. (1905).
 Royle, Sir Lancelot Carrington, K.B.E.
 Rucker, Sir Arthur Nevil, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
 Ruddle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (George) Kenneth (Fordham), Kt., T.D.
 Rugg, Sir Edward Percy, Kt.
 Rumbold, Sir (Horace) Anthony (Claude), Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1779).
 Runciman, *Hon.* Sir James Cochran Stevenson, Kt.
 Rundall, Sir Francis Brian Anthony, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 Runganadhan, Sir Samuel Ebenezer, Kt.
 Rupendra Coomar Mitter, Sir, Kt.
 Russell, Sir Alexander West, Kt.
 Russell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Andrew Hamilton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
 Russell, Sir Arthur Edward Ian Montagu, Bt. (1812).

- Russell, Sir Charles Ian, Bt. (1916).
- Russell, Sir (Charles) Lennox (Somerville), Kt.
- Russell, Sir Claud Frederick William, K.C.M.G.
- Russell, Lt.-Gen. Sir Dudley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Edward) John, Kt., O.B.E., F.R.S.
- Russell, Admiral Hon. Sir Guy Herbrand Edward, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Russell, Sir John Weir, Kt.
- Russell, Sir Robert Edwin, Kt., C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Russell, Sir (Sydney) Gordon, Kt. C.B.E., M.C.
- Russell, Sir (Thomas) Guthrie, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Russon, Sir (William) Clayton, Kt., O.B.E.
- Rutherford, Sir John George, Kt.
- Ryan, Sir Derek Gerard, Bt., (1919).
- Rycroft, Sir (Richard) Newton, Bt. (1784).
- Rymill, Sir Arthur Campbell, Kt. Sa'adullah Maulvi Syed, Sir Muhammad, K.C.I.E.
- Sabnis, Rao Bahadur Sir Ragunath-
rao Venkaji, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sachs, Hon. Sir Eric, Kt., M.B.E., T.D.
- Sadd, Sir Clarence Thomas Albert, Kt., C.B.E.
- Safford, Sir Archibald, Kt., M.C., Q.C.
- Sallana, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Saint, Sir (Sidney) John, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- St. Auhyn, Sir John Molesworth, Bt. (1689).
- St. George, Sir Robert Alan, Bt. (1766).
- Saiyid Fazi All, Hon. Sir, Kt.
- Salisbury, Sir Edward James, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Salmon, Hon. Sir Cyril Barnett, Kt.
- Salmond, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Maitland, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Saloway, Sir Reginald Harry, K.B.E., C.M.G., C.I.E.
- Salt, Sir David Shirley, Bt. (1869).
- Salt, Sir Edward William, Kt.
- Salt, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Henry, Bt. (1899).
- Samman, Sir Henry, Bt., M.C. (1921)
- Samuel, Sir Edward Louis, Bt. (1898).
- Samuelson, Sir Francis Henry Bernard, Bt. (1884).
- Sanders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Penrose Martyn, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sanders, Sir Percy Alan, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sanderson, Air Marshal Sir (Alfred) Clifford, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Sanderson, Sir Frank Bernard, Bt. (1920).
- Sanderson, Sir Harold Leslie, Kt., D.C.M.
- Sandford, Sir Folliot Herbert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sangli, Raja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Sansom, Sir George Bailey, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Sarat Kumar Ghose, Hon. Sir, Kt.
- Sargent, Sir John Philip, Kt., C.I.E.
- Sargent, Sir Malcolm, Kt., M.S.D.
- Sargent, Sir Orme Garton, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
- Sassoon, Sir (Ellice) Victor, Bt., G.B.E. (1909)
- Sathe, Sir Jagannath Luxmon, Kt., C.I.E.
- Satow, Sir Harold Eustace, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Saundby, Air Marshal Sir Robert Henry Magnus Spencer, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Saunders, Sir Alexander Morris Carr-, K.B.E.
- Saunders, Sir Harold Leonard, Kt.
- Saunders, Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh William Lumsden, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.
- Savage, Sir Alfred William Lungley, K.C.M.G.
- Savage, Sir (Edward) Graham, Kt., C.B.
- Savage, Sir William George, Kt.
- Savill, Sir Eric Humphrey, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.
- Savory, Sir Douglas Lloyd, Kt.
- Savory, Lt.-Gen. Sir Reginald Arthur, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Savory, Sir William Borradaile, Bt. (1890).
- Sayad Muhammad, Nawab Sir, Kt.
- Sayer, Vice-Adm. Sir Guy Bour-
chier, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Sayers, Sir Frederick, Kt., C.I.E.
- Scarlett, Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Scherger, Air Marshal Sir Freder-
erick Rudolph William, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Schlink, Sir Herbert Henry, Kt.
- Schreiber, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edmond Charles Acton, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Schuster, Sir (Felix) Victor, Bt. (1906).
- Schuster, Sir George Ernest, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Sciuna, Sir Hannihal Publius, Kt., M.B.E.
- Scobie, Lt.-Gen. Sir Ronald Mac-
kenzie, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Scoones, General Sir Geoffry Allen Percival, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scoones, Maj.-Gen. Sir Reginald Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Scopes, Sir Frederick, Kt.
- Scott, Sir David John Montagu-
Douglas-, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Scott, Lt.-Col. Sir Douglas Winchester, Bt. (1913).
- Scott, Sir Edward Arthur Dol-
man, Bt. (1806).
- Scott, Sir Giles Gilhert, Kt., O.M., R.A.
- Scott, Sir Harold Richard, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Scott, Brig. Sir Henry (Lawrence), Kt., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Scott, Col. Sir Malcolm Stod-
dart-, Kt., O.B.E., T.D., M.P.
- Scott, Sir Oswald Arthur, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Scott, Sir Robert, K.C.M.G.
- Scott, Sir Robert Claude, Bt. (1821).
- Scott, Sir (Robert) Donald, Kt.
- Scott, Sir Robert Heatlie, G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir (Robert) Russell, K.C.B., C.S.I., I.S.O.
- Scott, Sir Samuel Haslam, Bt. (1909).
- Scott, Sir Walter, Bt. (1907).
- Scott, Sir William, Kt., O.B.E.
- Scott, Maj.-Gen. Sir William Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.
- Scott, Sir William Daigliesh, Kt., C.B.E.
- Scrivener, Sir Patrick Stratford, K.C.M.G.
- Seaford, Sir Frederick Jacob, Kt., C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Scager, Sir (George) Leighton, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Seal, Sir Eric Arthur, K.B.E., C.B.
- Seale, Sir John Carteret Hyde, Bt. (1838).
- Schright, Sir Hugo Giles Edmund, Bt. (1626).
- Seeds, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Seel, Sir George Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Selby, Sir Walford Harwood Montague, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Self, Sir (Alhert) Henry, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Selleck, Sir Francis Palmer, K.B.E., M.C.
- Sellers, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederic Aked, Kt., M.C.
- Selley, Sir Harry Ralph, Kt.
- Senter, Sir John Watt, Kt., Q.C.
- Seton, Sir Alexander Hay, Bt. (1863).
- Seton, Sir Claud Ramsay Wilmot, Kt., M.C.
- Seton, Sir Robert James, Bt. (1883).
- Seymour, Sir George Seymour, Kt., O.B.E.
- Seymour, Sir Horace James, G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Seymour, Cdr. Sir Michael Culme-, Bt., R.N. (1809).
- Shakerley, Maj. Sir Cyril Holland, Bt. (1838)
- Shakespeare, Rt. Hon. Sir Geof-
frey Hithersay, Bt. (1942).
- Shapcott, Brig. Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Sharp, Sir Edward Harold Wilfred, Bt. (1922).
- Sharp, Sir Milton Reginald, Bt. (1920).
- Sharpe, Sir Reginald Taaffe, Kt., Q.C.
- Sharpe, Sir William Rutton Searle, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir (Archibald) Hayvergal Downes-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Shaw, Sir Bernard Vidal, Kt.
- Shaw, Sir Evelyn Campbell, K.C.V.O., LL.D.
- Shaw, Sir John Houldsworth, Kt.
- Shaw, Cdr. Sir John James Kenward Best-, Bt., R.N. (1665),

- Shaw, Sir John Valentine Wistar, K.C.M.G.
- Shaw, Sir Robert de Vere, Bt., M.C. (1821).
- Shaw, Sir William Fletcher, Kt., M.D.
- Shea, *General* Sir John Stuart Mackenzie, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Shearer, Sir James Greig, Kt.
- Shedden, Sir Frederick Geoffrey, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Sheehy, Sir Christopher, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sheepshanks, Sir Thomas Herbert, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sheffield, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1755).
- Sheldon, Sir Wilfrid Percy Henry, K.C.V.O.
- Shelley, Sir James, K.B.E.
- Shelley, *Brig.* Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1611).
- Shelley, Sir Sydney Patrick, Bt. (1806).
- Shenton, Sir William Edward Leonard, Kt.
- Shepherd, Sir Victor Georgé, K.C.B.
- Shepherd, Sir (Edward) Henry Gerald, K.C.M.G.
- Shepherd, Sir Francis Michie, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Sheppard, Sir John Tresidder, Kt., M.B.E.
- Sheridan, Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Sherwill, Sir Ambrose James, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Shifner, Sir Henry David, Bt. (1818).
- Shiner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Herbert, Kt., D.S.O., M.C.
- Shipway, Sir Francis Edward Shipway, K.C.V.O., M.D.
- Shires, Sir Frank, Kt.
- Shone, Sir Robert Minshull, Kt., C.B.E.
- Shone, Sir Terence Allen, F.C.M.G.
- Shoobert, Sir (Wilfred) Harold, Kt., C.I.E., E.D.
- Shoobridge, *Hon.* Sir Rupert (Oakley), Kt.
- Shuckburgh, Sir (Charles Arthur) Evelyn, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Shuckburgh, Sir Charles Gerald Stewkley, Bt. (1660).
- Siddappa Totappa Kambl, *Diwan Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Sikkim, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Sillitoe, Sir Percy Joseph, K.B.E.
- Sim, Sir (George) Alexander (Strachan), Kt.
- Sim, Sir Wilfrid Joseph, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Simcoe, Sir John Edmund Barington, Bt. (1815).
- Simmonds, Sir Oliver Edwin, Kt.
- Simner, *Col.* Sir Percy Reginald Owen Abel, K.C.B., D.S.O., T.D.
- Simon, Sir Leon, Kt., C.B.
- Simpson, Sir Basil Robert James, Bt., O.B.E. (1935).
- Simpson, *General* Sir Frank Ernest Wallace, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Simpson, Sir George Clarke, K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Simpson, Sir James Dyer, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir James Fletcher, Kt.
- Simpson, Sir John Hope, K.B.E., C.I.E.
- Simpson, Sir John Roughton, Kt., C.B.
- Simpson, Sir Joseph, K.B.E.
- Sims, Sir Arthur, Kt.
- Simon, *Capt.* Sir Donald Petrie, K.B.E.
- Sinclair, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John Alexander, K.C.M.G., C.B., O.B.E.
- Sinclair, Sir John Rollo Norman Blair, Bt. (s. 1704).
- Sinclair, Sir Kenneth Duncan Leckey, Kt.
- Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence Frank, K.C.B., G.C., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Sinclair, Sir Leonard, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir Ronald Ormiston, Kt.
- Sinclair, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sinderson, Sir Harry Chapman, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.V.O., M.D.
- Singhania, Sir Padampat, Kt.
- Sinker, Sir (Algernon) Paul, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Sirmur, *Lt.-Col.* H. H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E.
- Sitamau, H.H. the Raja of, K.C.I.E.
- Sita Ram, *Rai Bahadur* Sir, Kt.
- Sitwell, *Capt.* Sir (Francis) Osbert (Sacheverell), Bt., C.H., C.B.E. (1808).
- Skiffington, Sir Donald MacLean, Kt., C.B.E.
- Skinner, Sir (Thomas) Hewitt, Bt. (1912).
- Skipwith, Sir Patrick Alexander D'Estoteville, Bt. (1622).
- Skrine, Sir Clarmont Percival, Kt., O.B.E.
- Slade, Sir Alfred Fotheringham, Bt. (1831).
- Slade, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Osborne, Kt.
- Slater, *Admiral* Sir Robin (Leonard Francis) Durnford, K.C.B.
- Slater, Sir William Kershaw, K.B.E., D.Sc.
- Slatter, *Air Marshal* Sir Leonard Horatio, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C., D.F.C.
- Slattery, *Rear-Adm.* Sir Matthew Sausse, Kt., C.B.
- Slayter, *Admiral* Sir William Rudolph, K.C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C.
- Sleeman, *Col.* Sir James Lewis, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.V.O., T.D.
- Sleight, Sir John Frederick, Bt. (1920).
- Slessor, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry, Kt.
- Slessor, *Marshal of the Royal Air Force* Sir John Cotesworth, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Slim, *Field Marshal* Sir William Joseph, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Sloan, Sir Tennant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Smart, Sir Walter Alexander, K.C.M.G.
- Smiley, Sir Hugh Houston, Bt. (1903).
- Smirk, *Prof.* Sir Frederick Horace, K.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Allan Chalmers, Kt., M.C.
- Smith, Sir (Alexander) Rowland, Kt.
- Smith, *Brig.* Sir Alick Drummond Buchanan-, Kt., C.B.E., T.D.
- Smith, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Arthur Francis, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Smith, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Ben, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Bracewell, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1947).
- Smith, Sir Bryan Evers Sharwood-, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Cecil Furness-, Kt., Q.C.
- Smith, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Cecil Miller, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Smith, Sir (Charles) Robert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Smith, Sir Christopher Sydney Winwood, Bt. (1809).
- Smith, Sir Clifford Edward Heathcote-, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Edward Michael) Conolly Abel, G.C.V.O., C.B.
- Smith, Sir Eric Conran Conran-, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Smith, Sir Ernest Woodhouse, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edward, G.C.B., G.B.E., F.R.S.
- Smith, Sir Frank Edwin Newson-, Bt. (1944).
- Smith, Sir (Frank) Ewart, Kt.
- Smith, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-, K.B.E., C.B., G.M.
- Smith, *Col.* Sir Harold Charles, K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir (Harold) Gengoult, Kt., V.D.
- Smith, *Col.* Sir Henry Abel, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
- Smith, Sir Henry Wilson, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Herbert, Bt. (1920).
- Smith, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Bateman Protheroe-, Kt., O.B.E.
- Smith, Sir John Alfred Lucie-, Kt., O.B.E., V.D.
- Smith, Sir Jonah Walker-, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Laurence Barton Graftey-, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Lindsey, Kt.
- Smith, Sir Matthew Arnold Bracy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Norman Percival Arthur, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Smith, *Col. Rt. Hon.* Sir Reginald Hugh Dorman-, G.B.E.
- Smith, Sir Richard Rathborne Vassar-, Bt. (1917).
- Smith, *Prof.* Sir Sydney Alfred, Kt., C.B.E., M.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas, Kt., V.D.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Cospatrick Hamilton-Spencer-, Bt. (1804).
- Smith, Sir Thomas Dalrymple Straker-, Kt.
- Smith, *Maj.* Sir Thomas (Gabriel Lumley) Lumley-, Kt., D.S.O.
- Smith, Sir Thomas Turner, Bt. (1897).
- Smith, Sir Tom Elder Barr, Kt.
- Smith, Sir (William) Gordon, Bt., V.R.D. (1945).

- Smith, Sir William Prince-, Bt., O.B.E., M.C. (1911).
- Smith, Sir William Proctor, Kt. Smith, Sir William Reardon Reardon-, Bt. (1920).
- Smith, Sir (William) Reginald Verdon, Kt.
- Smith, *Capt.* Sir (William Robert) Dermot (Joshua) Cusack-, Bt. (1799).
- Smithers, Sir Arthur Tennyson, Kt., C.B.E.
- Smout, Sir Arthur John Griffiths, Kt.
- Smyth, *Brig.* Sir John George, Bt., *VC*, M.C., M.P. (1955).
- Smyth, *Capt.* Sir Philip Weyland Bowyer-, Bt., R.N. (1661).
- Snadden, Sir William McNair, Bt. (1955).
- Snedden, Sir Richard, Kt. C.B.E.
- Snelson, Sir Edward Alec Abbott, K.B.E.
- Snow, Sir Charles Percy, Kt., C.B.E.
- Soame, Sir Charles Burnett Buckworth-Herne-, Bt. (1697).
- Sobha Singh, *Hon. Sardar Bahadur* Sir Sardar, Kt., O.B.E.
- Sokhey, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Sahib Singh, Kt., M.D.
- Sokoto, *Hon.* The Sardauna of, K.B.E.
- Somerville, Sir John Livingston, Kt., F.R.S.E.
- Sonti Venkata Ramamurty, Sir, K.C.I.E.
- Sopwith, Sir Thomas Octave Murdoch, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sorley, *Air Marshal* Sir Ralph Squire, K.C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C.
- Soskice, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Frank, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Soulsby, Sir Llewellyn T. G., Kt.
- Soundy, *Hon.* Sir John, Kt., C.B.E.
- Souter, Sir William Alfred, Kt.
- Southby, *Cdr.* Sir Archibald Richard James, Bt., R.N. (1937).
- Southwell, Sir (Charles Archibald) Philip, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Southwell, Sir Richard Vynne, Kt., F.R.S.
- Souttar, Sir Henry Sessions, Kt., C.B.E.
- Soysa, Sir Warusahennedige Abraham Bastian, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sparks, Sir Ashley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- Spearman, Sir Alexander Bowyer, Bt. (1840).
- Spearman, Sir Alexander (Cadwallader) Mainwaring, Kt., M.P.
- Spears, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Edward (Louis), Bt., K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (1953).
- Speed, Sir Eric Bourn: Bentinck, K.C.B., K.B.E., M.C.
- Speed, Sir Robert William Arney, Kt., C.B.
- Speelman, *Jonkheer* Sir Cornelis Jacob, Bt. (1686).
- Spence, *Mar.* Sir Basil Hamilton Hebden Neven-, Kt.
- Spence, Sir George Hemming, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Spence, Sir Reginald, Kt.
- Spencer, Sir Kelvin Tallent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Spencer, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.B.E., R.A.
- Spencer, Sir Thomas George, Kt.
- Spender, *Hon.* Sir Percy Claude, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., Q.C.
- Spender, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wilfrid Bliss, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Spens, Sir Will, Kt., C.B.E.
- Sperling, Sir Rowland Arthur Charles, K.C.M.G., C.B.
- Spicer, Sir (Albert) Dykes, Bt. (1906).
- Spinks, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Charlton Watson, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Spriggs, Sir Frank Spencer, K.B.E.
- Spurling, Sir Stanley, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E., V.D.
- Spurrier, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Srinivasa Varadachariar, Sir, Kt.
- Stable, *Hon.* Sir Wintringham Norton, Kt., M.C.
- Stacey, Sir Ernest, Kt.
- Stamer, Sir (Lovelace) Anthony, Bt. (1809).
- Stanier, *Brig.* Sir Alexander Beville Gibbons, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Stanier, Sir William Arthur, Kt., F.R.S.
- Stanley, Sir Robert Christopher Stafford, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stanton, *Hon.* Sir Joseph, Kt.
- Stapledon, Sir (Reginald) George?, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.
- Stapledon, Sir Robert de Stapledon, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Staples, Sir Robert George Alexander, Bt. (1623).
- Stapleton, Sir Miles Talbot, Bt. (1679).
- Starkey, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Randle, Bt. (1535).
- Stead, Sir Charles, Kt., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Stedeford, Sir Ivan Arthur Rice, K.B.E.
- Stedman, Sir George Foster, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Steel, Sir Christopher Eden, K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
- Steel, *Air Chief Marshal* Sir John Miles, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Steel, *Maj.* Sir Samuel Strang, Bt., T.D. (1938).
- Steele, *Air-Marshal* Sir Charles Ronald, K.C.B., D.F.C.
- Steele, Sir Henry, Kt.
- Steele, *General* Sir James Stuart, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Stenton, Sir Frank Merry, K., LL.D., D.Litt., F.B.A.
- Stepheu, Sir Alexander Murray, Kt., M.C.
- Stephen, Sir James Alexander, Bt. (1891).
- Stephenson, Sir Arthur George, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Stephenson, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Gilbert Owen, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Stephenson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Henry) Francis (Blake), Bt., O.B.E., T.D. (1936).
- Stephenson, Sir Hugh Southern, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Stephenson, Sir John Walker, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stephenson, Sir William Samuel, Kt., M.C., D.F.C.
- Stern, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Stern, *Col.* Sir Frederick Claude, Kt., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevens, *Air Marshal* Sir Alick Charles, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, *Hon.* Sir Bertram Sydney Barnsdale, K.C.M.G.
- Stevens, Sir Harold Samuel Eaton, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., M.C.
- Stevens, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Jack Edwin Stawell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Stevens, *Vice-Adm.* Sir John Felgate, K.B.E., C.B.
- Stevens, Sir Roger Benthani, K.C.M.G.
- Stevenson, *Hon.* Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed), Kt.
- Stevenson, Sir Hubert Craddock, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Stevenson, Sir Ralph (Clarmont) Skrine, G.C.M.G.
- Steward, Sir William Arthur, Kt., M.P.
- Stewart, Sir Bruce Fraser, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, *Hon.* Sir Frederick Harold, Kt.
- Stewart, Sir Herbert Kay, Kt., C.J.E.
- Stewart, Sir Hugh Charlie Godfray, Bt. (1803).
- Stewart, Sir James Henderson-, Bt., M.P. (1957).
- Stewart, Sir James Watson, Bt. (1920).
- Stewart, Sir Jocelyn Harry, Bt. (1622).
- Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Keith Lindsay, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Stewart, Sir Kenneth Dugald, G.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Robert Sproul, Kt., C.B.E.
- Stewart, Sir Ronald Compton, Bt. (1937).
- Stewart, Sir (Samuel) Findlater, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Stewart, Sir Thomas Alexander, K.C.S.I., F.C.I.E.
- Stewart, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Walter) Guy Shaw-, Bt., M.C. (1667).
- Stirling, Sir Charles Norman, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
- Stirling, Sir John, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.
- Stockdale, Sir Edward Villiers Minshull, Kt.
- Stocks, Sir (Andrew) Denys, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Stockwell, *General* Sir Hugh Charles, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Stone, Sir Gilbert, Kt.
- Stone, Sir (John) Leonard, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Stoncham, Sir Ralph Thompson, K.B.E.
- †Stonhouse, Sir Arthur Allan, Bt. (1628).
- Stooke, Sir George Beresford-, K.C.M.G.
- Stopford, *General* Sir Montagu George North, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Storrar, Sir John, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.

- Stott, Sir Philip Sidney, Bt., (1920).
- Stow, Sir Frederic Lawrence Phillipson-, Bt. (1907).
- Stow, Sir John Montagu, K.C.M.G.
- Stracey, Sir Michael George Motley, Bt. (1818).
- Strachan, Sir Andrew Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Strangman, Sir Thomas Joseph, Kt., O.C.
- Strath, Sir William, K.C.B.
- Stratton, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Henry, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Street, Sir (Edward) Raymond, K.B.E.
- Streetfield, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow, Kt., M.C.
- Street, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler, K.C.M.G.
- Strohenger, Sir Ernest John, G.B.E., C.B.
- Strong, Maj.-Gen. Sir Kenneth William Dobson, Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir (Charles) Norman (Lockhart), Bt., M.C. (1803).
- Stronge, Sir Herbert Cecil, Kt., Q.C.
- Strutt, Sir (Henry) Austin, K.C.V.O., C.B.
- Stuart, Sir Campbell, G.C.M.G., K.B.E.
- † Stuart, Sir Houlton John, Bt. (1660).
- Studey, Sir Dennis Frederic Bankes, Bt. (1859).
- Studd, Sir Eric, Bt., O.B.E. (1929).
- Studdy, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E.
- Studholme, Sir Henry Gray, Bt., C.V.O., M.P. (1956).
- Sturdee, Rear-Adm. Sir Lionel Arthur Doveton, Bt., C.B.E. (1916).
- Sturdee, Lt.-Gen. Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Sturges, Lt.-Gen. Sir Robert Grice, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., R.M.
- Style, Sir William Montague, Bt. (1627).
- Subbarayalu Kumaraswami Avaragal Reddiyar, Sir, Kt.
- Sueter, Rear-Adm. Sir Murray (Fraser), Kt., C.B.
- Sugden, General Sir Cecil Stanway, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Sugden, Sir Wilfrid Hart, Kt.
- Suleman Cassum Mitha, Hon. Sardar Sahib Sir Kt., C.I.E.
- Sullivan, Sir Richard Benjamin Magniac, Bt. (1804).
- Sullivan, Sir William, K.C.M.G.
- Sullivan, Sir William John, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summerhayes, Sir Christopher Henry, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Summers, Sir Geoffrey, Bt., C.B.E. (1952).
- Summers, Sir (Gerard) Spencer, Kt., M.P.
- Summerson, Sir John Newenham, Kt., C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Surridge, Sir (Ernest) Rex (Edward), Kt., C.M.G.
- Sutherland, Sir Benjamin Ivan, Bt. (1921).
- Suttie, Sir George Philip Grant-, Bt. (S 1702).
- Sutton, Sir (Oliver) Graham, Kt., C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Sutton, Sir Robert Lexington, Bt. (1772).
- Sutton, Sir Stafford William Powell Foster-, K.B.E., C.M.G., Q.C.
- Swan, Sir Kenneth Raydon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Swann, Sir (Charles) Duncan, Bt. (1906).
- Swat, The Wall of, K.B.E.
- Swayne, Lt.-Gen. Sir John George Des Rêaux, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Swift, Sir Brian Herbert, Kt., M.C. M.D.
- Swinburne, Sir Spearman Charles, Bt. (1660).
- Swiney, Maj.-Gen. Sir George Alexander Neville, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Syers, Sir Cecil George Lewis, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Syfret, Admiral Sir (Edward) Neville, G.C.B., K.B.E.
- Sykes, Sir (Benjamin) Hugh, Bt. (1921).
- Sykes, Sir Francis Godfrey, Bt. (1781).
- Sykes, Sir (Mark Tatton) Richard, Bt. (1783).
- Sykes, Sir William Edmund, Kt., M.C.
- Sylvester, Sir (Arthur) Edgar, K.B.E.
- Syme, Prof. Sir Ronald, Kt., F.B.A.
- Symes, Lt.-Col. Sir (George) Stewart, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Symon, Sir Alexander Colin Burlington, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Symonds, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Charles Putnam, K.B.E., C.B.
- Symonette, Sir Roland Theodore, Kt.
- Synge, Sir Robert Carson, Bt. (1801).
- Tait, Sir Frank Samuel, Kt.
- Tait, Sir John, Kt.
- Tait, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Victor Hubert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Talbot, Vice-Adm. Sir Cecil Ponsonby, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tancred, Sir Henry Lawson-, Bt. (1662).
- Tange, Sir Arthur Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tangye, Capt. Sir Basil Richard Gilzean, Bt. (1912).
- Tansley, Sir Eric Crawford, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tarbat, Sir John Allan, Kt.
- Targett, Sir Robert William, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tasker, Sir Theodore James, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Tate, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry, Bt. (1898).
- Taylor, Admiral Sir Richard Victor Symonds-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Taylor, Hon. Sir Alan Russell, K.B.E.
- Taylor, Sir Charles Stuart, Kt., M.P.
- Taylor, Sir (Eric) Stuart, Bt., O.B.E., M.D. (1917).
- Taylor, Vice-Adm. Sir Ernest Augustus, Kt., C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Taylor, Prof. Sir Geoffrey Ingram, Kt., F.R.S.
- Taylor, Maj.-Gen. Sir (George) Brian (Ogilvie), K.B.E., C.B.
- Taylor, Surg.-Rear-Adm. Sir Gordon Gordon-, K.B.E., C.B.
- Taylor, Prof. Sir Hugh Stott, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Taylor, Sir John, Kt.
- Taylor, Sir John William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Taylor, Sir Joshua Ross-, Kt.
- Taylor, Sir Lionel Goodenough, Kt.
- Taylor, General Sir Maurice Grove, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Taylor, Capt. Sir Patrick Gordon, Kt., G.C., M.C.
- Taylor, Sir Reginald William, Kt., C.M.G.
- Taylor, Sir Thomas Murray, Kt., C.B.E., Q.C., D.D., LL.D.
- Taylor, Sir William Ling, Kt., C.B.E.
- Teale, Sir Edmund Oswald, Kt., D.Sc.
- Teasdale, Sir John Smith, Kt., C.B.E.
- Tek Chand, Sir, Kt.
- Temple, Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Durand, Bt., D.S.O. (1876).
- Templer, Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Walter Robert, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Tennant, Admiral Sir William George, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Tennant, Sir William Robert, Kt., C.I.E.
- Tennyson, Sir Charles Bruce Locker, Kt., C.M.G.
- Terrell, Capt. Sir Thomas Antonio Reginald, Kt.
- Terry, Sir Francis William, Kt.
- Terry, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Bouhler Imbert-, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1917).
- Tew, Sir Mervyn Lawrence, Kt.
- Tewson, Sir (Harold) Vincent, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Thesiger, Admiral Sir Bertram Sackville, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Thesiger, Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred, Kt., M.B.E.
- Thirkill, Sir Henry, Kt., C.B.E. M.C.
- Thomas, Sir (Arwyn) Lynn Ungood-, Kt., Q.C., M.P.
- Thomas, Sir Ben Bowen, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir Clement Price-, K.C.V.O.
- Thomas, Sir Frederick William, Kt.
- Thomas, Sir George Alan, Bt. (1766).
- Thomas, Sir George Hector, Kt.
- Thomas, Rt. Hon. Sir Godfrey John Vignoles, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (1694).
- Thomas, General Sir (Gwilym) Ivor, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir (James William) Tudor, Kt., D.Sc., M.D.
- Thomas, Sir Percy Edward, Kt., O.B.E., LL.D.

- Thomas, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Reginald Aneurin, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Thomas, Sir Roger, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
- Thomas, Sir (Thomas) Shenton (Whitelegge), G.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Thomas, *Hon.* Sir (Walter) Eric, *Kt.*, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.C.
- Thomas, Sir William James Cooper, *Bt.* (1910).
- Thomas, Sir (William) Michael (Marsh), *Bt.* (1918).
- Thomas, Sir (William) Miles (Webster), *Kt.*, D.F.C.
- Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Algar de Clifford Charles Meyse-, *Bt.* (1874).
- Thompson, *Capt.* Sir (Cyril) Ivan, *Kt.*
- Thompson, Sir Edward Walter, *Kt.*
- Thompson, Sir Geoffrey Harington, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Thompson, Sir (Joseph) Herbert, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
- Thompson, Sir (Louis) Llonel (Harry), *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Thompson, Sir Peile Beaumont, *Bt.* (1890).
- Thompson, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thomas Raikes Lovett, *Bt.*, M.C. (1806).
- Thompson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Treffry Owen, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E.
- Thompson, Sir Eric Westbury, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Thomson, Sir (Arthur) Landsborough, *Kt.*, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
- Thomson, *Prof.* Sir Arthur Peregrine, *Kt.*, M.C., M.D.
- Thomson, Sir George Paget, *Kt.*, F.R.S.
- Thomson, Sir Ivo Wilfrid Home, *Bt.* (1925).
- Thomson, *Hon.* Sir James Beveridge, *Kt.*
- Thomson, Sir (James) Douglas (Wishart), *Bt.* (1929).
- Thomson, Sir John Mackay, *Kt.*, C.B.
- Thomson, Sir Ronald (Jordan), *Kt.*
- Thomson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir William Montgomerie, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
- Thorne, *General* Sir (Augustus Francis) Andrew (Nicol), K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Thorne, Sir John Anderson, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Thornley, Sir Colin Hardwick, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Thornley, Sir Hubert Gordon, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Thornton, Sir Hugh Cholmondeley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
- Thornycroft, Sir John Edward, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Thorold, Sir Guy Frederick, K.C.M.G.
- Thorold, Sir James (Ernest), *Bt.* (1642).
- Thorp, Sir John Kingsmill Robert, *Kt.*, C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Thorpe, Sir Fred Garner, *Kt.*
- Throckmorton, Sir Robert George Maxwell, *Bt.* (1642).
- Thumboo Chetty, Sir Bernard, *Kt.*, O.B.E.
- Thuraisingham, Sir Ernest Emmanuel Clough, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Thwin, Sir U, *Kt.*
- Tibbits, Sir Cliff, *Kt.*
- Tighborne, Sir Anthony Joseph Henry Doughty-, *Bt.*, (1621).
- Tickell, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Eustace Francis, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Tidy, Sir Henry Letheby, K.B.E., M.D.
- Tillyard, Sir Frank, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Titman, Sir George Alfred, *Kt.*, C.B.E., M.V.O.
- Tivey, Sir John Proctor, *Kt.*
- Tod, Sir Alan Cecil, *Kt.*, T.D.
- Todd, *Prof.* Sir Alexander Robertus, *Kt.*, D.S.C., D.Phil., F.R.S.
- Todd, Sir Geoffrey Sydney, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Todd, Sir Herbert John, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
- Tollemache, Sir (Cecil) Lyonel (Newcomen), *Bt.* (1793).
- Tomkinson, Sir Geoffrey Stewart, *Kt.*, O.B.E., M.C.
- Tomlinson, Sir George (John Frederick), K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Tomlinson, Sir Thomas Symonds, *Kt.*
- Tong, Sir Walter Wharton, *Kt.*
- Tooth, Sir Hugh Veer Huntly Duff Lucas-, *Bt.*, M.P. (1920).
- Tory, Sir Geofroy William, K.C.M.G.
- Tottenham, *Admiral* Sir Francis Loftus, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Tottenham, Sir (George) Richard (Frederick), *Kt.*, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Totterdell, Sir Joseph, *Kt.*
- Touche, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Gordon Cosmo, *Kt.*, M.P.
- Touche, Sir Norman George, *Bt.* (1920).
- Tower, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Francis Thomas Butler, K.B.E., C.B.
- Town, Sir (Hugh) Stuart, *Kt.*
- Townend, Sir Harry Douglas, *Kt.*
- Tozer, *Maj.* Sir James Clifford, *Kt.*
- Train, Sir (John Cumberland) Landale, *Kt.*, C.B.E., M.C.
- Travancore, *Maj.-Gen.* H.H. the Maharajah of, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
- Tredgold, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Clarkon, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Trelawny, Sir John Barry Salusbury-, *Bt.* (1628).
- Tremayne, *Air Marshal* Sir John Tremayne, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Trevelyan, Sir George Lowthian, *Bt.* (1874).
- Trevelyan, Sir Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trevelyan, Sir Willoughby John, *Bt.* (1662).
- Trevor, Sir Cecil Russell, *Kt.*, C.I.E.
- Trimingham, Sir Eldon Harvey, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Trimmer, Sir George (William Arthur), *Kt.*
- Tritton, *Maj.* Sir Geoffrey Ernest, *Bt.*, C.B.E. (1905).
- Trivedi, Sir Chandulal Madhavlal, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Trollope, Sir Anthony Owen Clavering, *Bt.* (1642).
- Trott, *Hon.* Sir William James Howard, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Troubridge, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Thomas) St. Vincent (Wallace), *Bt.*, M.B.E. (1799).
- Troup, *Vice-Adm.* Sir James Andrew Gardiner, K.B.E., C.B.
- Trout, Sir Herbert Leon, *Kt.*
- Troutbeck, Sir John Monro, G.B.E., K.C.M.G.
- Trower, Sir William Gosselin, *Kt.*
- Troyte, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Gilbert John Acland-, *Kt.*, C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Truscott, Sir Denis Henry, G.B.E., T.D.
- Truscott, Sir Eric Homewood Stanham, *Bt.* (1909).
- Trusted, Sir Harry Herbert, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Tuck, Sir Bruce Adolph Reginald, *Bt.* (1910).
- Tucker, Sir James Millard, *Kt.*, Q.C.
- Tudor, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Henry) Hugh, K.C.B., C.M.G.
- Tudsbury, Sir Francis Cannon Tudsbury, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Tuff, *Maj.* Sir Charles, *Kt.*
- Tuite, Sir Brian Hugh Morgan, *Bt.* (1622).
- Tuker, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Francis Ivan Simms, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- Tupper, Sir Charles Stewart, *Bt.*, Q.C. (1888).
- Turing, Sir Robert Andrew Henry, *Bt.* (1638).
- Turnbull, Sir Alfred Clarke, K.B.E.
- Turnbull, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hugh Stephenson, K.C.V.O., K.B.E.
- Turnbull, Sir Richard Gordon, K.C.M.G.
- Turnbull, Sir Roland Evelyn, K.C.M.G.
- Turner, *Eng. Vice-Adm.* Sir Frederick Richard Gordon, K.C.B., O.B.E.
- Turner, Sir George Wilfred, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Ernest, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Henry Samuel Edwin, *Kt.*
- Turner, *Prof.* Sir Ralph Lilley, *Kt.*, M.C., F.B.A.
- Turner, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Richard Ernest William, *V.C.*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., V.D.
- Turner, *Vice-Adm.* Sir Robert Ross, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Turner, Sir (Ronald) Mark (Cunliffe), *Kt.*
- Turner, Sir Sidney, *Kt.*, C.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Victor (Alfred Charles), *Kt.*, C.S.I., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Turner, Sir Walford Hollier, *Kt.*
- Tuttle, *Air Marshal* Sir Geoffrey William, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- Twiss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir William Louis Oberkirch, K.C.I.E., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Twyford, Sir Harry Edward Augustus, K.B.E.
- Twynam, Sir Henry Joseph, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
- Twysden, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir William Adam Duncan, *Bt.*, R.N. (1611).
- Tyler, Sir Henry Hewey Francis Macdonald-, *Kt.*, C.I.E.

- Tymms, Sir Frederick, K.C.I.E., M.C.
- Tyndall, *Hon.* Sir Arthur, Kt., C.M.G.
- Tyrrell, Sir Francis Graeme, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Tyrrell, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir William, K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Tyrwhitt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir St. John Reginald, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (1919).
- Tyson, Sir John (Dawson), K.C.I.E., C.S.I., C.B.E.
- Tytler, *Lt.-Col.* Sir William Kerr Fraser-, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.
- Unwin, Sir Stanley, Kt., LL.D.
- Upeott, Sir Gilbert Charles, K.C.B.
- Upjohn, *Hon.* Sir Gerald Ritchie, Kt., C.B.E.
- Upjohn, Sir William George Dismore, Kt., O.B.E., M.D.
- Urquhart, Sir Robert William, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Usher, Sir George Clemens, Kt.
- Usher, Sir Robert Stuart, Bt. (1899).
- Usman, *Hon. Khan Bahadur* Sir Mahomed, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.
- Vaisey, *Hon.* Sir Harry Bevir, Kt.
- Vandepeer, Sir Donald (Edward), K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Van Ryneveld, *General* Sir Pierre, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Vasey, Sir Ernest Alhert, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Vavasour, *Capt.* Sir Leonard (Pius), Bt., R.N. (1828).
- Veale, Sir Douglas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Venning, *General* Sir Walter King, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Vereker, Sir (George) Gordon (Medlicott), K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Verity, Sir Edgar William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Verity, Sir John, Kt.
- Verner, Sir Edward Derrick Wingfield, Bt. (1846).
- Verney, Sir Harry (Calvert Williams), Bt., D.S.O. (1818).
- Verney, Sir John, Bt., M.C. (1946).
- Vernon, Sir Sydney, Kt.
- Vernon, Sir (William) Norman, Bt. (1914).
- Vesey, *General* Sir Ivo Luclus Beresford, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vestey, Sir (John) Derek, Bt. (1921).
- Vian, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Philip, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Vickers, Sir (Charles) Geoffrey, Kt., *VC*.
- Vickers, Sir Philip Crawford, Kt., C.I.E., O.B.E.
- Victoria, Sir (Joseph Aloysius) Donatus, Kt., C.B.E.
- Villiers, Sir (Francis) Edward (Earle), Kt.
- Villiers, Sir Thomas Lister, Kt.
- Vincent, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Vincent, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Berkeley, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G.
- Vincent, Sir (Harold) Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.
- Vincent, Sir Lacey Eric, Bt. (1936).
- Visvesvaraya, Sir Mokshagundam, K.C.I.E., D.Sc.
- Vizianagram, Rajkumar of, Kt.
- Vyse, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Richard Granville Hylton Howard-, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Vyvyan, Sir Richard Phillip, Bt. (1645).
- Wace, Sir (Ferdinand) Blyth, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wackett, Sir Lawrence James, Kt., D.F.C., A.F.C.
- Waddell, Sir Alexander Nicol Anton, K.C.M.G., D.S.C.,
- Waddell, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Graham, K.B.E.
- Wade, Sir Armgel de Vins, Kt., C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Wade, *Col.* Sir George Albert, Kt., M.C.
- Wadham, *Prof.* Sir Samuel McMahon, Kt.
- Wadsworth, Sir Sidney, Kt.
- Waechter, Sir Harry Leonard D'Arcy, Bt. (1911).
- Waitialingam, Sir Duraiswamy, Kt.
- Wake, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Hereward, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (1621).
- Wakefield, Sir (William) Wavell, Kt., M.P.
- Wakeley, Sir Cecil Pembrey Grey, Bt., K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. (1952).
- Wakely, Sir Clifford Holland, K.B.E.
- Wakely, Sir Leonard Day, K.C.I.E. C.B.
- Wakeman, *Capt.* Sir Offley, Bt., C.B.E. (1828).
- Waleh, Sir Geoffrey Archer, K.B.E., C.V.O.
- Wales, Sir (Alexander) George, Kt.
- Waley, Sir (Sigismund) David, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.C.
- Walker, Sir Baldwin Patriek, Bt. (1856).
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir Cecil Edward, Bt., D.S.O., M.C. (1906).
- Walker, Sir (George) Bernard Lomas-, K.B.E.
- Walker, *Maj.* Sir George Ferdinand Forester-, Bt. (1835).
- Walker, *Admiral* Sir Harold Thomas Coulthard, K.C.B.
- Walker, Sir Hubert Edmund, Kt., C.B.E.
- Walker, Sir James Heron, Bt. (1868).
- Walker, Sir John, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Walker, Sir Ronald FitzJohn, Kt.
- Walker, Sir William, Kt.
- Walker, Sir William Giles Newsum, Kt., T.D.
- Wall, Sir (George) Rolande (Perceival), Kt., M.C.
- Wallace, Sir John Stewart Stewart-, Kt., C.B.
- Wallace, Sir Robert Strachan, Kt., LL.D.
- Wallace, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E., F.R.S.E.
- Waller, Sir John Stanier, Bt. (1815).
- Waller, Sir Robert William, Bt. (1780).
- Wallinger, Sir Geoffrey Arnold, K.C.M.G.
- Wallington, *Hon.* Sir Hubert Joseph, Kt.
- Walmsley, *Air Marshal* Sir Hugh Sydney Porter, K.C.B., K.C.I.E., C.B.E., M.C., D.F.C.
- Walsham, *Cdr.* (E.) Sir John Scarlett Warren, Bt., O.B.E., R.N. (1831).
- Walshe, Sir Francis Martin Rouse, Kt., O.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
- Walton, *Col.* Sir Cusaek, Kt., D.S.O.
- Walton, *Brig.* Sir George Hands, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.
- Walton, Sir Richmond, K.B.E., C.B.
- Walton, Sir William Turner, Kt., Mus., Doc.
- Wand, *Rt. Rev.* John William Charles, P.C., K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Ward, *General* Sir (Alfred) Dudley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Ward, Sir John Guthrie, K.C.M.G.
- Ward, Sir Joseph George Davidson, Bt. (1911).
- Ward, *Cdr.* Sir Melville Willis, Bt., D.S.C., R.N. (1914).
- Ward, Sir (Victor) Michael Barrington-, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Ward, *Sir Walter*, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wardlaw, Sir Henry, Bt. (S 1631).
- Wardrop, *General* Sir Alexander, G.C.B., C.M.G.
- Ware, Sir Frank, Kt., C.I.E.
- Waring, Sir Alfred Harold, Bt. (1935).
- Waring, Sir Douglas Tremayne, Kt., C.B.E.
- Warrington, *Lt.-Cdr.* Sir Marshall George Clitheroe, Bt., R.N. (1908).
- Warner, *Hon.* Sir Arthur George, Kt.
- Warner, Sir Edward Courtenay Henry, Bt. (1910).
- Warner, Sir George Redston, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
- Warner, Sir Pelham Francis, Kt., M.B.E.
- Warr, *Very Rev.* Charles Laing, K.C.V.O., D.D.
- Warren, *Hon.* Sir Edward Emer-ton, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Warren, Sir (Henry William) Hugh, Kt., D.Sc.
- Warren, Sir Mortimer Langton, Kt.
- Warren, *Col.* Sir Thomas Richard Pennefather, Bt., C.B.E. (1784).
- Warter, Sir Philip, Kt.
- Warwick, Sir Norman Richard Combe, K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
- Waterer, Sir (Robert) Bernard, Kt., C.B.
- Waterfield, Sir (Alexander) Perceival, K.B.E., C.B.
- Waterhouse, Sir Nicholas Edwin, K.B.E.
- Waterlow, Sir Phillip Alexander, Bt. (1873).
- Waterlow, *Col.* Sir (William) James, Bt., M.B.E., E.D. (1930).
- Waters, *Maj.* Sir Arnold Horace Santo, Kt., *VC*, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
- Waters, Sir George Alexander, Kt., LL.D.

- Watherston, Sir David Charles, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Watkinson, Sir (George) Laurence, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Watney, Col. Sir Frank Dormay, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.
- Watson, Sir Alfred Henry, Kt.
- Watson, Sir Angus, Kt.
- Watson, Sir Arthur Egerton, Kt., C.B., C.B.E.
- Watson, General Sir Daril Gerard, G.C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Watson, Sir (David) Ronald Milne-, Bt. (1937).
- Watson, Capt. Sir Derrick William Ingfield Ingfield-, Bt., T.D. (1895).
- Watson, Sir Geoffrey Lewin, Bt. (1913).
- Watson, Sir Hugh, Kt.
- Watson, Sir James Anderson Scott, Kt., C.B.E., M.C.
- Watson, Sir James Andrew, Bt. (1866).
- Watson, Sir Norman James, Bt. (1912).
- Watson, Vice-Adm. Sir Robert Dymock, K.C.B., C.B.E.
- Watt, Sir Alan Stewart, Kt., C.B.E.
- Watt, Brig. Sir George Steven Harvie-, Bt., T.D., Q.C. (1945).
- Watt, Sir Robert Alexander Watson-, Kt., C.B.
- Wauchope, Sir Patrick George Don-, Bt. (S 1667).
- Waugh, Sir Arthur Allen, K.C.L.E., C.S.I.
- Weatherby, Sir Francis, Kt., M.C.
- Wehb, Sir (Amhrose) Henry, Kt.
- Wehb, Sir Charles Morgan, Kt., C.I.E.
- Wehh, Hon. Sir (Thomas) Clifton, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Wehb, Hon. Sir William Flood, K.B.E.
- Webbe, Sir Harold, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wehher, Sir Robert John, Kt.
- Webster, Sir Charles Kingsley, K.C.M.G., Litt.D.
- Webster, General Sir Thomas Sheridan Riddell-, G.C.B., D.S.O.
- Wedderburn, Cdr. Sir John Peter Ogilvy-, Bt., R.N. (1803).
- Wedderspoon, Sir Thomas Adam, Kt.
- Wedgwood, Sir John Hamilton, Bt., T.D. (1942).
- Weedon, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Colin Winterbotham, K.B.E., C.B.
- Weir, Sir Cecil McAlpine, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C.
- Weir, Sir John, G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.
- Weir, Maj.-Gen. Sir Norman (William McDonald), K.B.E., C.B.
- Welby, Sir Oliver Charles Earle, Bt. (1801).
- Welch, Lt.-Col. Sir (George James) Cullum, Bt., O.B.F., M.C. (1957).
- Welch, Sir (Henry George) Gordon, Kt., C.B.E.
- Weldon, Sir Anthony Edward Wolsey, Bt. (1723).
- Welensky, Sir Roland, K.C.M.G.
- Wells, Sir Charles Maltby, Bt. (1944).
- Wells, Sir Frederick Michael, Bt. (1948).
- Wells, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Wells, Admiral Sir Lionel Victor, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Welsh, Air Marshal Sir William Laurie, K.C.B., D.S.C., A.F.C.
- Wenham, Sir John Henry, Kt.
- Wernerh, Maj.-Gen. Sir Harold Augustus, Bt., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1905).
- West, Sir Frederick Joseph, G.B.E.
- West, Sir Harold Ernest Georges, Kt.
- West, Lt.-Gen. Sir Michael Montgomerie Alston Roberts, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Westal, General Sir John Chad-desley, K.C.B., C.B.E., R.M.
- Westlake, Sir Charles Redvers, Kt.
- Weston, Sir Arthur Reginald Astley, Kt., C.B.E.
- Weston, Sir Eric, Kt.
- Wetherall, Lt.-Gen. Sir (Harry) Edward de Robillard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Wheatley, Lt.-Col. Sir Mervyn James, K.B.E.
- Wheeler, Sir Arthur (Frederick Pullman Derck), Bt. (1920).
- Wheeler, Sir Charles Thomas, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., P.R.A.
- Wheeler, Brig. Sir (Edward) Oliver, Kt., M.C.
- Wheeler, Sir (Robert Eric) Mortimer, Kt., C.I.E., M.C., F.B.A., F.S.A.
- Wheldon, Sir Wynn Powell, K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wheler, Capt. Sir Trevor Wood, Bt. (1660).
- Whishaw, Sir Ralph, Kt., C.B.E.
- Whistler, General Sir Lashmer Gordon, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Whitaker, Sir (Frederick) Arthur, K.C.B.
- Whitaker, Maj. Sir James Herbert Ingham, Bt. (1936).
- Whitby, Sir Bernard James, Kt.
- White, Sir Bernard Kerr, K.B.E.
- White, Brig. Sir Bruce Gordon, K.B.E.
- White, Sir Dick Goldsmith, K.B.E.
- White, Sir (Eric) Richard Meadows, Bt. (1937).
- White, Sir (George) Stanley, Bt. (1904).
- White, Wing-Cdr. Sir Henry Arthur Dalrymple-, Bt., D.F.C. (1926).
- White, Surgeon Rear-Adm. Sir Henry Ellis Yeo, K.C.V.O., O.B.E., M.D.
- White, Lt.-Gen. Sir Maurice Fitz-gibbon Grove-, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- White, Maj. Sir (Rudolph) Dymoke, Bt. (1922).
- White, Sir Thomas Astley Wool-laston, Bt. (1802).
- Whitehead, Hon. Sir Edgar Cuth-bert Fremantle, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
- Whitehead, Sir Rowland John Rathbone, Bt. (1889).
- Whiteley, Capt. Sir (Herbert) Maurice Huntington-, Bt., R.N. (1918).
- Whiteley, General Sir John Francis Martin, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C.
- Whiteside, Sir Cuthbert William, Kt.
- Whitford, Air Vice-Marshal Sir John, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitely, Brig.-Gen. Sir Edward Nathan, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D.
- Whitley, Air Marshal Sir John René, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.
- Whitley, Sir Michael Henry, Kt.
- Whitmore, Col. Sir Francis Henry Douglas Charlton, Bt., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., T.D. (1954).
- Whittingham, Air Marshal Sir Harold Edward, K.C.B., K.B.E.
- Whittington, Sir Richard, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Whittle, Air Commodore Sir Frank, K.B.E., C.B.
- Whitty, Sir Reginald (Ramson), K.B.E.
- Whitworth, Admiral Sir William Jock, K.C.B., D.S.O.
- Whyatt, Sir John, Kt., Q.C.
- Whyte, Sir (Alexander) Frederick, K.C.S.I.
- Wickham, Lt.-Col. Sir Charles George, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Wigan, Sir Frederick Adair, Bt. (1898).
- Wiggin, Sir Charles Richard Henry, Bt., T.D. (1892).
- Wigglesworth, Air Marshal Sir (Horace Ernest) Philip, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.C.
- Wight, Sir Gerald Robert, Kt.
- Wigley, Sir Wilfrid Murray, Kt., O.B.E.
- Wigram, Rev. Sir Clifford Wool-more, Bt. (1805).
- Wijeyeratne, Sir Edwin Aloysius Perera, K.B.E.
- Wijeyewardene, Hon. Sir (Edwin) Arthur (Lewis), Kt.
- Wilbraham, Sir Randle John Baker, Bt. (1776).
- Wildish, Eng.-Rear-Adm. Sir Henry William, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wiles, Sir Gilbert, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.
- Wiles, Sir Harold Herbert, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilkinson, Sir George Henry, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1941).
- Wilkinson, Sir Robert Pelham, Kt.
- Wilkinson, Sir Russell Facey, K.C.V.O.
- Wilkinson, Sir Thomas Crowe Spenser-, Kt.
- Willan, Sir Harold Curwen, Kt., C.M.G., M.C.
- Willcox, Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Beresford Dennits, K.C.I.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Willert, Sir Arthur, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Alexander Thomas, K.C.M.G., M.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Brandon Meredith Rhys-, Bt. (1918).
- Williams, Sir (Daniel) Thomas, Kt., O.B.E.

- Williams, Sir David Philip, Bt. (1915).
- Williams, *Hon.* Sir Dudley, K.B.E., M.C.
- Williams, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Edward John, K.C.M.G.
- Williams, Sir Ernest Hillas, Kt.
- Williams, Sir (Evan) Owen, K.B.E.
- Williams, Sir Griffith Goodland, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Harold, K.B.E., C.B.
- Williams, Sir Harold Herbert, Kt., F.B.A.
- Williams, Sir Hugh Grenville, Bt., M.C. (1798).
- Williams, Sir Ifor, Kt., D.Litt.
- Williams, Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-, Kt., C.V.O.
- Williams, Sir John Francis, Kt.
- Williams, Sir John Lias Cecil Cecil-, Kt.
- Williams, Sir John Rolleston Lort-, Kt., Q.C.
- Williams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Leslie Hamlyn, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Williams, Sir Osmond, Bt., M.C. (1909).
- Williams, *Air Marshal* Sir Richard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Williams, Sir Robin Philip, Bt. (1953).
- Williams, Sir Roy Ellis Hume-, Bt. (1922).
- Williams, Sir (Sydney) Charles Stuart-, Kt.
- Williams, Sir Thomas Herbert Parry-, Kt., D.Litt.
- Williams, Sir William Emrys, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williams, Sir William Law, Bt. (1866).
- Williams, Sir William Richard, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir Alexander, Kt., C.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir George Alexander, Kt.
- Williamson, Sir Horace, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E.
- Williamson, Sir (Nicholas Frederick) Hedworth, Bt. (1642).
- Williamson, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.
- Willink, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Henry Urmonst, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L. (1957).
- Willis, *Admiral of the Fleet* Sir Algernon Osborne, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O.
- Willis, Sir (Zwinglius) Frank, Kt., C.B.E.
- Willmer, *Rt. Hon.* Sir (Henry) Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., T.D.
- Willmott, Sir Maurice Gordon, Kt., M.C.
- Wills, *Lt.-Col.* Sir (Ernest) Edward de Winton, Bt. (1904).
- Wills, Sir Gerald, Kt., M.B.E., M.P.
- Wills, Sir John Vernon, Bt. (1923).
- Wilmot, *Capt.* Sir John Eardley-, Bt. (1821).
- Wilmot, Sir Robert Arthur, Bt. (1759).
- Wilshaw, Sir Edward, K.C.M.G.
- Wilson, Sir Arton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wilson, Sir Bertram, Kt.
- Wilson, *Capt.* Sir Frank O'Brien, Kt., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Wilson, Sir Garnet Douglas, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir George, K.B.E.
- Wilson, *Rev.* Sir (George) Percy (Maryon) Maryon-, Bt. (1661).
- Wilson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Gordon, K.C.S.I., C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Wilson, Sir Horace John, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wilson, Sir James Robertson, Bt. (1906).
- Wilson, Sir (James) Stuart, Kt.
- Wilson, Sir John Mitchell Harvey, Bt., K.C.V.O. (1920).
- Wilson, Sir Leonard, K.C.I.E.
- Wilson, Sir Mathew Martin, Bt. (1874).
- Wilson, Sir Reginald Holmes, Kt.
- Wilson, *General* Sir Roger Cochrane, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- Wilson, Sir Roland, Kt., C.B.E.
- Windeyer, *Hon.* Sir (William John) Victor, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Windham, Sir William, Kt., C.B.E.
- Windley, Sir Edward Henry, K.C.M.G.
- Wingate, *Col.* Sir Ronald Evelyn Leslie, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1920).
- Wingfield, Sir Charles John Fitzroy Rhys, K.C.M.G.
- Winn, *Hon.* Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel), Kt., C.B., O.B.E.
- Winneke, Sir Henry Arthur, Kt., O.B.E.
- Winniffrith, Sir (Alfred) John (Digby), K.C.B.
- Winnington, Sir Francis Salwey William, Bt. (1755).
- Winstedt, Sir Richard (Olaf), K.B.E., C.M.G., F.B.A.
- Winter, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ormonde de l'Épee, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
- Winterbotham, Sir Geoffrey Leonard, Kt.
- Winterton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir (Thomas) John (Willoughby), K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wise, Sir John Humphrey, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- Wiseman, Sir William George Eden, Bt., C.B., C.M.G. (1628).
- Wolfenden, Sir John Frederick, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wolff, *Hon.* Sir Albert Asher, K.C.M.G.
- Wolfit, Sir Donald, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wolsley, Sir Charles Garnet Mark Richard, Bt. (1628).
- Wolsley, Sir Garnet, Bt. (1745).
- Wombwell, Sir (Frederick) Philip (Alfred William), Bt., M.B.E. (1778).
- Womersley, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Walter James, Bt. (1945).
- Wood, Sir Alfred, Kt.
- Wood, Sir Anthony John Page, Bt. (1837).
- Wood, Sir David Basil Hill-, Bt. (1921).
- Wood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
- Wood, Sir John Arthur Haigh, Bt., M.C., D.S.C. (1918).
- Wood, Sir Robert Stanford, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wood, Sir William Wilkinson, Kt.
- Woodall, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir John Danc, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Woodhead, Sir John Ackroyd, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
- Woodhouse, *Admiral* Sir Charles Henry Lawrence, K.C.B.
- Woodley, Sir (Frederick George) Richard, Kt.
- Woods, Sir John Harold Edmunds, G.C.B., M.V.O.
- Woodward, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Eric Winslow, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
- Woodward, Sir (Ernest) Llewellyn, Kt.
- Woolford, Sir Eustace Gordon, Kt., O.B.E., Q.C.
- Woolley, Sir Charles Campbell, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.
- Woolley, Sir (Charles) Leonard, Kt., D.Litt.
- Wootton, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir George Frederick, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., E.D.
- Worboys, Sir Walter John, Kt.
- Worbye, Sir James Mann, Kt., C.B.E.
- Wordsworth, *Capt.* Sir William Henry Laycock, Kt.
- Worley, Sir Newnham Arthur, K.B.E., Q.C.
- Worledge, Sir John Leonard, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- Worsley, *Col.* Sir William Arthington, Bt. (1938).
- Wort, Sir Alfred William Ewart, Kt.
- Worthington, Sir (John) Huhert, Kt., O.B.E., R.A., F.R.I.B.A.
- Wragham, *Hon.* Sir Geoffrey Walter, Kt.
- Wraxall, Sir Morville William Lascelles, Bt. (1813).
- Wray, Sir Kenneth Owen Roberts-, K.C.M.G., Q.C.
- Wrench, Sir (John) Evelyn (Leslie), Kt., C.M.G.
- Wrey, Sir (Castel) Richard Bourchier, Bt. (1628).
- Wright, Sir Andrew Barkworth, K.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C.
- Wright, Sir Geoffrey Cory-, Bt. (1903).
- Wright, Sir Bernard Swanwick, Kt.
- Wright, Sir Charles Seymour, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.
- Wright, Sir Leonard Morton, Kt.
- Wright, Sir Michael Robert, G.C.M.G.
- Wrightson, Sir John Garmonds-way, Bt. (1900).
- Wrigley, Sir John Crompton, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wrisherg, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Frederick George, K.B.E., C.B.
- Wunderly, Sir Harry Wyatt, Kt., M.D.
- Wyatt, *Vice-Adm.* Sir (Arthur) Guy (Norris), K.B.E., C.B.
- Wyatt, Sir Stanley, Kt.

Wycherley, Sir (Robert) Bruce, Kt., M.C.	Yeaman, Sir Ian David, Kt.	Young, Sir (Thomas) Eric (Boswell), Kt.
Wylie, Sir Francis Verner, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.	Young, Sir Alastair Spencer Templeton, Bt. (1945).	Young, Sir William Neil, Bt. (1769).
Wynn, Lt.-Col. Sir Owen Watkia Williams-, Bt. (1688).	Young, Sir George Peregrine, Bt., C.M.G. (1812).	Younger, Sir William Robert, Bt. (1911).
Yamin Khan, Sir Muhammad, Kt., C.I.E.	Young, Sir James Reid, Kt.	Yusuf, Sir Mohamad, Kt.
Yarrow, Sir Harold Edgar, Bt., G.B.E. (1916).	Young, Sir (John) Douglas, Kt.	Yusuf, <i>Nawab</i> Sir Muhammad, Kt.
Yates, Sir Thomas, Kt., C.B.E.	Young, Sir John William Roe, Bt. (1821).	Zealley, Sir Alec Thomas Sharland, Kt.
Yeabsley, Sir Richard Ernest, Kt., C.B.E.	Young, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Sir Julian Mayne, Kt., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.	Zuckerman, <i>Prof.</i> Sir Solly, Kt., C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
	Young, Sir Mark Aitchison, G.C.M.G.	

Baronetcies Extinct (Since last issue)—

Baker of Wembley (U.K. 1802); Benyon (U.K. 1958); Child of Newfield (U.K. 1868); Flannery (U.K. 1904); Fox (U.K. 1924); Hansen (U.K. 1921); Hughes of Denford (U.K. 1942); Poë-Domville (U.K. 1912); Prescott-Westcar (G.B. 1794); Williams

of Glyn-dwr (U.K. 1935); Williams of Llanelly (U.K. 1955); Worsley-Taylor (U.K. 1917).

Baronetcies Created—

Bibby; Llewellyn of Baglan; Oakshott; Pickthorn; Platt of Grindleford.

Dames Grand Cross and Dames Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order and of the Order of the British Empire

NOTE.—Dames Grand Cross (G.C.V.O. or G.B.E.) and Dames Commanders (D.C.V.O. or D.B.E.) are addressed in a manner similar to that of Knights Grand Cross or Knights Commanders, e.g. "Miss Florence Smith," after receiving the honour would be addressed as "Dame Florence," and in writing, as "Dame Florence Smith, G. (or D.) C.V.O., or G. (or D.) B.E." Where such award is made to a lady already in enjoyment of a higher title the appropriate letters are appended to her name, e.g. "The Countess of —, G.C.V.O." Dames Grand Cross rank after wives of Baronets and before wives of Knights Grand Cross. Dames Commanders rank after the wives of Knights Grand Cross and before the wives of Knights Commanders.

DAMES GRAND CROSS AND DAMES COMMANDERS

H.M. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother, K.G., K.T., C.I. G.M.V.O.	Brookes, Mahel Balcombe, Lady, D.B.E.	Davenport, Dame Lilian Emily Isabel Jane Bromley-, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Margaret, C.I., G.C.V.O.	Bryans, Dame Anne Margaret, D.B.E.	Davidson, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Princess Royal, C.I. G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Buckley, <i>Hon.</i> Dame Ruth Burton, D.B.E.	Davidson, Margaret Agnes, Lady, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Cargill, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame Helen Wilson, D.B.E.	de Valois, Dame Ninette, D.B.E.
H.R.H. The Duchess of Kent, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Carter, Lady (Helen) Violet Bonham, D.B.E.	Devonshire, Evelyn, Duchess of, G.C.V.O.
H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, V.A., G.C.V.O., G.B.E.	Cavan, Joan, Countess of, D.B.E.	Devonshire, Mary Alice, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Acton, Dame (Ellen) Marian, D.B.E.	Chick, Dame Harriette, D.B.E., D.Sc.	Dixon, Edith, Lady, D.B.E.
Alhmarle, The Countess of, D.B.E.	Churchill, Clementine, Lady, G.B.E.	Elgin & Kincardine, The Countess of, D.B.E.
Alexander of Tunis, The Countess, G.B.E.	Cockayne, Dame Elizabeth, D.B.E.	Elphinstone, Mary, Baroness, D.C.V.O.
Ashcroft, Dame Peggy (Mrs. Hutchinson), D.B.E.	Colville, Lady (Helen) Cynthia, D.C.V.O., D.B.E.	Evans, Dame Edith Mary (Mrs. Booth), D.B.E.
Atholl, Duchess of, D.B.E.	Colvin, <i>Brig.</i> Dame Mary Katherine Rosamund, D.B.E., T.D.	Evans, Dame Regina Margaret, D.B.E.
Baden-Powell, Olave St. Clair, Baroness, G.B.E.	Connor, Dame (Annie) Jean, D.B.E., M.D.	Farrer, <i>Hon.</i> Dame Frances Margaret, D.B.E.
Bailey, <i>Hon.</i> Dame Mary (Lady Bailey), D.B.E.	Cook, Mary, Lady, D.B.E.	Fonteyn, Dame Margot, D.B.E.
Barnett, <i>Air Commandant</i> Dame (Mary) Henrietta, D.B.E.	Cosgrove, Dame Gertrude Ann, D.B.E.	Forbes, <i>Air Chief Commandant</i> Dame Katherine Trefusis, D.B.E.
Beale, Dame Doris Winifred, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Coulshed, <i>Brig.</i> Dame (Mary) Frances, D.B.E., T.D.	Forster, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Bevin, Dame Florence Anne, D.B.E.	Curtis, Dame Myra, D.B.E.	Freyberg, The Baroness, G.B.E.
Blair, <i>Matron in Chief</i> Dame Emily Mathieson, D.B.E., R.R.C.	Curwen, Dame (Anne) May, D.B.E.	Fulford, Dame Catherine, D.B.E.
Bridgeman, Caroline Beatrix, Viscountess, D.B.E.	Daly, Dame Mary Dora, D.B.E.	Genée, Dame Adeline (Mrs. Genée-Isitt), D.B.E., Mus. Doc.
Brock, Dame (Madeline) Dorothy, D.B.E., Lt.D.		Gillespie, <i>Brig.</i> Dame Helen Shiels, D.B.E., R.R.C.
Brookeborough, The Viscountess, D.B.E.		Gilmer, Dame Elizabeth May Knox, D.B.E.
		Gilmour, Dame Mary, D.B.E.
		Gilmour, Lady Susan, D.B.E.
		Goodrich, Dame Matilda, D.B.E., R.R.C.
		Granville, The Countess, G.C.V.O.

- Greenwood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Halifax, The Countess of, D.C.V.O.
 Hamleden, Patricia, Viscountess, D.C.V.O.
 Hanbury, *Air Commandant* Dame Felicity Hyde, D.B.E.
 Hancock, Dame Florence May, D.B.E.
 Harcourt, Mary Ethel, Viscountess, G.B.E.
 Hardy, Lady Isobel Constance Mary Gathorne-, D.C.V.O.
 Harlech, The Baroness, D.C.V.O.
 Hess, Dame Myra, D.B.E., Mus.D.
 Hillingdon, Edith Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Hudson, Mary Elizabeth, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
 Humphrys, Gertrude Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Johnson, *Brig.* Dame (Cecilie) Monica, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Jones, Dame Katharine Henrietta, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Jones, Dame Mary Latchford Kingsmill, D.B.E.
 Kelly, Dame Elisabeth Hariott, D.B.E.
 Kilroy, Dame Alix Hester Marie (Lady Meynell), D.B.E.
 Kilmuir, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E., R.A.
 Limerick, The Countess of, G.B.E.
 Livingstone, Dame Adelaide Lord, D.B.E.
 Lloyd, Dame Hilda Nora, D.B.E.
 Lloyd, *Commandant* Dame Mary Kathleen, D.B.E.
 Lonsdale, *Prof.* Dame Kathleen, D.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Loughlin, Dame Anne, D.B.E.
 Lyons, Dame Enid Muriel, G.B.E.
 McIlroy, Dame Louise, D.B.E., M.D.
 Macleod of Macleod, Dame Flora, D.B.E.
 Marsham, Dame Joan (Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham), D.B.E.
 Maxse, Dame Marjorie, D.B.E.
 Menzies, Dame Pattie Maic, G.B.E.
 Monro, Hon. Mary Caroline, Lady, D.B.E.
 Mountbatten of Burma, The Countess, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O.
 Musson, Dame Ellen Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., LL.D.
 Northumberland, Helen, Duchess of, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
 Oliver, Beryl, Lady, G.B.E., R.R.C.
 Oliver, *Hon.* Dame Annie Florence Gillies Cardell-, D.B.E.
 Parker, *Rt. Hon.* Dame Dehra, G.B.E.
 Peel, Lady Adelaide Margaret, D.C.V.O.
 Penson, Dame Lillian Margery, D.B.E., LL.D., D.Litt, Ph.D.
 Pentland, Marjorie Adeline, Baroness, D.B.E.
 Portland, The Duchess of, D.B.E.
 Raitlon, *Brig.* Dame Mary, D.B.E.
 Rankin, Dame Annabelle Jane Mary, D.B.E.
 Richmond and Gordon, Hilda Madeleine, Duchess of, D.B.E.
 Robertson, *Commandant* Dame Nancy Margaret, D.B.E.
 Rosebery, The Countess of, D.B.E.
 Salmon, *Air Commandant* Dame Nancy Marion, D.B.E.
 Sayers, Dame Lucile Newell, D.B.E.
 Sharp, Dame Evelyn Adelaide, D.B.E.
 Sitwell, Dame Edith Louisa, D.B.E.
 Smieton, Dame Mary Guilian, D.B.E.
 Smith, Dame Anne Beadsmore, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Smith, Dame Enid Mary Russell Russell-, D.B.E.
 Spencer, The Countess, D.C.V.O.
 Strickland, Barbara, Lady, D.B.E.
 Templewood, The Viscountess, D.B.E.
 Teyte, Dame Maggie (Mrs. Cottingham), D.B.E.
 Thomson, *Brigadier* Dame Anne, D.B.E.
 Thorndike, Dame Sybil, D.B.E. (Lady Casson).
 Tonga, *Queen* Salote Tubou of, G.C.V.O., G.B.E.
 Tyrwhitt, *Brigadier* Dame Mary Ioan Caroline, D.B.E.
 Vaughan, Dame Helen Charlotte Isabella Gwynne-, G.B.E., D.Sc.
 Vaughan, Dame Janet Maria, (Mrs. Gourlay), D.B.E.
 Walwyn, Eileen Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 Ward, Dame Irene Mary Bewick, D.B.E.
 Watt, Dame Katherine Christie, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Welsh, *Air Chief Commandant* Ruth Mary, Lady, D.B.E.
 West, Dame Rebecca (Mrs. Andrews), D.B.E.
 Whareley, *Chief Controller* Dame Leslie Violet, D.B.E.
 Wheeler, Dame Olive Annie, D.B.E.
 Whyte, *Air Commandant* Dame Roberta Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Wilkinson, *Matron-in-Chief* Dame Louisa Jane, D.B.E., R.R.C.
 Williams, Juliet Evangeline, Lady Rhys-, D.B.E.
 Williamson, *Air Commandant* Dame Alice Mary, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.
 Willingdon, Marie, Marchioness of, C.I., G.B.E.
 Wills, Dame Violet Edith, D.B.E.
 Woolcombe, Dame Jocelyn May, D.B.E.

NOTABLE HONOURS OF THE YEAR

Among the honours notified in the New Year and Birthday Honours Lists, 1959, were the following: (For Peerages and Baronetcies created, see pp. 224 and 298).

ORDER OF MERIT

Earl Alexander of Tunis.

COMPANIONS OF HONOUR

Sir John Beazley.
 Sir Kenneth Clark.
Rt. Hon. Walter Nash.

G.C.B. (Military)

Admiral Sir William Davis
Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills.

General Sir Hugh Stockwell.
General Sir Dudley Ward.

G.C.M.G.

Sir Arthur Benson.
 Sir Harold Caccia.
 Sir Frank Lee.
 Sir Jeremy Raisman.

G.C.V.O.

Sir Frederick Minter.

G.B.E. (Military)

Admiral Sir Frederick Parham.
Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly.

G.B.E. (Civil)

Sir John Balfour.
 Viscount Kemsley.
 Sir William Palmer.

K.C.B. (Military)

Vice-Adm. A. N. C. Bingley.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir Roger Bower.
Air Marshal W. G. Cheshire.
Air Marshal K. B. B. Cross.
Vice-Adm. N. E. Dalton.
Vice-Adm. H. P. Koelle.
Air Marshal W. L. M. MacDonald.
Air Vice-Marshal W. H. Merton.
Lieut.-Gen. J. H. N. Poett.
Vice-Adm. R. D. Watson.
Lieut.-Gen. M. M. A. R. West.

K.C.B. (Civil)

V. M. R. Goodman.
 P. D. Proctor.
 William Strath.
 A. J. D. Winniffrith.

K.C.M.G.

E. P. Arrowsmith.
 D. L. Busk.

G. L. Clutton.
 Sir Ralph Grey.
 C. H. Johnston.
 O. C. Morland.
 A. F. Morley.
Commander Rt. Hon. A. H. P. Noble, M.P.
Maj.-Gen. W. A. Scott.
 C. A. E. Shuckburgh.
 G. F. Thorold.
 John Walker.
 Sir Roy Welensky.
Vice-Adm. Sir Peveril William-Powlett.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Woodall.

K.C.V.O.

Hon. David Bowes-Lyon.
 Rev. C. L. Cresswell.
Brig. Ivan De La Bere.
 Sir Archibald Gray.
 A. G. Harper.
 W. P. H. Sheldon.
 J. W. Wheeler-Bennett.

K.B.E. (Military)
Air Marshal C. E. Chilton.
Lieut.-Gen. R. G. Collingwood.
Air Vice-Marshal L. Dalton-Morris.
Air Vice-Marshal F. W. P. Dixon.
Vice-Adm. J. G. T. Inglis.
Air Marshal H. D. Jackman.
Rear-Adm. A. C. C. Miers, *VC*.
Vice-Adm. A. R. Pedder.
Maj.-Gen. O. P. J. Rooney.
Vice-Adm. G. B. Sayer.
Vice-Adm. G. Thistleton-Smith.

K.B.E. (Civil)

John Anderson.
 Hubert Ashton, M.P.
 Alexander Brackenridge.
Prof. Sir David Brunt.
 G. W. H. Gardner.
 J. T. Henderson.
Commander G. H. Hughes-Onslow.
Major Sir Jocelyn Lucas, Bt., M.P.
 Lord Mancroft.
 Sir Alec Martin.
 Joseph Simpson.
 E. A. Vasey.
 Sir George Wilson.

D.B.E. (Military)

Brig. Mary Colvin.

D.B.E. (Civil)

Viscountess Brookeborough.
 Hon. Ruth Buckley.
 Miss Rebecca West.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

V. R. Bairamian.
Prof. Dugald Baird.

C. W. Black, M.P.
 R. V. Bridgland.
 A. F. Burke.
 N. J. K. Cadzow.
Col. L. G. A. Cust.
Maj.-Gen. C. A. L. Dunphie.
 W. S. Duthie, M.P.
Prof. A. W. G. Ewing.
 L. C. Gainage.
 R. E. German.
 Stuart Gillett.
 S. E. Gomes.
 C. F. Gothard.
 A. J. Grattan-Bellew.
 H. R. Grime.
 Alec Guinness.
 O. P. Gunning.
 R. F. Harrod.
Col. J. H. Haygarth.
 I. J. Hayward.
Prof. W. V. D. Hodge.
 E. Milner Holland, Q.C.
 Hubert Hull.
 A. R. Hurd, M.P.
 D. J. James.
 A. M. C. Jenour.
 I. A. Johnson-Gilbert.
 Gaston Johnstone.
 R. L. M. Kirkwood.
 J. W. Laing.
Prof. A. J. Lewis.
 R. P. Linstead.
 R. O. Lloyd.
 D. W. Logan.
 I. D. Lyle.
 C. M. MacGregor.
Major W. C. McKee.

J. A. Mahoney.
 M. A. S. Margai.
 J. C. Masterman.
 J. A. Milne.
 James Mitchell.
Brig. G. D. K. Murray.
 G. M. Paterson.
 J. R. Pearson.
Capt. F. R. J. Peel.
 L. E. Peppiatt.
 E. J. Pode.
Capt. W. M. H. Pollen.
 George Pollock, Q.C.
 K. H. Preston.
Brig. O. L. Prior-Palmer, M.P.
His. Hon. J. A. Pugh.
Maj. C. E. Pym.
 Michael Redgrave.
 R. D. Ropner.
 E. P. Rugg.
 W. P. Smith.
Air Cdre. H. P. Smyth-Osbourne.
 K. T. Spencer.
 Stanley Spencer.
 W. E. Sykes.
Prof. Ronald Syme.
 R. T. Symonette.
Capt. T. A. R. Terrell.
Prof. A. P. Thomson.
 J. B. Thomson.
 J. K. R. Thorp.
 W. G. N. Walker.
 Walter Ward.
 M. L. Warren.
 T. C. S. Wilkinson.
 W. W. Wood.
 Thomas Yates.

THE VICTORIA CROSS, *VC*

The ribbon is *Crimson* for all Services (until 1918 it was *Blue* for Royal Navy).

FOR CONSPICUOUS BRAVERY. INSTITUTED *January 29th, 1855.*



The *VC* is worn before all other decorations, on the left breast, and consists of a cross-pattee of bronze, $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, with the Royal Crown surmounted by a lion in the centre, and beneath there is the inscription "For Valour." Holders of the *VC* receive a tax-free annuity of £100, irrespective of need or other conditions. In 1921, the right to receive the Cross was extended to Indian soldiers, and in 1920 a Royal Warrant extended the right to Matrons, Sisters and Nurses, and the Staff of the Nursing Services and other services pertaining to Hospitals and Nursing, and to Civilians of either sex regularly or temporarily under the orders, direction or supervision of the Naval, Military or Air Forces of the Crown.

Surviving Recipients of the Victoria Cross

Addison, Rev. W. R. F. (C.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1916	Beattie, <i>Capt.</i> S. H. (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Adlam, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> T. E. (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Beesley, <i>Pte.</i> W. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Agansing Raj, <i>Rifleman</i> (5th R. Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i>	1944	Bellew, <i>Capt.</i> E. D. (Brit. Col. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915
Agar, <i>Commodore</i> Augustine W. S., D.S.O. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1919	Bennett, <i>Capt.</i> E. P., M.C. (Wor. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Ali Haidar, <i>Sepoy</i> (13th Frontier F. Rifles), <i>World War</i>	1945	Bent, C.-S.-M. S. J. (East Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1914
Amey, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (R. War. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Bhanbhaga Gurung, <i>Rifleman</i> (2nd Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i>	1945
Anderson, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> C. G. W. (Australian M.F.), <i>World War</i>	1942	Bhandari Ram, <i>Sepoy</i> (10th Baluch R.), <i>World War</i>	1944
Andrew, <i>Brig.</i> Leslie W., D.S.O. (N. Z. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Bissett, <i>Lt.</i> W. D. (A. & S. H.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Annard, <i>Lt.</i> R. W. (Durham L.I.), <i>Wld. War</i> ...	1940	Blackburn, <i>Brig.</i> A. S., C.M.G., C.B.E. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Archibald, <i>Sapper</i> Adam (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Booth, <i>Capt.</i> F. C., D.C.M. (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Auten, <i>Capt.</i> H., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Borella, <i>Lt.</i> A. C., M.M. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Axford, <i>L.-Corpl.</i> T. L., M.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Boyle, <i>Rear-Adm.</i> E. C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915
Barrett, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> John C. (R. Leic. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Brereton, <i>Pte.</i> A. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Barron, <i>Corpl.</i> C. (Canad. Infy.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Brooks, C.-Sgt.-M. E. (O.B.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Bassett, <i>Lt.</i> Cyril R. G. (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915	Brown, <i>Corpl.</i> W. E., D.C.M. (A.I.F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Beak, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> Daniel M. William, D.S.O., M.C. (R. Scots. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Burman, <i>Sergt.</i> W. F. (Rif. Bgde.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
		Burt, <i>Corpl.</i> A. A. (Herts. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915
		Burton, <i>Pte.</i> R. H. (Duke of Wellington's R.), <i>World War</i>	1944
		Butler, <i>Pte.</i> Wm. B. (W. Yorks. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
		Bye, <i>Sergt.</i> Robert (Welsh Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917

Cain, <i>Maj.</i> R. H. (R. Northumberland Fus.), <i>World War</i>	1944	Dwyer, <i>Lt.</i> John J. (Aust. M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Caldwell, <i>Sergt.</i> Thomas (Lanark Yeo. & R. Scots Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1913	Eardley, <i>Sergt.</i> G. H., M.M. (K.S.L.I.), <i>World</i> <i>War</i>	1944
Calvert, <i>Sergt.</i> L., M.M. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1913	Edwards, <i>Corpl.</i> F. J. (Middd. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Cameron, <i>Lt.</i> D. (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i>	1943	Edwards, <i>Air Commodore</i> H. I., C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), <i>World War</i>	1941
Campbell, <i>Brigadier</i> L. M., D.S.O., T.D. (A. & S. Highrs.), <i>World War</i>	1943	Edwards, <i>2nd Lt.</i> W. (K.O.Y.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Carmichael, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Egerton, <i>Sergt.</i> E. A. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Carne, <i>Col.</i> J. P., D.S.O. (Glos. R.), <i>Korea</i> ...	1951	Elliott, <i>Lt.</i> K. (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Carroll, <i>Pte.</i> John (Aus. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Ervine-Andrews, <i>Maj.</i> H. M. (E. Lancs. R.), <i>World War</i>	1940
Carson de Wart, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Sir Adrian, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (4th Dn. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915	Evans, C.S.-M. G. (Man. Regt.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Cartwright, <i>Pte.</i> George (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1913	Evans, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> Lewis Pugh, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Black Watch), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Cator, <i>Sergt.</i> Harry (E. Sur. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Faulds, <i>Capt.</i> W..M.C. (S. Africa), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
Chafer, <i>Pte.</i> G. W. (E. York. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Finch, <i>Sergt.</i> N. A. (R.M.A.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Chapman, <i>Corpl.</i> E. T. (Monmouthshire R.), <i>World War</i>	1945	Findlay, <i>Col.</i> George de C. E., M.C. (R.E.), <i>World War</i>	1918
Chatta Singh, <i>Sepoy</i> (Bhopal Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Foote, <i>Maj.</i> Gen. H. R. B., C.B., D.S.O. (R. Tank R.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Cheshire, <i>Group Capt.</i> G. L., D.S.O., D.F.C. (R.A.F.), <i>World War</i>	1944	Foote, <i>Rev.</i> J. W. (Canada), <i>World War</i>	1942
Christian, <i>Pte.</i> H. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Foster, <i>Corpl.</i> E. (E. Sur. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Christie, <i>Lt.-Cpt.</i> J. A. (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1913	Fraser, <i>Lt.</i> I. E., D.S.C. (R.N.R.), <i>World War</i> ..	1945
Clarke, <i>Sergt.-Maj.</i> J. (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Freyberg, <i>Lt.-Gen.</i> Lord, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (Gren. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916
Clements, <i>Corpl.</i> J. J. (Rimington's Guides), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900	Frickleton, <i>Capt.</i> Samuel (N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Cloutman, His Honour Sir Brett M., M.C., Q.C. (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Frisby, <i>Maj.</i> Cyril H. (Cold. Gds.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Coltman, <i>Lt.-Cpl.</i> William H., D.C.M., M.M. (N. Staff. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Fuller, <i>Sgt.</i> W. (Welch Regt.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1914
Colvin, <i>Maj.</i> Hugh (Chesh. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918	Ganju Lama, M.M., <i>Rifeman</i> (7th Gurkha Rifles), <i>World War</i>	1944
Cooper, <i>2nd Lt.</i> E. (K.R.R.C.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Gardner, <i>Capt.</i> P. J., M.C. (R.T.R.), <i>World</i> <i>War</i>	1941
Coppins, <i>Corpl.</i> F. G. (Manitoba R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Garforth, <i>Sergt.</i> C. E. (15th Hrs.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914
Counter, <i>Corpl.</i> Jack T. (King's R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Geary, <i>Rev.</i> B. H., C.F. (E. Sur. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1913
Cox, <i>Pte.</i> Christopher (Bedf. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917	Ghale, <i>Jemadar</i> , Gaje (Gurkha Rif.), <i>Wld. War</i>	1945
Craig, <i>Lt.</i> J. M. (R.A.F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917	Gee, <i>Capt.</i> R., M.C. (Royal Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Crichton, <i>Pte.</i> J. (Auckland R., N.Z.), <i>Gt.</i> <i>War</i>	1913	Gian Singh, <i>Naik</i> (15 Punjab R.), <i>Wld. War</i> ..	1945
Cross, <i>Corpl.</i> Arthur H. (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Gobind Singh, <i>Dafadar</i> (Ind. Cav.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918
Crowe, <i>Capt.</i> John (Worc. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Good, <i>Corpl.</i> H. J. (Quebec R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Cruikshank, <i>Fl. Lt.</i> J. A. (R.A.F.V.R.), <i>World War</i>	1944	Gordon, <i>Lt.-Cpl.</i> B. S., M.M. (Aust.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Cruikshank, <i>Pte.</i> R. E. (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Gordon, <i>Pte.</i> J. H. (Australia), <i>World War</i> ...	1941
Crutchley, <i>Admiral</i> Sir Victor Alexander, K.C.B., D.S.C. (R.N.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Gould, P.O. T. W. (R.N.), <i>World War</i>	1942
Cumming, <i>Brig.</i> A. E., O.B.E., M.C. (Indian Army), <i>World War</i>	1942	Gourley, <i>2nd Lt.</i> C. E. M.M. (R.F.A.), <i>Gt.</i> <i>War</i>	1918
Currie, <i>Maj.</i> D. V., C.B.E. (S. Alberta R., Canada), <i>World War</i>	1944	Graham, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Sir John R. N., Bt., O.B.E. (M.G.C.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> A. E. (E. Surrey R.), <i>S. Africa</i> ..	1900	Grant, <i>Col.</i> John D., C.B., D.S.O. (I.A.), <i>Thibet</i>	1904
Curtis, <i>Sergt.</i> H. A. (R. Dub. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1913	Grant, <i>Lt.</i> J. G. (Well. R., N.Z.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Cutler, <i>Lt.</i> A. R. (Australia), <i>World War</i>	1941	Greaves, <i>Sergt.</i> Fred. (Sherwood F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Dalziel, <i>Driver</i> Henry (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Gregg, <i>Brig.</i> Hon. Milton F., C.B.E., M.C. (Nova Scotia R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Darwan Sing Negi, <i>Naik</i> (Garnwai R.), <i>Gt.</i> <i>War</i>	1914	Gregg, <i>Sergt.</i> W., D.C.M., M.M. (R.B.), <i>Gt.</i> <i>War</i>	1918
Davey, <i>Corpl.</i> P., M.M. (Aust. I. F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918	Grimshaw, <i>Lt.</i> John (Lanc. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
Davies, <i>Corpl.</i> J. T. (S. Lancs. R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Grogan, <i>Brig.-Gen.</i> G. W. St. G., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (Worc. Regt.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Davies, <i>Sergt.</i> J. (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916	Haine, <i>Capt.</i> R. L., M.C. (H.A.C.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Davies, <i>Maj.-Gen.</i> L. A. E. Price-, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O. (K.R.R.C.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1901	Hall, <i>Sergt.</i> Arthur (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i>	1913
Davies, <i>Vice-Adm.</i> Richard B., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C., <i>Gt. War</i>	1915	Halliday, <i>Gen.</i> Sir Lewis S. T., K.C.B. (R.M.L.I.), <i>China</i>	1900
Dawson, <i>Maj.</i> James Lennox (R.E.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1915	Halton, <i>Pte.</i> A. (K. O. Royal R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1917
Dean, <i>Col.</i> D. J. (R. W. Kent R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Hamilton, <i>2nd Lt.</i> J. (Australia), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915
De L'Isle, <i>Maj.</i> Viscount, P.C. (Hon. W. P. Sidney) (Gren. Gds.), <i>World War</i>	1944	Hamilton, <i>Sergt.</i> J. B. (H.L.I.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Dinesen, <i>Lt.</i> T. (Roy. Highlanders of Canada), <i>Gt. War</i>	1913	Hanna, <i>Lt.</i> Robert (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1914
Dobson, <i>Lt.-Corpl.</i> F. W. (Coldstr Gds.) <i>Gt.</i> <i>War</i>	1914	Harvey, <i>Capt.</i> F. M. W. (Can. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
Dorrell, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> G. T., M.B.E. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt.</i> <i>War</i>	1914	Harvey, <i>Pte.</i> Jack (Lond. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Downie, <i>Sergt.</i> R. (R. Dub. F.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1916	Harvey, <i>Pte.</i> Norman (R. Innis.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1918
Drain, <i>Sergt.</i> J. H. C. (R.H.A.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1914	Harvey, <i>Pte.</i> S. (Y. & L. Regt.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1915
Dresser, <i>Pte.</i> T. (Green Howards), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1914	Hayward, <i>Lt.-Col.</i> Reginald F. Johnson, M.C. (Wilts. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1918
Duffy, <i>Pte.</i> James (R. Innis. Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1918	Heaton, <i>Corpl.</i> W. (King's R.), <i>S. Africa</i>	1900
Dunmore, <i>Maj.</i> Earl of, D.S.O., M.V.O. (16th Lrs.), <i>Upper Swat</i>	1897	Heaviside, <i>Pte.</i> M. (Durh. L. I.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1917
		Herring, <i>Maj.</i> A. C. (N'thants R.), <i>Gt. War</i> ...	1913
		Hewitson, <i>Corpl.</i> J. (K. O. Roy. R.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1913
		Hewitt, <i>2nd Lieut.</i> William Henry (S. Afr. Inf.), <i>Gt. War</i>	1917
		Hill, <i>Pte.</i> Albert (R. Welch Fus.), <i>Gt. War</i> ..	1916
		Hinton, <i>Sergt.</i> J. D. (N.Z.M.F.), <i>World War</i> ..	1941

- Hogan, *Sergt. J.* (Manchester R.), *Gt. War.* 1914
 Holbrook, *Com. N. D.* (R.N.), *Gt. War.* 1914
 Holland, *Capt. John V.* (Leinster R.), *Gt. War* 1916
 Hollis, *C.S.M. S. E.* (Green Howards), *World War* 1944
 Holmes, *Lt. F. W.* (K.O.Y.L.I.), *Gt. War.* 1914
 Howell, *Corpl. G. J.*, M.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Huffam, *Maj. J. P.* (Duke of Wellington's R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Hull, *Shoeing-Smith C.* (23rd Lrs.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Hulme, *Sergt. A. C.* (N.Z.M.F.), *World War* 1941
 Hunter, *Corpl. D. F.* (H.L.I.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Hutchinson, *L.-Corpl. J.* (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War* 1916
 Hutt, *Corpl. A.* (R. Warwick R.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Ingram, *Lt. G. M.*, M.M. (Australia), *Gt. War* 1918
 Insall, *Group Capt. Gilbert S. M.*, M.C. (R.A.F.), *Gt. War.* 1915
 Inwood, *Pte. R. R.* (Aust. Imp. Fce.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Ishar Singh, *Lt.* (28th Punjabis), *Waziristan.* 1921
 Jackson, *W.O. N. C.* (R.A.F.V.R.), *Wld. War* 1945
 Jackson, *Pte. W.* (Australia), *Gt. War.* 1916
 James, *Brig. Manley Angell*, D.S.O., M.C. (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Jamieson, *Maj. D. A.* (R. Norfolk R.), *World War* 1944
 Jefferson, *Fusilier F. A.* (Lancs. Fus.), *Wld. War* 1944
 Jerrard, *Flg.-Offr. Alan* (R.A.F.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Johnson, *Maj.-Gen. Dudley G.*, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (S. Wales B.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Joynt, *Maj. W. D.* (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Judson, *Capt. Reginald Stanley*, D.C.M., M.M. (Auckland R., N.Z.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Kamal Ram, *Sepoy* (8th Punjab R.), *Wld. War* 1944
 Karanbahadur Rana, *Naik* (Gurkha Rifles), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Kelliher, *Pte. R.* (Australia), *World War.* 1943
 Kelly, *Capt. H. E.*, M.C. (Duke of Wellington's R.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Kenna, *Pte. E.* (Australian M.F.), *Wld. War.* 1945
 Kenna, *L.-Cpl. J. P.* (Irish Gds.), *Wld. War* 1943
 Kennedy, *Lt.-Col. W. H. Clark*, C.M.G., D.S.O. (Quebec R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Kenny, *Pte. H. E.* (Loyal R.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Kenny, *Pte. T.* (Durham L. I.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Kenny, *Pte. T. J. B.* (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Kerr, *Pte. J.* Chipman (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Khudadad Khan, *Naik* (129th Bal.), *Gt. War.* 1914
 Knight, *2nd Lt. A. J.*, M.B.E. (Sher. F.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Knight, *Capt. H. J.* (King's R.), *S. Africa.* 1900
 Konowal, *Corpl. P.* (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Kulbir Thapa, *Rflmn.* (Gurkha R.), *Gt. War* 1915
 Lachman Gurung, *Riflesman* (8th Gurkha Rifles), *World War.* 1945
 Lalbahadur Thapa, *Subadar* (2nd Gurkha Rifles), *World War.* 1943
 Lauder, *Pte. D. R.*, (R. Scots Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1915
 Laurent, *Sergt. H. J.* (N.Z. Rif. Bgdc.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Leak, *Pte. John* (Australia), *Gt. War.* 1915
 Learoyd, *Wing-Cindr.* R. A. B. (R.A.F.), *World War.* 1940
 Le Patourel, *Maj. H. W.* (R. Hampshire R.), *World War.* 1942
 Lewis, *Pte. H. W.* (Welch R.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Lister, *Sergt. J.* (Lanc. Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Lowerson, *Sergt. A. D.* (Aust.), *Gt. War.* 1913
 Luke, *Driver F.* (R.H.A.), *Gt. War.* 1914
 McAulay, *Sergt. John*, D.C.M. (Scots Gds.), 1918
 McCarthy, *Lt. L. D.* (Aust.), *Gt. War.* 1913
 McDougall, *Sergt. S. R.* (A.I.F.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 MacDowell, *Lt.-Col. Thain W.*, D.S.O. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 McIntosh, *Pte. G.* (Gord. Highrs.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 MacIntyre, *Lt. David* Lowe, C.B. (Arg. & Suth. High.), *Gt. War.* 1913
 McNally, *Sergt. William*, M.M. (Green Howards), *Gt. War.* 1918
 McNamara, *Air Vice-Marshal Frank H.*, C.B., C.B.E., (Aust. R.F.C.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 McNamara, *Corpl. John* (E. Surrey R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Mc Ness, *L.-Sergt. Fred* (Scots G.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Magennis, *L/S J. J.* (R.N.), *World War.* 1945
 Mahony, *Lt.-Col. J. K.* (Westminster R., Canada), *World War.* 1944
 Malleson, *Com. W. St. A.* (R.N.), *Gt. War.* 1915
 Martin, *Brig. C. G.*, C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War.* 1915
 Masters, *Pte. R. G.* (R.A.S.C.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Maxwell, *Lt. J. M.C.*, D.C.M. (Aust.), *Gt. War* 1913
 Mayson, *Sergt. T. F.* (K.O. Royal R.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Meekosha, *Capt. S.* (W. Yorks R.), *Gt. War* 1915
 Mellish, *Rev. E. N.*, M.C. (C.F.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Melvin, *Pte. Charles* (R. Highrs.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Merritt, *Lt.-Col. C. C. I.* (S. Saskatchewan R.), *World War.* 1942
 Metcalf, *L.-Corpl. William* Henry, M.M. (Manitoba R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Miers, *Rear-Adm. Sir A. C. C.*, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.), *World War* 1913
 Miles, *Pte. Francis G.* (Glouc. R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Mitchell, *Lt.-Col. Coulson N.*, M.C. (Canad. Engrs.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Moynoux, *Sergt. John* (R. Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Moon, *Lt. Rupert V.* (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Moore, *Capt. M. S. S.* (R. Hants. R.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Mott, *Sergt. E. J.*, D.C.M. (Border R.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Mountain, *Sergt. A.* (W. Yorks R.), *Gt. War* 1918
 Moynay, *Sergt. John* (Irish Gds.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Mullin, *Capt. G. H.*, M.M. (Can. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1918
 Murray, *Lt.-Col. Henry Wm.*, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Myles, *Capt. E. K.*, D.S.O. (Worc. R.), *Gt. War* 1916
 Namdeo Jadhao, *Sepoy* (5th Mahratta L. I.), *World War* 1945
 Nand Singh, *Naik* (11th Sikh R.), *World War.* 1944
 Nasmith, *Adm. Sir M. E. Dunbar*, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., (R.N.), *Gt. War.* 1915
 Neame, *Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip*, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (R.E.), *Gt. War* 1915
 Newland, *Maj. James E.* (Aust. Inf.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Newman, *Lt.-Col. A. C.*, O.B.E., T.D. (Essex R.), *World War.* 1942
 Nicholls, *L.-Cpl. H.* (G. Gds.), *World War.* 1940
 Norton, *Capt. G. R.*, M.M. (S.A.M.F.), *World War.* 1941
 Ockenden, *Sergt. J.* (R. Dub. Fus.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 O'Leary, *Capt. M. J.* (Connaught Rangers), *Gt. War* 1915
 O'Meara, *Pte. Martin* (Australia), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Parkash Singh, *Havildar* (8th Punjab R.), *World War.* 1943
 Partridge, *Pte. F. J.* (Australia), *World War.* 1945
 Peakes, *Maj.-Gen. George* Randolph, C.B., D.S.O., M.C. (Can. Ind.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Peeler, *Sergt. Walter* (Aust. I. F.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Phillips, *Capt. R. E.* (R. War. R.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Pitcher, *Petty Off. E.*, D.S.M. (R.M.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Place, *Cdr. B. C. G.*, D.S.C. (R.N.), *Wld. War* 1943
 Pollard, *Capt. Alfred O.*, M.C., D.C.M. (H.A.C.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Pooll, *Capt. A. H. Batton*, M.C. (R. Muns. F.), *Gt. War.* 1916
 Porteous, *Maj. P. A.* (R. A.), *World War.* 1942
 Premindra Singh Bhagat, *2nd Lt.* (Corps. of Ind. Engineers), *World War.* 1941
 Procter, *Rev. A. H.* (King's R.), *Gt. War.* 1915
 Ramsden, *Lt. H. E.* (Protect Regt.), *S. Africa* 1899
 Ratcliffe, *Pte. Wm.*, M.M. (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War* 1917
 Rattey, *Sergt. R. R.* (Australia), *World War* 1945
 Rayfield, *Lt. W.* (Brit. Col. R.), *Gt. War.* 1918
 Readitt, *Sergt. John* (S. Lanc. R.), *Gt. War.* 1917
 Rees, *Sergt. Ivor* (S. Wales Bord.), *Gt. War.* 1917

Reid, <i>Fl.-Lt. W. (R.A.F.V.R.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1943	Towers, <i>Pte. James (Cameronians)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Ricketts, <i>Sgt. T. (R. Newfoundland R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Towner, <i>Maj. Edgar Thomas, M.C. (Aust. M.G.C.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Rickets, <i>Corpl. W. (Seaforth H.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1916	Train, <i>Corpl. C. W. (Lond. R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Roberts, <i>Maj.-Gen. F. C., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Worc. R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Trent, <i>Wing Cndr. L. H., D.F.C. (R.N.Z.A.F.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1943
Roberts, <i>Lt.-Com. P. S. W., D.S.C. (R.N.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1942	Triquet, <i>Lt.-Col. P. (R. 22R. of Canada)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1943
Robinson, <i>Rear-Adm. E. G., O.B.E. (R.N.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915	Tulbahadur Pun, <i>Havildar (6th Gurkha Rifles)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Robson, <i>Pte. H. H. (Royal Scots)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1914	Turner, <i>Lt.-Gen. Sir R. E. W., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (R. Can. Dns.)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i> .. 1900
Rogers, <i>Lt. J. (S. A. Constab.)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i> .. 1901	Turner, <i>Lt.-Col. V. B. (R.B.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1942
Roupell, <i>Brig. G. R. P., C.B. (E. Surrey R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915	Turrall, <i>Pte. Thos. G. (Worc. R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1916
Rutherford, <i>Capt. C. B., M.C., M.M. (Quebec R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Umrao Singh, <i>Havildar (I.A.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1917
Ruthven, <i>Lt. William (Aust. I. F.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Upham, <i>Capt. C. H. (and Bar, 1942)</i> , <i>(N.Z.M.F.) World War</i> .. 1941
Ryder, <i>Sergt. Robert (Middx. R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1916	Upton, <i>Pte. J. (Sherwood F.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915
Ryder, <i>Capt. R. E. D. (R.N.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1942	Veale, <i>Corpl. T. W. H. (Devon R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1919
Sadlier, <i>Lt. C. W. K. (Aust. I. F.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Vickers, <i>Capt. Sir C. Geoffrey (Sherwood For.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915
Sage, <i>Pte. T. H. (Som. L. I.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917	Vickery, <i>Sergt. S. (Dorset R.)</i> , <i>Tirah</i> .. 1897
Sandes, <i>Lt. Arthur I. T. Fleming- (E. Surrey R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915	Wakeford, <i>Maj. R. (R. Hampshire R.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1941
Scott, <i>Q.-M.-Sergt. R. (Man. R.)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i> .. 1900	Wallace, <i>Capt. S. T. P. (R.F.A.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917
Shahamad Khan, <i>Naik (Punjabis)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915	Waters, <i>Maj. Sir Arnold, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (R.E.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Shankland, <i>Lt.-Col. Robert, D.C.M. (Can. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917	Watkins, <i>Maj. T. (Welch R.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Sharpe, <i>Sergt. C. (Lincs. R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915	Watt, <i>Chk. Skipper J. (R.N.R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917
Shepherd, <i>Rflm. A. E. (K.R.R.C.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1913	Weale, <i>Sgt. H. (R. Welch Fus.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1913
Sherbrooke, <i>Rear-Adm. R. St. V., C.B., D.S.O. (R.N.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1942	Welch, <i>Sgt. J. (R. Berk. R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917
Smith, <i>Pte. E. A. (Seaforth Highrs. of Canada)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1944	West, <i>Air Commodore Ferdinand M. F., C.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Smith, <i>Pte. James (Border R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1914	White, <i>Col. Archie Cecil T., M.C. (Green Howards)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1916
Smyth, <i>Brig.-Gen. Sir J. G., Bt., M.C., M.P. (Ludhiana Sikhs)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915	White, <i>Pte. J. (K. O. Royal R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917
Smythe, <i>Lt. G. Q. M. (S.A.M.F.)</i> , <i>Wld. War</i> .. 1942	White, <i>Lt. Wm. A. (M. G. Corps)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1913
Spackman, <i>Sergt. Charles Edward (Border R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Whitfield, <i>Sergt. H. (K. Shrop. L. I.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Speakman, <i>Pte. W. (Black Watch)</i> , <i>Korea</i> .. 1951	Whittle, <i>Sergt. John W., D.C.M. (Aust. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917
Stannard, <i>Capt. R. B., D.S.O., R.D. (R.N.R.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1940	Wilcox, <i>L.-Corpl. A. (O.B.L.I.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1913
Starcewich, <i>Pte. L. T. (Australia)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1945	Williams, <i>C.-Sergt.-Maj. John H., D.C.M., M.M. (S. Wales Bord.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1913
Steele, <i>Com. G. C. (R.N.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Williams, <i>Seaman W. (R.N.R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917
Steele, <i>Sergt. T. (Seaforth H.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917	Willis, <i>Maj. R. R. (Lancs. Fus.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915
Stone, <i>Gunner C. E., M.M. (R.F.A.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Wilson, <i>Lt.-Col. E. C. T. (E. Surrey R.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1940
Storkey, <i>Capt. P. V. (Aust. I. F.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Wood, <i>Pte. W. (R. Northd. Fus.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Strachan, <i>Maj. H., M.C. (Can. Cav.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917	Woodall, <i>2nd Lt. J. E. (Rif. Brig.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Stratton, <i>Sergt. P. C., M.M. (Aust. I.F.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Woods, <i>Pte. James P. (Aust. Inf.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Stringer, <i>Pte. G. (Manch. R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1916	Woolley, <i>Rev. Geoffrey H., O.B.E., M.C., Q.H.C. (Qn. Vic. Rif.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915
Sykes, <i>Pte. Ernest (Northd. Fus.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1917	Wright, <i>C.S.M. P. H. (Coldstream Gds.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1944
Tandey, <i>Pte. H., D.C.M., M.M. (W. Riding R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Wyat, <i>L.-Sergt. G. H. (Cold. Gds.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915
Thomas, <i>Sergt. J. (N. Staffs R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918	Wylly, <i>Col. Guy G. E., C.B., D.S.O. (Tasmania)</i> , <i>S. Africa</i> .. 1900
Tilston, <i>Maj. F. A. (Essex Scottish, Canada)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1945	Young, <i>Pte. T. (Durh. L.I.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Tombs, <i>L.-Corpl. J. (King's R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1915	Zengel, <i>Sergt. Raphael L., M.M. (Saskatchewan R.)</i> , <i>Gt. War</i> .. 1918
Topham, <i>Corpl. F G (1st Canadian Parachute Bn.)</i> , <i>World War</i> .. 1945	

THE GEORGE CROSS, G.C.

The ribbon is dark blue threaded through a bar adorned with laurel leaves
FOR GALLANTRY

INSTITUTED September 24th, 1940 (with amendments, November 3rd, 1942)



The George Cross is worn before all other decorations (except the VC) on the left breast & consists of a plain silver cross with four equal limbs, the cross having in the centre a circular medallion bearing a design showing St. George and the Dragon. The inscription "For Gallantry" appears round the medallion and in the angle of each limb of the cross is the Royal cypher "G VI" forming a circle concentric with the medallion. The reverse is plain and bears the name of the recipient and the date of the award. The cross is suspended by a ring from a bar adorned with laurel leaves on dark blue ribbon $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide.

The cross is intended primarily for civilians and awards to the fighting services are confined to actions for which purely military honours are not normally granted. It is awarded only for acts of the greatest heroism or of the most conspicuous courage in circumstances of extreme danger.

§ When worn by a woman it may be worn on the left shoulder from a ribbon of the same width and colour fashioned into a bow.

Empire Gallantry Medal.—The Royal Warrant which ordained that the grant of the Empire Gallantry Medal should cease authorized holders of that medal to return it to the Central Chancery of the Order of Knighthood and to receive in exchange the George Cross. A similar provision applied to posthumous awards of the Empire Gallantry Medal made after the outbreak of war in 1939. In the list below, the date of award of the Empire Gallantry Medal and of its exchange for the George Cross is noted.

**SURVIVING RECIPIENTS OF THE GEORGE CROSS
THE ISLAND OF MALTA, 1942**

- Abdul Rehman, *Havildar* (I.A.), 1946.
 Abdus Samid Abdul Wahid Golandaz (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Adamson, G. J. (E. G. M. 1937), 1941.
 Ahmad Yar, *Havildar-Major* (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Alder, *L/Sgt.* T. E. (Green Howards) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Alderson, T. H. (Detachment Leader, Rescue Parties), 1940.
 Ali Bey, Kaimmakan Yusef Hussein (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Anderson, *Ch. Eng. Room Art. F.* (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Anderson, *Fl. Off.* W. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1942.
 Archer, *Lt.* B. S. T. (R.E.), 1941.
 Armitage, *Lieut.-Com.* R. S., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Arnold, W. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Ashraf-un-Nisa Begum (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 Atkinson, T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
 Babington, *Lieut.* J. H., O.B.E. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Bailey, *Tpr.* C. C. A. (Surma Valley Lt. Horse) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Baldev Singh (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Bamford, J. 1952.
 Barnett *Company-Sergt.-Maj.-Instructor* W. (R. Scots Fus.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
 Barraclough, *Sgt.* A. (E.G.M. 1930), 1943.
 Bell, J. (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
 Biggs, *Maj.* K. A. (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
 Blackburn, *Pte.* R. (Cheshire Regt.) (E.G.M. 1936), 1941.
 Bogdanovitch, *Kaid* T. (E.G.M. 1939), 1942.
 Bonar, *Phil.* Off. E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Brett, *Col.* D. A. (9 Jat Regt.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Bridge, *Lieut.* J., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1944.
 Brooks, *Pte.* A. (Queens Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1947.
 Burke, J. (E.G.M. 1925), 1941.
 Button, *Sergt.* W. (R.E.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Bywater, R. A. S. (Factory Development Officer), 1944.
 Chalmers, P. O. R. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1926), 1942.
 Chant, *Pte.* F. (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M., 1923), 1941.
 Charrington, H., C.E. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Chaudri Bhim Singh Yadava (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Child, F. (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Clark, J. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
 Cobham, *Lt.-Com.* A. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 Copperwheat, *Lieut.* D. A. (R.N.), 1942.
 Crossley, E. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
 Danckwerts, *Sub-Lt.* P. V. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Davies, *Lt.* R. (R.E.), 1940.
 Deedes, *Major* R. (K.S.L.I.) (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 Din, *L/Naik* Mata (19th Hyderabad Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Dinwoodie, *Sq. Ldr.* H., O.B.E., M.C. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
 Douglas, *Fl.-Off.* R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Duffin, *Chief Diver* C. (E.G.M. 1937), 1941.
 Eastman, *Lt.* W. M. (R.A.O.C.), 1940.
 Easton, *Sub-Lt.* J. M. C. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Elston, *Pte.* E. M. (West Yorks Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Errington, H. (N.F.S.), 1941.
 Fairfax, *Det.-Sergt.* F. W., 1953.
 Farr, J. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Fattah, *Rals Rashid* Abdul (E.G.M. 1938), 1942.
 Fox, L. O. (Rescue Squad), 1945.
 Frost, *Corpl.* E. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Gidden, *Lt.* E. O., G.M. (R.N.V.R.), 1942.
 Gimbert, B. (L.N.E.R.), 1944.
 Goldsworthy, *Lieut.* L. V., G.M., D.S.C. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1944.
 Gosse, *Lt.* G. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1946.
 Graveley, *Flight-Lt.* R. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1939), 1941.
 Green, *Lt.-Col.* C. W. Tandy (E.G.M., 1934), 1941.
 Hand, W. (E.G.M. 1923), 1942.
 Harris, K. (A.R.P., Croydon), 1940.
 Harrison, *Able-Seaman* G. W. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1947.
 Harrison, *Pilot Officer* L. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Heming, A. E. (C.D. Rescue Service), 1945.
 Hemeida, *Capt.* El Amin (Sudan Defence) (E.G.M. 1936), 1947.
 Henderson, H. (E.G.M. 1927), 1942.
 Henshaw, *L/Cpl.* G. (Queen's Royal Regt.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1942.
 Hodge, *Lt.* A. (R.N.V.R.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Hollowday, *Corpl.* V. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Jamleson, W. (E.G.M. 1936), 1942.
 Jones, *Capt.* R. L. J. (R.A.O.C.), 1942.
 Kelly, C. F. (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.
 Kinne, *Fus.* D. G. (Roy. Northumb. Fus.), 1954.
 Lungley, *B.S.M.* A. (R.A.) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 McClymont, *Leading Aircraftman* J. (A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 McTeague, *Warrant Offr.* T. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1929), 1941.
 Mahmood Khan Durrani, *Capt.* (1st Bahawalpur Inf.), 1946.
 March, F. H., M.B.E. (E.G.M. 1924), 1941.
 Martin, *Maj.* C. A. G., M.C., B.A., 1943.
 Mason, *Capt.* D. W. (Merc. Marine), 1942.
 Merriman, *Lt.-Col.* (R.E.), 1940.
 Miller, *Lt.* J. B. P. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Miller, *Pte.* T. (Dorset Regt.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1941.
 Modi-ud-Din, Ghulam (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Morteshead, *Sergt.* F. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1924), 1942.
 Mott, *Pte.* J. (Essex R.) (E.G.M. 1938), 1945.
 Moore, *Sub-Lt.* R. V. (R.N.V.R.), 1940.
 Mosedale, *Station Offr.* W., 1941.
 Moss, B., 1940.
 Naughton, *Tpr.* F. (R.A.C.) (E.G.M. 1937), 1947.
 Newgass, *Lt.* H. R. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Niven, A. B. G. (R.N.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1942.
 O'Hagan, L. F. (E.G.M., 1940), 1941.
 O'Leary, *Lt.-Comdr.* P. A. D.S.O. (R.N.), 1941.
 O'Mara, E. (E.G.M. 1934), 1942.
 Patton, *Lt.* J. (R. Can. Eng.), 1940.
 Pearson, *Corpl.* D. M. (W.A.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Fir Khan, *Jemadar* Badragga (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Rawang, Awan Anak, 1951.
 Rennie, *Sergt.* J. (Argyll and Suth. Highldrs. of Canada), 1944.
 Rimmer, *Sergt.* R. (Royal Welch Fus.) (E.G.M. 1931), 1941.
 Rodrigues, *Asst.-Surgeon* G. D. (E.G.M., 1923), 1942.
 Rogerson, *Staff Sergt.* S. G. (R.A.O.C.), 1946.
 Ross, *Air Commodore* A. D., O.B.E. (R.C.A.F.), 1944.

Rowlands, *Wing Comr.* J. S., M.B.E. (R.A.F.V.R.), 1943.
 Sansom, Mrs. O. M. C., M.B.E. (now Hallowes) (F.A.N.Y.), 1946.
 Scully, *Corpl.* J. P. (Pioneer Corps), 1941.
 Sewell, S. W. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Sinclair, *Air Vice-Marshal* Sir Laurence F., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (R.A.F.), 1941.
 Singh, Babu Bhupendra Narayan (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Singh, Bahu Ranjit (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Singh, *Naik*, Barkat (E.G.M. 1938), 1941.
 Smith, A. (Chelsea Civil Defence), 1944.
 Stevens, P.C. H. W. (Metropolitan Police), 1958.
 Stoves, J. (E.G.M. 1928), 1941.
 Stronach, G. P. (M.N.), 1943.
 Sylvester, W. G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Syme, *Lieut.* H. R., G.M. (R.A.N.V.R.), 1943.
 Taylor, G. A., 1952.
 Taylor, Capt. S. V. Patrick, M.C. (late R.A.F.), (E.G.M. 1937), 1942.

Taylor, *Lt.* W. H. (R.N.V.R.), 1941.
 Thapa, *Naik* Nandlal (2/8 Gurkha Rifles) (E.G.M. 1935), 1941.
 Thomas, *Sister* Dorothy (E.G.M. 1934), 1941.
 Thomas, *Wing-Cdr.* F. F. E. Yeo- (R.A.F.V.R.), 1946.
 Tollemach, *Sgt.-Ltr.* A. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Townsend, Miss E. J. (E.G.M. 1932), 1941.
 Troake, *Pte.* F. (Dorset R.) (E.G.M. 1923), 1947.
 Tuckwell, *Able Seaman* S. J. (R.N.), 1941.
 Tunna, N. (G.W.R.), 1941.
 Turner, G. M. (E.G.M., 1939), 1943.
 Tutton, C. (E.G.M. 1927), 1941.
 Waterfield, A. (E.G.M. 1922), 1943.
 Wild, R. (E.G.M. 1926), 1941.
 Wiltshire, *Flt.-Lieut.* S. N. (R.A.F.) (E.G.M. 1930), 1941.
 Winter, G. (E.G.M. 1940), 1941.
 Wylie, *Sapper* G. C. (R.E.), 1940.
 Young, *Lt.* St. J. G., 1945.

THE GRAND PRIORY IN THE BRITISH REALM OF THE MOST VENERABLE ORDER OF THE HOSPITAL OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM



(INCORPORATED MAY 14, 1888, WITH ADDENDA 1888, 1890, 1907, 1926, 1955 and 1958), St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.
Sovereign Head H.M. the Queen.
Grand Prior H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester,
 K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G.,
 G.C.V.O.
Lord Prior The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G.



The Order had its origin in Jerusalem where a hospice for the relief of Christian pilgrims was founded in the eleventh century. Initially a monastic order, it later became militarised and its Knights fought alongside the Crusaders against the spread of Islam. After the loss of the Holy Land, the Order became sovereign in Rhodes and then in Malta. Like other ancient Orders of Chivalry, the Order of St. John was represented in most European countries, though its Priors in England and Scotland were dissolved at the same time as the monasteries. The Order was expelled from Malta by Napoleon in 1798 and the Grand Magistracy eventually settled in Rome.

In 1827 the Knights of France, with the authority of the Grand Magistracy, assisted in the revival of what is now the Grand Priory in the British Realm of the Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose Chancery is at St. John's Gate, the surviving gatehouse of the former Priory of England in Clerkenwell. A Royal Charter was granted to the Order in 1888 by Queen Victoria, and the first Grand Prior was King Edward VII, while Prince of Wales. The Badge is a white eight-pointed cross, embellished in alternate angles with a lion and an unicorn; the rihand is of black watered silk. By a Royal Charter of March 15, 1955, members are divided into six grades:—(1) Bailiffs and Dames Grand Cross; (2) Knights and Dames of Justice and of Grace; (3) Commanders; (4) Officers; (5) Serving Brothers and Sisters; and (6) Esquires. The Chaplains of the Order form a special class, taking precedence between the Knights and Commanders. A notification of these distinctions having been conferred appears in the London Gazette, but they do not confer any rank, title or precedence.

The work of the Order consists of the maintenance of its three Foundations—The Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem (founded 1882); The St. John Ambulance Association, which is concerned with education in First Aid and kindred subjects; and the St. John Ambulance Brigade, the main object of which is to provide trained personnel for attendance on the public where the rendering of First Aid may be required.

Prelate—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Chancellor—Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Pownall, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
Secretary-General—C. T. Evans, C.M.G.
Director-General, St. John Ambulance Association—H. F. Parshall, T.D.
Receiver-General—L. G. Whyte.
Hospitaller—Brig. Sir Stewart Duke-Elder, G.C.V.O., M.D.

Almoner—Sir Gerald Creasy, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.
Librarian—Major R. Williams, F.S.A.
Registrar—Sir Harry Luke, K.C.M.G., D.Litt., LL.D.
Genealogist—The Hon. Sir George Bellew, K.C.V.O.
Director of Ceremonies—Maj. A. Urquhart, D.S.O.
Commissioner-in-Chief, St. John Ambulance Brigade—Maj.-Gen. J. M. Kirkman, C.B., C.B.E.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1960

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1960, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 37s. 6d. net.

The British Constitution

THE EXECUTIVE

The Crown (the Queen in Council) "makes peace and war, issues charters, increases the peerage, is the fountain of honour, of office, and of justice." The Sovereign entrusts the executive power to Ministers of the Crown, appointed on the advice of the accredited leader of the party in Parliament which enjoys, or can secure, a majority of votes in the House of Commons.

The Cabinet

The Cabinet has no corporate existence, but under the *Ministers of the Crown Act* (1937), provision is made for 17 Ministers of the first rank (Cabinet Ministers) of whom not more than 15 may be members of the House of Commons, and for 23 *Parliamentary Secretaries* of whom not more than 21 may be members of the House of Commons and not fewer than 2 of the Lords.

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister is appointed by the Sovereign. When a party is in opposition and its leadership becomes vacant it makes its free choice among the various personalities available; but if the party is in office, the Sovereign's choice may anticipate, and in a certain sense forestall, the decision of the party. In 1905 the office of Prime Minister, which had been in existence for nearly 200 years, was officially recognized and its holder was granted a place in the Table of Precedence.

The Leader of the Opposition

In 1937 the office of Leader of the Opposition was similarly recognized and a salary of £2,000 per annum was assigned to the post, thus following a practice which had prevailed in the Dominion of Canada since 1906. In 1957 the salary was increased to £3,000.

THE PRINCIPAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT

(1900-1959)

General Election	Conservative and Unionist	Liberal	Labour
1900.....	402	185	11
1906.....	158	387	41
1910 (Jan.)....	273	275	40
1910 (Dec.)....	272	272	42
1918.....	382 (a)	161 (b)	74 (c)
1922.....	347	118 (d)	142
1923.....	258	151	191
1924.....	411	39	150
1929.....	260	59	287
1931.....	471	72 (e)	65 (f)
1935.....	387	54 (g)	166 (h)
1945.....	189	25 (i)	396 (j)
1950.....	298 (k)	9	315 (l)
1951.....	320 (m)	6	296 (l)
1955.....	344 (m)	6	277 (n)
1959.....	365 (m)	6	258 (o)

NOTES.—(a) Including 48 Non-Coalition Unionists. (b) Including 28 Non-Coalition Liberals. (c) Including 63 Non-Coalition Labour. (d) Liberal National 59; Liberal 59. (e) Liberal National 35 (Simon); Liberal 33 (Sainuel); 4 (Lloyd George). (f) National Labour 13 (MacDonald); Labour 52 (Henderson). (g) Liberal

National 33; Liberal 21. (h) National Labour 8; Labour 154; I.L.P. 4. (i) Liberal National 13. Liberal 12. (j) Labour 393; I.L.P. 3. (k) Incl. Nat. Liberal. (l) Irish Nationalists (2) and Speaker make total of 625. (m) Including associates. (n) Sinn Fein (2) and Speaker make total of 630. (o) Independent (1) makes total of 630.

LEGISLATION

Legislation is initiated in the Houses of Parliament in the form of Bills. Public Bills are of two kinds, those introduced by the Government of the day, and those introduced by a private member. A Bill (except a Money Bill, which must originate in the House of Commons) can be introduced in either House and when presented receives its *First Reading*, after which it is printed and circulated to members. The next stage is the *Second Reading*, in the debate on which the broad issues raised are discussed. If passed it reaches the *Committee Stage* and is referred to a Committee (of the whole House, Select, or Standing—see "Committees," pp. 314-5). Bills of major importance are usually, and Money Bills are always, sent to a Committee of the whole House. In committee, a Bill is discussed clause by clause, and is returned to the House with or without amendment. A Private Bill, which is introduced to enable an individual or a body corporate to acquire or vary certain powers, is referred to a *Select Committee*, and if opposed, witnesses may be called and counsel heard by the Committee. The next step is the *Report Stage*, when the Bills accepted by the House, or sent back to the same, or sent back to another, Committee for further consideration. Finally the Bill receives its *Third Reading* (during which, in the House of Commons, only verbal amendments are permissible) and is sent to the other House. When a Bill has been passed by both Houses it becomes an *Act of Parliament*, on receiving the *Royal Assent*, which is signified by the Sovereign on the Throne, or by Commissioners (normally three Peers), in the Chamber of the House of Lords. The power to withhold assent (colloquially known as the *Royal Veto*) resides in the Sovereign, but has not been exercised in the United Kingdom since 1707, in the reign of Queen Anne.

COUNCILLORS OF STATE

On every occasion that the Sovereign leaves the realm for distant parts of the Commonwealth or a foreign country, it is necessary to appoint Councillors of State under Letters Patent to carry out the chief functions of the monarch, including the holding of Privy Councils and the signature of Acts passed by Parliament. The normal procedure is to appoint as Councillors three or four members of the Royal Family who are next in succession to the Throne among those remaining in the United Kingdom. For instance, during the Queen's Canadian tour in 1959, the Councillors of State were Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent and Princess Alexandra.

In the event of the Sovereign on accession being under the age of eighteen years or at any time unavailable or incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body for the performance of the royal functions, provision is made for a Regency. The Regency Act, 1953, has designated the Duke of Edinburgh as Regent, should a Regency become necessary during the minority of the children of her present Majesty.

GOVERNMENT BY PARTY

Towards the close of Charles II's reign the Exclusion Bill debates in Parliament (1679-80) were marked by the rise of two parties in the political life of the nation and they became known as *Whigs* and *Tories*, names given by the opponents to each other but afterwards mutually accepted, to continue as political labels until Whig was changed to *Liberal* and Tory to *Conservative*.

The Oxford English Dictionary explains the terms as follows:—

Whig [origin obscure; probably shortening of *Whiggamore*].—An adherent of the Presbyterian cause in Scotland in the seventeenth century. Applied to the Exclusionists who opposed the succession of James, Duke of York, to the crown, on the ground of his being a Roman Catholic.

Tory [Anglicized spelling of Irish *toraidhe* "pursuer"] . . . applied to any Irish Papist or Royalist in arms. A nickname given 1679-80 by the Exclusionists to those who opposed the exclusion of James, Duke of York (a Roman Catholic), from the succession to the crown.

Before the reign of William and Mary (1688-1702) the principal Officers of State were chosen by and were responsible to the Sovereign alone and not to Parliament or the nation at large. Such officers acted sometimes in concert with one another, but more often independently, and the fall of one did not, of necessity, involve that of others, although all were liable to be dismissed at any moment.

In 1693 the Earl of Sunderland recommended to William III the advisability of selecting a Ministry from the political party which enjoyed a majority in the House of Commons and the first united Ministry was drawn in 1696 from the Whigs, to which party the King owed his throne, the principal members being Russell (the Admiral), Somers (the Advocate), Lord Wharton and Charles Montagu (afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer). This group became known as the *Junto* and was regarded with suspicion as a novelty in the political life of the nation, being a small section meeting in secret apart from the main body of Ministers. It may be regarded as the forerunner of the *Cabinet* and in course of time it led to the establishment of the principle of joint responsibility of Ministers, so that internal disagreement caused a change of *personnel* or resignation of the whole body of Ministers.

The *Act of Settlement* (1701) secured the Protestant succession to the throne and with the accession of George I (1714) the main cause of the political division was removed, leaving the Whigs as the dominant party for many years, the Tories being regarded as Jacobites in permanent opposition to the Hanoverians; but before the close of George II's reign (1760) they had become reconciled to the dynasty and during the French wars they secured an ascendancy in Parliament.

The accession of a King unfamiliar with the English language led to a disinclination on the part of the Sovereign to preside at meetings of his Ministers and caused the appearance of a *Prime Minister*, a position first acquired by Robert Walpole in 1721 and retained without interruption for 20 years and 326 days.

In 1828 the old party of the Whigs became known as *Liberals*, a name originally given to it by its opponents to imply laxity of principles, but gradually accepted by the party to indicate its claim to be pioneers and champions of political reform and progressive legislation. In 1861 a Liberal Registration Association was founded and Liberal Associations became widespread. As

the outcome of a conference at Birmingham in 1877 a National Liberal Federation was formed, with headquarters in London. The Liberal Party was in power for long periods during the second half of the nineteenth century in spite of the set-back during the Home Rule crisis of 1886, which resulted in the secession of the Liberal Unionists, and for several years during the first quarter of the twentieth century, but after a further split into National and Independent Liberals it numbered only 59 in all after the General Election of 1929, with a further fall to 12 (excluding National Liberals) after the 1945 Election, 9 after the 1950 Election and 6 after the 1951 and 1955 Elections.

Soon after the change from Whig to Liberal the Tory Party became known as *Conservative*, a name traditionally believed to have been invented by John Wilson Croker in 1830 and to have been generally adopted about the time of the passing of the Reform Act of 1832 to indicate that the preservation of national institutions was the leading principle of the party. After the Home Rule crisis of 1886 the dissentient Liberals entered into a compact with the Conservatives, under which the latter undertook not to contest their seats, but a separate *Liberal Unionist* organization was maintained until 1912, when it was united with the Conservatives under the title of National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal Unionist Organizations, the members of which became known as *Unionists*.

The Labour Party.—Labour Candidates for Parliament made their first appearance at the General Election of 1892, when there were 27 standing as "Labour" or "Liberal-Labour." Of this number John Burns (Battersea) and J. Keir Hardie (West Ham) were elected "Labour" Members of Parliament and 13 others as "Liberal-Labour" members. At the General Election of 1895 the number of successful candidates fell to 12, with a further fall to 11 at the election of 1900.

On Feb. 27, 1900, as a result of a resolution passed by the Trades Union Congress in the previous September, a Conference of Trade Union and Socialist bodies was held in the Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, and an organization called the *Labour Representative Committee* was set up in order to establish a distinct Labour Group in Parliament, with its own whips, its own policy, and a readiness to co-operate with any party which may be engaged in promoting legislation in the direct interest of labour. In 1906 the L.R.C. became known as *The Labour Party*.

Parliamentary Whips

In order to secure the attendance of Members of a particular party in Parliament on all occasions, and particularly on the occasion of an important division, *Whips* (originally known as "Whippers-in") are appointed for the purpose. The written appeal or circular letter issued by them is also known as a "whip," its urgency being denoted by the number of times it is underlined. Neglect to respond to a five-lined whip, headed "Most Important," is tantamount to secession (at any rate temporarily) from the party.

Whips are officially recognized by Parliament and are provided with office accommodation in both Houses. Government Whips receive salaries from public funds, the Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip in the Commons*) receiving £3,750; the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms (*Chief Whip in the Lords*), the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard (*Assistant*

do.) and the first of the Junior Lords of the Treasury (*Deputy Chief Whip in the Commons*), each £2,200; the (Political) Lords in Waiting and the remaining Junior Lords of the Treasury, each £2,000.

The House of Lords

The *Government Whips* in 1959 were: The Captain of the Honourable Corps of the Gentlemen at Arms (The Earl St. Aldwyn), the Captain of the Queen's Bodyguard and the Yeomen of the Guard (The Earl of Onslow) and the (Political) Lords in Waiting (Earl Bathurst, the Earl of Gosford and Lord Chesham).

The *Labour Whips* were: The Earl of Lucan (*Chief Whip*); The Lords Burden, Kershaw and Haden-Guest.

The *Liberal Whip* was The Lord Amulree.

The House of Commons

The *Government Whips* in 1959 were: The Parliamentary (Patronage) Secretary to the Treasury (*Chief Whip*) and the Junior Lords of the Treasury. *Assistant Whips* (who are unpaid) are also usually appointed.

The *Labour Whips* were: H. W. Bowden (*Chief Whip*); E. Popplewell; A. Pearson; H. E. Holmes; W. A. Wilkins; A. C. Allen; G. E. C. Wigg; J. T. Price; G. H. R. Rogers.

The *Liberal National Whip* was Sir Herbert Walter Butcher.

The *Liberal Whip* was D. W. Wade.

SCOTTISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

(Elected at the Palace of Holyroodhouse, Oct, 1959).

Sixteen Representative Peers are elected for each Parliament by the entire adult Peerage of Scotland specially convened for that purpose.

Duke of Atholl.	Lord Forbes.
Earl of Caithness.	Lord Saltoun.
Earl of Perth.	Lord Sempill.
Earl of Haddington.	Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Earl of Airlie.	Lord Fairfax of Cameron.
Earl of Selkirk.	Lord Polwarth.
Earl of Mar and Kellie.	Lord Sinclair.
Earl of Northesk.	
Earl of Dundonald.	

IRISH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS

No further elections have been held since the establishment of the Irish Free State in 1920.

Peer	Date of Election
Earl of Kilmorey	Feb. 14, 1919

(And 27 vacancies.)

MAJORITIES IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Since the Reform Bill, 1832)

Year	Party	Majority	Year	Party	Majority
1833	Whig	307	1900	Unionist	134
1835	Whig	107	1906	Liberal	356
1837	Whig	51	1910 (Jan.)	Liberal	124
1841	Conservative	81	1910 (Dec.)	Liberal	126
1847	Whig	1	1918	Coalition	263
1852	Liberal	13	1922	Conservative	79
1857	Liberal	79	1923	No Majority.	
1859	Liberal	43	1924	Conservative	225
1865	Liberal	67	1929	No Majority.	
1868	Liberal	128	1931	National Government	425
1874	Conservative	46	1935	National Government	247
1880	Liberal	62	1945	Labour	186
1885	Liberal (84) and Irish Nationalist (82)	166	1950	Labour	8
1886	Unionist	114	1951	Conservative	16
1892	Liberal	40	1955	Conservative	59
1895	Unionist	152	1959	Conservative	100

PARLIAMENTS SINCE 1802		Duration	
Assembled	Dissolved	Yrs.	m. d.
	<i>George III</i>		
1802 Oct. 29	1806 Oct. 25	3	11 26
1806 Dec. 15	1807 April 29	0	4 14
1807 June 22	1812 Sept. 29	5	3 7
1812 Nov. 24	1818 June 10	5	6 16
1819 Jan. 14	1820 Feb. 29	1	1 15
	<i>George IV</i>		
1820 April 23	1826 June 2	6	1 10
1826 Nov. 14	1830 July 24	3	8 10
	<i>William IV</i>		
1830 Oct. 26	1831 April 22	0	5 27
1831 June 14	1832 Dec. 3	1	5 19
1833 Jan. 29	1834 Dec. 30	1	11 1
1835 Feb. 19	1837 July 17	2	4 28
	<i>Victoria</i>		
1837 Nov. 15	1841 June 23	3	7 8
1841 Aug. 19	1847 July 23	5	11 4
1847 Nov. 13	1852 July 1	4	7 13
1852 Nov. 4	1857 March 21	4	4 17
1857 April 30	1859 April 23	1	11 23
1859 May 31	1865 July 6	6	1 6
1866 Feb. 1	1868 Nov. 11	2	9 10
1868 Dec. 10	1874 Jan. 25	5	1 16
1874 March 5	1880 March 25	6	0 20
1880 April 29	1885 Nov. 18	5	6 20
1886 Jan. 12	1886 June 26	0	5 14
1886 Aug. 5	1892 June 28	5	10 24
1892 Aug. 4	1895 July 9	2	11 5
1895 Aug. 12	1900 Sept. 25	5	1 14

Victoria and Edward VII

1900 Dec. 3	1906 Jan. 8	5	1 6
	<i>Edward VII</i>		
1906 Feb. 13	1910 Jan. 15	3	11 2
	<i>Edward VII and George V</i>		
1910 Feb. 15	1910 Nov. 23	0	9 13
	<i>George V</i>		
1911 Jan. 31	1918 Nov. 25	7	9 25
1919 Feb. 4	1922 Oct. 26	3	8 22
1922 Nov. 20	1923 Nov. 16	0	11 27
1924 Jan. 8	1924 Oct. 9	0	9 1
1924 Dec. 2	1929 May 10	4	5 7
1929 June 25	1931 Oct. 6	2	3 11
1931 Nov. 3	1935 Oct. 25	3	11 22

George V, Edward VIII and George VI

1935 Nov. 16	1945 June 15	9	6 25
	<i>George VI</i>		
1945 Aug. 1	1950 Feb. 3	4	6 3
1950 March 1	1951 Oct. 5	1	7 4
	<i>George VI and Elizabeth II</i>		
1951 Oct. 31	1955 May 6	3	6 6
	<i>Elizabeth II</i>		
1955 June 9	1959 Sept. 18	4	3 9
1959 Oct. 27	..		

Date	Prime Minister	Exchequer	Lord President	Foreign	Home	Commonwealth*	Board of Trade
1924 Jan. 22	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parnoor	J. R. MacDonald	A. Henderson	J. H. Thomas, C.	S. Webb
1924 Nov. 4	S. Baldwin	W. S. Churchill	Curzon Balfour	Sir A. Chamberlain	Sir W. Joynson-Hicks	L. C. M. S. Amery, C.	Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister
1929 June 8	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden	Parnoor	A. Henderson	J. R. Clynes	J. H. Thomas, D Passfield, C	W. Graham
1931 Aug. 25	J. R. MacDonald	P. Snowden N. Chamberlain	S. Baldwin	Reading Sir J. Simon	Sir H. Samuel Sir J. Gilmour	J. H. Thomas, D Sir P. C.-Lister, C	Sir P. C.-Lister W. Runciman
1935 June 7	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare	Sir J. Simon	J. H. Thomas, D M. MacDonald, C	W. Runciman
1935 Nov. 22	S. Baldwin	N. Chamberlain	J. R. MacDonald	Sir S. Hoare R. A. Eden	Sir J. Simon	M. MacDonald, D J. H. Thomas, C W. Ormsby-Gore, C	W. Runciman
1937 May 28	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Halifax Hailsbam Runciman	R. A. Eden Halifax	Sir S. Hoare	W. O.-Gore, C Stanley, D M. MacDonald, C Sir T. Inskip, D	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3	N. Chamberlain	Sir J. Simon	Stanhope	Halifax	Sir J. Anderson	A. Eden, D M. MacDonald, C	O. Stanley Sir A. Duncan
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	Sir K. Wood Sir J. Anderson	N. Chamberlain Sir J. Anderson C. R. Attlee	Halifax A. Eden	Sir J. Anderson H. Morrison	Caldecote, D Granborne, D Lloyd, C Moyné, C C. R. Attlee, D Granborne, D O. Stanley, C	Sir A. Duncan O. Lyttelton Sir A. Duncan H. Dalton J. J. Llewellyn
1945 May 23	W. S. Churchill	Sir J. Anderson	Woolton	A. Eden	Sir D. Somervell	Granborne, D O. Stanley, C	O. Lyttelton
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee	H. Dalton Sir S. Cripps	H. Morrison	E. Bevin	J. Cbutter Ede	Addison, D G. H. Hall, C A. C. Jones, C P. Noe Baker C-R	Sir S. Cripps J. H. Wilson
1950 March 1	C. R. Attlee	Sir S. Cripps H. T. N. Gaiskeli	H. Morrison Addison	E. Bevin H. Morrison	J. Cbutter Ede	J. Griffiths, C P. C. Gordon-Walker, C-R	J. H. Wilson Sir H. Shawcross
1951 Oct. 26	W. S. Churchill	R. A. Butler	Woolton Salisbury	Sir A. Eden	Sir D. Maxwell Fyfe G. Lloyd-George	O. Lyttelton, C A. T. Lennox-Boyd Ismay, C-R Salisbury, C-R Swinton, C-R	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
1955 April 7	Sir A. Eden	R. A. Butler H. Macmillan	Salisbury	H. Macmillan J. S. B. Lloyd	G. Lloyd-George	Home, C-R A. T. Lennox-Boyd	G. E. P. Thorneycroft
1957 Jan. 13	H. Macmillan	G. E. P. Thorneycroft D. H. Amory	Salisbury Home Hailsbam	J. S. B. Lloyd	R. A. Butler	Home, C-R A. T. Lennox-Boyd	Sir D. Eccles

* C = Secretary of State for the Colonies (1854); D = for the Dominions (1925-1947); C-R = for Commonwealth Relations (1947).

Date	Ld. Chancellor	Admiralty (1673)	War (1794)	Air (1922)	Health (1854)	Agriculture (1890)	Education (1857)
1924 Jan. 22	Haldane	Chelmsford	S. Walsh	Thomson	J. Wheatley	N. Buxton	C. P. Trevelyan
1924 Nov. 4	Cave	W. C. Bridgeman	Sir L. Worthington-Evans	Sir S. Hoare	N. Chamberlain	E. F. L. Wood	Lord E. Percy
1929 June 8	Sankey	A. V. Alexander	T. Shaw	Thomson Amulree	A. Greenwood	W. E. Guinness	
1931 Aug. 25	Sankey	Sir A. Chamberlain	Crewe	Amulree Londonderry	N. Chamberlain	N. Buxton	Sir C. P. Trevelyan
1935 June 7	Hailsham	Sir B. E. Monsell	Hailsham		Sir E. Hilton-Young	C. Addison	H. B. Lees-Smith
1935 Nov. 22	Hailsham	Sir B. E. Monsell	Halfax	Sir P. C. Lister	Sir K. Wood	Sir J. Gilmour	Sir D. Maclean
1937 May 28	Hailsham Maugham	Sir S. Hoare	A. Duff-Cooper	Swinton	Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	O. Stanley
1939 Sept. 3	Caldicot	A. Duff-Cooper Stanhope	L. Hore-Belisha	Swinton	Sir K. Wood	W. S. Morrison	O. Stanley
1940 May 11	Simon	W. S. Churchill	L. Hore-Belisha	Sir K. Wood	W. E. Elliot	W. S. Morrison	Stanhope
1945 May 23	Simon	A. V. Alexander	O. Stanley	Sir S. Hoare	W. E. Elliot	Sir R. Dorman-Smith	De la Warr
1945 July 26	Jowitt	B. Bracken	A. Eden	Sir A. Sinclair	M. MacDonald	R. S. Hudson	H. Ramsbotham
1950 March 1	Jowitt	A. V. Alexander Hall	Sir J. Grigg	H. Macmillan	E. Brown	R. S. Hudson	R. K. Law
1951 October 26	Simon	Hail Pakenham	Sir J. Grigg	Stansgate	H. U. Willink	T. Williams	Ellen Wilkinson
1955 April 7	Kilmuir	J. P. L. Thomas	E. J. St. L. Strachey	A. Henderson	A. Bevan	D. Heathcoat-Amory	G. Tomlinson
1957 Jan. 13	Kilmuir	Selkirk	A. H. Head	De L'Isle and Dudley	A. Bevan	D. Heathcoat-Amory	G. Tomlinson
		J. P. L. Thomas (Chicennin) Hailsham	A. H. Head	De L'Isle and Dudley	H. F. C. Crookshank	Sir T. L. Dugdale	Florence Horsbrugh
			J. H. Hare	E. N. C. Birch	I. N. Macleod	Sir D. Eccles	Sir D. Eccles
			J. H. Hare	G. R. Ward	I. N. Macleod	Sir D. Eccles	Sir D. Eccles
			A. C. J. Soames		R. H. Turton		
					D. F. Vosper		Hailsham
					D. C. Walker-Smith		G. W. Lloyd

PRIME MINISTERS.—Sir Robert Walpole, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer from 1721 to 1742, rose to a power no Minister had ever before attained and was the subject of a protest entered in the Journal of the House of Lords, the grievance being that the Sovereign should repose confidence in any one Minister to the exclusion of the remainder. He is usually regarded as the first Prime Minister and the eminence he achieved was repeated in the reign of George III, when the illness of the Sovereign necessitated the appearance of a leading and presiding minister, the Prince Regent not taking the Sovereign's place in this respect. After the Regency the Sovereign ceased to preside at Cabinet Meetings and the leading Minister became, in fact, Prime Minister.

MINISTRIES SINCE 1940

Date	Lord Privy Seal	Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Scotland	Labour	Works
1940 May 11	C. R. Attlee Sir S. Cripps Cranborne Beaverbrook	Hankey Duff Cooper E. Brown	E. Brown T. Johnston	E. Bevin	Tryon Reith Portal D. Sandys
1945 May 23	Beaverbrook	Sir A. Salter	Rosebery	R. A. Butler	D. Sandys
1945 July 26	A. Greenwood Inman Addison	J. B. Hynd Pakenham H. Dalton	J. Westwood A. Woodburn	G. A. Isaacs	G. Tomlinson C. W. Key
1950 March 1	Addison E. Bevin R. R. Stokes	Alexander of Hillsborough	H. McNeil	G. A. Isaacs A. Robens	R. R. Stokes G. A. Brown
1951 October 26	Salisbury	Swinton Woolton	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton	D. M. Eccles E. N. C. Birch
1955 April 7	H. F. C. Crookshank R. A. Butler	Woolton Selkirk	J. G. Stuart	Sir W. Monckton I. N. Macleod	E. N. C. Birch P. G. T. Buchan- Hepburn
1957 Jan. 13	R. A. Butler	C. Hill	J. S. MacLay	I. N. Macleod	A. H. E. Molson
	Defence	Supply	Transport*	Fuel and Power (from 1942)†	Postmaster-General
1940 May 11	W. S. Churchill	H. Morrison Sir A. Duncan Beaverbrook Sir A. Duncan	Sir J. Reith J. T. C. Moore- Brabazon Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	W. S. Morrison H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 May 21	W. S. Churchill	Sir A. Duncan	Leathers	G. Lloyd-George	H. F. C. Crookshank
1945 July 26	C. R. Attlee A. V. Alexander	J. C. Wilmot G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	E. Shinwell H. T. N. Gaitskell	Listowel W. Paling
1950 March 1	E. Shinwell	G. R. Strauss	A. Barnes	P. J. Noel-Baker	N. Edwards
1951 October 26	W. S. Churchill Alexander of Tunis H. Macmillan	D. Sandys J. S. B. Lloyd	J. S. MacLay A. T. Lennox-Boyd J. A. Boyd-Carpenter	G. W. Lloyd	De La Warr
1955 April 7	J. S. B. Lloyd Sir W. Monckton A. H. Head	R. Maudling	J. A. Boyd-Carpenter H. A. Watkinson	G. W. Lloyd A. Jones	C. Hill
1957 Jan. 13	D. Sandys	A. Jones	H. A. Watkinson	Mills	A. E. Marples

* Transport and Civil Aviation since Oct. 1951. † Power since Jan. 1957.

THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

Parliament originated in the demand of the King's Great Council, consisting of prelates, earls and barons, that there should be discussion about the affairs of state, and in 1242 the word "parliament" was first used in an official document to describe such an assembly. In 1265 Simon de Montfort in the king's name summoned to a parliament not only the great men but also for the first time two representatives elected by each county, city and town, and by the end of the reign of Edward I it had become usual to summon the Commons.

The House of Lords is the ultimate Court of Appeal for all Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The Lords surrendered the ancient right of peers to be tried for treason or felony by their peers in 1948. Each House has the right to control its own internal proceedings and to commit for contempt.

The Commons claim exclusive control in respect of national taxation and expenditure and in respect of local rates and charges upon them. The Finance Bill, which imposes taxation, and Consolidated Fund Bills, which authorise expenditure, must begin in the Commons and may not be amended by the Lords in any respect whatever. A bill of which the financial provisions are subsidiary may begin in the Lords; and the Commons may waive their rights in regards to Lords amendments affecting finance.

Normally a bill must be agreed to by both Houses before it receives the Royal Assent, but under the Parliament Acts, 1911 and 1948—(a) a bill which the Speaker has certified as a Money Bill, i.e. as concerned solely with national taxation, expenditure or borrowing, if not agreed to by the Lords within one month of its being sent to them, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law without their concurrence; (b) any other public bill (except one to extend the life of a Parliament) which has been passed by the Commons in two successive sessions and twice rejected by the Lords, receives the Royal Assent and becomes law, provided that one year has elapsed between its Second Reading in the first session and its Third Reading in the second session in the Commons.

The Parliament Act of 1911 also limited the duration of Parliament, if not previously dissolved, to 5 years. The term is reckoned from the date given on the writs for the new Parliament. During the War of 1914-18 the duration of Parliament was extended by successive Acts from 5 to 8 years, but a General Election was held before the end of the term finally prescribed and the Parliament which first met on Jan. 31, 1911, was dissolved on Nov. 25, 1918, fourteen days after the Armistice. At the outbreak of war in 1939 a similar course was followed and Parliament which first met on Nov. 26, 1935, was not dissolved until June 15, 1945.

Parliament is dissolved (as it is summoned) by the Sovereign, and until the passing of the Representation of the People Act (1867), Parliament was dissolved by the Demise of the Crown, but in that Act provision was made for its continuance to the normal duration, unless previously dissolved.

The longest recorded sitting of the House of Commons is 41 hours 30 minutes (from 4 p.m., Jan. 31 to 9.30 a.m. Feb. 2, 1881), that of the House of Lords is 11 hrs. 57 minutes (from 4.15 p.m. to 4.12 a.m. Nov. 1934).

Since 1803 reports of the proceedings of Parliament in open session have been published. From 1803-1888 these were known as *Hansard's Parliamentary Debates*, and in 1943 the word "Hansard" was restored to the title page. Copies are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office and periodical issues are on sale throughout the country.

Payment of Members.—Members of the House of Lords are unpaid but are entitled to a daily expense allowance of up to £3 3s. and to travelling expenses from their homes to the House.

Since 1921 members of the House of Commons have received salaries and travelling facilities over the railways, the payment of £400 being increased in 1937 to £600, and in 1946 to £1,000 per annum. In 1954 a sessional expense allowance of £2 for each Parliamentary day, excluding Fridays, was introduced. In 1957 this was superseded by a tax free annual expense allowance of £750. Members of Parliament contribute at the rate of £18 per annum towards a Fund to provide pensions or grants to ex-members, their widows and orphans whose incomes are below certain limits; income from investments in 1957-58 was £3,347 and expenditure in grants £17,101. The Capital Account (1958) stood at £96,938. An Act was passed in 1957 enabling the Treasury to make an annual contribution to the fund. £10,000 was so contributed in 1957-58.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The House of Lords consists of some 800 Lords Spiritual and Temporal. The Lords Spiritual are the two Archbishops, the Bishops of London, Durham and Winchester, and the 21 senior Bishops from the remaining English sees. The Lords Temporal are: Peers by descent of England, Great Britain or the United Kingdom, peers of new creation, Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (who are life peers), one Irish Representative Peer (elected before 1921 for life), Scottish Representative Peers (16 elected for duration of Parliament) and life Peers and Life Peeresses created under the Life Peerages Act, 1958. An Irish Peer not in the House of Lords is eligible for election as a member of the House of Commons for an English, Welsh or Scottish constituency.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

By the *Representation of the People Act* (1885) membership was increased from 658 (at which it had stood since 1801 through the *Act of Union with Ireland*) to 670, and by a similar Act (1918) it was increased to 707. By the *Government of Ireland Act* (1920) and the *Irish Free State Agreement Act* (1922) membership was decreased to 615, Irish representation being reduced from 105 to 13

members. By the *Representation of the People Act* of 1945 25 new constituencies were created, making the total 640; and by a similar Act of 1948 the total membership was reduced to 625. As the result of Orders in Council made in 1955 under the *House of Commons (Redistribution of Seats) Act*, 1949, the total membership has now been increased to 630.

Elected by	General Elections 1950 and 1951	General Elections 1955 and 1959
London Boroughs.....	43	42
English Boroughs.....	248	247
English Counties.....	215	222
Welsh Boroughs.....	10	10
Welsh Counties.....	26	26
Scottish Burghs.....	32	32
Scottish Counties.....	39	39
N. Irish Boroughs.....	4	4
N. Irish Counties.....	8	8
Total.....	625	630

THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER

An ordinance issued in the reign of Richard II stated that "Parliament shall be holden or kept wheresoever it pleaseth the King" and at the present day the Sovereign summons parliament to meet and prescribes the time and place of meeting. The royal palace at Westminster, built according to legend by Edward the Confessor, and enlarged by William the Conqueror (Westminster Hall being added by William Rufus) was the normal place of Parliament from about 1340. St. Stephen's Chapel (originally built for King Stephen) was used from 1547 for the meetings of the House of Commons, which had previously been held in the Chapter House or Refectory of Westminster Abbey. The House of Lords met in an apartment of the royal palace.

The disastrous fire of 1834 destroyed the whole palace, except Westminster Hall, and the present Houses of Parliament were erected on the site from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Pugin, between the years 1840 and 1867, at a cost of £2,198,000.

The Victoria Tower of the House of Lords is 330 feet high and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies from sunrise to sunset from its flag-staff. The clock tower of the House of Commons is 320 feet high and contains "Big Ben," the 13½-ton Hour Bell named after Sir Benjamin Hall, first Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. The dials of the clock are 22½ feet in diameter, the hands being 11 feet (hour) and 14 feet (minute) in length. The chimes and strike of "Big Ben" have achieved world-wide fame from broadcasting.

A light is displayed in the clock tower from sundown to sunrise during the hours the House is in session.

The Chamber of the House of Commons was destroyed by enemy action in 1941 and the foundation stone of a new building, from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, was laid by the Speaker on May 26, 1948. The new Chamber was used for the first time on Oct. 26, 1950.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR

The *Lord High Chancellor of England* is (although not addressed as such) the Speaker of the House of Lords. Unlike the Speaker of the House of Commons, he takes part in debates and votes in divisions. He sits on one of the *Woolsacks*, couches covered with red cloth and stuffed with wool. If the Lord Chancellor wishes to address the House in any way except formally as Speaker, he leaves the Woolsack and steps towards his proper place as a peer, below the Royal Dukes.

PRIME MINISTER'S RESIDENCE

Number 10, Downing Street, S.W.1, is the official town residence of the Prime Minister. No. 11 of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and No. 12 is the office of the Government Whips. The street was named after Sir George Downing, Bt., soldier and diplomatist, who was M.P. for Morpeth from 1660 to 1684.

Chequers, a Tudor mansion in the Chilterns, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough, was presented together with a maintenance endowment by Lord and Lady Lee of Fareham in 1917 to serve, from Jan. 1, 1921, as a country residence for the Prime Minister of the day, the Chequers estate of 700 acres being added to the gift by Lord Lee in 1921. The mansion contains a famous collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

PRIME MINISTERS

Sir Robert Walpole, *Whig*, April 3, 1721.
Earl of Wilmington, *Whig*, Feb. 16, 1742.

Henry Pelham, *Whig*, Aug. 25, 1743.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, May 18, 1754.
Duke of Devonshire, *Whig*, Nov. 16, 1756.
Duke of Newcastle, *Whig*, July 2, 1757.
Earl of Bute, *Tory*, May 28, 1762.
George Grenville, *Whig*, April 15, 1763.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, July 10, 1765.
Earl of Chatham, *Whig*, Aug. 2, 1766.
Duke of Grafton, *Whig*, Dec. 1767.
Lord North, *Tory*, Feb. 6, 1770.
Marquess of Rockingham, *Whig*, March 27, 1782.
Earl of Shelburne, *Whig*, July 13, 1782.
Duke of Portland, *Coalition*, April 4, 1783.
William Pitt, *Tory*, Dec. 7, 1783.
Henry Addington, *Tory*, March 21, 1801.
William Pitt, *Tory*, May 16, 1804.
Lord Grenville, *Whig*, Feb. 10, 1805.
Duke of Portland, *Tory*, March 31, 1807.
Spencer Perceval, *Tory*, Dec. 6, 1809.
Earl of Liverpool, *Tory*, June 16, 1812.
George Canning, *Tory*, April 30, 1827.
Viscount Goderich, *Tory*, Sept. 8, 1827.
Duke of Wellington, *Tory*, Jan. 26, 1828.
Earl Grey, *Whig*, Nov. 24, 1830.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, July 18, 1834.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Dec. 26, 1834.
Viscount Melbourne, *Whig*, March 14, 1835.
Sir Robert Peel, *Tory*, Sept. 6, 1841.
Lord John Russell, *Whig*, July 6, 1846.
Earl of Derby, *Tory*, Feb. 28, 1852.
Earl of Aberdeen, *Peelite*, Dec. 28, 1852.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, Feb. 10, 1855.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, Feb. 25, 1858.
Viscount Palmerston, *Liberal*, June 18, 1858.
Earl Russell, *Liberal*, Nov. 6, 1865.
Earl of Derby, *Conservative*, July 6, 1865.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 27, 1868.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Dec. 9, 1868.
Benjamin Disraeli, *Conservative*, Feb. 21, 1874.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, April 28, 1880.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, June 24, 1885.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Feb. 6, 1886.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, Aug. 3, 1886.
W. E. Gladstone, *Liberal*, Aug. 18, 1892.
Earl of Rosebery, *Liberal*, March 3, 1894.
Marquess of Salisbury, *Conservative*, July 2, 1895.
A. J. Balfour, *Conservative*, July 12, 1902.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, *Liberal*, Dec. 5, 1905.
H. H. Asquith, *Liberal*, April 8, 1908.
H. H. Asquith, *Coalition*, May 26, 1915.
D. Lloyd George, *Coalition*, Dec. 7, 1916.
A. Bonar Law, *Conservative*, Oct. 23, 1922.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, May 22, 1923.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, Jan. 22, 1924.
S. Baldwin, *Conservative*, Nov. 4, 1924.
J. R. MacDonald, *Labour*, June 8, 1929.
J. R. MacDonald, *Coalition*, Aug. 25, 1931.
S. Baldwin, *Coalition*, June 7, 1935.
N. Chamberlain, *Coalition*, May 28, 1937.
W. S. Churchill, *Coalition*, May 11, 1940.
W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, May, 23, 1945.
C. R. Attlee, *Labour*, July 26, 1945.
Sir W. S. Churchill, *Conservative*, Oct. 26, 1951.
Sir A. Eden, *Conservative*, April 6, 1955.
H. Macmillan, *Conservative*, Jan. 13, 1957.

Of the 43 Prime Ministers 18 sat in the House of Lords and 24 in the House of Commons during their term of office. One, Lord John Russell (afterwards Earl Russell) sat in his first Ministry in the House of Commons, and in his second in the House of Lords. Benjamin Disraeli was raised to the peerage as Earl of Beaconsfield during his second term of office.

Lord Palmerston, as an Irish peer, and Lord North, as the holder of a courtesy title, both sat in the House of Commons.

NOTES ON PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

WRITS FOR A NEW PARLIAMENT, ETC.—Writs for a new Parliament are issued, on the Sovereign's warrant, by the Lord Chancellor to Peers individually, but in the case of the Commons to the returning officers of the various constituencies. A Writ of Summons to the House of Lords, before the time when baronies were created by Letters Patent, is held (should the writ be good and the Parliament legally summoned) to create a barony for the recipient and his heirs. The oldest English peerages, the baronies of De Ros and Mowbray, are founded on writs of summons issued in 1264 and 1283 respectively. The right to sit in the House of Lords is determined by the House. A newly-created Peer may not sit or speak in the House of Lords until he has been introduced by two sponsors of his own degree in the Peerage.

VACANT SEATS.—When a vacancy occurs in the House of Commons the Writ for a New Election is generally moved, during a session of Parliament, by the Chief Whip of the party to whom the member whose seat has been vacated belonged. If the House is in recess, the Speaker can issue a writ, should two members certify to him that a seat is vacant. He cannot, however, issue such a writ if the seat has been vacated through the former member's lunacy or his acceptance of the office of Bailiff of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or Steward of the *Manor of Northstead*, a legal fiction which enables a member to retire from the House, for it has long been established that a member cannot, by his own volition, relieve himself of the responsibilities to his constituents which his membership involves. Until 1926, however, it was necessary for a member to retire from the House on accepting an office of profit under the Crown, which, it may be noted, subjected a private member who accepted ministerial office to the trouble and expense of seeking re-election in his constituency. The Act of 1926, which removed this necessity, retained the *Chiltern Hundreds* and the *Manor of Northstead* as offices of profit and thus perpetuated the fiction.

HOURS OF MEETING, ETC.—The House of Lords normally meets during the Session at 2.30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, and at 3 p.m. on Thursday. The House of Commons meets on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 2.30, and on Friday at 11. *Strangers* are present during the debates of both Houses on sufferance, and may be excluded at any time; this applies equally to the *Press Gallery*. Time has modified what was once a rigid exclusion and strangers have in recent years generally been admitted except during the secret sessions of war time. The proceedings are opened by Prayers in both Houses. The *Quorum* of the House of Commons is forty members, including the Speaker, and should a member point out to the Speaker at any time that fewer than forty members are present, the division bells are rung, and if forty members have not appeared within two minutes, the House is said to be *Counted Out*, and the sitting is adjourned. The *Quorum* of the Lords is three.

PROROGATION AND DISSOLUTION.—A session of Parliament is brought to an end by its Prorogation to a certain date, while Parliament itself comes to an end either by Dissolution by the Sovereign or the expiration of the term of 5 years for which it was elected (*see p. 312*).

ELECTION PETITIONS.—The right of a member of the House of Commons to sit in Parliament can be challenged by petition on several grounds, e.g.

ineligibility to sit owing to his bribery or corruption of the electors. Such petitions were originally decided by the House itself, but as party feeling was too much inclined to dictate the decision, their trial was in 1868 referred to the High Court of Justice.

STANDING ORDERS.—These are rules, which have from time to time been established by both Houses of Parliament, to regulate the conduct of business. These orders are not irrevocable, and like the Statutory Laws of England they can be easily revised, amended or repealed. The custom and precedents of Parliament, which dictate the bulk of Parliamentary procedure, have acquired, in seven centuries, prescriptive rights of obedience as firmly seated as the Common Law. *Sessional Orders* are applicable only to the session in which they are passed.

GENERAL PROCEDURE.—There are differences in the rules which govern the conduct of debates in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons. The Speaker in the Commons is responsible for the preservation of order and discipline in the House, but the only duty of the Lord Chancellor or the presiding Peer is to put the question. A Peer prefaces his remarks with "My Lords," whereas a member of the House of Commons addresses himself to Mr. Speaker.

A member of the House of Commons wishing to speak "rises in his place uncovered." When several members rise together the one whom the Speaker calls to continue the debate is described as *having caught the Speaker's eye*. In the House of Lords in similar circumstances, the House itself decides who shall speak.

Broadly speaking, a member may not, except in Committee, speak more than once to a question except in explanation or reply, and this privilege is granted only to the mover of a motion, or to the Minister or Member in charge of a bill.

A member may address the House from notes but must not read his speech, a distinction sometimes without a difference. In the Commons members must not be mentioned by name; the proceedings of the other House and matters *sub judice* must not be discussed; offensive words or epithets must not be used; a member may not speak after a question has been put, except on a point of order, and then he must address the Speaker "*seated and covered*." He must bow to the Speaker on entering and leaving the House.

QUESTION TIME.—After Prayers the first business of importance in the House of Commons is Question Time, which lasts from 2.45 until 3.30. Two days' notice of questions must be given to the *Clerk of the House of Commons*, the senior official of the House, who presides over it in the brief interval between the first assembly of a new Parliament and the election of a Speaker, and whose counterpart in the House of Lords is the *Clerk of the Parliaments*. Members of the House may put an unlimited number of questions to Ministers, but forty-eight hours' notice must be given, and not more than three demanding an oral answer may be made in any one day. Supplementary questions may be put either by the member asking the original question, or by other members, to obtain clarification of a Minister's answer.

COMMITTEES.—On the Assembly of a new Parliament, after the election of the Speaker, the

House of Commons deals with the subject of Committees, which are of three kinds:—*Committees of the Whole House*, *Select Committees* (appointed for a specific purpose) and the *Standing Committees* which consider public bills and whose composition, though laid down by Standing Orders, is frequently modified by Sessional Orders. When a bill dealing *exclusively* with Scotland or with Wales and Monmouthshire is referred to a Standing Committee, in the first place all Scottish, and in the second, all Welsh, members are automatically members thereof. Two of the most important Committees of the whole House of Commons are the *Committee of Supply* and that of *Ways and Means*. The former votes the money to provide for the service of the State, the amount being based on the estimates presented by the Government for the Services. Twenty days are allotted for debates on Supply before August 5, and there may be three other days before or after that date. The other Committee decides the methods to be adopted to raise the money voted by the Committee of Supply. These methods are foreshadowed by the *Budget* and put into effect by the *Finance Act*, while the *Appropriation Act* ensures that money voted for a certain purpose is applied to that purpose only.

CLOSURE AND THE GUILLOTINE.—To prevent deliberate waste of Parliamentary time, a procedure known as the *Closure* (colloquially known as "The Gag") was brought into effect on Nov. 10, 1882. A motion may be made that *the question be now put*. If the Speaker decides that the rights of a minority are not being prejudiced and 100 members support the motion, it is put to the vote, and, if carried, the original motion is put to the House, without further debate. The *Guillotine* represents a more rigorous and systematic application of the *Closure*. Under this system, a bill proceeds in accordance with a rigid time table and discussion is limited to the time allotted to each group of clauses. If the number of amendments put down appears likely to require more time than has been allotted for their discussion, the Speaker selects those which he considers are most important. The guillotine was first put into use on June 17, 1887, after prolonged debates on the Crimes Bill.

THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.—When the House is disinclined to give a decision on a particular question it is possible to avoid the issue by moving the Previous Question, which is done by one of several motions, e.g. "That the Question be not now put" or "That the House do now proceed to the Orders of the Day."

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT.—Adjournment ends the sitting of either House and takes place either under the provisions of a Standing Order or through an *ad hoc* resolution. In the Commons a method of obtaining immediate discussion of a matter of urgency is by moving *The adjournment on a matter of urgent public importance*. A member may ask leave to make this motion by giving written notice to the Speaker after Question Time and if it obtains the support of 40 members and the Speaker considers the matter of sufficient importance, it is discussed at 7 p.m. on that day. A Committee of the Whole House cannot adjourn but its proceedings may be interrupted by a motion *That the Chairman report Progress*. This brings the Speaker back to the House and the Committee seeks permission to sit on a future date.

PRIVILEGES OF PARLIAMENT.—There are certain rights and jurisdictions peculiar to each House of

Parliament, but privileges in their accepted meaning are common to both Houses. The right of imprisoning persons who commit what are in the opinion of the House breaches of privilege is beyond question, and such persons cannot be admitted to bail nor is any Court competent to investigate the causes of commitment. Each House is the sole and absolute judge of its own privileges and where law and privilege have seemed to clash a conflict of jurisdiction has arisen between Parliament and the Courts. Breaches of privilege may be described briefly as disobedience to the orders of either House; assaults or insults to Members or libels on them; and interference with the officers of the House in the carrying out of their duties. The House of Lords may imprison for a period, or may inflict a fine, but the House of Commons only commits generally and the commitment ceases on the prorogation of Parliament. The Bill of Rights established the principle that "freedom of speech and debates and proceedings in Parliament should not be impeached or questioned in any court or place out of parliament." Consequently the House itself is the only authority which can punish a member for intemperance in debate. Freedom from arrest was a much prized privilege, but it applied only to civil arrest for debt (now abolished) and arbitrary arrest by the Government; members are amenable to all other processes of the Law. Freedom from arrest, in the case of members of the House of Commons, applies to the forty days after the prorogation and the forty days before the next meeting of Parliament.

THE SPEAKER.—The *Speaker of the House of Commons* is the spokesman and president of the Chamber. He is elected by the House at the beginning of each Parliament. He was originally a partisan but throughout a century of development between Speaker Onslow (1728) and Speaker Shaw-Lefevre (1839), the theory of the non-partisan Speaker was perfected, and he now neither speaks in debates, nor votes in divisions, except when the voting is equal. His order in the precedence of the Kingdom is high, only the Prime Minister and the Lord President of the Council going before him. He takes precedence of all Peers, except the two Archbishops, and Speakers are almost invariably raised to the Peerage on vacating their office, though Speaker Whitley is believed to have declined the offer of a Viscountcy. The Speaker's most severe disciplinary measure against a member is to *Name* him. When a member has been named, i.e. contrary to the practice of the House called by surname and not addressed as the "Hon. Member for . . ." (his constituency), the Leader of the House moves that he "be suspended from the service of the House" for (in the case of a first offence) a period of a week. The period of suspension is increased, should the member offend again. Speaker Denison has left it on record that "The House is always kind and indulgent, but it expects its Speakers to be right. If he should be found tripping, his authority must soon be at an end." The Speaker's Deputy is the *Chairman of Committees*, officially the *Chairman of Ways and Means*, who presides in the absence of the Speaker and when the House has resolved itself into Committee by the passage of the motion *that the Speaker do now leave the Chair*. He, like the Speaker, is elected at the beginning of each Parliament, and when he is presiding as chairman of a committee neither speaks in debate nor votes. A *Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means* is also appointed, and several temporary chairmen, who frequently preside either over a Committee of the Whole House or over Standing Committees.

SPEAKERS OF THE COMMONS SINCE 1660

PARLIAMENT OF ENGLAND.

1660. Sir H. Grimston.	1685. Sir John Trevor.
1661. Sir E. Turner.	1688. H. Powle.
1673. Sir J. Charlton.	1694. Paul Foley.
1673. Edwd. Seymour.	1698. Sir T. Lyttleton.
1678. Sir Robt. Sawyer.	1700. Robert Harley
1679. Scrgiant William Gregory.	(<i>Earl of Oxford and Mortimer</i>).
1680. W. Williams.	1702. John Smith.

PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

1708 Sir Richard Onslow (<i>Lord Onslow</i>).	1761. Sir John Cust.
1710. Wm. Bromley.	1770. Sir F. Norton.
1713. Sir Th. Hanmer.	1780. C. W. Cornwall.
1715. Spencer Compton (<i>Earl of Wilmington</i>).	1788. Hon. W. Grenville (<i>Lord Grenville</i>).
1727. Arthur Onslow.	1789. Henry Addington (<i>Viscount Sidmouth</i>).

PARLIAMENT OF UNITED KINGDOM.

1801. Sir John Mitford (<i>Lord Redesdale</i>).
1802. Charles Abbot (<i>Lord Colchester</i>).
1817. Charles M. Sutton (<i>Viscount Canterbury</i>).
1835. James Abercomby (<i>Lord Dunfermline</i>).
1839. Charles Shaw-Lefevre (<i>Viscount Eversley</i>).
1857. J. Evelyn Denison (<i>Viscount Ossington</i>).
1872. Sir H. W. B. Brand (<i>Viscount Hampden</i>).
1884. Arthur Wellesley Peel (<i>Viscount Peel</i>).
1895. William Court Gully (<i>Viscount Selby</i>).
1905. James W. Lowther (<i>Viscount Ullswater</i>).
1921. John Henry Whitley.
1928. Hon. Edward Algernon FitzRoy.
1943. Col. D. Clifton Brown (<i>Viscount Ruffside</i>).
1951. William Shepherd Morrison.
1959. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster.

WOMEN MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

A movement to grant parliamentary franchise to women was supported in the mid-nineteenth century by Richard Cobden, Benjamin Disraeli and John Stuart Mill, but the vote was not accorded to women until 1918, although they had been included in the County Councils electorate by the Local Government Act of 1888. After a *Speaker's Conference* of all parties, which reported in favour of a limited form of women's suffrage, a clause enfranchising women was carried in both Houses and the *Parliament (Qualification of Women) Act* containing the clause which removed the sex disqualification for membership of the House of Commons, and conferred the franchise on women at the age of 30, received the Royal Assent in 1918. A further Act of 1928 granted them the vote on the same terms as men at the age of 21. Twenty-four women were elected at the 1959 Election (13 Labour, 10 Conservative and 1 Ulster Unionist), 2 fewer than at the Dissolution.

FORFEITED DEPOSITS

Candidates at parliamentary elections who fail to obtain more than one-eighth of the total votes cast in their constituencies forfeit the deposit of £150 which all candidates must lodge. This law has been in force since the 1918 election.

Deposits forfeited at the 1959 Election totalled 116, 16 more than in 1951. Deposits were lost by 55 Liberal candidates, 16 Communists, 14 Welsh Nationalists, 7 Sinn Fein, 3 Scottish Nationalists, 2 Conservatives, 1 Labour and 18 others. Sixteen out of 17 Communist candidates forfeited their deposits. In 1950 the record number of 443 deposits was lost.

THE INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION

6 Rue Constantin, Geneva, Switzerland.

The Inter-Parliamentary Union has been in existence since 1889; originally started to popularize the idea of International Arbitration, it achieved its object very substantially in helping to create the Permanent Court of Arbitration by the First Hague Conference and to bring about the convocation of the Second Conference of The Hague. In 1945, the Union resumed work on all questions connected with peace and reconstruction, which have been studied under various aspects. Some of them are as follows:—

The development of international law; economic development; national sovereignty; principles of international morality; social problems; immigration and emigration; intellectual relations.

In addition to member groups in national Parliaments, the Union works largely through standing study committees, which meet each Spring, and annual plenary conferences, which meet in the late summer.

BRITISH GROUP.

Hon. Presidents, The Lord Chancellor; Mr. Speaker. *President*, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P. *Vice-Presidents*, The Viscount Stansgate, D.S.O., D.F.C.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Scarborough, K.G.; The Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. H. T. N. Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P.; The Rt. Hon. Clement Davies, Q.C., M.P. *Chairman*, J. D. R. T. Tilney, T.D., M.P. *Secretary*, Maj-Gen. W. A. Dimoline, C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O. M.C.

COMMONWEALTH PARLIAMENTARY ASSOCIATION

The Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed under the title "Empire Parliamentary Association" in 1911. Its object was, then as now, to facilitate the exchange of information, closer understanding and more frequent intercourse between those engaged in the parliamentary government of the Commonwealth. In 1949, the Association was reorganized as the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, and a General Council was instituted as the governing body.

The Association now consists of ten main branches in the Parliaments of the self-governing countries of the Commonwealth—the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, and the Federation of Malaya—and four auxiliary branches, in the Parliaments of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federation of Nigeria, the Federation of the West Indies, and Malta. There are also branches in Provincial and State Legislatures, as well as in the Parliaments of Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the States of Jersey. In addition, there are eleven affiliated branches in Legislatures of those Commonwealth countries which are not completely self-governing, making a total of 68 branches. Commonwealth Parliamentary Conferences and General Meetings are held in alternate years and meetings of the General Council every year, in different countries of the Commonwealth.

Chairman of the General Council, M. A. Ayyangar (India).

Secretary-General and Editor of Publications, Sir Howard d'Egville K.B.E., LL.D., Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Secretary, United Kingdom Branch, Major J. G. Lockhart, C.B.E., Westminster Hall, Houses of Parliament, S.W.1.

Her Majesty's Ministry

(As reconstructed in Oct. 1959)

(NOTE.—This list, revised to Oct. 1959, in some cases supersedes the information given under "Government and Public Offices.")

- Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury*, The Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P., born Feb. 10, 1894.
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, The Rt. Hon. John Selwyn Brooke Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P., born July 28, 1904.
Chancellor of the Exchequer, The Rt. Hon. Derick Heathcoat-Amory, M.P., born Dec. 26, 1899.
Lord President of the Council, Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and Leader of the House of Lords, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Home, born July 2, 1903.
Lord High Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O., born May 29, 1900.
Lord Privy Seal (and Minister in charge of Science and Technology), The Rt. Hon. Viscount Hailsham, Q.C., born Oct. 9, 1907.
Secretary of State for the Home Department and Leader of the House of Commons, The Rt. Hon. Richard Austen Butler, C.H., M.P., born Dec. 9, 1902.
Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Rt. Hon. Iain Norman Macleod, M.P., born Nov. 11, 1913.
Secretary of State for Scotland, The Rt. Hon. John Scott MacLay, C.M.G., M.P., born Oct. 26, 1905.
Minister of Labour, The Rt. Hon. Edward Richard George Heath, M.B.E., M.P., born July 9, 1916.
President of the Board of Trade, The Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P., born March 7, 1917.
Minister of Housing and Local Government and Minister for Welsh Affairs, The Rt. Hon. Henry Brooke, M.P., born April 9, 1903.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.D., M.P., born Jan. 15, 1904.
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, The Rt. Hon. John Hugh Hare, O.B.E., M.P., born Jan. 22, 1911.
Minister of Education, The Rt. Hon. Sir David McAdam Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P., born Sept. 18, 1904.
Minister of Transport, The Rt. Hon. Ernest Marples, M.P., born Dec. 9, 1907.
Minister of Aviation, The Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P., born Jan. 24, 1908.
Paymaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Lord Mills, K.B.E., born Jan. 4, 1890.
Minister of Defence, The Rt. Hon. Harold Arthur Watkinson, M.P., born Jan. 25, 1910.

The above form the Cabinet

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

- First Lord of the Admiralty*, The Lord Carrington, K.C.M.G., M.C., born June 6, 1919.
Secretary of State for War, The Rt. Hon. Arthur Christopher John Soames, C.B.E., M.P., born Oct. 12, 1920.
Secretary of State for Air, The Rt. Hon. George Reginald Ward, M.P., born Nov. 20, 1907.
Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), The Rt. Hon. William David Ormsby-Gore, M.P., born May 20, 1918.
Minister of State (Commonwealth Relations), Cuthbert James McCall Alport, T.D., M.P., born March 22, 1913.
Minister of State (Colonial Affairs), The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Perth, born May 13, 1907.
Minister of State (Scottish Office), Jack Nixon Browne, C.B.E., born Sept. 3, 1904.
Minister of Trade (Board of Trade), Frederick James Erroll, M.P., born May 27, 1914.
Minister of State (Welsh Affairs), The Lord Brecon, born 1905.
Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, The Rt. Hon. John Archibald Boyd-Carpenter, M.P., born June 2, 1908.
Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. John Reginald Bevins, M.P., born August 20, 1908.
Minister of Health, The Rt. Hon. Derek Colclough Walker-Smith, T.D., Q.C., M.P., born 1910.
Minister of Works, The Rt. Hon. Lord John Hope, M.P., born April 7, 1912.
Minister of Power, The Rt. Hon. Richard Frederick Wood, M.P., born Oct. 5, 1920.
Minister without Portfolio, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dundee, born May 3, 1902.

PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARIES AND OTHER MINISTERS

- Attorney-General*, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Sir Jocelyn Simon, Q.C., M.P.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General for Scotland, Rt. Hon. W. Grant, Q.C., M.P.
Admiralty (Civil Lord), C. I. Orr-Ewing, M.P.
Agriculture and Fisheries (Joint), The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; J. B. Godber, M.P.
Air, W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., M.P.
Aviation, A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.
Colonies, J. Amery, M.P.
Commonwealth Relations, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P.
Education, K. P. Thompson, M.P.
Foreign (Joint), The Marquess of Lansdowne; R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P.
Health, Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E., M.P.
Home (Joint), Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper, M.P.; D. L. M. Renton, T.D., Q.C., M.P.
Housing and Local Govt., Sir Keith Joseph, Bt., M.P.
Labour, P. J. M. Thomas, M.P.
Pensions and National Insurance (Joint), The Rt. Hon. Patricia Hornsby-Smith, M.P.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D., M.P.
Post Office (Asst. P.M.G.), Miss I. M. P. Pike, M.P.
Power, J. C. George, M.P.
Scottish Office (Joint), N. M. S. Macpherson, M.P.; Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P.; W. G. Leburn, T.D., M.P.
Trade, J. C. Rodgers, M.P.
Transport (Joint), J. A. Hay, M.P.; The Lord Chesham.
Treasury, Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne, D.S.O., M.P.; (do.) *Financial Secretary*, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.; (do.) *Economic Secretary*, A. P. L. Barber, T.D., M.P.
Junior Lords, R. C. Brooman-White, M.P.; P. E. O. Bryan, M.C., M.P.; M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., M.P.; G. B. Finlay, M.P.; J. D. Gibson-Watt, M.P.
War Office, Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.
Works, H. Nicholls, M.P.

Leader of the Opposition, The Rt. Hon. Hugh Todd Naylor Gaitskell, C.B.E., M.P., born April 9, 1906.

GENERAL ELECTION, 1959

RETIRING MEMBERS

Sixty-seven members of the 1955 Parliament did not seek re-election in 1959.

They were as follows:

CONSERVATIVES AND ASSOCIATES (42).—C. W. Armstrong (Armagh); Hon. J. J. Astor (Plymouth, Sutton); J. M. Baldock (Harborough); Sir Archer Baldwin (Leominster); Col. C. Banks (Pudsey); R. F. S. Body (Billerica); Sir Alfred Bossom (Maldstone); Sir Roger Conant (Rutland and Stamford); Sir John Crowder (Finchley); Lady Davidson (Hemel Hempstead); A. D. Dodds-Parker (Banbury); E. H. G. Evans (Denbigh); Sir Fergus Graham (Darlington); Hon. J. Grimston (St. Albans); Sir Alan Gomme-Duncan (Perth and E. Perthshire); R. F. Hesketh (Southport); Dame Florence Horsbrugh (Manchester, Moss Side); W. R. A. Hudson (Hull, North); Sir Ian Hutchison (Edinburgh, West); Sir James Hutchison (Scots-toun); H. S. Johnson (Brighton, Kemptown); Sir Roland Jennings (Sheffield, Hallam); D. M. Keegan (Nottingham, South); D. T. Llewellyn (Cardiff, North); Sir Guy Lloyd (Renfrewshire, East); P. B. Lucas (Brentford and Chiswick); Sir Charles MacAndrew (Bute and North Ayrshire); Sir Peter Macdonald (Isle of Wight); Sir Harry Mackeson (Folkestone and Hythe); Sir Frank Medicott (Norfolk, Central); N. Nicolson (Bournemouth East and Christchurch); Commander A. H. P. Noble (Chelsea); Hon. P. R. H. O'Neill (Antrim, North); Hon. P. F. Remnant (Wokingham); Sir Harold Roper (North Cornwall); Commander R. Scott-Miller (King's Lynn); H. R. Spence (Aberdeen, West); Sir William Steward (Woolwich, West); J. Stuart (Moray and Nairn); H. F. L. Turner (Oxford); Sir George Harvie-Watt (Richmond) and Sir Harold Webbe (Cities of London and Westminster).

LABOUR (24).—A. C. Allen (Bosworth); A. Balfour (West Stirling); W. T. Cove (Aberavon); J. Clunie (Dunfermline); H. Dalton (Bishop Auckland); E. A. J. Davies (Enfield, East); D. R. Grenfell (Gower); Dr. S. Hastings (Barking); H. E. Holmes (Hemsworth); T. F. Hubbard (Kirkcaldy); G. A. Isaacs (Southwark); H. Morrison (Lewisham, South); Mrs. J. Mann (Coatbridge and Airdrie); W. H. Mainwaring (Rhondda, East); J. McGovern (Shettleston); Sir Frederick Messer (Tottenham); W. Paling (Dearn Valley); W. T. Paling (Dewsbury); M. P. Price (Gloucestershire, West); J. Reeves (Greenwich); S. P. Viant (Willesden, West); H. White (Derbyshire, North-East); T. Williams (Don Valley) and K. G. Younger (Grimsby).

THE SPEAKER.—W. S. Morrison (Cirencester and Tewkesbury).

NEW MEMBERS

One hundred and one candidates secured election to Parliament for the first time at the 1959 election. They were:

CONSERVATIVES AND ASSOCIATES (73).—Lt. Col. J. H. Allason (Hemel Hempstead); Miss M. B. H. Anderson (Renfrewshire, East); Maj. A. T. Bourne-Arton (Darlington); H. J. Berkeley (Lancaster); C. Bossom (Leominster); D. S. Box (Cardiff, North); P. B. Browne (Torrington); G. T. C. Campbell (Moray and Nairn); W. C. Carr (Barons Court); C. J. Chataway (Lewisham, North); H. Clark (Antrim, North); W. G. A. Clark (Nottingham, South); L. H. Cleaver (Yardley); R. C. M. Collard (Norfolk, Central); J. H. Cordle (Bournemouth, East and Christchurch); A. P. Costain (Folkestone and Hythe); J. M. Coulson (Hull, North); J. M. G. Critchley (Rochester and Chatham); C. Curran (Uxbridge); P. F. H. Emery (Reading); J. A. Farr (Harborough); I. M. Fraser (Plymouth, Sutton); E. L. Gardner (Billerica);

Dr. A. J. Glyn (Clapham); V. H. Goodhew (St. Albans); M. C. Hamilton (Wellingborough); A. F. Hendry (Aberdeenshire, West); J. Hiley (Pudsey); P. N. Hocking (Coventry, South); P. W. Holland (Acton); J. H. Hollingworth (Birmingham, All Saints); A. C. N. Hopkins (Bristol, North East); J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins (N. Cornwall); F. L. J. Jackson (Derbyshire, South East); D. P. James (Brighton, Kemptown); Cmdr. J. S. Kerans (Hartlepool); T. P. G. Kitson (Richmond, Yorks.); K. Lewis (Rutland and Stamford); F. J. P. Lilley (Kelvingrove); Capt. J. S. S. Litchfield (Chelsea); C. B. Longbottom (York); I. McArthur (Perth and East Perthshire); M. McLaren (Bristol, North West); J. E. Maglennis (Armagh); H. N. Marten (Banbury); G. R. Matthews (Meriden); W. S. Mills (Belfast, North); W. F. Montgomery (Newcastle, East); W. G. O. Morgan (Denbigh); J. H. Osborn (Hallam); F. F. Pearson (Clitheroe); W. I. Percival (Southport); J. M. L. Prior (Lowestoft); G. W. Proudfoot (Cleveland); J. E. H. Rees (Swansea, West); Hon. N. Ridley (Cirencester and Tewkesbury); W. L. Roots (Kensington, South); A. H. F. Royle (Richmond, Surrey); L. G. Seymour (Sparkbrook); T. H. H. Skeet (Willesden, East); D. G. Smith (Brentford and Chiswick); G. Johnson Smith (Holborn and St. Pancras, South); J. A. Stodart (Edinburgh, West); J. E. Talbot (Brierley Hill); P. H. B. Tapsell (Nottingham, West); Mrs. M. H. Thatcher (Finchley); C. W. C. Turner (Woolwich, West); W. R. van Straubenzee (Wokingham); J. Watts (Moss Side); J. J. Wells (Maidstone); Hon. C. M. Woodhouse (Oxford); H. F. M. Woodnutt (Isle of Wight) and W. M. J. Worsley (Keighley).

LABOUR (27).—W. Baxter (Stirling, West); A. Beany (Hemsworth); H. J. Boyden (Bishop Auckland); A. G. Brown (Tottenham); G. E. Davies (Rhondda, East); I. Davies (Gower); J. Dempsey (Coatbridge and Airdrie); M. Galpern (Shettleston); D. Ginsburg (Dewsbury); H. P. H. Gourlay (Kirkcaldy); Mrs. J. C. M. Hart (Lanark); J. M. Hill (Midlothian); C. A. Johnson (Lewisham, South); D. Jones (Burnley); R. Kelley (Don Valley); C. W. Loughlin (Gloucestershire, West); J. Mackie (Enfield, East); G. Mapp (Oldham, East); R. W. Marsh (Greenwich); B. Millan (Craigton); J. Morris (Aberavon); L. A. Pavitt (Willesden, West); W. W. Small (Scotstoun); T. Swain (Derbyshire, North East); Dr. A. E. Thompson (Dunfermline); E. Wainwright (Dearn Valley) and W. C. Whitlock (Nottingham, North).

LIBERAL (1).—J. J. Thorpe (North Devon).

In addition, the following seven former members of Parliament, who had not sat in the 1955 House of Commons, were also elected:

CONSERVATIVES (2).—D. G. Bullard (King's Lynn) and Lt.-Col. A. R. Wise (Rugby).

LABOUR (5).—C. A. R. Crosland (Grimsby); T. E. N. Driberg (Barking); A. C. Manuel (Central Ayrshire); R. J. Gunter (Southwark) and W. L. Wyatt (Bosworth).

SMALL MAJORITIES

The following twelve candidates were elected with majorities of fewer than 200 votes:—

F. L. J. Jackson (C.), Derbyshire, South-East, 12; J. H. Hollingworth (C.), Birmingham, All Saints, 20; L. J. Edwards (Lab.), Brighouse and Spensborough, 47; Mrs. E. L. White (Lab.), Flintshire, East, 75; A. V. Hilton (Lab.), Norfolk, South-West, 78; A. F. Brockway (Lab.), Eton and Slough, 88; W. F. Montgomery (C.) Newcastle upon Tyne, East, 98; C. A. R. Crosland (Lab.), Grimsby, 101; P. H. B. Tapsell (C.) Nottingham, West, 164; W. M. J. Worsley (C.) Keighley, 170; J. S. Kerans (C.), Hartlepool, 182; C. A. Howell (Lab.), Birmingham, Perry Barr, 183.

VOTES CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTIONS, 1945, 1950, 1951, 1955 AND 1959
AND AT BY-ELECTIONS SINCE 1945

General Election, 1945

Labour.....	11,985,733
Conservative.....	8,693,858
Liberal.....	2,253,107
Liberal National.....	759,884
Ulster Unionist.....	441,109
Independent.....	287,345
Irish Nationalist.....	148,078
Nationalist.....	125,299
Communist.....	102,780
Common Wealth.....	96,247
Independent Conservative.....	40,948
Independent Labour Party.....	36,153
Scottish Nationalist.....	30,594
Welsh Nationalist.....	14,887
Democratic.....	1,809
Independent Socialist.....	472
Total.....	25,018,393

By-elections, 1945-50

At 50 by-elections between the General Elections of 1945 and 1950, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	740,914
Conservative and National Liberal.....	641,540
Ulster Unionist.....	87,435
Liberal.....	49,730
Independent.....	35,647
Irish Nationalist.....	24,422
Scottish Nationalist.....	13,040
Welsh Nationalist.....	12,775
Independent Labour Party.....	8,367
Communist.....	5,087

General Election, 1950

Labour.....	13,265,610
Conservative.....	11,166,026
National Liberal and Conservative.....	983,623
Ulster Unionist.....	352,334
Liberal.....	2,621,489
Independent.....	112,318
Communist.....	91,815
Irish Nationalist.....	65,211
Irish Labour.....	52,713
Labour Independent.....	26,014
Welsh Nationalist.....	17,680
Scottish Nationalist.....	10,630
Independent Labour Party.....	4,112
Total.....	28,769,477

By-elections, 1950-51

At 15 by-elections between the General Elections of 1950 and 1951 the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	265,535
Labour.....	204,977
Irish Labour.....	30,883
Liberal.....	2,752
Independent Labour Party.....	1,366
Communist.....	729
Independent.....	453

General Election, 1951

Labour.....	13,949,133
Conservative and Associate.....	*13,718,069
Liberal.....	730,552
Irish Nationalist.....	94,587

Communist.....	19,640
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,920
Scottish Nationalist.....	7,299
Independent Labour Party.....	4,388
Others.....	62,135
Total.....	28,596,695

* Four Ulster Unionists were returned unopposed.

By-elections 1951-55

At 45 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1951 and 1955, the following votes were cast:—

Conservative and Associate.....	751,421
Labour.....	705,176
Liberal.....	28,216
Welsh Nationalist.....	10,243
Independent.....	3,405
Scottish Nationalist.....	2,931
Communist.....	1,457

General Election, 1955

Conservative and Associate.....	13,311,938
Labour.....	12,405,246
Liberal.....	722,395
Sinn Fein.....	152,310
Welsh Nationalist.....	45,119
Communist.....	33,144
Scottish Nationalist.....	12,112
Others.....	78,490
Total.....	26,760,754

By-elections, 1955-59

At 52 contested by-elections between the General Elections of 1955 and 1959, the following votes were cast:—

Labour.....	784,656
Conservative and Associate.....	779,577
Liberal.....	174,904
Sinn Fein.....	54,516
Independent.....	40,986
Welsh Nationalist.....	7,719
Anti-Partition.....	6,421

The Labour Party gained four seats in by-elections, Carmarthen from the Liberals and North Lewisham, Rochdale and Kelvingrove from the Conservatives. Liberals gained one (Torrington) from the Conservatives and Associates and lost one (Carmarthen) to Labour.

General Election, 1959

Conservative and Associate.....	13,750,965
Labour.....	12,195,765
Liberal.....	1,661,262
Welsh Nationalist.....	77,571
Sinn Fein.....	63,915
Communist.....	30,897
Scottish Nationalist.....	21,738
Others.....	61,225
Total.....	27,863,338

There were no unopposed returns. Votes cast totalled 78.7 per cent. of the electorate as against 76.8 per cent. in 1955 and 82.8 per cent. in 1951. Conservative candidates and their associates received 49.3 per cent. of the votes cast (49.8 in 1955). Labour 43.6 per cent. (46.3), Liberals 6.0 per cent. (2.7), and others 1.1 per cent. (1.2).

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

<i>Speaker</i> , The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell Fyfe, Viscount Kilmuir, G.C.V.O.	(+ £8,000 as Lord Chancellor) £4,000
<i>Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor</i> , C. I. Breitmeyer.	
<i>Lord Chairman of Committees</i> , The Lord Merthyr, T.D.	£3,250
<i>Clerk of the Parliaments</i> , Sir Victor Martin	
Reeves Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.	£7,000
<i>Clerk Assistant</i> , A. H. Jeffreys.	£4,450
<i>Reading Clerk</i> , H. M. Burrows, C.B.E.	£3,000
<i>Counsel to Lord Chairman of Committees</i> , T.G. Talbot, Q.C.	£3,800
<i>Principal Clerks</i> , R.W. Perceval (Public Bills); R. P. Cave (Judicial Office) ...	£2,400 to £3,000
<i>Chief Clerks</i> , C. F. L. St. George, C.B.E. (Journals Office); P. Stuart-Heaton (Office of Chairman of Committees) ...	£2,400 to £2,700
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , E. D. Graham; P. G. Henderson.	£1,500 to £2,120
<i>Clerks</i> , J. V. D. Webb; J. E. Grey; J. C. Salnty.	£655 to £1,150
<i>Clerk of the Records</i> , M. F. Bond, O.B.E.	£1,910 to £2,200
<i>Assistant Clerks of the Records</i> , Miss E. R. Poyser; H. S. Cobb.	£1,217 to £1,915
<i>Accountant</i> , R. W. Hill.	£1,395 to £1,660
<i>Assistant Accountant</i> , E. W. Field.	£1,330
<i>Examiner of Private Acts, etc.</i> , Miss R. J. Griffith, M.B.E.	£767 to £1,272
<i>Librarian</i> , C. S. A. Dobson.	£2,400 to £2,700
<i>Asst. Librarian</i> , R. M. Price.	£870 to £1,350
<i>Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills</i> , A. H. Jeffreys; H. R. M. Farmer.	
<i>Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod</i> , Licut.-Gen. Sir Brian Horrocks, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	£2,400
<i>Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod and Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain</i> , Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.	£1,990
<i>Staff Superintendent</i> , Lt.-Cdr. S. E. Glover, M.B.E., D.S.C.	£940 to £1,185
<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Air Vice-Marshal Sir Paul Maltby, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C.	£2,400
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , A. R. Kennedy.	fees
<i>Editor, Official Report (Hansard)</i> , S. C. Ireland M.B.E.	£1,561
<i>Asst. do.</i> , W. M. Stuart.	£1,190 to £1,345

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

<i>Speaker</i> (First elected Oct. 20, 1959), Rt. Hon. Sir Harry (Braustyn Hylton) Hylton-Foster, M.P. for Cities of London and Westminster	£5,000
<i>Chairman of Ways and Means</i> , Rt. Hon. Sir Gordon Touche, M.P. for Dorking.	£3,250
<i>Deputy Chairman of Ways and Means</i> (vacant).	£2,500

DEPT. OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

<i>Clerk of the House of Commons</i> , Sir Edward Fellowes, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.C.	£7,000
<i>Clerk Asst.</i> , T. G. B. Cocks, O.B.E.	£4,750
<i>Second do.</i> , D. W. S. Lidderdale.	£3,000
<i>Principal Clerks</i> —	
<i>Public Bills</i> , R. A. W. Dent, C.B.	£3,000
<i>Journals</i> , S. C. Hawtreay.	£3,000
<i>Financial and Miscellaneous Committees</i> , B. St. G. Drennan.	£3,000
<i>Fourth Clerk at the Table</i> (vacant) £2,750 to £3,000	
<i>Private Bills</i> , H. R. M. Farmer.	£2,750
<i>Standing Committees</i> , K. R. Mackenzie.	£2,750
<i>Senior Clerks</i> , A. C. Marples; T. G. Odling; R. D. Barlas, O.B.E.; D. Scott; C. A. S. Gordon; E. S. Taylor, Ph.D.; M. H. Lawrence; F. G. Allen; A. A. Birley; R. S. Lankester; K. A. Bradshaw; D. A. M. Pring, M.C.; J. H. Willcox; J. P. S. Taylor; C. A. James; D. H. L. Hopkinson; H. M. Barclay; M. T. Ryle; D. McW. Millar; C. J. Boulton; J. F. Sweetman; A. A. Barrett.	each £1,500 to £2,120
<i>Assistant Clerks</i> , R. V. R. James; D. W. Limon; J. R. Rose; R. K. Middlemas.	
<i>Examiners of Private Bills</i> , A. H. Jeffreys; H. R. M. Farmer.	
<i>Taxing Officer</i> , H. R. M. Farmer	

DEPT. OF THE SPEAKER

<i>Speaker's Secretary</i> , Brig. F. S. Reid, C.B.E.	£1,725 to £2,150
<i>Counsel to the Speaker</i> , Sir Alan Ellis, K.C.B., Q.C.	£3,800
<i>Chaplain to the Speaker</i> , Rev. Canon J. McLeod Campbell, M.C., D.D.	£544
<i>Librarian</i> , Strathearn Gordon, O.B.E.	£2,400 to £3,000
<i>Senior Library Clerks</i> , R. F. C. Butcher; D. C. L. Holland; E. C. Thompson; R. H. V. C. Morgan; A. B. Pepin; D. J. T. Englefield; D. Menhennet; B. J. Enright; H. J. Palmer.	£1,217 to £1,915
<i>Accountant</i> , A. J. Moyes, C.B.E.	£1,517 to £2,000
<i>Deputy Accountant</i> , F. J. Wilkin, D.F.M.	£1,140 to £1,500
<i>Editor, Official Report (Hansard)</i> , L. W. Bear.	£1,860 to £2,180
<i>Shorthand Writer</i> , A. R. Kennedy.	fees
<i>Vote Office, Principal Clerk</i> , P. K. Marsden.	£1,517 to £1,965

DEPT. OF THE SERJEANT-AT-ARMS

<i>Serjeant-at-Arms</i> , Maj.-Gen. I. T. P. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.	£3,000
<i>Deputy do.</i> , Lt.-Col. P. F. Thorne.	£2,120
<i>Assistant do.</i> , Cdr. D. Swanston, D.S.O., D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).	£1,630 to £1,907

HEIRS TO PEERAGES WHO ARE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Lord Balmiel (*Crawford and Balcarres*) Hertford (*Conservative*); Hon. Anthony Benn (*Stangate*), S.E. Bristol (*Labour*); Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith (*Strathelyde*), Glasgow, Hillhead (*Conservative*); Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-Gore (*Harlech*), Oswestry (*Conservative*); Viscount Hinchinbrooke (*Sandwich*), South Dorset (*Conservative*); Viscount Lambton (*Durham*), Berwick-upon-Tweed (*Conservative*); Hon. Peter Legh (*Newton*), Petersfield (*Conservative*); Hon. Richard Stanley (*Derby*), North Fylde (*Conservative*).

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

(Elected October 8, 1959)

For abbreviations, see page 328. The number before the name of each constituency is for easy reference and corresponds to the number of that constituency given on pp. 328-349.

	Maj.		Maj.
*Abse, L. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 465Pontypool.	17,852	*Bevins, J. R. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 373Toxteth.	3,915
*Agnew, Cmr. Sir P. G., Bt. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 622Wores. S.	14,940	*Bidgood, J. C. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 116Bury and Radcliffe	3,908
*Ainsley, J. W. (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 198Durham, N.W.	14,892	*Bingham, R. M. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 370Liver- pool, Garston	14,157
*Aitken, W. T. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 117Bury St. Edmunds	7,962	*Birch, Rt. Hon. E. N. C. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 237Flint, W.	7,521
*Albu, A. H. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 216Edmonton 461	461	*Bishop, F. P. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 280Harrow, Central	9,764
*Allan, R. A. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 453Paddington S.	7,287	*Black, Sir C. W. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 609Wimble- don	10,860
Allason, Lt.-Col. J. H. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 287 Hemel Hempstead	8,235	*Blackburn, F. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 537Staly- bridge and Hyde	1,423
*Allaun, F. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 505Salford, E.	3,468	*Blyton, W. R. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 308 Houghton-le-Spring	24,562
*Allen, S. S. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 161Crewe	3,781	*Boardman, H. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 359Leigh	14,775
*Alport, C. J. M. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 153Col- chester	7,496	*Bossom, C. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 360Leominster	9,737
*Amery, J. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 472Preston, N.	4,461	*Bourke, Maj. E. A. H. Legge-(b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 325Isle of Ely	6,468
*Amory, Rt. Hon. D. H. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 566 Tiverton	11,878	*Bowden, H. W. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 358 Leicester, S.W.	2,743
Anderson, Miss M. B. H. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 477 Renfrew, E.	15,093	*Bowen, E. R. (b. 1913), <i>L.</i> , 130Cardigan	9,309
*Arbutnot, J. S. W. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 187 Dover	3,241	*Bowles, F. G. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 442Nuneaton Box, D. S. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 127Cardiff, N.	10,683
Arton, Maj. A. T. Bourne- (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 167Darlington	4,417	*Boyd, Rt. Hon. A. T. Lennox- (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 47Mid Beds.	5,174
*Ashton, Sir H. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 136Chelms- ford	9,868	Boydell, H. J. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 76Bishop Anckland	8,329
*Atkins, H. E. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 401Merton and Morden	8,159	*Boyle, Sir E. C. G., Bt. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 67 Handsworth	10,127
*Awbery, S. S. (b. 1888), <i>Lab.</i> , 104Bristol, Central	2,696	*Braddock, Mrs. E. M. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 369 Liverpool, Exchange	6,971
*Bacon, Miss A. M., <i>Lab.</i> , 352Leeds, S.E.	9,649	*Braine, B. R. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 223Essex, S.E.	10,133
*Baird, J. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 615Wolver- hampton, N.E.	3,797	*Brewis, H. J. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 241Galloway	9,042
*Baker, F. E. Noel- (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 561 Swindon	3,909	*Brockway, A. F. (b. 1888), <i>Lab.</i> , 224Eton and Slough	88
*Baker, Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel- (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 174Derby, S.	3,431	*Brooke, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 277 Hampstead	12,006
*Balmiel, Lord (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 294Hertford	8,821	*Broughton, A. D. D. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 41 Batley and Morley	7,666
*Barber, A. P. L. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 181Don- caster	3,586	Brown, A. G. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 571Totten- ham	6,637
*Barlow, Sir J. D., Bt. (b. 1898), <i>C.</i> , 404 Middleton and Prestwich	10,168	*Brown, Rt. Hon. G. A. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 54 Belper	4,337
*Barter, J. W. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 199Ealing, N.	4,276	*Brown, T. J. (b. 1886), <i>Lab.</i> , 321Luc.	18,957
*Batsford, B. C. C. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 200Ealing, S.	12,722	*Brown, Sir W. Robson- (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 222 Esher	24,221
*Baxter, Sir A. B. (b. 1891), <i>C.</i> , 530South- gate	16,736	Browne, P. B. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 569Torrington	2,265
Baxter, W. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 540Stirling, W.	5,511	*Bryan, P. E. O. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 310Howden	12,872
*Beach, Maj. W. W. Hicks (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , Cheltenham	9,272	Bullard, D. G. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 338King's Lynn	1,765
*Beamish, Col. T. V. H. (b. 1917), <i>C.</i> , 361 Lewes	16,577	*Buller, Rt. Hon. Sir R. E. Manningham- Bt. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 433Northants, S.	5,934
Beaney, A. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 288Hemsworth	35,365	*Bullus, Wing-Cdr. E. E. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 593Wembley, N.	11,080
*Bell, P. I. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 84Bolton E.	2,732	*Burden, F. F. A. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 244 Gillingham	7,279
*Bell, R. M. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 113Bucks, S.	21,104	*Butcher, Sir H. W. (b. 1901), <i>Nat. L. and</i> <i>C.</i> , 302Holland with Boston	11,174
*Bellenger, Rt. Hon. F. J. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 39Bassettlaw	7,713	*Butler, H. W. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 272Hackney, Central	9,502
*Bence, C. R. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 192Dunbarton, E.	3,349	*Butler, Mrs. J. S. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 618Wood Green	1,134
*Benn, Hon. A. N. W. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 108 Bristol, S.E.	5,827	*Butler, Rt. Hon. R. A. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 499 Saffron Walden	6,782
*Bennett, F. M. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 568Torquay	17,743	*Callaghan, L. J. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 128Cardiff, S.E.	868
*Bennett, R. F. B. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 264Gosport and Fareham	16,154	*Campbell, Sir D. C. (b. 1891), <i>U.U.</i> , 52 Belfast, S.	20,846
*Benson, Sir G. (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 142Chester- field	13,450		
Berkeley, H. J. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 347Lancaster	5,528		
*Bevan, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1897), <i>Lab.</i> , 207 Ebbw Vale	20,922		

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
Campbell, G. T. C. (b. 1921), C., 410 <i>Moray and Nairn</i>	7,203	*Dance, J. C. G. (b. 1907), C., 111 <i>Broms-grove</i>	9,040
*Carmichael, J. (b. 1894), Lab., 245 <i>Bridgeton</i>	8,909	*Darling, G. (b. 1905), Lab., 515 <i>Hills-borough</i>	5,043
*Carpenter, Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd- (b. 1908), C., 339 <i>Kingston-on-Thames</i>	16,241	*Davenport, Lt.-Col. W. H. Bromley- (b. 1903), C., 341 <i>Knutsford</i>	19,153
*Carr, L. R. (b. 1916), C., 407 <i>Mitcham</i>	9,816	*Davies, Rt. Hon. E. Clement (b. 1884), L., 409 <i>Montgomery</i>	2,794
Carr, W. C. (b. 1918), C., 35 <i>Barons Court</i>	913	Davies, G. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 479 <i>Rhondda, E.</i>	15,985
*Cary, Sir R. A., Bt. (b. 1898), C., 394 <i>Withington</i>	9,694	*Davies, H. (b. 1904), Lab., 354 <i>Leek</i>	1,149
*Castle, Mrs. B. A. (b. 1911), Lab., 77 <i>Blackburn</i>	2,866	Davies, I. (b. 1910), Lab., 265 <i>Gower</i>	17,604
*Channon, H. P. G. (b. 1935), C., 528 <i>Southend, W.</i>	17,035	*Davies, S. O. (b. 1886), Lab., 400 <i>Merthyr Tydfil</i>	18,723
*Chapman, W. D. (b. 1923), Lab., 69 <i>Birmingham, Northfield</i>	940	*Davies, W. R. Rees- (b. 1916), C., 326 <i>Isle of Thanet</i>	11,898
Chataway, C. J. (b. 1931), C., 362 <i>Lewisham, N.</i>	4,613	*Davison, J. A. Biggs- (b. 1918), C., 144 <i>Chigwell</i>	5,562
*Chetwynd, G. R. (b. 1916), Lab., 544 <i>Stockton on Tees</i>	3,277	*Deedes, W. F. (b. 1913), C., 22 <i>Ashford</i>	10,400
*Churchill, Rt. Hon. Sir. W. S. (b. 1874), C., 617 <i>Woodford</i>	14,797	*Deer, G. (b. 1890), Lab., 417 <i>Newark</i>	1,772
Clark, H. (b. 1920), U.U., 16 <i>Antrim, N.</i>	40,527	*de Ferranti, B. R. Z. (b. 1930), C., 411 <i>Morecambe and Lonsdale</i>	15,975
*Clark, R. Chichester- (b. 1928), U.U., 378 <i>London, Central</i>	23,657	*de Freitas, G. S. (b. 1913), Lab., 36 <i>Lincoln</i>	4,389
Clark, W. G. A. (b. 1917), C., 440 <i>Nottingham, S.</i>	7,372	*Delargy, H. J. (b. 1908), Lab., 565 <i>Thurrock Dempsey, J. (b. 1917), Lab., 152 Coatbridge and Airisle</i>	12,082
*Clarke, Brig. T. H. (b. 1904), C., 471 <i>Portsmouth, W.</i>	6,266	*Diamond, J. (b. 1907), Lab., 260 <i>Gloucester</i>	794
Cleaver, L. H. (b. 1909), C., 75 <i>Yardley</i>	1,385	*Digby, K. S. D. W. (b. 1910), C., 186 <i>Dorset, W.</i>	2,771
*Cliffe, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 518 <i>Shoreditch and Finsbury</i>	11,566	*Dodds, N. N. (b. 1903), Lab., 221 <i>Erith and Crayford</i>	8,211
*Cole, N. J. (b. 1909), L. and C., 48 <i>Beds., S.</i>	4,759	*Donaldson, Cmdr. C. E. M. (b. 1903), C., 491 <i>Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles</i> ...	5,760
Collard, R. C. M. (b. 1911), C. and Nat. L., 427 <i>Norfolk, Central</i>	6,787	*Donnelly, D. L. (b. 1920), Lab., 455 <i>Pembroke</i>	9,513
*Collick, P. H. (b. 1897), Lab., 62 <i>Birken- head</i>	3,629	*Doughty, C. J. A. (b. 1902), C., 556 <i>Surrey, E.</i>	5,322
*Cooke, C. Fletcher- (b. 1914), C., 169 <i>Darwen</i>	8,342	*Drayson, G. B. (b. 1913), C., 520 <i>Skipton</i>	25,934
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1907), C., 573 <i>Twicken- ham</i>	17,039	Driberg, T. E. N. (b. 1905), Lab., 31 <i>Barking</i>	9,100
*Cooke, R. G. (b. 1930), C., 109 <i>Bristol, W.</i>	20,117	*du Cann, E. D. L. (b. 1924), C., 562 <i>Taunton</i>	12,000
*Cooper, A. E. (b. 1910), C., 319 <i>Iford, S.</i>	7,307	*Dugdale, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1905), Lab., 595 <i>West Bromwich</i>	6,498
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K. (b. 1900), Lab., 122 <i>Peckham</i>	11,382	*Duncan, Capt. Sir. J. A. L., Bt. (b. 1899), L. and C., 15 <i>S. Angus</i>	6,893
*Cordeaux, Lt.-Col. J. K. (b. 1902), C., 438 <i>Nottingham, Central</i>	2,135	*Duthie, Sir W. S. (b. 1892), C., 30 <i>Banff</i>	11,296
Cordle, J. H. (b. 1912), C., 89 <i>Bourne- mouth, E. and Christchurch</i>	19,792	*Eccles, Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. (b. 1904), C., 145 <i>Chippenham</i>	8,367
*Corfield, Capt. F. V. (b. 1915), C., 261 <i>Glos., S.</i>	4,601	*Ede, Rt. Hon. J. C. (b. 1882), Lab., 532 <i>South Shields</i>	8,785
Costain, A. P. (b. 1910), C., 238 <i>Folke- stone and Hythe</i>	12,380	*Edelman, M. (b. 1911), Lab., 159 <i>Coventry, N.</i>	8,939
Coulson, J. M. (b. 1927), C., 314 <i>Hull, N.</i>	702	*Eden, J. B. (b. 1925), C., 90 <i>Bournemouth, W.</i>	1,241
*Courtney, Cmdr. A. T. (b. 1908), C., 281 <i>Harrow, E.</i>	5,947	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. L. J. (b. 1904), Lab., 101 <i>Brighouse and Spensborough</i>	17,618
*Craddock, G. (b. 1897), Lab., 93 <i>Bradford, S.</i>	3,014	*Edwards, Rt. Hon. N. (b. 1897), Lab., 119 <i>Caerphilly</i>	47
*Craddock, G. B. (b. 1898), C., 535 <i>Spethorne</i>	8,093	*Edwards, R. J. (b. 1906), Lab., 61 <i>Bilston</i>	20,973
Critchley, J. M. G. (b. 1930), C., 485 <i>Rochester and Chatham</i>	1,023	*Edwards, W. J. (b. 1900), Lab., 538 <i>Stepney</i>	3,545
*Cronin, J. D. (b. 1916), Lab., 379 <i>Lough- borough</i>	3,747	*Elliott, R. W. (b. 1920), C., 422 <i>Newcastle, N.</i>	18,309
Crosland, C. A. R. (b. 1918), Lab., 270 <i>Grimbsy</i>	101	Emery, P. F. H. (b. 1926), C., 475 <i>Reading</i>	11,272
*Crossman, R. H. S. (b. 1907), Lab., 158 <i>Coventry, E.</i>	7,762	*Emmet, Mrs. E. V. E. (b. 1899), C., 203 <i>East Grinstead</i>	3,942
*Crowder, F. P. (b. 1919), C., 493 <i>Ruistip- Northwood</i>	13,056	*Errington, Sir E. (b. 1900), C., 11 <i>Aldershot</i>	21,655
*Cullen, Mrs. A. (b. 1892), Lab., 249 <i>Gorbals</i>	10,659	*Erroll, F. J. (b. 1914), C., 12 <i>Altrincham and Sale</i>	12,891
*Cunningham, S. K. (b. 1909), U.U., 17 <i>Antrim, S.</i>	50,041	*Evans, A. (b. 1903), Lab., 330 <i>Slington, S.W.</i>	15,851
Curran, C. (b. 1903), C., 575 <i>Uxbridge</i>	1,390	*Ewing, C. I. Orr- (b. 1912), C., 289 <i>Hendon, N.</i>	10,388
*Currie, G. B. H. (b. 1905), U.U., 188 <i>Down, N.</i>	50,734	*Eyre, Col. O. E. Crosthwaite- (b. 1913), C., 424 <i>New Forest</i>	5,332
		Farr, J. A. (b. 1922), C., 278 <i>Harborough</i>	16,282
			12,514

	<i>Mag.</i>		<i>Mag.</i>
*Fell, A. (b. 1914), C., 628	Yarmouth.....	3,579	
*Ferryhough, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 331	Jarrow.....	10,352	
*Ferris, Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant- (b. 1907), C., 414	Nantwich.....	6,737	
*Finch, H. J. (b. 1898), Lab., 49	Bedwelltylly.....	23,880	
*Finlay, G. B. (b. 1917), C., 219	Epping.....	4,393	
*Fisher, N. T. L. (b. 1913), C., 555	Sturbiton.....	12,425	
*Fitch, E. A. (b. 1915), Lab., 606	Wigan.....	16,049	
*Fletcher, E. G. M. (b. 1903), Lab., 328	Islington, E.....	4,669	
*Foot, D. M. (b. 1905), Lab., 324	Ipswich.....	3,235	
*Forman, J. C. (b. 1884), Lab., 258	Springburn.....	6,130	
*Forrest, G. (b. 1922), Ind. U.U., 406	Mid Ulster.....	18,923	
†Foster, Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H. Hylton- (b. 1905), C., 149	Cities of London and Westminster.....	17,188	
*Foster, J. G. (b. 1904), C., 435	Northwich.....	7,970	
*Fraser, Hon. H. C. P. J. (b. 1918), C., 536	Stafford and Stone.....	10,073	
Fraser, I. M. (b. 1916), C., 463	Plymouth, Sutton.....	6,761	
*Fraser, T. (b. 1911), Lab., 275	Hamilton.....	15,913	
*Freeth, D. K. (b. 1924), C., 38	Basingsstoke.....	11,244	
*Gaitskill, Rt. Hon. H. T. N. (b. 1906), Lab., 351	Leeds, S.....	11,486	
*Galbraith, Hon. T. G. D. (b. 1917), C., 251	Hillhead.....	10,777	
Galpern, M. (b. 1903), Lab., 257	Shettleston.....	8,173	
*Gammans, Lady (b. 1898), C., 306	Horseay.....	12,338	
Gardner, E. L. (b. 1912), C., 60	Billericay.....	4,822	
*George, J. C. (b. 1902), C., 254	Pollok.....	7,266	
*George, Lady M. Lloyd (b. 1902), Lab., 133	Carmarthen.....	6,633	
Ginsburg, D. (b. 1923), Lab., 180	Dewsbury.....	3,669	
*Glover, Col. D. (b. 1908), C., 448	Ormskirk.....	18,251	
Glyn, Dr. A. J. (b. 1918), C., 584	Clapham.....	1,876	
*Glyn, Col. R. H. (b. 1907), C., 184	Dorset.....	8,651	
*Godber, J. B. (b. 1914), C., 266	Grantham.....	6,615	
*Goldsmid, Sir H. J. d'Avigdor, Bt. (b. 1909), C., 580	Walsall, S.....	8,782	
*Gooch, E. G. (b. 1889), Lab., 428	Norfolk, N.....	658	
*Goodhart, P. C. (b. 1925), C., 45	Beckenham.....	23,133	
Goodhew, V. H. (b. 1919), C., 500	St. Albans.....	8,507	
*Gordon, P. W. Wolrige- (b. 1935), C., 5	Aberdeenshire, E.....	8,002	
*Gore, Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby- (b. 1918), C., 450	Oswestry.....	10,524	
*Gough, C. F. H. (b. 1901), C., 307	Horsham.....	13,263	
Gourlay, H. P. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 340	Kirkcaldy.....	11,242	
*Gower, H. R. (b. 1916), C., 37	Barry.....	9,523	
*Grant, Rt. Hon. W. (b. 1909), C., 259	Glasgow, Woodside.....	2,084	
*Gray, Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-, Bt. (b. 1905), C., 56	Berwick and E. Lothian.....	2,850	
*Green, A. (b. 1911), C., 473	Preston, S.....	3,019	
*Greenwood, A. W. J. (b. 1911), Lab., 487	Rossendale.....	2,591	
*Grey, C. F. (b. 1903), Lab., 197	Durham.....	16,689	
*Griffiths, D. (b. 1896), Lab., 489	Rother Valley.....	28,593	
*Griffiths, Rt. Hon. J. (b. 1890), Lab., 377	Llanelli.....	24,497	
*Grimond, J. (b. 1913), L., 447	Orkney and Zetland.....	8,612	
*Grimston, Sir. R. V., Bt. (b. 1897), C., 596	Westbury.....	5,826	
*Grosvenor, Lt.-Col. R. G. (b. 1919), U.U., 232	Fermanagh and S. Tyrone.....	24,232	
Gunter, R. J. (b. 1909), Lab., 533	Southwark.....	12,340	
*Gurden, H. E. (b. 1903), C., 71	Selly Oak.....	8,356	
*Hale, C. L. (b. 1902), Lab., 446	Oldham, W.....	4,119	
*Hall, J. (b. 1911), C., 627	Wycombe.....	10,870	
*Hall, Rt. Hon. W. G. (b. 1887), Lab., 154	Colne Valley.....	6,254	
*Hallett, Vice-Adm. J. Hughes- (b. 1901), C., 163	Croydon, N.E.....	8,905	
Hamilton, M. C. (b. 1918), C., 591	Wellingtonborough.....	606	
*Hamilton, W. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 234	Fife, W.....	14,297	
*Hannan, W. (b. 1906), Lab., 253	Maryhill.....	9,582	
*Hare, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1911), C., 552	Sudbury and Woodbridge.....	9,882	
*Harris, F. W. (b. 1915), C., 164	Croydon, N.W.....	10,453	
*Harris, R. R. (b. 1913), C., 296	Heston and Isleworth.....	8,850	
*Harrison, A. B. C. (b. 1921), C., 386	Maldon.....	2,240	
*Harrison, Col. J. H. (b. 1907), C., 226	Eye.....	2,484	
Hart, Mrs. J. C. M. (b. 1924), Lab., 345	Lanark.....	540	
*Harvey, Air Cdre. Sir A. V. (b. 1906), C., 384	Macclesfield.....	9,326	
*Harvey, J. E. (b. 1920), C., 581	Walthamstow, E.....	2,901	
*Hay, J. A. (b. 1919), C., 291	Henley.....	9,403	
*Hayman, F. H. (b. 1894), Lab., 227	Falmouth and Camborne.....	4,197	
*Head, Rt. Hon. A. H. (b. 1906), C., 134	Carshalton.....	13,244	
*Heald, Rt. Hon. Sir L. F. (b. 1897), C., 139	Chertsey.....	10,686	
*Healey, D. W. (b. 1917), Lab., 348	Leeds, E.....	4,785	
*Heath, Rt. Hon. E. R. G. (b. 1916), C., 59	Bexley.....	8,633	
*Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1893), Lab., 490	Rowley Regis and Tipton.....	9,977	
*Henderson, J. (b. 1888), C., 246	Cathcart.....	9,574	
Hendry, A. F. (b. 1908), C., 6	Aberdeenshire, W.....	12,395	
*Herbison, Miss M. (b. 1907), Lab., 346	Lanark, N.....	6,269	
*Hewitson, M. (b. 1897), Lab., 315	Hull, W.....	2,435	
Hiley, J. (b. 1902), C., 474	Pudsey.....	6,511	
*Hill, Rt. Hon. C. (b. 1904), L. and C., 383	Luton.....	5,019	
*Hill, Mrs. E. (b. 1897), C., 395	Wyithen-shawe.....	1,309	
*Hill, J. E. B. (b. 1912), C., 429	Norfolk, S.....	2,733	
Hill, J. M. (b. 1899), Lab., 405	Midlothian.....	9,660	
*Hilton, A. V. (b. 1908), Lab., 430	Norfolk, S.W.....	78	
*Hinchingbrooke, Visct. (b. 1906), C., 185	Dorset, S.....	6,693	
*Hirst, G. A. N. (b. 1905), C., 517	Shipley.....	5,511	
*Hobson, J. G. S. (b. 1912), C., 588	Warwick and Leamington.....	13,079	
Hocking, P. N. (b. 1925), C., 160	Coventry, S.....	1,830	
Holland, P. W. (b. 1917), C., 10	Acton.....	920	
Hollingworth, J. H. (b. 1930), C., 63	Birmingham, All Saints.....	20	
*Holman, P. (b. 1891), Lab., 58	Bethnal Green.....	16,816	
*Holt, A. F. (b. 1914), L., 85	Bolton, W.....	3,988	
*Holt, J. A. Langford- (b. 1916), C., 519	Shrewsbury.....	8,632	
*Hope, Lord John (b. 1912), C., 213	Pentlands.....	8,792	
Hopkins, A. C. N. (b. 1926), C. and Nat. L., 105	Bristol, N.E.....	2,684	
Hopkins, J. S. R. Scott- (b. 1921), C., 157	Cornwall, N.....	989	
*Hornby, R. P. (b. 1922), C., 567	Tonbridge.....	10,506	

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*Houghton, A. L. N. D. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 534 <i>Sowerby</i>	1,956
*Howard, G. R. (b. 1909), <i>Nat. L. and C.</i> , 502 <i>St. Ives</i>	6,898
*Howard, J. M. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 526 <i>Southamp-</i> <i>ton, Test</i>	6,766
*Howard, S. G. (b. 1896), <i>C.</i> , 124 <i>Cambs.</i> ...	7,479
*Howell, C. A. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 10 <i>Perry Bar</i>	183
*Hoy, J. H. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 211 <i>Leith</i>	3,074
*Hughes, C. (b. 1916), <i>Lab.</i> , 13 <i>Anglesey</i> ...	6,244
*Hughes, E. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 28 <i>Ayrshire, S.</i> ...	10,669
*Hughes, H. S. J. (b. 1887), <i>Lab.</i> , 3 <i>Aberdeen,</i> <i>N.</i>	17,656
*Hulbert, Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 542 <i>Stockport, N.</i>	3,222
*Hunter, A. E. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 231 <i>Feltham</i>	2,250
*Hurd, Sir A. R. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 418 <i>Newbury</i>	9,916
*Hutchison, A. M. C. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 214 <i>Edinburgh, S.</i>	11,514
*Hynd, H. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 9 <i>Accrington</i>	600
*Hynd, J. B. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 511 <i>Attercliffe</i>	18,372
*Iremonger, T. L. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 318 <i>Ilford,</i> <i>N.</i>	13,647
*Irvine, A. J. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 368 <i>Edge Hill</i> ..	699
*Irvine, B. G. (b. 1909), <i>C.</i> , 498 <i>Rye</i>	19,916
*Irving, S. (b. 1918), <i>Lab.</i> , 168 <i>Dartford</i>	1,276
*Jackson, F. L. J. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 176 <i>Derby-</i> <i>shire, S.E.</i>	12
James, D. P. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 102 <i>Brighton,</i> <i>Kemptown</i>	5,746
*Janner, B. (b. 1892), <i>Lab.</i> , 356 <i>Leicester,</i> <i>N.W.</i>	1,773
*Jay, Rt. Hon. D. P. T. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 42 <i>Battersea, N.</i>	10,306
*Jeger, G. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 263 <i>Goole</i>	9,771
*Jenkins, R. C. D. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 121 <i>Dulwich</i>	2,251
*Jenkins, R. H. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 74 <i>Stechford</i>	2,923
*Jennings, J. C. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 115 <i>Burton</i> ...	5,894
*Johnson, C. A. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 363 <i>Lewisham, S.</i>	3,081
*Johnson, Dr. D. M. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 131 <i>Carlisle</i>	1,998
*Johnson, E. S. T. (b. 1897), <i>C.</i> , 388 <i>Blackley</i>	4,373
*Johnston, D. H. (b. 1907), <i>Lab.</i> , 454 <i>Paisley</i>	7,269
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 66 <i>Hall</i> <i>Green</i>	13,717
*Jones, Rt. Hon. A. Creech- (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 576 <i>Wakefield</i>	9,591
*Jones, D. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 114 <i>Bumley</i>	6,773
*Jones, F. E. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 599 <i>West Ham,</i> <i>S.</i>	22,829
*Jones, F. W. Farey- (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 589 <i>Watford</i>	2,901
*Jones, J. H. (b. 1894), <i>Lab.</i> , 488 <i>Rotherham</i>	11,539
*Jones, J. I. J. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 626 <i>Wrexham</i>	12,957
*Jones, T. W. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 399 <i>Merioneth</i>	976
*Joseph, Sir K. S., Bt. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 349 <i>Leeds, N.E.</i>	11,531
*Kaberry, D. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 350 <i>Leeds, N.W.</i>	16,702
Kelley, R. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 182 <i>Don Valley</i>	24,148
*Kemsley, Sir C. N. Thornton- (b. 1903), <i>L. and C.</i> , 14 <i>North Angus and Mearns</i> ..	9,050
*Kenyon, C. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 147 <i>Chorley</i> ...	676
*Kerans, Cmdr. J. S. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 283 <i>The</i> <i>Hartlepoons</i>	182
*Kerby, Capt. H. B. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 20 <i>Arundel and Shoreham</i>	24,289
*Kerr, Sir H. W., Bt. (b. 1903), <i>C.</i> , 123 <i>Cambridge</i>	6,807
*Kershaw, J. A. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 551 <i>Stroud</i> ...	5,112
*Key, Rt. Hon. C. W. (b. 1883), <i>Lab.</i> , 468 <i>Poplar</i>	15,871

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*Key, E. McN. Cooper- (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 285 <i>Hastings</i>	8,882
*Kimball, M. R. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 240 <i>Gains-</i> <i>borough</i>	6,809
*King, H. M. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 525 <i>Southamp-</i> <i>ton, Itchen</i>	3,733
*Kirk, P. M. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 267 <i>Gravesend</i> ..	2,162
*Kitson, T. P. G. (b. 1931), <i>C.</i> , 482 <i>Rich-</i> <i>mond, Yorks</i>	19,067
*Lagden, G. W. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 305 <i>Horn-</i> <i>church</i>	7,322
*Lambton, Visct. (b. 1922), <i>C.</i> , 57 <i>Berwick-</i> <i>on-Tweed</i>	8,267
*Lancaster, Col. C. G. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 529 <i>South Fylde</i>	24,467
*Lawson, G. M. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 413 <i>Mother-</i> <i>well</i>	4,396
*Leather, E. H. C. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 523 <i>Somerset, N.</i>	6,783
*Leavey, J. A. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 298 <i>Heywood</i> <i>and Royton</i>	2,154
*Leburn, W. G. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 458 <i>Kinross</i> <i>and W. Perth</i>	12,248
*Ledger, R. J. (b. 1920), <i>Lab.</i> , 486 <i>Romford</i>	607
*Lee, F. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 426 <i>Newton</i>	7,976
*Lee, Miss J. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 125 <i>Cannock</i> ...	7,139
*Legh, Hon. P. R. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 461 <i>Peters-</i> <i>field</i>	15,409
*Lever, L. M. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 387 <i>Ardwick</i> ...	6,702
*Lever, N. H. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 389 <i>Cheetham</i>	9,336
*Lewis, A. W. J. (b. 1917), <i>Lab.</i> , 598 <i>West</i> <i>Ham, N.</i>	14,778
Lewis, K. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 497 <i>Ruiland and</i> <i>Stamford</i>	4,941
Lilley, F. J. P. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 252 <i>Kelvin-</i> <i>grove</i>	1,101
*Lindsay, M. A. (b. 1905), <i>C.</i> , 522 <i>Solithull</i> ..	23,180
*Linstead, Sir H. N. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 588 <i>Putney</i>	5,121
*Lipton, Lt.-Col. M. (b. 1900), <i>Lab.</i> , 342 <i>Brixton</i>	2,112
Litchfield, Capt. J. S. S. (b. 1903) <i>C.</i> , 137 <i>Chelsea</i>	14,677
*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. G. W. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 558 <i>Sutton Coldfield</i>	21,754
*Lloyd, Rt. Hon. J. S. B. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 612 <i>Wirral</i>	21,002
*Logan, D. G. (b. 1871), <i>Lab.</i> , 372 <i>Liverpool,</i> <i>Scotland</i>	7,667
Longbottom, C. B. (b. 1930), <i>C.</i> , 630 <i>York</i> ..	4,074
*Longden, G. J. M. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 295 <i>Herts. S.W.</i>	10,237
Loughlin, C. W. (b. 1914), <i>Lab.</i> , 262 <i>Glos., W.</i>	5,411
*Loveys, W. H. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 143 <i>Chichester</i>	21,209
*Low, Rt. Hon. Sir T. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 78 <i>Blackpool, N.</i>	15,857
*Lucas, Sir J. M., Bt. (b. 1889), <i>C.</i> , 470 <i>Portsmouth, S.</i>	15,913
*Mabon, Dr. J. D. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> , 268 <i>Greenock</i>	9,082
*McAdden, S. J. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 527 <i>Southend,</i> <i>E.</i>	7,725
MacArthur, I. (b. 1925), <i>C.</i> , 459 <i>Perth and</i> <i>E. Perthshire</i>	14,580
*McCann, J. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 484 <i>Rochdale</i> ..	2,740
*MacColl, J. E. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 605 <i>Widnes</i> ..	1,598
*McInnes, J. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 247 <i>Glasgow,</i> <i>Central</i>	7,206
*McKay, J. (b. 1885), <i>Lab.</i> , 578 <i>Wallsend</i> ...	8,766
Mackie, J. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 217 <i>Enfield, E.</i> ...	3,624
McLaren, M. (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 106 <i>Bristol,</i> <i>N.W.</i>	1,919
*McLaughlin, Mrs. F. P. A. (b. 1916), <i>U.U.</i> , 53 <i>Belfast, W.</i>	8,836
*Maclay, Rt. Hon. J. S. (b. 1905), <i>L. and C.</i> , 478 <i>Renfrew, W.</i>	2,753

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
†Maclean, Sir F. H. R., Bt. (b. 1911), C., 26 <i>Bute and N. Ayrshire</i>	8,052	*Morgan, J. K. Vaughan- (b. 1905), C., 476 <i>Reigate</i>	12,501
*McLean, N. L. D. (b. 1918), C., 322 <i>Inverness</i>	4,075	Morgan, W. G. O. (b. 1920), C., 171 <i>Denbigh</i>	4,625
*McLeavy, F. (b. 1899), Lab., 91 <i>Bradford, E.</i> 5,527	5,527	Morris, J. (b. 1929), Lab., 1 <i>Aberavon</i>	17,638
*MacLeod, Rt. Hon. I. N. (b. 1913), C., 218 <i>Enfield, W.</i>	13,803	*Morrison, J. G. (b. 1906), C., 507 <i>Salisbury</i>	7,709
*MacLeod, J. (b. 1913), Nat. L., 323 <i>Ross</i> and <i>Cromarty</i>	2,998	*Mort, D. L. (b. 1888), Lab., 599 <i>Swansea, E.</i> 20,130	20,130
*McMaster, S. R. (b. 1927), U.U., 50 <i>Belfast, E.</i>	10,098	*Moyle, A. (b. 1894), Lab., 444 <i>Oldbury and</i> <i>Halesowen</i>	2,383
*Macmillan, Rt. Hon. H. (b. 1894), C., 110 <i>Bromley</i>	15,452	*Mulley, F. W. (b. 1918), Lab., 516 <i>Sheffield,</i> <i>Park</i>	15,480
*Macmillan, M. K. (b. 1913), Lab., 597 <i>Western Isles</i>	1,167	*Nabarro, G. D. N. (b. 1914), C., 336 <i>Kidderminster</i>	9,343
*Macmillan, M. V. (b. 1921), C., 273 <i>Halifax</i>	2,515	*Neal, H. (b. 1897), Lab., 83 <i>Bolsover</i>	23,460
*MacPherson, M. (b. 1904), Lab., 541 <i>Stirling and Falkirk</i>	2,626	*Neave, A. M. S. (b. 1916), C., 8 <i>Abingdon</i>	10,972
*Macpherson, N. M. S. (b. 1908), Nat. L. and C., 191 <i>Dumfries</i>	7,430	*Nicholls, H. (b. 1912), C., 460 <i>Peterborough</i> 4,584	4,584
*Maddan, M. F. M. (b. 1920), C., 300 <i>Hitchin</i>	4,375	*Nicholson, Sir G., Bt. (b. 1910), C., 228 <i>Faruham</i>	13,738
Maginnis, J. E. (b. 1919), U.U., 19 <i>Armagh</i>	33,502	*Noble, M. A. C. (b. 1913), C., 184 <i>Argyll</i>	9,243
*Mahon, S. (b. 1914), Lab., 86 <i>Bootle</i>	2,915	*Nugent, G. R. H. (b. 1907), C., 271 <i>Guildford</i>	13,442
*Maitland, Cmdr. J. F. W. (b. 1903), C., 304 <i>Horncastle</i>	9,871	*Oakshot, Sir H. D., Bt. (b. 1904), C., 44 <i>Bebbington</i>	9,861
*Mallacui, E. L. (b. 1905), Lab., 100 <i>Brigg</i>	2,104	*Oliver, G. H. (b. 1888), Lab., 320 <i>Ilkeston</i>	21,644
*Mallacui, J. P. W. (b. 1908), Lab., 311 <i>Huddersfield, E.</i>	3,085	*Oram, A. E. (b. 1913), Lab., 205 <i>East Ham,</i> <i>S.</i>	6,808
Manuel, A. C. (b. 1901), Lab., 27 <i>Ayrshire,</i> <i>Central</i>	1,676	*Orr, Capt. L. P. S. (b. 1918), U.U., 189 <i>Down, S.</i>	29,947
Mapp, C. (b. 1903), Lab., 445 <i>Oldham, E.</i>	1,830	Osborn, J. H. (b. 1922), C. and L., 513 <i>Hallam</i>	16,809
*Markham, Sir S. F. (b. 1897), C., 112 <i>Buckingham</i>	1,746	*Osborne, C. (b. 1898), C., 380 <i>Louth</i>	8,803
*Marlowe, A. A. H. (b. 1904), C., 309 <i>Hove</i> 23,944	23,944	*Oswald, T. (b. 1904), Lab., 209 <i>Edinburgh,</i> <i>Central</i>	617
*Marples, Rt. Hon. A. E. (b. 1907), C., 577 <i>Wallasey</i>	15,066	*Owen, W. J. (b. 1901), Lab., 412 <i>Morpeth</i> 16,719	16,719
*Marquand, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 402 <i>Middlesbrough, E.</i>	11,026	*Padley, W. E. (b. 1916), Lab., 443 <i>Ogmore</i> 23,265	23,265
Marsh, R. W. (b. 1928), Lab., 269 <i>Green-</i> <i>wich</i>	5,525	*Page, R. G. (b. 1911), C., 162 <i>Crosby</i>	15,056
*Marshall, D. (b. 1906), C., 82 <i>Bodmin</i>	2,801	*Paget, R. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 432 <i>Northamp-</i> <i>ton</i>	2,717
Martin, H. N. (b. 1916), C., 29 <i>Banbury</i>	6,714	*Palmer, Brig. Sir O. L. Prior- (b. 1897), C., 624 <i>Worthing</i>	23,778
*Martin, C. J. Holland- (b. 1910), C., 382 <i>Ludlow</i>	7,326	*Pannell, N. A. (b. 1901), C., 371 <i>Kirkdale</i>	2,747
*Mason, R. (b. 1924), Lab., 34 <i>Barnsley</i>	27,376	*Pannell, T. C. (b. 1902), Lab., 353 <i>Leeds,</i> <i>W.</i>	4,593
*Mathew, R. (b. 1911), C., 303 <i>Honiton</i>	13,053	*Pargiter, G. A. (b. 1897), Lab., 524 <i>Southall</i> 2,319	2,319
Matthews, G. R. (b. 1908), C., 398 <i>Meriden</i>	263	*Parker, J. (b. 1906), Lab., 166 <i>Dagenham</i>	20,383
*Maudling, Rt. Hon. R. (b. 1917), C., 33 <i>Barnet</i>	13,399	*Parkin, B. T. (b. 1906), Lab., 452 <i>Padding-</i> <i>ton, N.</i>	768
*Mawby, R. L. (b. 1922), C., 570 <i>Toines</i>	13,809	*Partridge, E. (b. 1895), C., 43 <i>Battersea, S.</i> 1,752	1,752
*Maydon, Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. (b. 1913), C., 592 <i>Wells</i>	6,905	*Paton, J. (b. 1886), Lab., 436 <i>Norwich, N.</i> 6,483	6,483
*Mayhew, C. P. (b. 1915), Lab., 619 <i>Woolwich, E.</i>	9,715	Pavitt, L. A. (b. 1914), Lab., 608 <i>Willesden,</i> <i>W.</i>	7,734
*Mellish, R. J. (b. 1913), Lab., 55 <i>Bermondsey</i> 14,341	14,341	*Pearson, A. (b. 1897), Lab., 466 <i>Pontypridd</i> 15,957	15,957
*Mendelson, J. J. (b. 1917), Lab., 456 <i>Penistone</i>	11,308	Pearson, F. F. (b. 1911), C., 151 <i>Clitheroe</i> ..	6,211
Millan, B. (b. 1927), Lab., 248 <i>Craigton</i>	602	*Peart, T. F. (b. 1914), Lab., 623 <i>Workington</i> 8,643	8,643
*Milligan, Rt. Hon. W. R. (b. 1898), C., 212 <i>Edinburgh, N.</i>	8,756	*Peel, W. J. (b. 1912), C., 587 <i>Leicester, S.E.</i> 14,630	14,630
Mills, W. S. (b. 1932), U.U., 51 <i>Belfast, N.</i> 13,533	13,533	*Pentland, N. (b. 1912), Lab., 141 <i>Chester-</i> <i>le-Street</i>	23,063
*Mitchison, G. R. (b. 1890), Lab., 335 <i>Kettering</i>	3,485	Percival, W. I. (b. 1921), C., 531 <i>Southport</i> 15,613	15,613
*Molson, Rt. Hon. A. H. E. (b. 1903), C., 299 <i>High Peak</i>	4,911	*Peyton, J. W. W. (b. 1919), C., 629 <i>Yeovil</i> 6,133	6,133
*Monslow, W. (b. 1895), Lab., 36 <i>Barrow-</i> <i>-in-Furness</i>	3,974	*Pickthorn, Sir K. W. M., Bt. (b. 1892), C., 132 <i>Carlton</i>	8,077
Montgomery, W. F. (b. 1927), C., 421 <i>Newcastle, E.</i>	98	*Pike, Miss I. M. P. (b. 1918), C., 397 <i>Melton</i> 12,821	12,821
*Moody, A. S. (b. 1891), Lab., 242 <i>Gates-</i> <i>head, E.</i>	7,665	*Pilkington, Capt. R. A. (b. 1908), C., 467 <i>Poole</i>	11,631
*Moore, Sir T. C. R., Bt. (b. 1886), C., 25 <i>Ayr</i>	3,356	*Pitman, I. J. (b. 1901), C., 40 <i>Bath</i>	6,533
		*Pitt, Miss E. M. (b. 1906), C., 54 <i>Eggbaston</i> 14,928	14,928
		*Plummer, Sir L. A. (b. 1901), Lab., 172 <i>Deptford</i>	8,188
		*Poppewell, E. (b. 1899), Lab., 423 <i>New-</i> <i>castle, W.</i>	5,023
		*Pott, H. P. (b. 1908), C., 178 <i>Devizes</i>	3,838
		*Powell, J. E. (b. 1912), C., 616 <i>Wolver-</i> <i>hampton, S.W.</i>	11,167
		*Prentice, R. E. (b. 1923), Lab., 204 <i>E. Ham,</i> <i>N.</i>	3,826
		*Price, D. E. C. (b. 1924), C., 206 <i>Eastleigh</i> 3,256	3,256
		*Price, H. A. (b. 1911), C., 364 <i>Lewisham, W.</i> 6,233	6,233

	<i>Maj.</i>		<i>Maj.</i>
*Price, J. T. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 600 <i>Westhoughton</i>	10,725	*Silverman, J. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 64 <i>Aston</i>	2,534
*Prior, J. M. L. (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 381 <i>Lowestoft</i>	1,489	*Silverman, S. S. (b. 1895), <i>Lab.</i> , 416 <i>Nelson and Colne</i>	1,264
*Probert, A. R. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 2 <i>Aberdare</i> ...	24,305	*Simon, J. E. S. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 403 <i>Middlesbrough, W.</i>	8,710
*Proctor, W. T. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 208 <i>Ecchins</i>	1,986	Skeet, T. H. H. (b. 1918), <i>C.</i> , 607 <i>Willesden, E.</i>	2,210
*Profumo, J. D. (b. 1915), <i>C.</i> , 549 <i>Stratford-upon-Avon</i>	14,129	*Skeffington, A. M. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 286 <i>Hayes and Harlington</i>	4,152
Proudfoot, G. W. (b. 1921), <i>C.</i> , 180 <i>Cleveland</i>	1,655	*Slater, Mrs. H. (b. 1903), <i>Lab.</i> , 547 <i>Stoke, N.</i>	12,814
*Pursev, Cmdr. H. (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 313 <i>Hull, E.</i>	13,019	*Slater, J. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 506 <i>Sedgefield</i>	8,871
*Radclyffe, Sir C. E. Mott- (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 611 <i>Windsor</i>	14,078	Small, W. W. (b. 1909), <i>Lab.</i> , 256 <i>Scotstoun</i>	3,370
*Ramsden, J. E. (b. 1923), <i>C.</i> , 279 <i>Harrogate</i>	19,270	*Smith, Rt. Hon. D. C. Walker- (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 293 <i>Herts, E.</i>	10,181
*Randall, H. E. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 243 <i>Gateshead, W.</i>	9,768	Smith, D. G. (b. 1926), <i>C.</i> , 96 <i>Brentford and Chiswick</i>	2,919
*Rankin, J. (b. 1890), <i>Lab.</i> , 250 <i>Govan</i>	9,820	*Smith, E. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 548 <i>Stoke, S.</i>	9,260
*Rawlinson, P. A. G. (b. 1919), <i>C.</i> , 220 <i>Epsom</i>	24,445	Smith, G. Johnson (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 301 <i>Holborn and St. Pancras, S.</i>	656
*Redhead, E. C. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 582 <i>Walthamstow, W.</i>	8,108	*Smith, Miss M. P. Hornsby- (b. 1914), <i>C.</i> , 146 <i>Chislehurst</i>	6,679
*Redmayne, Rt. Hon. M. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 495 <i>Rushcliffe</i>	4,440	*Smithers, P. H. B. O. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 610 <i>Winchester</i>	12,792
Rees, J. E. H. (b. 1928), <i>C.</i> , 560 <i>Swansea, W.</i>	403	*Smyth, Brig. Sir J. G., Bt. (b. 1893), <i>C.</i> , 343 <i>Norwood</i>	6,983
*Reid, W. (b. 1889), <i>Lab.</i> , 255 <i>Provan</i>	4,367	*Snow, J. W. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 366 <i>Lichfield and Tamworth</i>	1,550
*Renton, D. L. M. (b. 1908), <i>Nat. L. & C.</i> , 316 <i>Hunts</i>	8,271	*Soames, Rt. Hon. A. C. J. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 46 <i>Bedford</i>	6,767
*Reynolds, G. W. (b. 1927), <i>Lab.</i> , 329 <i>Islington, N.</i>	3,898	*Sorensen, R. W. (b. 1891), <i>Lab.</i> , 365 <i>Leyton</i>	3,919
*Rhodes, H. (b. 1895), <i>Lab.</i> , 23 <i>Ashton-under-Lyne</i>	2,752	*Soskice, Rt. Hon. Sir F. (b. 1902), <i>Lab.</i> , 425 <i>Newport</i>	3,648
Ridley, Hon. N. (b. 1929), <i>C.</i> , 148 <i>Cirencester and Tewkesbury</i>	11,855	*Spearman, Sir A. C. M. (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 508 <i>Scarborough and Whitby</i>	14,467
*Ridsdale, J. E. (b. 1915), <i>C. and Nat. L.</i> , 284 <i>Harwich</i>	12,065	*Speir, R. M. (b. 1910), <i>C.</i> , 297 <i>Hexham</i>	10,520
*Rippon, A. G. F. (b. 1924), <i>C.</i> , 437 <i>Norwich, S.</i>	2,244	*Spriggs, L. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 501 <i>St. Helens</i> ..	14,005
*Robens, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1910), <i>Lab.</i> , 81 <i>Blyth</i>	25,494	*Stanley, Hon. R. O. (b. 1920), <i>C.</i> , 434 <i>North Fylde</i>	15,738
*Roberts, A. (b. 1908), <i>Lab.</i> , 431 <i>Normanton</i>	18,503	*Steele, T. (b. 1905), <i>Lab.</i> , 193 <i>Dunbartonshire, W.</i>	2,141
*Roberts, G. O. (b. 1913), <i>Lab.</i> , 118 <i>Caermarvon</i>	7,942	*Stevens, G. P. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 469 <i>Langstone</i>	18,281
*Roberts, Sir P. G., Bt. (b. 1912), <i>C. and L.</i> , 514 <i>Heeley</i>	10,127	*Steward, H. M. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 543 <i>Stockport, S.</i>	2,540
*Robertson, Sir D. (b. 1890), <i>Ind.</i> , 120 <i>Calthness and Sutherland</i>	5,725	*Stewart, Sir J. Henderson-, Bt. (b. 1897), <i>L. and C.</i> , 233 <i>Fife, E.</i>	15,164
*Robinson, Sir J. R. (b. 1907), <i>C.</i> , 79 <i>Blackpool, S.</i>	12,430	*Stewart, R. M. M. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 239 <i>Fulham</i>	2,944
*Robinson, K. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 504 <i>St. Pancras, N.</i>	6,307	Stodart, J. A. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 215 <i>Edinburgh, W.</i>	11,932
*Rodgers, J. C. (b. 1906), <i>C.</i> , 510 <i>Sevenoaks</i>	13,921	*Stonehouse, J. T. (b. 1925), <i>Lab.</i> 590 <i>Wednesbury</i>	6,683
*Rogers, G. H. R. (b. 1906), <i>Lab.</i> , 333 <i>Kensington, N.</i>	877	*Stones, W. (b. 1904), <i>Lab.</i> , 155 <i>Consett</i>	16,270
Roots, W. L. (b. 1911), <i>C.</i> , 334 <i>Kensington, S.</i>	21,940	*Storey, S. (b. 1896), <i>C.</i> , 550 <i>Stretford</i>	9,350
*Ropner, Sir L., Bt. (b. 1895), <i>C.</i> , 32 <i>Barkston Ash</i>	7,553	*Strachey, Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 195 <i>Dundee, W.</i>	714
*Ross, W. (b. 1911), <i>Lab.</i> , 337 <i>Kilmarnock</i>	10,292	*Strauss, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 344 <i>Vauxhall</i>	7,125
Royle, A. H. F. (b. 1927), <i>C.</i> , 481 <i>Richmond, Surrey</i>	14,186	*Stross, Dr. B. (b. 1899), <i>Lab.</i> , 546 <i>Stoke, Central</i>	10,425
*Royle, C. (b. 1896), <i>Lab.</i> , 506 <i>Salford, W.</i>	2,861	*Studholme, Sir H. G., Bt. (b. 1899), <i>C.</i> , 563 <i>Tavistock</i>	10,770
*Russell, R. S. (b. 1904), <i>C.</i> , 594 <i>Wembley, S.</i>	7,567	*Summers, Sir G. S. (b. 1902), <i>C.</i> , 24 <i>Aylesbury</i>	8,955
*Sandys, Rt. Hon. D. (b. 1908), <i>C.</i> , 586 <i>Streatham</i>	12,706	*Summerskill, Rt. Hon. Edith (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 587 <i>Warrington</i>	5,099
*Scott, Col. Sir M. Stoddart- (b. 1901), <i>C.</i> , 483 <i>Ripon</i>	12,966	*Sumner, W. D. M. (b. 1913), <i>C.</i> , 449 <i>Orpington</i>	14,760
Seymour, L. G. (b. 1900), <i>C.</i> , 73 <i>Sparkbrook</i>	886	Swain, T. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 175 <i>Derbyshire, N.E.</i>	15,332
*Sharples, R. C. (b. 1916), <i>C.</i> , 557 <i>Sutton and Cheam</i>	15,398	*Swingler, S. T. (b. 1915), <i>Lab.</i> , 419 <i>Newcastle-under-Lyme</i>	6,002
*Shepherd, W. S. (b. 1912), <i>C.</i> , 135 <i>Cheadle</i>	17,318	*Sylvester, G. O. (b. 1898), <i>Lab.</i> , 464 <i>Pontefract</i>	24,310
*Shinwell, Rt. Hon. E. (b. 1884), <i>Lab.</i> , 201 <i>Easington</i>	27,293	*Symonds, J. B. (b. 1901), <i>Lab.</i> , 604 <i>Whitehaven</i>	6,130
*Short, E. W. (b. 1912), <i>Lab.</i> , 420 <i>Newcastle, Central</i>	11,566		

Talbot, J. E. (b. 1906), C., 99Brierley Hill Tapsell, P. H. B. (b. 1930), C., 441 Nottingham, W.	Maj. 4,133 164	*Ward, Dame Irene, C., 574Tynemouth. *Watkins, T. E. (b. 1903), Lab., 95Brecon and Radnor	Maj. 13,944 6,472
*Taylor, Sir C. S. (b. 1910), C., 202East- bourne	16,037	*Watkinson, Rt. Hon. H. A. (b. 1910), C., 613Woking	17,311
*Taylor, H. B. (b. 1895), Lab., 396Mansfield *Taylor, J. (b. 1901), Lab., 601West Lothian *Taylor, W. J. (b. 1902), C. and Nat. L., 92Bradford, N.	16,366 9,371 2,671	*Watt, J. D. Gibson- (b. 1918), C., 292 Hereford	7,578 8,719
*Teeling, L. W. B. (b. 1903), C., 103 Brighton, Pavilion	15,974	*Webster, D. W. E. (b. 1923), C., 603 Weston-super-Mare	16,904
*Temple, J. M. (b. 1910), C., 140 Chester. Thatcher, Mrs. M. H. (b. 1925), C., 235 Finchley	10,355 16,260	*Weitzman, D. (b. 1898), Lab., 545Stoke Newington and Hackney, W.	8,435
*Thomas, Sir A. L. Ungoad- (b. 1904), Lab., 355Leicester, N.E.	1,431	Wells, J. J. (b. 1925), C., 385Maidstone	10,463
*Thomas, I. R. (b. 1896), Lab., 480 Rhonda, W.	16,152	*Wells, P. L. (b. 1891), Lab., 230Faversham *Wells, W. T. (b. 1908), Lab., 579Walsall, N.	253 9,952
*Thomas, L. M. (b. 1906), C., 126Canterbury *Thomas, P. J. M. (b. 1920), C., 156Conway *Thomas, T. G. (b. 1909), Lab., 129 Cardiff, W.	15,100 4,535 3,132	*Wheelodon, W. E. (b. 1898), Lab., 72Small Heath	4,931
Thompson, Dr. A. E. (b. 1924), Lab., 196 Dunfermline	8,734	*White, Mrs. E. L. (b. 1909), Lab., 236 Flint, E.	75
*Thompson, K. P. (b. 1909), C., 374Walton *Thompson, R. H. M. (b. 1912), C., 165 Croydon, S.	4,034 8,215	*White, R. C. Brooman- (b. 1912), C., 496Rutherglen	1,522
*Thomson, G. M. (b. 1921), Lab., 194 Dundee, E.	4,181	*Whitelaw, W. S. I. (b. 1918), C., 457 Penrith and the Border	14,209
*Thorncroft, Rt. Hon. G. E. P. (b. 1909), C., 428 Monmouth	6,257	Whitlock, W. C. (b. 1918), Lab., 439 Nottingham, N.	5,053
*Thornton, E. (b. 1905), Lab., 229Farnworth Thorpe, J. J. (b. 1929), L., 179Devon, N.	8,037 362	*Wigg, G. E. C. (b. 1900), Lab., 190Dudley *Wilcock, Gen.-Capt. C. A. B. (b. 1898), Lab., 173Derby, N.	5,725 2,407
*Tiley, A. (b. 1910), C. and Nat. L., 94 Bradford, W.	5,106	*Wilkins, W. A. (b. 1899), Lab., 107 Bristol, S.	9,582
*Tilney, J. D. (b. 1907), C., 375Waverley *Timmons, J. (b. 1891), Lab., 88Bothwell. *Tomney, F. (b. 1908), Lab., 276Hammer- smith, N.	16,232 4,352 6,747	*Wiley, F. T. (b. 1910), Lab., 533Sunder- land, N.	2,208
*Tooth, Sir H. Lucas-, Bt. (b. 1903), C., 290Hendon, S.	11,955	*Williams, D. J. (b. 1897), Lab., 415Neath. *Williams, Rev. L. (b. 1911), Lab., 7 Aberillery	20,206 22,191
*Touche, Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. (b. 1895), C., 183Dorking	14,959	*Williams, P. G. (b. 1922), C., 554Sunder- land, S.	990
Turner, C. W. C. (b. 1922), C., 620 Woolwich, W.	3,695	*Williams, R. D. (b. 1908), C., 225Exeter. *Williams, W. R. (b. 1895), Lab., 393 Openshaw	5,661 8,438
*Turton, Rt. Hon. R. H. (b. 1903), C., 564Thirsk and Malton	15,095	*Willis, E. G. (b. 1903), Lab., 210Edinburgh, E.	312
*Tweedsmuir, Lady (b. 1915), C., 4Aber- deen, S.	8,122	*Wills, Sir G. (b. 1905), C., 97Bridgwater. *Wilson, H. G. B. (b. 1903), C., 572Truro *Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. H. (b. 1916), Lab., 317 Huyton	8,296 4,487 5,927
van Straubenzee, W. R. (b. 1924), C., 614Wokingham	15,991	*Winterbotton, R. E. (b. 1899), Lab., 512 Brightside	16,033
*Vane, W. M. F. (b. 1909), C., 602West- morland	11,692	Wise, Lt.-Col. A. R. (b. 1901), C., 492 Rugby	470
*Vickers, Miss J. H. (b. 1907), C. and Nat. L., 462Devonport	6,454	*Wood, Hon. R. F. (b. 1920), C., 98 Bridlington	17,391
*Vosper, Rt. Hon. D. F. (b. 1916), C., 494 Runcorn	12,778	*Woodburn, Rt. Hon. A. (b. 1890), Lab., 539Clackmannan and E. Stirling	7,872
*Wade, D. W. (b. 1904), L., 312Hudders- field, W.	9,652	Woodhouse, Hon. C. M. (b. 1917), C., 451Oxford	8,488
Wainwright, E. (b. 1908), Lab., 170 Dearne Valley	27,883	Woodnutt, H. F. M. (b. 1918), C., 327 Isle of Wight	12,832
*Wakefield, E. B. (b. 1903), C., 177 Derby- shire, W.	8,109	*Woof, R. E. (b. 1911), Lab., 80Blaydon. *Woollam, J. V. (b. 1927), C., 376Liverpool, West Derby	12,250 3,333
*Wakefield, Sir W. W. (b. 1898), C., 503 St. Marylebone	14,771	Worsley, W. M. J. (b. 1925), C., 332 Keighley	170
*Walker, Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon- (b. 1907), Lab., 521Smethwick	3,544	Wyatt, W. L. (b. 1918), Lab., 87Bosworth *Yates, V. F. (b. 1900), Lab., 68Ladywood. *Yates, W. (b. 1921), C., 625The Wrekin. *Young, M. H. C. Hughes- (b. 1912), C., 583Wandsworth, Central	1,393 6,324 2,978 1,972
*Wall, P. H. B. (b. 1916), C., 274Haltem- price	16,352	*Zilliacus, K. (b. 1894), Lab., 391Gorton	857
*Warby, W. N. (b. 1903), Lab., 21Ashfield *Ward, Rt. Hon. G. R. (b. 1907), C., 621 Worcester	20,742 7,192		

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY CONSTITUENCIES

The figures following the name of the Constituency denote the total number of *Electors* in the Parliamentary Division at the General Election of 1959.

ABBREVIATIONS.—C. = Conservative; *Comm.* = Communist; *I.L.P.* = Independent Labour Party; *Ind.* = Independent; *L.* = Liberal; *Lab.* = Labour; *Nat. L.* = National Liberal; *Scot. Nat.* = Scottish Nationalist; *S.F.* = Sinn Féin; *U.U.* = Ulster Unionist; *Welsh Nat.* = Welsh Nationalist. An asterisk * denotes membership of the last House for the same division; an obelisk †, for a different division.

Aberavon (Glamorgan)		Aldershot (Hampshire)		Arundel and Shoreham	
E. 56,316		E. 56,820		(West Sussex) E. 75,601	
1 J. Morris, Lab.	39,397	1† Sir E. Errington, C.	25,161	20* Capt. H. B. Kerby, C. ...	37,034
R. E. G. Howe, C.	12,759	R. E. Brooks, Lab.	12,270	A. L. Bell, Lab.	12,745
I. M. Lewis, Welsh Nat. ...	3,066	Miss E. Lakeman, L.	5,679	A. L. Ford, L.	8,081
Lab. maj.	17,638	C. maj.	12,891	C. maj.	24,289
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,297)		(1955 C. maj. 9,572)		(1955 C. maj. 19,992)	
Aberdare (Welsh Borough)		ALL SAINTS—See Birmingham		Ashfield (Nottinghamshire)	
E. 49,124		Aldershot and Sale		E. 61,139	
2* A. R. Probert, Lab.	30,889	(English Borough)		21* W. N. Warbey, Lab. ...	
B. McGlynn, C.	6,584	E. 64,860		J. G. W. Sandys, C. ...	
K. P. Thomas, Welsh		12* F. J. Erroll, T.D., C. ...	29,992	Lab. maj.	
Nat.	3,367	N. Atkinson, Lab.	14,141	(1955 Lab. maj. 20,069)	
Lab. maj.	24,305	D. F. Burden, L.	9,475	Ashford (Kent)	
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,366)		C. maj.	15,851	E. 52,097	
Aberdeen (2)		(1955 C. maj. 18,412)		22* W. F. Deedes, M.C., C. ...	
NORTH E. 66,351		Anglesey		R. G. Ward, Lab.	
3* H. S. J. Hughes, Q.C., Lab. ...	32,793	E. 36,281		C. maj.	
J. Stewart-Clark, C.	15,137	13* C. Hughes, Lab.	13,249	(1955 C. maj. 8,397)	
W. A. Milne, Scot. Nat. ...	2,964	O. M. Roberts, C.	7,005	Ashton under Lyne	
Lab. maj.	17,656	Dr. R. T. Jones, Welsh		(English Borough)	
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,796)		Nat.	4,121	E. 60,706	
SOUTH E. 58,086		R. G. Lloyd, L.		23* H. Rhodes, D.F.C., Lab. ...	
4* Lady Tweedsmuir, C.	25,471	Lab. maj.		R. Horrocks, C.	
P. M. Doig, Lab.	17,349	(1955 Lab. maj. 4,573)		Lab. maj.	
Mrs. E. T. Dangerfield,		Angus and Kincardine (2)		(1955 Lab. maj. 1,965)	
L.	4,558	NORTH ANGLUS AND MEARNS		ASTON—See Birmingham	
C. maj.	8,122	E. 36,513		ATERCLIFFE—See Sheffield	
(1955 C. maj. 7,190)		14* Sir C. N. Thornton-		Ayiesbury (Buckinghamshire)	
Aberdeenshire (2)		Kemsley, O.B.E., T.D.,		E. 54,089	
EAST E. 44,628		L. & C.		24* Sir G. S. Summers, C. ...	
5* P. W. Wolrige-Gordon,		R. Hughes, Lab.		H. Gray, Lab.	
C.	18,982	L. & C. maj.		H. L. Fry, L.	
J. B. Urquhart, Lab.	10,980	(1955 L. & C. maj. 10,193)		C. maj.	
C. maj.	8,002	SOUTH E. 44,840		(1955 C. maj. 5,761)	
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj. ...)		15* Capt. Sir J. A. L. Dun-		Ayrshire and Bute (5)	
6,328) (1955 C. maj. 10,057)		can, Bt., L. & C.		AYR E. 45,444	
WEST E. 46,429		G. Y. Mackie, L.		25* Sir T. C. R. Moore, Bt.,	
6 A. F. Hendry, C.	22,937	R. 13,139		C.B.E., C.	
W. Kemp, Lab.	10,542	J. L. Stewart, Lab.		A. Eadie, Lab.	
C. maj.	12,395	L. & C. maj.		C. maj.	
(1955 C. maj. 10,928)		(1955 L. & C. maj. 14,971)		(1955 C. maj. 6,140)	
Aberllefenni (Monmouthshire)		Antrim (2)		BUTE AND NORTH AYRSHIRE	
E. 38,674		NORTH E. 69,880		E. 44,291	
7* Rev. L. Williams, Lab. ...	26,931	16 H. Clark, U.U.		26† Sir F. H. R. Maclean,	
R. J. Maddocks, C.	4,740	J. Dougan, S.F.		Bt., C.B.E., M.C., C. ...	
Lab. maj.	22,191	U.U. maj.		D. Lambie, Lab.	
(1955 Lab. maj. 21,518)		(1955 U.U. maj. 34,954)		C. maj.	
Abingdon (Berkshire)		SOUTH E. 93,634		(1955 C. maj. 9,155)	
E. 63,844		17* S. K. Cunningham, Q.C.,		CENTRAL E. 48,596	
8* A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O.,		U.U.		27 A. C. Manuel, Lab.	
O.B.E., M.C., T.D., C. ...	27,943	M. Traynor, S.F.		* D. L. Spencer-Nairn, C. ...	
P. Picard, Lab.	16,971	U.U. maj.		Lab. maj.	
Mrs. V. I. Pcri, L.	6,651	(1955 U.U. maj. 45,192)		(1955 C. maj. 167)	
C. maj.	10,972	ARDWICK—See Manchester		SOUTH E. 48,063	
(1955 C. maj. 8,634)		Argyll		28* E. Hughes, Lab.	
Accrington (English Borough)		E. 40,015		W. H. Hunter, C.	
E. 49,933		18* M. A. C. Noble, C.		Lab. maj.	
9* H. Hynd, Lab.	22,242	D. Nisbet, Lab.		(1955 Lab. maj. 8,209)	
M. Henry, C.	21,642	Hon. G. E. W. Noel, L. ...		See also Kilmarnock	
Lab. maj.	600	C. maj.		Banbury (Oxfordshire)	
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,345)		(June 1958, by-election, C. maj. ...)		E. 64,414	
Acton (English Borough)		5,766) (1955 C. maj. 10,028)		29 H. N. Marten, C.	
E. 46,835		Armagh		D. J. Buckle, Lab.	
10 P. W. Holland, C.	19,358	E. 73,416		K. Colman, L.	
* J. A. Sparks, Lab.	18,438	19 J. E. Maginnis, U.U. ...		C. maj.	
C. maj.	920	J. Lynch, S.F.		(1955 C. maj. 4,125)	
(1955 Lab. maj. 525)		U.U. maj.			
		(1955 U.U. maj. 17,254)			

- Banff**
E. 32,129
30 Sir W. S. Duthie, O.B.E.,
C. 14,359
R. W. Irvine, Lab. 5,992
C. maj. 8,367
(1955 C. maj. 8,306)
- Barking (English Borough)**
E. 51,654
31 T. E. N. Driberg, Lab. 23,454
K. F. Dibben, C. 11,454
D. E. Evans, L. 5,648
Lab. maj. 12,000
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,047)
- Barkston Ash (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 54,448
32* Sir L. Ropner, Bt., M.C.,
T.D., C. 26,200
R. W. Bowes, Lab. 18,647
C. maj. 7,553
(1955 C. maj. 6,167)
E. 64,739
- Barnet (Hertfordshire)**
33* Rt. Hon. R. Maundling,
C. 33,136
R. M. Pridcaux, Lab. 19,737
C. maj. 13,399
(1955 C. maj. 10,729)
- Barnsley (English Borough)**
E. 69,833
34* R. Mason, Lab. 42,565
J. P. H. Bent, C. 15,189
Lab. maj. 27,376
(1955 Lab. maj. 24,709)
- Barons Court (London Borough)**
E. 50,932
35 W. C. Carr, C. 18,658
* W. T. Williams, Lab. 17,745
S. H. J. A. Knott, Ind. L. 1,766
C. maj. 913
(1955 Lab. maj. 125)
- Barrow in Furness**
(English Borough) E. 51,904
36* W. Monslow, Lab. 23,194
M. Metcalf, C. 19,220
Lab. maj. 3,974
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,759)
- Barry (Glamorgan)**
E. 60,206
37* H. R. Gower, C. 30,313
D. R. Evans, Lab. 20,790
C. maj. 9,523
(1955 C. maj. 7,363)
- Basingstoke (Hampshire)**
E. 60,979
38* D. K. Freeth, C. 25,314
S. G. Conbeer, Lab. 14,070
Dr. L. G. Housden, L. 9,126
C. maj. 11,244
(1955 C. maj. 6,290)
- Bassetlaw (Nottinghamshire)**
E. 59,907
39* Rt. Hon. F. J. Bellenger,
Lab. 27,875
M. J. Cowling, C. 20,162
Lab. maj. 7,713
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,498)
- Bath (English Borough)**
E. 57,150
40* I. J. Pitman, C. 24,048
G. E. Mayer, Lab. 17,515
G. R. Allen, L. 6,214
C. maj. 6,533
(1955 C. maj. 6,843)
- Batley and Morley**
(English Borough) E. 56,031
41* A. D. D. Broughton,
Lab. 26,781
Mrs. B. M. Garden, C. 19,115
Lab. maj. 7,666
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,208)
- Battersea (2)**
NORTH E. 40,937
42* Rt. Hon. D. P. T. Jay,
Lab. 19,595
R. G. Taylor, C. 9,289
Lab. maj. 10,306
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,922)
- SOUTH E. 37,320**
43* E. Partridge, C. 14,203
G. W. Rhodes, Lab. 12,451
W. B. Mattinson, L. 2,774
C. maj. 1,752
(1955 C. maj. 679)
- Bebington (English Borough)**
E. 70,374
44* Sir H. D. Oakshott, Bt.,
M.B.E., C. 33,795
G. J. Oakes, Lab. 23,844
C. maj. 9,861
(1955 C. maj. 9,423)
- Beckenham (English Borough)**
E. 73,421
45* P. C. Goodhart, C. 36,528
H. Ferguson, Lab. 13,395
H. H. Monroe, L. 9,365
C. maj. 23,133
(March, 1957, by-election, C.
maj. 12,176)
(1955 C. maj. 21,237)
- Bedfordshire (3)**
BEDFORD E. 55,278
46* Rt. Hon. A. C. J. Soames,
C.B.E., C. 23,495
M. A. Foley, Lab. 16,728
M. L. Rowlandson, L. 5,966
C. maj. 6,767
(1955 C. maj. 4,941)
- MID E. 53,889**
47* Rt. Hon. A. T. Lemnox-
Boyd, C. 21,301
B. E. Magee, Lab. 16,127
W. G. Matthews, L. 8,099
C. maj. 5,174
(1955 C. maj. 3,964)
- SOUTH E. 65,416**
48* N. J. Cole, V.R.D., L. & C. 25,861
W. H. Johnson, Lab. 21,102
Mrs. R. R. Soskin, L. 7,912
L. & C. maj. 4,759
(1955 L. & C. maj. 2,468)
- Bedwellty (Monmouthshire)**
E. 44,890
49* H. J. Finch, Lab. 30,697
C. J. Cox, C. 6,817
Lab. maj. 23,880
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,692)
- Belfast (4)**
EAST E. 58,663
50* S. R. McMaster, U.U. 26,510
J. S. Gardner, N.I. Lab. 16,412
B. Boswell, S.F. 1,204
U.U. maj. 10,098
(March 1959, by election, U.U.
maj. 5,260)
(1955 U.U. maj. 13,897)
- NORTH E. 74,494**
51 W. S. Mills, U.U. 32,173
J. W. McDowell, N.I.
Lab. 18,640
F. McGlade, S.F. 2,156
U.U. maj. 13,533
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,680)
- SOUTH E. 59,861**
52* Sir D. C. Campbell,
K.B.E., C.M.G., U.U. 30,164
N. Scaright, N.I. Lab. 9,318
Miss S. M. Murnaghan,
L. 3,253
B. O'Reilly, S.F. 434
U.U. maj. 20,846
(1955 U.U. maj. 25,884)
- WEST E. 73,405**
53* Mrs. F. P. A. McLaugh-
lin, U.U. 28,808
J. Brennan, Ind. Lab. 20,062
T. A. Heenan, S.F. 4,416
U.U. maj. 8,376
(1955 U.U. maj. 18,141)
- Belper (Derbyshire)**
E. 69,336
54* Rt. Hon. G. A. Brown,
Lab. 31,344
Mrs. J. Ratcliffe, C. 27,007
Lab. maj. 4,337
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,099)
- Berkshire (4). See Abingdon, New-
bury, Windsor and Wokingham
Bermundsey (London Borough)**
E. 37,921
55* R. J. Mellish, Lab. 20,528
K. P. Payne, C. 6,187
Lab. maj. 14,341
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,400)
- Berwick and East Lothian**
E. 50,569
56* Maj. Sir W. J. Anstruther-
Gray, Bt., M.C., C. 22,472
P. Jones, Lab. 19,622
C. maj. 2,850
(1955 C. maj. 2,710)
- Berwick upon Tweed**
(Northumberland)
E. 40,951
57* Viscount Lambton, C. 19,904
R. C. Jelley, Lab. 11,637
C. maj. 8,267
(1955 C. maj. 6,277)
- Bethnal Green**
(London Borough)
E. 57,617
58* P. Holman, Lab. 24,228
P. R. Roney, C. 7,412
J. Hart, L. 5,508
J. L. Read, Soc. Party of
G.B. 899
Lab. maj. 16,816
(1955 Lab. maj. 20,701)
- Bexley (English Borough)**
E. 64,906
59* Rt. Hon. E. R. G.
Heath, M.B.E., C. 32,025
E. A. Bramall, Lab. 23,392
C. maj. 8,633
(1955 C. maj. 4,499)
- Billericay (Essex)**
E. 78,328
60 E. L. Gardner, C. 29,224
Mrs. R. A. Smythe, Lab. 24,402
P. M. T. Sheldon-
Williams, L. 9,347
C. maj. 4,822
(1955 C. maj. 4,206)

- Bilston (English Borough)
E. 65,861
61**R. J. Edwards, Lab.*... 27,068
F. J. Oxford, C..... 23,523
Lab. maj..... 3,545
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,008)
- Birkenhead (English Borough)
E. 59,960
62**P. H. Collick, Lab.*... 22,990
K. G. Routledge, C.... 19,361
G. F. Bilson, L..... 4,658
Lab. maj..... 3,629
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,174)
- Birmingham (13)
ALL SAINTS E. 48,611
63 J. H. Hollingworth, C... 17,235
*D. H. Howell, Lab..... 17,215
C. maj..... 20
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,307)
- ASTON E. 57,593
64**J. Silverman, Lab.*... 21,518
A. M. Beaumont-Dark,
C..... 18,984
Lab. maj..... 2,534
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,262)
- EDGBASTON E. 55,719
65**Miss E. M. Pitt, O.B.E.*,
C..... 26,401
Mrs. N. F. Hinks, Lab. 11,473
C. maj..... 14,928
(1955 C. maj. 14,094)
- HALL GREEN E. 61,066
66**Rt. Hon. A. Jones, C.*... 29,148
D. H. V. Fereday, Lab. 15,431
H. W. Maynard, Ind. C. 1,955
C. maj..... 13,717
(1955 C. maj. 10,697)
- HANDSWORTH E. 55,596
67**Sir E. C. G. Boyle, Bt.*,
C..... 23,243
A. Murie, Lab..... 13,116
S. W. Keatley, Ind..... 1,867
C. maj..... 10,127
(1955 C. maj. 10,285)
- LADYWOOD E. 39,131
68**V. F. Yates, Lab.*... 14,717
T. G. John, C..... 8,393
Lab. maj..... 6,324
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,811)
- NORTHFIELD E. 74,269
69**W. D. Chapman, Lab.*... 29,587
R. E. Eyre, C..... 28,647
Lab. maj..... 940
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,884)
- PERRY BARR E. 50,306
70**C. A. Howell, Lab.*... 16,811
S. C. Greatrix, C..... 16,628
W. L. Lawler, L..... 5,611
H. Pearce, Comm..... 424
Lab. maj..... 183
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,680)
- SELLY OAK E. 58,107
71**H. E. Gurden, C.*... 24,950
J. O. Rhydderch, Lab. 16,594
C. maj..... 8,356
(1955 C. maj. 6,720)
- SMALL HEATH E. 51,004
72**W. E. Wheelton, Lab.*... 19,213
B. C. Owens, C..... 14,282
Lab. maj..... 4,931
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,960)
- SPARKBROOK E. 47,731
73 L. G. Seymour, C..... 17,751
J. T. Webster, Lab..... 16,865
C. maj..... 886
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,211)
- STECHEFORD E. 55,674
74**R. H. Jenkins, Lab.*... 21,919
J. M. Bailey, C..... 18,996
Lab. maj..... 2,923
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,740)
- YARDLEY E. 59,135
75 L. H. Cleaver, C..... 23,482
*H. C. Osborne, Lab. 22,097
C. maj..... 1,385
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,124)
- Bishop Auckland (Durham)
E. 48,865
76 H. J. Boyden, Lab..... 21,706
N. W. Murray, C..... 13,377
J. G. Pease, L..... 4,377
Lab. maj..... 8,329
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,845)
- Blackburn (English Borough)
E. 60,362
77**Mrs. B. A. Castle, Lab.*... 27,356
J. M. A. Yerburgh, C. 24,490
Lab. maj..... 2,866
(1955 Lab. maj. 489)
- BLACKLEY—See Manchester
- Blackpool (2)
NORTH E. 57,078
78**Rt. Hon. Sir T. Low*,
K.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
T.D., C..... 25,297
W. H. Dugdale, Lab. 9,440
H. Hague, L..... 8,990
C. maj..... 15,857
(1955 C. maj. 16,030)
- SOUTH E. 52,927
79**Sir J. R. Robinson, C.*... 25,767
P. P. Hall, Lab..... 13,337
C. maj..... 12,430
(1955 C. maj. 12,225)
- Blaydon (Durham)
E. 47,854
80**R. E. Woolf, Lab.*... 25,969
G. W. Iredell, C..... 13,719
Lab. maj..... 12,250
(Feb. 1956, by-election, Lab. maj.
10,714) (1955 Lab. maj. 12,523)
- Blyth (English Borough)
E. 62,599
81**Rt. Hon. A. Robens, Lab.* 38,616
D. M. Walters, C..... 13,122
Lab. maj..... 25,494
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,093)
- Bodmin (Cornwall)
E. 45,000
82**D. Marshall, C.*... 16,853
P. J. Bessell, L..... 14,052
T. F. Mitchell, Lab.... 5,769
C. maj..... 2,801
(1955 C. maj. 7,659)
- Bolsover (Derbyshire)
E. 50,455
83**H. Neal, Lab.*... 32,536
R. G. Marlur, C..... 9,076
Lab. maj..... 23,460
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,019)
- Bolton (2)
EAST E. 60,580
84**P. I. Bell, T.D., Q.C., C.* 25,885
R. Haines, Lab..... 23,153
C. maj..... 2,732
(1955 C. maj. 3,511)
- WEST E. 54,035
85**A. F. Holt, L.*... 23,533
P. Cameron, Lab..... 19,545
L. maj..... 3,988
(1955 L. maj. 4,813)
- Bootle (English Borough)
E. 50,647
86**S. Mahon, Lab.*... 21,294
H. O. Cullen, C..... 18,379
Lab. maj..... 2,915
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,438)
- Bosworth (Leicestershire)
E. 65,115
87 W. L. Wyatt, Lab..... 27,734
P. L. Braithwaite, C. 26,341
Lab. maj..... 1,393
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,100)
- Bothwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 55,845
88**J. Timmons, Lab.*... 25,119
W. G. Greig, C..... 20,767
Lab. maj..... 4,352
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,610)
- Bournemouth (2)
EAST AND CHRISTCHURCH
E. 60,657
89 J. H. Cordle, C..... 29,014
J. D. Rutland, Lab.... 9,222
W. J. Wareham, L..... 8,308
C. maj..... 19,792
(1955 C. maj. 18,498)
- WEST E. 68,209
90**J. B. Eden, C.*... 33,575
G. W. Spicer, Lab.... 15,957
C. maj..... 17,618
(1955 C. maj. 16,784)
- Bradford (4)
EAST E. 47,514
91**F. McLeavy, Lab.*... 20,056
D. A. Dalglish, C. &
Nat. L..... 14,529
Lab. maj..... 5,527
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,875)
- NORTH E. 51,957
92**W. J. Taylor, O.B.E., C.*
& Nat. L..... 22,850
J. Marshall, M.B.E., Lab. 20,179
C. & Nat. L. maj..... 2,671
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 69)
- SOUTH E. 57,081
93**G. Craddock, Lab.*... 21,172
R. Winston-Jones, C.
& Nat. L..... 18,158
H. Womersley, L..... 6,850
Lab. maj..... 3,014
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,710)
- WEST E. 50,044
94**A. Tiley, C. & Nat. L.* 23,012
S. Hyam, Lab..... 17,906
C. & Nat. L. maj..... 5,106
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj. 3,159)
- Brecon and Radnor
E. 51,357
95**T. E. Watkins, Lab.*... 25,411
J. H. Davies, C..... 18,939
Lab. maj..... 6,472
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,541)
- Brentford and Chiswick
(English Borough) E. 39,881
96 D. G. Smith, C..... 17,869
Dr. H. B. O. Cardew,
Lab..... 14,950
C. maj..... 2,919
(1955 C. maj. 2,105)
- Bridgwater (Somerset)
E. 55,770
97**Sir G. Wills, M.B.E., C.* 23,002
J. Finnigan, Lab..... 14,706
P. G. Watkins, L..... 7,893
C. maj..... 8,296
(1955 C. maj. 7,717)

- Bridlington** (Yorkshire E.R.)
E. 55,006
98**Hon. R. F. Wood, C.*... 27,438
H. Moor, *Lab.*... 10,047
C. *maj.*... 17,391
(1955 C. *maj.* 15,266)
- Brierley Hill** (Staffordshire)
E. 71,161
99 J. E. Talbot, *C.*... 31,202
*C. J. Simmons, *Lab.*... 27,069
C. *maj.*... 4,133
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 949)
- Brigg** (Lincolnshire)
E. 71,138
100*E. L. Mallalieu, *Q.C.*,
Lab. 28,997
R. C. Baker, *C.*... 26,893
Lab. *maj.*... 2,104
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 5,021)
- Brighouse and Spenborough**
(English Borough) E. 54,422
101**Kt. Hon. L. J. Edwards,*
O.B.E., *Lab.*... 23,290
M. N. Shaw, *L. & C.* 23,243
Lab. *maj.*... 47
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 1,626)
- Brighton** (2)
KEMPTOWN E. 61,119
102 D. P. James, *C.*... 25,411
L. C. Cohen, *Lab.*... 19,665
C. *maj.*... 5,746
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,257)
- PAVILION** E. 57,238
103*L. W. B. Teeling, *C.*... 27,972
R. G. White, *Lab.*... 11,998
C. *maj.*... 15,974
(1955 C. *maj.* 14,386)
- Bristol** (6)
CENTRAL E. 49,476
104*S. S. Awbrey, *Lab.*... 19,905
L. G. Pine, *C.*... 17,209
Lab. *maj.*... 2,696
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 8,752)
- NORTH EAST** E. 64,319
105 A. C. N. Hopkins, *C.*
& *Nat. L.*... 24,258
*W. Coldrick, *Lab.*... 21,574
Mrs. A. M. Pearce, *L.* 5,030
C. & *Nat. L. maj.*... 2,684
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 876)
- NORTH WEST** E. 57,831
106 M. McLaren, *C.*... 24,938
*T. C. Boyd, *Lab.*... 23,019
C. *maj.*... 1,919
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 1,655)
- SOUTH** E. 58,671
107*W. A. Wilkins, *Lab.*... 27,010
G. E. McWatters, *C.*... 17,428
Lab. *maj.*... 9,582
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 10,976)
- SOUTH EAST** E. 57,416
108**Hon. A. N. W. Benn,*
Lab. 26,273
M. A. J. St. Clair, *C.*... 20,446
Lab. *maj.*... 5,827
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 8,047)
- WEST** E. 56,080
109*R. G. Cooke, *C.*... 27,768
M. Cocks, *Lab.*... 7,651
C. A. Hart-Leverton,
L. 5,835
C. *maj.*... 20,117
(March 1957, by-election, C. *maj.*
14,162) (1955 C. *maj.* 22,001)
- BRIXTON**—See Lambeth
- Bromley** (English Borough)
E. 48,937
110**Rt. Hon. H. Macmillan,*
C. 27,055
A. J. Murray, *Lab.*... 11,603
C. *maj.*... 15,452
(1955 C. *maj.* 13,139)
- Bromsgrove** (Worcestershire)
E. 66,924
111*J. C. G. Dance, *E.R.D.*,
C. 32,473
C. B. B. Norwood,
Lab. 23,433
C. *maj.*... 9,040
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,174)
- Buckinghamshire** (4)
BUCKINGHAM E. 54,905
112**Sir S. F. Markham, C.*... 22,304
Capt. I. R. Maxwell,
Lab. 20,558
E. L. F. Richards, *L.*... 4,577
C. *maj.*... 1,746
(1955 C. *maj.* 1,140)
- SOUTH** E. 72,466
113*R. M. Bell, *C.*... 34,154
Dr. R. J. Sankey, *Lab.* 13,050
R. K. Brown, *O.B.E.*,
T.D., *Q.C., L.*... 10,589
C. *maj.*... 21,104
(1955 C. *maj.* 17,981)
- See also Aylesbury and Wycombe
- Burnley** (English Borough)
E. 57,990
114 D. Jones, *Lab.*... 27,675
E. Brooks, *C.*... 20,902
Lab. *maj.*... 6,773
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 5,636)
- Burton** (Staffordshire)
E. 58,229
115*J. C. Jennings, *C.*... 26,926
E. McGarry, *Lab.*... 21,032
C. *maj.*... 5,894
(1955 C. *maj.* 2,973)
- Bury and Radcliffe**
(English Borough) E. 64,897
116*J. C. Bidgood, *C.*... 28,623
R. P. Walsh, *Lab.*... 24,715
C. *maj.*... 3,908
(1955 C. *maj.* 3,749)
- Bury St. Edmunds** (Suffolk)
E. 57,908
117*W. T. Aitken, *C.*... 26,730
Mrs. A. M. A. Walter,
Lab. 18,768
C. *maj.*... 7,962
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,570)
- Bute and North Ayrshire**—See
Ayrshire and Bute
- Caernarvonshire** (2)
CAERNARVON E. 41,202
118*G. O. Roberts, *Lab.*... 17,506
T. E. Hooson, *C.*... 9,564
D. O. Jones, *Welsh*
Nat.... 7,293
Lab. *maj.*... 7,942
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 9,221)
- See also Conway
- Caerphilly** (Glamorgan)
E. 46,671
119**Rt. Hon. N. Edwards,*
Lab. 28,154
W. R. Lewis, *C.*... 7,181
J. D. A. Howell, *Welsh*
Nat.... 3,420
Lab. *maj.*... 20,973
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 18,672)
- Caithness and Sutherland**
E. 26,716
120**Sir D. Robertson, Ind.*... 12,163
R. K. Murray, *Lab.*... 6,438
Ind. *maj.*... 5,725
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,089)
- Camberwell** (2)
DULWICH E. 66,988
121**R. C. Jenkins, C.*... 24,991
A. L. Hill, *Lab.*... 22,740
W. J. Searle, *L.*... 5,324
C. *maj.*... 2,251
(1955 C. *maj.* 1,851)
- PECKHAM** E. 57,850
122**Mrs. F. K. Corbet, Lab.* 24,389
A. F. Lockwood, *C.*... 13,007
Lab. *maj.*... 11,382
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 13,768)
- Cambridge** (English Borough)
E. 59,745
123**Sir H. W. Kerr, Bt., C.* 24,350
R. M. D. Davies,
Lab. 17,543
A. G. de Mont-
morency, *L.*... 5,792
C. *maj.*... 6,807
(1955 C. *maj.* 7,127)
- Cambridgeshire**
E. 60,698
124**S. G. Howard, Q.C., C.* 27,407
W. Royle, *Lab.*... 19,928
C. *maj.*... 7,479
(1955 C. *maj.* 3,974)
- Cannock** (Staffordshire)
E. 65,472
125**Miss J. Lee, Lab.*... 29,624
P. H. Lugg, *C. & L.*... 22,485
Lab. *maj.*... 7,139
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 8,298)
- Canterbury** (Kent)
E. 62,011
126*L. M. Thomas, *M.B.E.*,
T.D., *C.*... 30,846
G. E. Peters, *Lab.*... 15,746
C. *maj.*... 15,100
(1955 C. *maj.* 14,295)
- Cardiff** (3)
NORTH E. 59,986
127 D. S. Box, *C.*... 28,737
G. S. Vincr, *Lab.*... 18,054
E. P. Roberts, *Welsh*
Nat.... 2,553
S. G. Worth, *Ind.*... 408
C. *maj.*... 10,683
(1955 C. *maj.* 9,185)
- SOUTH EAST** E. 64,574
128*L. J. Callaghan, *Lab.*... 26,915
M. H. A. Roberts, *C.*... 26,047
Lab. *maj.*... 868
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 3,240)
- WEST** E. 59,524
129**T. G. Thomas, Lab.*... 25,390
A. L. Hallinan, *C.*... 22,258
Lab. *maj.*... 3,132
(1955 Lab. *maj.* 4,962)
- Cardiganshire**
E. 38,878
130**E. R. Bowen, Q.C., L.* 17,868
Mrs. L. Rees-Hughes,
Lab. 8,559
G. W. Evans, *Welsh*
Nat.... 3,880
L. *maj.*... 9,309
(1955 L. *maj.* 8,817)

- Carlisle (English Borough)
E. 49,519
131**Dr. D. M. Johnson, C.* 21,948
A. Hargreaves, *Lab.*... 19,950
C. *maj.*..... 1,998
(1955 C. *maj.* 370)
Carlton (Nottinghamshire)
E. 64,554
132**Sir K. W. M. Pick-*
thorn, Bt., C...... 30,722
P. Myers, *Lab.*..... 22,645
C. *maj.*..... 8,077
(1955 C. *maj.* 6,857)
Carmarthenshire (2)
CARMARTHEN E. 57,195
133**Lady Megan Lloyd-*
George, Lab...... 23,399
A. T. Davies, *L.*..... 16,766
J. B. Evans, *C.*..... 6,147
H. H. Roberts, *Welsh*
Nat...... 2,545
Lab. maj...... 6,633
(Feb. 1957, by-election, *Lab. maj.*
3,069) (1955 *L. maj.* 3,333)
See also Llanelly
Carshalton (Surrey)
E. 68,391
134**Rt. Hon. A. H. Head,*
C.B.E., M.C., C...... 30,454
J. H. Powell, *Lab.*..... 17,210
J. H. G. Browne, *L.*..... 8,744
C. *maj.*..... 13,244
(1955 C. *maj.* 11,505)
CATHCART—See Glasgow
Cheadle (Cheshire)
E. 71,205
135**W. S. Shepherd, C.*... 32,787
R. N. Cuss, *L.*..... 15,469
C. R. Morris, *Lab.*... 11,373
C. *maj.*..... 17,318
(1955 C. *maj.* 19,974)
CHEETHAM—See Manchester
Chelmsford (Essex)
E. 61,630
136**Sir H. Ashton, K.B.E.,*
M.C., C...... 29,992
B. R. Clapham, *Lab.*... 20,124
C. *maj.*..... 9,863
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,149)
Chelsea (London Borough)
E. 47,085
137 *Capt. J. S. S. Litchfield,*
R.N., C...... 20,985
L. Goldstone, *Lab.*... 6,308
K. G. Wellings, *L.*... 3,662
C. *maj.*..... 14,677
(1955 C. *maj.* 15,052)
Cheltenham (English Borough)
E. 52,946
138**Maj. W. W. Hicks*
Beach, T.D., C...... 21,997
Dr. K. G. Pendse, *Lab.* 12,725
G. G. Watson, *L.*..... 8,428
C. *maj.*..... 9,272
(1955 C. *maj.* 7,621)
Chertsey (Surrey)
E. 55,609
139**Rt. Hon. Sir L. F.*
Heald, Q.C., C...... 24,836
J. S. Barr, *Lab.*..... 14,150
A. R. Mayne, *L.*..... 5,146
C. *maj.*..... 10,686
(1955 C. *maj.* 8,365)
Cheshire (10). See Cheadle,
Chester (City of), Crewe,
Knutsford, Macclesfield, Nant-
wich, Northwich, Runcorn,
Stalybridge and Hyde and
Wirral
Chester (City of) (Cheshire)
E. 57,617
140**J. M. Temple, C.*..... 27,847
L. Carter-Jones, *Lab.*... 17,492
C. *maj.*..... 10,355
(Nov. 1956, by-election, C. *maj.*
6,348) (1955 C. *maj.* 11,002)
Chester-le-Street (Durham)
E. 53,884
141**N. Pentland, Lab.*..... 33,901
W. R. Rees-Mogg, *C.* 10,838
Lab. maj...... 23,063
(Sept. 1956, by-election, *Lab. maj.*
21,287) (1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,276)
Chesterfield (English Borough)
E. 65,270
142**Sir G. Benson, Lab.*... 30,534
J. A. Lemkin, *C. &*
Nat. L...... 17,084
G. R. Smedley-
Stevenson, *L.*..... 6,360
Lab. maj...... 13,450
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,854)
Chichester (West Sussex)
E. 63,958
143**W. H. Loveys, C.*... 30,755
J. S. Spooner, *Lab.*... 9,546
J. Newman, *L.*..... 6,913
C. *maj.*..... 21,209
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. *maj.*
13,654) (1955 C. *maj.* 18,122)
Chigwell (Essex)
E. 50,213
144**J. A. Biggs-Davison, C.* 23,422
A. S. Harman, *Lab.*... 17,860
C. *maj.*..... 5,562
(1955 C. *maj.* 1,875)
Chippenhams (Wiltshire)
E. 51,923
145**Rt. Hon. Sir D. M.*
Eccles, K.C.V.O., C.... 21,696
R. W. Portus, *Lab.*... 12,911
J. C. Hall, *L.*..... 7,059
C. *maj.*..... 8,785
(1955 C. *maj.* 6,695)
Chislehurst (Kent)
E. 59,646
146**Miss M. P. Hornsby-*
Smith, C...... 25,748
Mrs. M. Reid, *Lab.*... 19,069
D. C. Blackburn, *L.*... 6,366
C. *maj.*..... 6,679
(1955 C. *maj.* 3,870)
Chorley (Lancashire)
E. 59,086
147**C. Kenyon, Lab.*... 25,641
F. H. Taylor, *C.*... 24,965
Lab. maj...... 676
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,338)
Cirencester and Tewkesbury
(Gloucestershire)
E. 58,099
148 *Hon. N. Ridley, C.*... 28,169
J. M. Bowyer, *Lab.*... 16,314
C. *maj.*..... 11,855
(1955 The Speaker's *maj.*
12,978)
Cities of London and Westminster
E. 68,896
149†*Rt. Hon. Sir H. B. H.*
Hylton-Foster, Q.C., C. 27,489
W. Howie, *Lab.*... 10,301
D. Monsey, *L.*..... 4,409
C. *maj.*..... 17,188
(1955 C. *maj.* 18,044)
Clackmannan and East Stirling—
See Stirling and Clackmannan
CLAPHAM—See Wandsworth
Cleveland (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 71,281
150 *G. W. Proudfoot, C.*... 30,445
*A. M. F. Palmer, *Lab.*... 28,790
C. *maj.*..... 1,655
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 181)
Clitheroe (Lancashire)
E. 44,350
151 *F. F. Pearson, C.*... 22,314
W. Rutter, *Lab.*... 16,103
C. *maj.*..... 6,211
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,944)
Coatbridge and Airdrie
(Scottish Burgh)
E. 53,223
152 *J. Dempsey, Lab.*... 22,747
Mrs. C. S. Morton, *C.* 21,953
Lab. maj...... 794
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,664)
Colchester (Essex)
E. 57,776
153**C. J. M. Alport, C.*... 24,592
Mrs. J. I. Edmondson,
Lab...... 17,096
P. M. Linfoot, *L.*... 5,942
C. *maj.*..... 7,496
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,898)
Colne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 51,777
154**Rt. Hon. W. G. Hall,*
Lab...... 19,284
C. J. Barr, *C.*..... 13,030
R. S. Wainwright, *L.* 11,254
Lab. maj...... 6,254
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,596)
Consett (Durham)
E. 59,206
155**W. Stones, Lab.*... 32,307
D. A. Orde, *C.*..... 16,037
Lab. maj...... 16,270
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 15,755)
Conway (Caernarvonshire)
E. 45,660
156**P. J. M. Thomas, C.*... 17,795
S. Jones, *Lab.*... 13,260
J. H. Bellis, *L.*... 3,845
I. B. Rees, *Welsh*
Nat...... 2,852
C. *maj.*..... 4,535
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,824)
Cornwall (5)
E. 42,764
157 *J. S. R. Scott-Hopkins,*
C...... 16,701
E. T. Malindine, *L.*... 15,712
W. C. Ferman, *Lab.*... 3,389
C. *maj.*..... 989
(1955 C. *maj.* 1,604)
See also Bodmin, Falmouth and
Camborne, St. Ives and Truro
Coventry (3)
E. 70,689
158**R. H. S. Crossman,*
O.B.E., Lab...... 32,744
W. J. Biffen, *C.*... 24,982
Lab. maj...... 7,762
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,104)
NORTH E. 53,598
159**M. Edelman, Lab.*... 23,035
F. C. Maynard, *C.*... 21,794
Lab. maj...... 1,241
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,173)

- SOUTH E. 67,394
 160 P. N. Hocking, C. 28,584
 *Miss E. F. Burton, Lab. 26,754
 C. maj. 1,830
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,688)
- CRAIGTON—See Glasgow
 Crewe (Cheshire)
 E. 50,971
- 161* S. Allen, Q.C., Lab. 22,811
 G. L. Beaman, C. 19,030
 Lab. maj. 3,781
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,356)
 Crosby (English Borough)
 E. 57,495
- 162* R. G. Page, M.B.E., C. 29,801
 D. E. Brown, Lab. 14,745
 C. maj. 15,056
 (1955 C. maj. 15,436)
 Croydon (3)
- NORTH EAST E. 57,174
 163* Vice-Adm. J. Hughes-Hallett, C.B., D.S.O., C. 24,345
 W. J. Wolfgang, Lab. 15,440
 Dr. A. E. Bender, L. 6,109
 C. maj. 8,905
 (1955 C. maj. 8,481)
- NORTH WEST E. 58,177
 164* F. W. Harris, C. 25,111
 D. W. Chalkley, Lab. 14,658
 Miss I. E. Thurston, L. 6,061
 C. maj. 10,453
 (1955 C. maj. 10,537)
- SOUTH E. 63,636
 165* R. H. M. Thompson, C. 29,284
 F. A. Messer, Lab. 21,069
 C. maj. 8,215
 (1955 C. maj. 6,700)
 Cumberland (3). See Penrith and the Border, Whitehaven and Workington
 Dagenham (English Borough)
 E. 73,968
- 166* J. Parker, Lab. 37,009
 A. F. Waley, C. 16,626
 Lab. maj. 20,383
 (1955 Lab. maj. 25,093)
 Darlington (English Borough)
 E. 59,342
- 167 Maj. A. T. Bourne-Arton, C. 24,318
 R. H. Lewis, Lab. 19,901
 J. P. McQuade, L. 5,863
 C. maj. 4,417
 (1955 C. maj. 2,581)
 Dartford (Kent)
 E. 66,599
- 168* S. Irving, Lab. 25,323
 P. E. Walker, C. 24,047
 B. C. Davis, L. 5,881
 Lab. maj. 1,276
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,198)
 Darwen (Lancashire)
 E. 55,461
- 169* C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., C. 27,483
 T. Park, Lab. 19,141
 C. maj. 8,342
 (1955 C. maj. 7,916)
 Dearne Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
 E. 59,444
- 170 E. Wainwright, B.E.M., Lab. 39,088
 D. S. W. Blacker, C. 11,205
 Lab. maj. 27,883
 (1955 Lab. maj. 26,316)
- Denbighshire (2)
 DENBIGH E. 53,000
 171 W. G. O. Morgan, C. 17,893
 Dr. G. T. Hughes, L. 13,268
 S. Williams, Lab. 8,620
 Dr. D. A. Jones, Welsh Nat. 3,077
 C. maj. 4,625
 (1955 Nat. L. maj. 4,641)
 See also Wrexham
 Deptford (London Borough)
 E. 49,412
- 172* Sir L. A. Plummer, Lab. 21,226
 J. D. Brimacombe, C. 13,038
 Lab. maj. 8,188
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,453)
 Derby (2)
- NORTH E. 55,976
 173* Group-Capt. C. A. B. Wilcock, O.B.E., A.F.C., Lab. 22,673
 R. J. Maxwell-Hyslop, C. 20,266
 Lab. maj. 2,407
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,006)
- SOUTH E. 54,131
 174* Rt. Hon. P. J. Noel-Baker, Lab. 20,776
 T. M. Wray, C. 17,345
 A. L. Smart, L. 4,746
 Lab. maj. 3,431
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,509)
 Derbyshire (7)
- NORTH EAST E. 73,678
 175 T. Swain, Lab. 37,444
 R. A. Ward, C. 22,112
 Lab. maj. 15,332
 (1955 Lab. maj. 17,344)
- SOUTH EAST E. 65,457
 176 F. L. J. Jackson, C. 25,374
 *A. J. Champion, Lab. 25,362
 T. Lynch, L. 4,980
 C. maj. 12
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,581)
- WEST E. 43,881
 177* E. B. Wakefield, C.I.E., C. 22,034
 A. E. Kitts, Lab. 13,925
 C. maj. 8,109
 (1955 C. maj. 6,756)
 See also Belper, Bolsover, High Peak and Ilkeston
 Devizes (Wiltshire)
 E. 50,779
- 178* H. P. Poff, C. 20,682
 W. E. Cave, Lab. 16,844
 J. Norton, Ind. 2,707
 C. maj. 3,338
 (1955 C. maj. 2,075)
- DEVONPORT—See Plymouth
 Devonshire (6)
- NORTH E. 43,486
 179 J. J. Thorpe, L. 15,831
 *Hon. J. L. Lindsay, C. 15,469
 G. W. Pitt, Lab. 5,567
 L. maj. 362
 (1955 C. maj. 5,226)
 See also Honiton, Tavistock, Tiverton, Torrington and Totnes
 Dewsbury (English Borough)
 E. 54,804
- 180 D. Ginsburg, Lab. 20,870
 J. M. Fox, C. 17,201
 J. M. McLusky, L. 7,321
 Lab. maj. 3,669
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,417)
- Doncaster (English Borough)
 E. 58,505
 181* A. P. L. Barber, T.D., C. 26,521
 W. E. Garrett, Lab. 22,935
 C. maj. 3,586
 (1955 C. maj. 1,660)
 Don Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
 E. 68,876
- 182 R. Kelley, Lab. 40,935
 G. H. Dodsworth, C. 16,787
 Lab. maj. 24,148
 (1955 Lab. maj. 24,732)
 Dorking (Surrey)
 E. 51,092
- 183* Rt. Hon. Sir G. C. Touche, C. 24,564
 S. R. Mills, Lab. 9,605
 W. S. Watson, L. 6,582
 C. maj. 14,959
 (1955 C. maj. 12,509)
 Dorset (3)
- NORTH E. 46,844
 184* Col. R. H. Glyn, O.B.E., T.D., C. 20,255
 J. A. Emlay-Jones, L. 11,604
 H. J. Duffield, Lab. 6,548
 C. maj. 8,651
 (June 1957, by-election, C. maj. 3,102) (1955 C. maj. 7,159)
- SOUTH E. 56,196
 185* Viscount Hinchinbrooke, C. 22,050
 C. F. Ascher, Lab. 15,357
 L. I. Norbury-Williams, L. 6,887
 C. maj. 6,693
 (1955 C. maj. 5,417)
- WEST E. 44,109
 186* K. S. D. W. Digby, T.D., C. 19,747
 L. W. King, Lab. 11,536
 J. H. Goodden, L. 4,850
 C. maj. 8,211
 (1955 C. maj. 6,763)
 Dover (Kent)
 E. 63,512
- 187* J. S. W. Arbuthnot, M.B.E., T.D., C. 27,939
 H. W. Lee, Lab. 24,698
 C. maj. 3,241
 (1955 C. maj. 3,018)
 Down (2)
- NORTH E. 89,686
 188* G. B. H. Currie, U.U. 51,773
 J. Campbell, S.F. 1,039
 U.U. maj. 50,734
 (1955 U.U. maj. 48,678)
- SOUTH E. 77,628
 189* Capt. L. P. S. Orr, U.U. 36,875
 K. O'Rourke, S.F. 6,928
 U.U. maj. 29,947
 (1955 U.U. maj. 18,297)
 Dudley (English Borough)
 E. 72,829
- 190* G. E. C. Wigg, Lab. 31,826
 F. E. Spiller, C. 26,101
 Lab. maj. 5,725
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,051)
- DULWICH—See Camberwell
 Dumfries
 E. 57,212
- 191* N. M. S. Macpherson, Nat. L. & C. 25,867
 G. C. Moodie, Lab. 18,437
 Nat. L. & C. maj. 7,430
 (1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,078)

- Dunbartonshire (2)**
EAST *E.* 64,961
 192**C. R. Bence, Lab.*..... 27,942
D. C. Anderson, C...... 24,593
A. E. Henderson,
Comm...... 2,200
Lab. maj...... 3,349
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,130)
- WEST** *E.* 50,277
 193**T. Steele, Lab.*..... 22,105
N. M. Glen, C...... 19,964
Lab. maj...... 2,141
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,952)
- Dundee (2)**
EAST *E.* 58,537
 194**G. M. Thomson, Lab.*... 26,263
R. A. McCrindle, C.
& Nat. L...... 22,082
Lab. maj...... 4,181
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,040)
- WEST** *E.* 62,804
 195**Rt. Hon. E. J. St. L.*
Strachey, Lab...... 25,857
Dr. R. R. Taylor, C...... 25,143
D. P. Bowman, Comm...... 1,087
Lab. maj...... 714
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,874)
- Dunfermline (Scottish Burgh)**
E. 47,737
 196 *Dr. A. E. Thompson,*
Lab...... 23,478
W. A. Elliott, Nat. L.
& C...... 14,744
Lab. maj...... 8,734
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,976)
- Durham (9)**
DURHAM *E.* 62,192
 197**C. F. Grey, Lab.*..... 33,795
C. P. MacCarthy, C...... 17,106
Lab. maj...... 16,639
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 15,772)
- NORTH WEST** *E.* 50,629
 198**J. W. Ainsley, Lab.*... 28,064
Mrs. O. Sinclair, C...... 13,172
Lab. maj...... 14,892
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 14,006)
- See also Bishop Auckland,
 Blaydon, Chester-le-Street,
 Consett, Easington, Houghton-
 le-Spring and Sedgfield
- Ealing (2)**
NORTH *E.* 59,768
 199**J. W. Barter, C.*..... 27,312
W. S. Hilton, Lab.... 23,036
C. maj...... 4,276
 (1955 *C. maj.* 246)
- SOUTH** *E.* 53,296
 200**B. C. C. Batsford, C.*... 24,761
H. G. Garside, Lab.... 12,039
Sir J. J. A. Mostyn, Bt.,
L...... 4,842
C. maj...... 12,722
 (June, 1958, by-election, *C.*
maj., 6,159)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,530)
- Easington (Durham)**
E. 56,690
 201**Rt. Hon. E. Shinwell,*
Lab...... 36,552
G. W. Rossiter, C.... 9,259
Lab. maj...... 27,293
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 25,257)
- Eastbourne (East Sussex)**
E. 62,971
 202**Sir C. S. Taylor, C.*... 27,874
A. A. Dumont, Lab.... 11,837
Lt.-Col. R. L. Gard-
ner-Thorp, L...... 8,955
C. maj...... 16,037
 (1955 *C. maj.* 14,218)
- East Grinstead (East Sussex)**
E. 65,437
 203**Mrs. E. V. E. Emmet,*
C...... 31,759
R. W. G. Humphreys,
Lab...... 10,104
P. A. T. Furnell, L.... 9,100
C. maj...... 21,655
 (1955 *C. maj.* 16,700)
- East Ham (2)**
NORTH *E.* 38,014
 204**R. E. Prentice, Lab.*... 16,001
J. H. S. Bangay, C.... 12,175
Lab. maj...... 3,826
 (May, 1957, by-election,
Lab. maj. 5,979)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,545)
- SOUTH** *E.* 39,764
 205**A. E. Oram, Lab.*... 18,230
R. J. Watts, C...... 11,422
Lab. maj...... 6,808
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,699)
- Eastleigh (Hampshire)**
E. 55,215
 206**D. E. C. Price, C.*... 24,949
C. J. S. Rowland, Lab. 21,693
C. maj...... 3,256
 (1955 *C. maj.* 545)
- Ebbw Vale (Monmouthshire)**
E. 39,299
 207**Rt. Hon. A. Bevan,*
Lab...... 27,326
A. G. Davies, C.... 6,404
Lab. maj...... 20,922
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 19,236)
- Eccles (English Borough)**
E. 59,315
 208**W. T. Proctor, Lab.*... 25,566
B. R. O. Bell, C.... 23,580
Lab. maj...... 1,986
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,326)
- EDGBASTON—See Birmingham**
EDGE HILL—See Liverpool
Edinburgh (7)
CENTRAL *E.* 42,781
 209**T. Oswald, Lab.*... 15,849
N. R. Wylie, C.... 15,232
Lab. maj...... 617
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 939)
- EAST** *E.* 54,756
 210**E. G. Willis, Lab.*... 22,244
Earl of Dalkeith, C.... 21,939
Lab. maj...... 312
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,042)
- LEITH** *E.* 39,750
 211**J. H. Hoy, Lab.*... 15,092
G. Stewart, Nat. L. &
C...... 12,018
Sir A. H. A. Murray,
O.B.E., L...... 4,475
Lab. maj...... 3,074
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,644)
- NORTH** *E.* 42,270
 212**Rt. Hon. W. R. Milli-*
gan, Q.C., C...... 19,991
G. G. Stott, Q.C., Lab. 11,235
C. maj...... 8,756
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,761)
- PENTLANDS** *E.* 53,178
 213**Lord John Hope, C.*... 25,742
J. P. Mackintosh, Lab. 16,950
C. maj...... 8,792
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,485)
- SOUTH** *E.* 48,767
 214**A. M. C. Hutchison,*
C...... 22,799
A. D. Reid, Lab.... 11,285
Hon. W. Douglas-
Home, L...... 5,505
C. maj...... 11,514
 (May, 1957, by-election, *C.*
maj. 4,640)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,887)
- WEST** *E.* 57,293
 215 *J. A. Stodart, C.*... 25,976
J. K. Stocks, Lab.... 14,044
D. F. Leach, L.... 5,962
C. maj...... 11,932
 (1955 *C. maj.* 13,216)
- Edmonton (English Borough)**
E. 67,837
 216**A. H. Albu, Lab.*... 25,958
W. H. Bishop, C.... 25,497
Lab. maj...... 461
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,038)
- ENFIELD (2)**
EAST *E.* 47,183
 217 *J. Mackie, Lab.*... 20,101
F. J. V. Brown, C.... 15,477
Lab. maj...... 3,624
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,701)
- WEST** *E.* 44,983
 218**Rt. Hon. I. N. Macleod,*
C...... 24,861
G. Hickman, Lab.... 11,058
C. maj...... 13,803
 (1955 *C. maj.* 11,518)
- Epping (Essex)**
E. 83,647
 219**G. B. Finlay, C.*... 31,507
D. F. W. Ford, Lab.... 27,114
J. Arlott, L.... 11,913
C. maj...... 4,393
 (1955 *C. maj.* 3,523)
- Epsom (Surrey)**
E. 69,592
 220**P. A. G. Rawlinson,*
Q.C., C...... 35,484
D. E. Heather, Lab.... 11,039
R. W. M. Walsh, L.... 9,910
C. maj...... 24,445
 (1955 *C. maj.* 22,073)
- Erith and Crayford**
 (English Borough)
E. 53,057
 221**N. N. Dods, Lab.*... 24,523
J. J. Davis, C.... 18,763
Lab. maj...... 5,760
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,618)
- Esher (Surrey)**
E. 72,183
 222**Sir W. Robson-Brown,*
C...... 37,155
P. E. Vanson, Lab.... 12,934
G. E. Owen, L.... 8,730
C. maj...... 24,221
 (1955 *C. maj.* 20,642)
- Essex (10)**
SOUTH EAST *E.* 60,316
 223**B. R. Braine, C.*... 28,124
R. M. Fryer, Lab.... 17,991
C. maj...... 10,133
 (1955 *C. maj.* 6,690)
- See also Billericay, Chelmsford,
 Chigwell, Colchester, Epping,

- Harwich, Maldon, Saffron Walden and Thurrock
- Eton and Slough (English Borough)
E 52,114
224**A. F. Brockway, Lab.*... 20,851
A. J. Page, C.... 20,763
Lab. maj.... 88
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,443)
- EXCHANGE—See Liverpool and Manchester
- Exeter (English Borough)
E. 54,084
225**R. D. Williams, C.*... 21,579
A. J. Rogers, Lab.... 15,918
G. C. Taylor, L.... 6,852
C. maj.... 5,661
(1955 C. maj. 5,388)
Eye (Suffolk)
E. 56,395
226**Col. J. H. Harrison, T.D., C.*... 22,333
E. L. Granville, Lab.... 19,849
Mrs. S. Robson, L.... 5,215
C. maj.... 2,484
(1955 C. maj. 889)
- Falmouth and Camherne (Cornwall)
E. 53,763
227**F. H. Hayman, Lab.*... 20,083
Miss A. M. Tennant, C.... 15,886
N. A. S. Gibson, L.... 7,890
Lab. maj.... 4,197
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,047)
- Farnham (Surrey)
E. 50,249
228**Sir G. Nicholson, Bt., C.*... 23,538
Dr. J. G. Turner, Lab.... 9,800
D. W. Saunders, L.... 6,538
C. maj.... 13,738
(1955 C. maj. 10,906)
- Farnworth (Lancashire)
E. 56,094
229**E. Thornton, M.B.E., Lab.*... 27,393
A. S. Royse, C.... 19,356
Lab. maj.... 8,037
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,598)
- Faversham (Kent)
E. 57,760
230**P. L. Wells, Lab.*... 24,327
Mrs. E. M. S. Olsen, C.... 24,074
Lab. maj.... 253
(1955 Lab. maj. 59)
- Feltham (English Borough)
E. 53,417
231**A. E. Hunter, Lab.*... 20,320
J. B. W. Turner, C.... 18,070
L. A. De Pinna, L.... 4,533
Lab. maj.... 2,250
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,350)
- Fermanagh and South Tyrone
E. 64,022
232**Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor, U.U.*... 32,080
J. H. Martin, S.F.... 7,348
U.U. maj.... 24,732
(Sept. 1955, U.U. declared elected)
(1955 S.F. maj. 261)
- Fife (2)
EAST E. 50,537
233**Sir J. Henderson-Stewart, Bt., L. & C.*... 26,585
J. Nicol, Lab.... 11,421
L. & C. maj.... 15,164
(1955 L. & C. maj. 15,232)
WEST E. 55,992
234**W. W. Hamilton, Lab.*... 25,554
A. L. Buchanan-Smith, C.... 11,257
L. Daly, Ind.... 4,886
W. Lauchlan, Comm.... 3,828
Lab. maj.... 14,297
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,211)
- Finchley (English Borough)
E. 69,123
235 *Mrs. M. H. Thatcher, C.*... 29,697
E. P. Deakins, Lab.... 13,437
H. I. Spence, L.... 12,701
C. maj.... 16,260
(1955 C. maj. 12,825)
- Flintshire (2)
EAST E. 52,635
236**Mrs. E. L. White, Lab.*... 22,776
F. Hardman, C.... 22,701
Lab. maj.... 75
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,274)
WEST E. 47,490
237**Rt. Hon. E. N. C. Birch, O.B.E., C.*... 20,446
R. G. Waterhouse, Lab.... 12,925
L. E. Roberts, L.... 4,319
E. N. C. Williams, Welsh Nat.... 1,594
C. maj.... 7,521
(1955 C. maj. 8,352)
- Folkestone and Hythe (Kent)
E. 50,825
238 *A. P. Costain, C.*... 21,726
W. E. Simpkins, Lab.... 9,346
R. D. Emerson, L.... 7,351
C. maj.... 12,380
(1955 C. maj. 11,002)
- Fulham (London Borough)
E. 52,088
239**R. M. M. Stewart, Lab.*... 21,525
Mrs. M. L. de la Motte, C.... 18,581
Lab. maj.... 2,944
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,394)
- Gainsborough (Lincolnshire)
E. 50,051
240**M. R. Kimball, C.*... 20,056
H. D. L. G. Walston, Lab.... 13,247
Dr. R. J. Douglas, L.... 7,147
C. maj.... 6,809
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 1,006)
(1955 C. maj. 4,469)
- Galloway
E. 36,296
241**H. J. Brewis, C.*... 15,454
S. B. Mackay, L.... 6,412
J. Pickett, Lab.... 5,590
C. maj.... 9,042
(April, 1959, by-election, C. maj. 6,483)
(1955 C. maj. 8,014)
- Gateshead (2)
EAST E. 52,662
242**A. S. Moody, Lab.*... 25,319
G. Glover, C.... 17,654
Lab. maj.... 7,665
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,947)
WEST E. 42,643
243**H. E. Randall, Lab.*... 21,277
D. A. Wright, C.... 11,509
Lab. maj.... 9,768
(Dec. 1955, by-election, Lab. maj. 6,535)
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,331)
- Gillingham (English Borough)
E. 48,390
244**F. F. A. Burden, C.*... 23,142
G. B. Kaufman, Lab.... 15,863
C. maj.... 7,279
(1955 C. maj. 4,145)
- Glamorganshire (7). See Aberavon, Barry, Caerphilly, Gower, Neath, Ogmore and Pontypridd
- Glasgow (15)
BRIDGETON E. 48,473
245**J. Carmichael, Lab.*... 21,048
R. J. Docherty, C.... 12,139
Lab. maj.... 8,909
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,101)
- CATHCART E. 64,703
246**J. Henderson, C.*... 30,743
J. Jarvis, Lab.... 21,169
C. maj.... 9,574
(1955 C. maj. 15,751)
- CENTRAL E. 36,540
247**J. McInnes, M.B.E., Lab.*... 15,918
I. D. Barber-Fleming, C.... 8,712
Lab. maj.... 7,206
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,367)
- CRAIGTON E. 46,768
248 *B. Millar, Lab.*... 19,649
**J. N. Browne, C.*... 19,047
Lab. maj.... 602
(1955 C. maj. 210)
- GORBALS E. 48,004
249**Mrs. A. Cullen, Lab.*... 20,731
W. C. Hunter, C.... 10,072
P. Kerrigan, Comm.... 1,932
Lab. maj.... 10,659
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,728)
- GOVAN E. 51,084
250**J. Rankin, Lab.*... 23,139
A. G. Hutton, C.... 13,319
G. McLennan, Comm.... 1,869
Lab. maj.... 9,820
(1955 Lab. maj. 9,602)
- HILLHEAD E. 38,154
251**Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, C.*... 20,094
T. B. Duncan, Lab.... 9,317
C. maj.... 10,777
(1955 C. maj. 10,458)
- KELVINGROVE E. 34,319
252 *F. J. P. Lilley, C.*... 12,355
**Mrs. M. A. McAlister, Lab.*... 11,254
W. C. Park, I.L.P.... 740
C. maj.... 1,101
(March, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj. 1,360)
(1955 C. maj. 2,888)
- MARYHILL E. 46,422
253**W. Haman, Lab.*... 21,893
N. J. Adamson, C.... 12,311
Lab. maj.... 9,582
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,638)
- GARSTON—See Liverpool

- POLLOK** *E.* 52,472
 254**J. C. George, M.B.E., C.* 24,338
J. M. Smith, Lab...... 17,072
C. maj...... 7,266
 (1955 C. maj. 8,845)
- PROVAN** *E.* 49,784
 255**W. Reid, Lab.*..... 21,608
R. D. Kernohan, C...... 17,241
Lab. maj...... 4,367
 (1955 Lab. maj. 180)
- SCOTSTOUN** *E.* 56,278
 256 *W. W. Small, Lab.*..... 24,690
J. Bias, C...... 21,320
Lab. maj...... 3,370
 (1955 C. maj. 4,28)
- SHETTLSTON** *E.* 49,987
 257 *M. Galpern, Lab.*..... 22,916
D. E. Donaldson, C...... 14,743
Lab. maj...... 8,173
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,819)
- SPRINGBURN** *E.* 38,147
 258**J. C. Forman, Lab.*..... 16,297
E. M. Taylor, C...... 10,167
F. Hart, Comm...... 1,235
Lab. maj...... 6,130
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,773)
- WOODSIDE** *E.* 44,746
 259**Rt. Hon. W. Grant,*
Q.C., C...... 16,567
J. McGinley, Lab...... 14,483
G. V. McLaughlin, L. 2,583
C. maj...... 2,084
 (1955 C. maj. 4,303)
- Gloucester (English Borough)**
E. 52,836
 260**J. Diamond, Lab.*..... 19,450
H. D. K. Scott, C...... 16,679
Lt.-Col. P. H. Lort-
Phillips, L...... 7,336
Lab. maj...... 2,771
 (Sept. 1957, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 8,374)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 748)
- Gloucestershire (4)**
- SOUTH** *E.* 57,026
 261**Capt. F. V. Corfield, C.* 26,168
J. Holland, Lab...... 21,567
C. maj...... 4,601
 (1955 C. maj. 1,726)
- WEST** *E.* 54,202
 262 *C. W. Loughlin, Lab.*..... 21,634
Miss O. K. L. Lloyd-
Baker, C.B.E., C...... 16,223
E. J. Radley, L...... 5,921
Lab. maj...... 5,411
 (1955 Lab. maj. 4,020)
- See also Cirencester and Tewkesbury and Stroud
 Goole (Yorks W.R.)
E. 53,191
 263**G. Jeger, Lab.*..... 26,352
D. Sisson, C. and L. 16,581
Lab. maj...... 9,771
 (1955 Lab. maj. 9,964)
- GORBALS—See Glasgow**
GORTON—See Manchester
 Gosport and Fareham
 (English Borough) *E.* 73,284
 264**R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D.,*
C...... 35,808
A. S. Pratley, Lab...... 19,654
C. maj...... 16,154
 (1955 C. maj. 12,486)
- GOVAN—See Glasgow**
- Gower (Glamorgan)**
E. 49,480
 265 *I. Davies, Lab.*..... 27,441
M. R. D. Heseltine,
Nat. L. & C...... 9,837
Dr. J. G. Griffiths,
Welsh Nat...... 3,744
Lab. maj...... 17,604
 (1955 Lab. maj. 18,169)
- Grantham (Lincolnshire)**
E. 59,026
 266**J. B. Godber, C.*..... 27,482
T. C. Skeffington -
Lodge, Lab...... 20,867
C. maj...... 6,615
 (1955 C. maj. 2,375)
- Gravesend (Kent)**
E. 63,299
 267**P. M. Kirk, C.*..... 27,124
C. J. V. Mishcon, Lab. 24,962
C. maj...... 2,162
 (1955 C. maj. 2,909)
- Greenock (Scottish Burgh)**
E. 48,366
 268**Dr. J. D. Mabon, Lab.* 19,320
W. T. C. Riddell, L. 10,238
L. M. Turpie, C...... 8,618
Lab. maj...... 9,082
 (Dec. 1955, by-election, Lab.
 maj. 2,694)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,033)
- Greenwich (London Borough)**
E. 60,561
 269 *R. W. Marsh, Lab.*..... 25,204
J. R. Holmes, C...... 19,679
Lab. maj...... 5,525
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,939)
- Grimsby (English Borough)**
E. 64,350
 270 *C. A. R. Crosland, Lab.* 24,729
W. Pearson, C...... 24,628
Lab. maj...... 101
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,522)
- Guildford (Surrey)**
E. 58,963
 271**G. R. H. Nugent, C.* 27,198
G. R. Bellerby, Lab. 13,756
Maj. A. R. Bray-
brooke, L...... 6,318
C. maj...... 13,442
 (1955 C. maj. 11,328)
- Hackney, Central**
 (London Borough)
E. 62,561
 272**H. W. Butler, Lab.*..... 25,407
J. C. T. Waring, C. 15,905
Lab. maj...... 9,502
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,800)
- Halifax (English Borough)**
E. 67,149
 273**M. V. Macmillan, C.* 29,212
P. Shore, Lab...... 26,697
C. maj...... 2,515
 (1955 C. maj. 1,535)
- HALL GREEN—See Birmingham**
HALLAM—See Sheffield
 Haltemprice (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 53,906
 274**P. H. B. Wall, M.C.,*
V.R.D., C...... 26,102
D. N. Bancroft, Lab. 9,750
W. I. Cooper, L. 7,562
C. maj...... 16,352
 (1955 C. maj. 14,342)
- Hamilton (Lanarkshire)**
E. 51,995
 275**T. Fraser, Lab.*..... 27,423
J. A. Davidson, C...... 11,510
D. R. Rollo, Scot. Nat. 2,586
Lab. maj...... 15,913
 (1955 Lab. maj. 13,526)
- Hammersmith, North**
 (London Borough) *E.* 51,680
 276**F. Tomney, Lab.*..... 21,409
Capt. W. D. A. Bag-
nell, C...... 14,662
Lab. maj...... 6,747
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,863)
- Hampshire (6).** See Aldershot,
 Basingstoke, Eastleigh, New
 Forest, Petersfield and Win-
 chester
- Hampstead (London Borough)**
E. 69,438
 277**Rt. Hon. H. Brooke, C.* 25,506
Dr. D. T. Pitt, Lab...... 13,500
H. C. Scigal, L...... 8,759
C. maj...... 12,006
 (1955 C. maj. 12,186)
- HANDSWORTH—See Birmingham**
Harborough (Leicestershire)
E. 67,790
 278 *J. A. Farr, C.*..... 29,281
J. R. Mably, Lab...... 16,767
E. G. Rushworth, L. 11,333
C. maj...... 12,514
 (1955 C. maj. 10,184)
- Harrogate (Yorks, W.R.)**
E. 53,248
 279**J. E. Ramsden, C.*..... 29,466
F. B. Singleton, Lab. 10,196
C. maj...... 19,270
 (1955 C. maj. 16,541)
- Harrow (3)**
CENTRAL *E.* 47,615
 280**F. P. Bishop, M.B.E., C.* 23,813
F. W. Powe, Lab...... 14,049
C. maj...... 9,764
 (1955 C. maj. 8,041)
- EAST** *E.* 49,273
 281**Cmdr. A. T. Courtney,*
O.B.E., C...... 23,554
M. Rees, Lab...... 17,607
C. maj...... 5,947
 (March 1959, by-election.
 C. maj. 2,220)
 (1955 C. maj. 3,622)
- WEST** *E.* 54,295
 282**Sir A. N. Braithwaite,*
D.S.O., M.C., C...... 30,512
P. J. Jenkins, Lab...... 12,512
C. maj...... 18,000
 (1955 C. maj. 17,297)
 (By-election pending)
- The Hartlepoons**
 (English Borough)
E. 60,888
 283 *Cdr. J. S. Kerans, C.* 25,463
 **D. T. Jones, Lab.*..... 25,281
C. maj...... 182
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,585)
- Harwich (Essex)**
E. 58,194
 284**J. E. Ridsdale, C. &*
Nat. L...... 23,653
W. O. J. Robinson,
Lab...... 11,588
T. E. Dale, L...... 5,507
L. F. Rose, Ind...... 3,744
C. & Nat. L. maj...... 12,065
 (1955 C. & L. maj. 9,464)

- Hastings (English Borough)
E. 48,569
285*E. Mc. N. Cooper-Key,
C. 22,458
J. P. Bryant, Lab. 13,576
C. maj. 8,882
(1955 C. maj. 8,536)
Hayes and Harlington
(English Borough)
E. 46,244
286*A. M. Skeffington, Lab. 18,301
J. A. Grant, C. 14,149
S. Gay, L. 4,235
F. Foster, Comm. 527
Lab. maj. 4,152
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,148)
HEELEY—See Sheffield
Hemel Hempstead
(Hertfordshire)
E. 70,962
287 Lt.-Col. J. H. Allason,
C. 30,189
B. F. C. Floud, Lab. 21,954
Miss M. Neilson, L. 8,358
C. maj. 8,235
(1955 C. maj. 6,136)
Hemsworth (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 65,705
288 A. Beaney, Lab. 45,153
W. H. Leay, C. 9,788
Lab. maj. 35,365
(1955 Lab. maj. 34,042)
Hendon (2)
NORTH E. 52,729
289* C. I. Orr-Ewing, O.B.E.,
C. 21,898
C. H. Genese, Lab. 16,566
Lady Hills, L. 4,598
C. maj. 5,332
(1955 C. maj. 4,060)
SOUTH E. 53,545
290* Sir H. Lucas-Tooth,
Bt., C. 22,971
P. K. Archer, Lab. 11,016
P. H. Billenness, L. 7,134
C. maj. 11,955
(1955 C. maj. 10,436)
Henley (Oxon.) E. 58,319
291* J. A. Hay, C. 24,417
A. Ledger, Lab. 15,014
C. Truman, L. 6,261
C. maj. 9,403
(1955 C. maj. 7,081)
Herefordshire (2)
HEREFORD E. 45,340
292* J. D. Gibson-Watt,
M.C., C. 17,763
R. Day, L. 10,185
J. W. Wardle, Lab. 8,097
C. maj. 7,578
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj.
2,150)
(1955 C. maj. 9,400)
See also Leominster
Hertfordshire (7)
EAST E. 66,913
293* Rt. Hon. D. C. Walker-
Smith, T.D., Q.C., C. 28,201
S. J. Bidwell, Lab. 18,020
K. J. W. Spargo, L. 8,656
C. maj. 10,181
(1955 C. maj. 6,518)
HERTFORD E. 64,106
294* Lord Balniel, C. 31,418
G. D. Southgate, Lab. 22,597
C. maj. 8,821
(1955 C. maj. 5,984)
- SOUTH WEST E. 69,291
295* G. J. M. Longden, M.B.E.
C. 20,724
A. J. Whiteside, Lab. 19,487
D. A. H. Banks, L. 9,278
C. maj. 10,237
(1955 C. maj. 6,969)
See also Barnet, Hemel Hemp-
stead and St. Albans
Heston and Isleworth
(English Borough)
E. 55,121
296* R. R. Harris, C. 24,486
T. Ponsonby, Lab. 15,636
W. P. Letch, L. 4,867
C. maj. 8,550
(1955 C. maj. 6,512)
Hexham (Northumberland)
E. 49,906
297* R. M. Speir, C. 25,500
W. H. W. Roberts,
Lab. 14,980
C. maj. 10,520
(1955 C. maj. 10,264)
Heywood and Royton
(Lancashire)
E. 57,868
298* J. A. Leavey, C. 19,742
H. Nevin, Lab. 17,588
G. E. MacPherson, L. 11,713
C. maj. 2,154
(1955 C. maj. 3,210)
High Peak (Derbyshire)
E. 49,196
299* Rt. Hon. A. H. E.
Molson, C. 18,738
B. Conlan, Lab. 13,827
Hon. S. R. Cawley, L. 8,138
C. maj. 4,911
(1955 C. maj. 5,442)
HILLHEAD—See Glasgow
HILLSBOROUGH—See Sheffield
Hitchin (Hertfordshire)
E. 75,493
300* M. F. M. Maddan, C. 30,193
P. J. H. Benenson, Lab. 25,818
R. Glenton, L. 8,481
C. maj. 4,375
(1955 C. maj. 965)
Holborn and St. Pancras,
South (London Borough)
E. 48,504
301 G. Johnson Smith, C. 17,065
*Mrs. L. M. Jeger, Lab. 16,409
C. maj. 656
(1955 Lab. maj. 931)
Holland with Boston
(Lincolnshire)
E. 70,588
302* Sir H. W. Butcher, Nat.
L. & C. 29,013
J. D. Williamson, Lab. 17,839
C. Valentine, L. 7,334
Nat. L. & C. maj. 11,174
(1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 9,083)
Honiton (Devonshire)
E. 57,172
303* R. Mathew, T.D., C. 25,959
J. B. Halse, L. 12,906
F. W. Morgan, Lab. 6,928
C. maj. 13,053
(1955 C. maj. 14,741)
- Horncastle (Lincolnshire)
E. 42,262
304* Cmdr. J. F. W. Mail-
land, C. 19,799
H. W. Peck, Lab. 9,928
C. maj. 9,871
(1955 C. maj. 10,270)
Hornchurch (English Borough)
E. 87,544
305* G. W. Lagden, C. 34,852
Miss J. Richardson,
Lab. 27,530
L. H. Jones, L. 11,056
C. maj. 7,322
(1955 C. maj. 1,372)
Hornsey (English Borough)
E. 71,151
306* Lady Gammans, C. 30,048
F. E. Mostyn, Lab. 17,710
S. Solomon, L. 5,706
G. J. Jones, Comm. 1,107
C. maj. 12,338
(May 1957, by-election, C. maj.
3,131)
(1955 C. maj. 12,726)
Horsham (West Sussex)
E. 76,618
307* C. F. H. Gough, M.C.,
T.D., C. 37,725
A. E. Pegler, Lab. 24,012
C. maj. 13,263
(1955 C. maj. 11,510)
Houghton-le-Spring (Durham)
E. 56,780
308* W. R. Blyton, Lab. 35,960
A. R. C. Arbutnot,
C. 11,398
Lab. maj. 24,562
(1955 Lab. maj. 22,899)
Hove (English Borough)
E. 67,018
309* A. A. H. Marlowe, Q.C.,
C. 36,150
T. J. Marsh, Lab. 12,206
C. maj. 23,944
(1955 C. maj. 22,353)
Howden (Yorkshire, E.R.)
E. 47,310
310* P. E. O. Bryan, M.C.,
C. 20,681
J. Rhodes, Lab. 7,809
R. H. Hargreaves, L. 7,384
C. maj. 12,872
(1955 C. maj. 11,398)
Huddersfield (2)
EAST E. 52,729
311* J. P. W. Mallalien,
Lab. 22,474
P. M. Beard, C. 19,389
Lab. maj. 3,085
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,224)
WEST E. 51,284
312* D. W. Wade, L. 25,273
J. Marsden, Lab. 15,621
L. maj. 9,652
(1955 L. maj. 7,927)
Hull (3)
EAST E. 72,441
313* Cmdr. H. Pursey, Lab. 30,667
Mrs. F. C. M. Heath,
M.B.E., C. 17,648
J. J. McCallum, L. 10,043
Lab. maj. 13,019
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,706)

- NORTH E. 63,918**
 314 J. M. Coulson, C..... 23,612
 J. H. Ford, Lab..... 22,910
 A. Butcher, L..... 5,604
 C. maj..... 702
 (1955 C. maj. 590)
- WEST E. 64,100**
 315* M. Hewitson, Lab..... 25,446
 T. H. F. Farrell, C..... 23,011
 Lab. maj..... 2,435
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,523)
 Huntingdonshire
 E. 46,794
 316* D. L. M. Renton, T.D.,
 Q.C., Nat. L. & C..... 20,254
 J. W. Fear, Lab..... 11,983
 R. E. W. Vanderplank,
 L..... 5,389
 Nat. L. & C. maj..... 8,271
 (1955 Nat. L. & C. maj. 5,939)
 Huyton (Lancashire)
 E. 77,371
 317* Rt. Hon. J. H. Wilson,
 O.B.E., Lab..... 33,111
 G. B. Woolfenden, C. 27,184
 Lab. maj..... 5,927
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,558)
 Ilford (2)
- NORTH E. 67,208**
 318* T. L. Iremonger, C..... 29,609
 C. F. H. Green, Lab..... 15,962
 D. K. Mills, L..... 7,915
 C. maj..... 13,647
 (1955 C. maj. 10,501)
- SOUTH E. 60,678**
 319* A. E. Cooper, M.B.E., C. 23,876
 G. J. Borrie, Lab..... 16,569
 R. V. Netherclift, L..... 6,832
 C. maj..... 7,307
 (1955 C. maj. 6,478)
 Ilkeston (Derbyshire)
 E. 69,719
 320* G. H. Oliver, Q.C., Lab. 39,930
 G. I. Walters, C..... 18,286
 Lab. maj..... 21,644
 (1955 Lab. maj. 21,693)
 Ince (Lancashire)
 E. 51,273
 321* T. J. Brown, Lab..... 30,752
 W. Clegg, C..... 11,795
 Lab. maj..... 18,957
 (1955 Lab. maj. 18,647)
 Inverness-shire and Ross
 and Cromarty (3)
- INVERNESS E. 49,546**
 322* N. L. D. McLean, D.S.O.,
 C..... 15,728
 J. M. Bannerman, L..... 11,653
 J. F. Coulter, Lab..... 8,073
 C. maj..... 4,075
 (1955 C. maj. 966)
- ROSS AND CROMARTY E. 25,350**
 323* J. Macleod, T.D., Nat. L. 7,813
 Mrs. J. B. Saggart, Lab. 4,815
 C. Murchison, L..... 3,918
 Nat. L. maj..... 2,998
 (1955 Nat. L. maj. 3,926)
 See also Western Isles
 Ipswich (English Borough)
 E. 77,633
 324* D. M. Foot, Q.C., Lab. 25,858
 J. C. Cobbold, C..... 22,623
 Miss M. Sykes, L..... 14,359
 Lab. maj..... 3,235
 (Oct. 1957, by-election, Lab.
 maj. 7,737)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,582)
- Isle of Ely
 E. 61,387**
 325* Maj. E. A. H. Legge-
 Bourke, C..... 26,173
 J. D. Page, Lab..... 19,705
 C. maj..... 6,468
 (1955 C. maj. 6,446)
- Isle of Thanet (Kent)
 E. 71,952**
 326* W. R. Rees-Davies, C. 29,453
 H. A. Fountain, Lab..... 17,555
 G. E. MacDonald-Jones,
 L..... 6,998
 C. maj..... 11,189
 (1955 C. maj. 12,289)
- Isle of Wight
 E. 66,939**
 327 H. F. M. Woodnutt, C. 31,228
 E. C. Amey, Lab..... 18,396
 C. maj..... 12,832
 (1955 C. maj. 12,637)
- Islington (3)
 E. 48,613**
 328* E. G. M. Fletcher, Lab. 17,766
 K. C. Burden, C..... 13,097
 Lab. maj..... 4,669
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,702)
- NORTH E. 54,120**
 329* G. W. Reynolds, Lab. 18,718
 R. D. Bartle, C..... 14,820
 Lab. maj..... 3,898
 (May, 1958, by-election, Lab. maj.
 7,461)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,578)
- SOUTH WEST E. 56,620**
 330* A. Evans, Lab..... 22,362
 N. P. Scott, C..... 11,974
 Lab. maj..... 10,388
 (1955 Lab. maj. 13,268)
- ITCHEN—See Southampton**
 Jarrow (English Borough)
 E. 50,958
 331* E. Fernyhough, Lab. 25,638
 T. T. Hubble, C..... 15,286
 Lab. maj..... 10,352
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,402)
- Keighley (English Borough)
 E. 47,981**
 332 W. M. J. Worsley, C. 20,626
 *C. R. Hobson, Lab. 20,456
 C. maj..... 170
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,403)
- KELVINGROVE—See Glasgow**
KEMPTOWN—See Brighton
 Kensington (2)
NORTH E. 51,492
 333* G. H. R. Rogers, Lab. 14,925
 R. W. Bulbrook, C. 14,048
 M. Hydelean, L..... 3,118
 Sir O. E. Mosley, Bt.,
 Union Movement..... 2,821
 Lab. maj..... 877
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,943)
- SOUTH E. 58,023**
 334 W. L. Roots, Q.C., C. 26,606
 G. C. H. Millar, L..... 4,666
 I. S. Richard, Lab..... 4,525
 C. maj..... 21,940
 (1955 C. maj. 25,247)
- Kent (13). See Ashford, Canter-
 bury, Chislehurst, Dartford,
 Dover, Faversham, Folkestone
 and Hythe, Gravesend, Isle of
 Thanet, Maidstone, Orpington,
 Sevenoaks and Tonbridge**
- Kettering (Northants)
 E. 74,696**
 335* G. R. Mitchison, C.B.E.,
 Q.C., Lab. 32,933
 J. H. Lewis, C..... 29,448
 Lab. maj..... 3,485
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,903)
- Kidderminster (Worcestershire)
 E. 58,223**
 336* G. D. N. Nabarro, C. 27,699
 Mrs. J. Tomlinson,
 Lab. 18,356
 C. maj..... 9,343
 (1955 C. maj. 8,224)
 Kilmarnock (Ayrshire)
 E. 49,090
 337* W. Ross, M.B.E., Lab. 25,379
 R. I. McNaught, C. 15,087
 Lab. maj..... 10,292
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,341)
 King's Lynn (Norfolk)
 E. 52,125
 338 D. G. Bullard, C..... 21,671
 G. C. Jackson, Lab. 19,906
 C. maj..... 1,765
 (1955 C. maj. 1,338)
 Kingston upon Thames
 (English Borough)
 E. 60,403
 339* Rt. Hon. J. A. Boyd-
 Carpenter, C..... 31,649
 T. Braddock, Lab. 15,408
 C. maj..... 16,241
 (1955 C. maj. 14,965)
- Kinross and West Perthshire—
 See Perthshire and Kinross**
 Kirkcaldy (Scottish Burgh)
 E. 54,232
 340 H. P. H. Gourlay, Lab. 25,428
 J. Law, C..... 14,186
 D. Blyth, L..... 4,020
 Lab. maj..... 11,242
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,469)
- KIRKDALE—See Liverpool**
 Knutsford (Cheshire)
 E. 52,999
 341* Lt.-Col. W. H. Brom-
 ley-Davenport, T.D.,
 C..... 27,270
 F. R. Tetlow, L..... 8,117
 N. Selwyn, Lab. 7,945
 C. maj..... 19,153
 (1955 C. maj. 19,486)
- LADYWOOD—See Birmingham**
 Lambeth (3)
BRIXTON E. 52,261
 342* Lt.-Col. M. Lipton,
 O.B.E., Lab. 18,117
 Dr. B. Warren, C..... 16,005
 Lab. maj..... 2,112
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,035)
- NORWOOD E. 57,807**
 343* Brig. Sir J. G. Smyth,
 Bt., V.C., M.C., C. 22,958
 L. L. Reeves, Lab. 15,975
 D. Chapman, L..... 4,744
 C. maj..... 6,983
 (1955 C. maj. 5,032)
- VAUXHALL E. 45,802**
 344* Rt. Hon. G. R. Strauss,
 Lab. 18,437
 Miss A. E. O. Havers,
 C..... 11,312
 Lab. maj..... 7,125
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,728)

- Lanark (Lanarkshire)
E. 57,094
345 Mrs. J. C. M. Hart,
Lab. 25,171
*Hon. P. F. Maitland,
C. 24,631
Lab. maj. 540
(1955 C. maj. 958)
- Lanarkshire (6)
NORTH E. 43,505
346*Miss M. Herbison, Lab. 21,152
G. K. H. Younger, C. 14,883
Lab. maj. 6,269
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,523)
See also Bothwell, Hamilton,
Lanark, Motherwell and
Rutherglen
- Lancashire (16). See Chorley,
Clitheroe, Darwen, Farnworth,
Heywood and Royton, Huyton,
Ince, Lancaster, Middleton and
Prestwich, Morecambe and
Lonsdale, Newton, North Fylde,
Ormskirk, South Fylde, West-
houghton and Widnes
- Lancaster (Lancashire)
E. 43,714
347 H. J. Berkeley, C. 20,783
E. Gardner, Lab. 15,255
C. maj. 5,528
(1955 C. maj. 4,549)
- LANGSTONE—See Portsmouth
Leeds (6)
EAST E. 66,074
348*D. W. Healey, M.B.E.,
Lab. 28,707
J. A. Fawcett, C. 23,922
Lab. maj. 4,785
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,939)
- NORTH EAST E. 54,594
349*Sir K. S. Joseph, Bt., C. 26,240
H. M. Waterman, Lab. 14,709
C. maj. 11,531
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. maj.
5,869)
(1955 C. maj. 9,279)
- NORTH WEST E. 69,243
350*D. Kaberry, T.D., C. 35,210
D. B. Matthews, Lab. 18,518
C. maj. 16,702
(1955 C. maj. 15,329)
- SOUTH E. 52,822
351*Rt. Hon. H. T. N.
Gaitskell, C.B.E., Lab. 24,442
J. F. W. Addey, C. 12,956
J. B. Meeks, L. 4,340
Lab. maj. 11,486
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,016)
- SOUTH EAST E. 48,457
352*Miss A. M. Bacon, C.B.E.,
Lab. 21,795
J. B. Womersley, C. 12,146
Lab. maj. 9,649
(1955 Lab. maj. 12,572)
- WEST E. 60,269
353*T. C. Pannell, Lab. 25,878
D. L. Crouch, C. 21,285
Lab. maj. 4,593
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,264)
- Leek (Staffordshire)
E. 72,777
354*H. Davies, Lab. 31,096
Sir J. H. Wedgwood,
Bt., T.D., C. 29,947
Lab. maj. 1,149
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,059)
- Leicester (4)
NORTH EAST E. 47,733
355*Sir A. L. Ungood-
Thomas, Q.C., Lab. 19,421
Miss A. H. Spokes, C. 17,990
Lab. maj. 1,431
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,170)
- NORTH WEST E. 51,922
356*B. Janner, Lab. 21,515
F. A. Tomlinson, C. 19,742
Lab. maj. 1,773
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,510)
- SOUTH EAST E. 53,810
357*W. J. Peel, C. 28,390
D. J. Williams, Lab. 13,760
C. maj. 14,630
(Nov. 1957, by-election, C. maj.
6,482)
(1955 C. maj. 11,541)
- SOUTH WEST E. 47,762
358*H. W. Bowden, C.B.E.,
Lab. 17,395
A. D. Walder, C. 14,652
J. W. Ward, L. 5,438
Lab. maj. 2,743
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,489)
- Leicestershire (4). See Bosworth,
Harborough, Loughborough
and Melton
Leigh (English Borough)
E. 58,911
359*H. Boardman, Lab. 31,672
W. Cameron, C. 16,897
Lab. maj. 14,775
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,956)
- Leominster (Herefordshire)
E. 39,306
360 C. Bossom, C. 16,642
T. G. Jones, L. 6,905
F. W. Bowerman, Lab. 6,475
C. maj. 9,737
(1955 C. maj. 8,747)
- Lewes (East Sussex)
E. 56,338
361*Maj. T. V. H. Beamish,
M.C., C. 29,642
W. Reay, Lab. 13,065
C. maj. 16,577
(1955 C. maj. 12,546)
- Lewisham (3)
NORTH E. 52,415
362 C. J. Chataway, C. 22,125
*N. McDermot, Lab. 17,512
K. J. Brookes, L. 2,921
C. maj. 4,613
(Feb. 1957, by-election, Lab. maj.
1,110)
(1955 C. maj. 3,236)
- SOUTH E. 53,962
363 C. A. Johnson, C.B.E.,
Lab. 22,354
J. L. Hunt, C. 19,273
G. Forrester, Ind. 788
Lab. maj. 3,081
(1955 Lab. maj. 6,343)
- WEST E. 54,069
364*H. A. Price, C. 22,466
R. C. Edmonds, Lab. 16,231
T. A. Smith, L. 4,723
C. maj. 6,233
(1955 C. maj. 4,325)
- Leyton (English Borough)
E. 70,996
365*R. W. Sorensen, Lab. 28,367
R. C. Buxton, C. 24,448
Lab. maj. 3,919
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,204)
- Lichfield and Tamworth
(Staffordshire) E. 50,240
366*J. W. Snow, Lab. 21,341
Dr. F. R. Roberts, C. 19,791
Lab. maj. 1,550
(1955 Lab. maj. 3,105)
- Lincoln (English Borough)
E. 50,973
367*G. S. de Freitas, Lab. 23,629
L. H. Priestley, C. 19,240
Lab. maj. 4,389
(1955 Lab. maj. 5,222)
- Lincolnshire and Rutland (7). See
Brigg, Gainsborough, Gran-
tham, Holland with Boston,
Horncastle, Louth and Rutland
and Stamford
Liverpool (9)
EDGE HILL E. 54,824
368*J. A. Irvine, Q.C. Lab. 19,725
J. Norton, C. 19,026
Lab. maj. 699
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,120)
- EXCHANGE E. 51,052
369*Mrs. E. M. Braddock,
Lab. 18,916
T. Beattie-Edwards, C. 11,945
Lab. maj. 6,971
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,186)
- GARSTON E. 65,506
370*R. M. Bingham, T.D.,
Q.C., C. 31,441
B. Crookes, Lab. 17,284
C. maj. 14,157
(Dec. 1957, by-election, C.
maj. 4,304)
(1955 C. maj. 11,969)
- KIRKDALE E. 57,102
371*N. A. Pannell, C. 22,416
T. H. Hockton, Lab. 19,669
C. maj. 2,747
(1955 C. maj. 1,814)
- SCOTLAND E. 51,914
372*D. G. Logan, C.B.E., Lab. 20,051
J. F. Bradley, C. 12,384
Lab. maj. 7,667
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,107)
- TOXTETH E. 49,686
373*J. R. Bevins, C. 19,575
W. H. Sefton, Lab. 15,660
C. maj. 3,915
(1955 C. maj. 4,539)
- WALTON E. 57,312
374*K. P. Thompson, C. 24,288
G. McCartney, Lab. 20,254
C. maj. 4,034
(1955 C. maj. 2,862)
- WAVERTREE E. 55,679
375*J. D. Tilney, T.D., C. 26,624
Mrs. M. Aspin, Lab. 10,392
T. S. Rothwell, L. 5,161
C. maj. 16,232
(1955 C. maj. 15,620)
- WEST DERBY E. 54,804
376*J. V. Woollam, C. 22,719
A. D. G. Paxton, Lab. 19,386
C. maj. 3,333
(1955 C. maj. 2,584)
- Llanely (Carmarthenshire)
E. 64,048
377*Rt. Hon. J. Griffiths,
Lab. 34,625
H. Gardner, C. 10,128
Rev. D. E. Morgan,
Welsh Nat. 7,176
Lab. maj. 24,497
(1955 Lab. maj. 23,381)

- Londonderry
E. 73,262
- 378*R. *Chichester-Clark*,
U.U. 37,529
M. Canning, S.F. 13,872
U.U. maj. 23,657
(1955 U.U. maj. 16,033)
- Loughborough (Leicestershire)
E. 54,225
- 379*J. D. *Crouin*, Lab. 21,496
C. G. Waite, C. 17,749
R. E. Hancock, L. 6,303
Lab. maj. 3,747
(1955 Lab. maj. 4,263)
- Louth (Lincolnshire)
E. 51,773
- 380*C. Osborne, C. 24,211
F. R. Macdonald, Lab. 15,408
C. maj. 8,803
(1955 C. maj. 6,520)
- Lowestoft (Suffolk)
E. 57,814
- 381 J. M. L. *Prior*, C. 24,324
*E. Evans, C.B.E., Lab. 22,835
C. maj. 1,489
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,915)
- Ludlow (Shropshire)
E. 46,735
- 382*C. J. *Holland-Martin*, C. 21,464
J. Garwell, Lab. 14,138
C. maj. 7,326
(1955 C. maj. 7,879)
- Luton (English Borough)
E. 59,769
- 383**Rt. Hon. C. Hill, M.D.*,
L. & C. 27,153
C. R. Fenton, Lab. 22,134
L. & C. maj. 5,019
(1955 L. & C. maj. 4,418)
- Macclesfield (Cheshire)
E. 58,802
- 384**Air Cdre. Sir A. V. Harvey*, C.B.E., C. 28,978
J. F. *Bex*, Lab. 19,652
C. maj. 9,326
(1955 C. maj. 9,189)
- Maidstone (Kent)
E. 63,304
- 385 J. J. *Wells*, C. 30,115
A. B. S. *Soper*, Lab. 19,652
C. maj. 10,463
(1955 C. maj. 7,406)
- Maldon (Essex)
E. 54,401
- 386*A. B. C. *Harrison*, C. 21,772
S. G. *Richards*, Lab. 19,532
L. C. M. *Walsh*, L. 3,860
C. maj. 2,240
(1955 C. maj. 550)
- Manchester (9)
- ARDWICK E. 57,166
- 387*L. M. *Lever*, Lab. 24,134
H. *Sharp*, C. 17,392
Lab. maj. 6,742
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,082)
- BLACKLEY E. 57,851
- 388*E. S. *Johnson*, M.C.,
C. 22,163
R. B. *Chrimes*, Lab. 17,790
R. M. *Hammond*, L. 7,223
C. maj. 4,373
(1955 C. maj. 5,436)
- CHEETHAM E. 47,156
- 389*N. H. *Lever*, Lab. 20,941
Miss M. P. O'Gara, C. 11,605
Lab. maj. 9,336
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,531)
- EXCHANGE E. 47,067
- 390**W. D. Griffiths*, Lab. 19,328
L. *Smith*, C. 10,604
Lab. maj. 8,724
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,281)
- GORTON E. 55,846
- 391*K. *Zilliaceus*, Lab. 23,337
D. H. *Moore*, C. 22,480
Lab. maj. 857
(1955 Lab. maj. 269)
- MOSS SIDE E. 51,271
- 392 J. *Watts*, C. 22,090
N. *Morris*, Lab. 13,371
C. maj. 8,719
(1955 C. maj. 10,528)
- OPENSHAW E. 54,610
- 393**W. R. Williams*, Lab. 24,975
M. B. *Scholfield*, C. 16,537
Lab. maj. 8,438
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,042)
- WITHINGTON E. 59,457
- 394**Sir R. A. Cary*, Bt., C. 23,170
R. E. *Sheldon*, Lab. 13,476
G. V. *Davies*, L. 7,675
C. maj. 9,694
(1955 C. maj. 12,653)
- WYTHENSHAW E. 69,925
- 395**Mrs. E. Hill*, C. 28,934
A. *Morris*, Lab. 27,625
C. maj. 1,309
(1955 C. maj. 2,822)
- Mansfield (Nottinghamshire)
E. 56,674
- 396**H. B. Taylor*, Lab. 31,066
M. R. V. *Eliot*, C. 14,700
Lab. maj. 16,366
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,033)
- MARYHILL—See Glasgow
- Melton (Leicestershire)
E. 70,233
- 397**Miss I. M. P. Pike*, C. 34,997
C. W. *Shepherd*, Lab. 22,176
C. maj. 12,821
(Dec. 1956, by-election, C. maj. 2,362)
(1955 C. maj. 10,780)
- Meriden (Warwickshire)
E. 62,449
- 398 G. R. *Matthews*, C. 26,498
*R. *Moss*, Lab. 26,235
C. maj. 263
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,105)
- Merionethshire
E. 26,435
- 399**T. W. Jones*, Lab. 9,095
B. G. *Jones*, L. 8,119
G. *Evans*, Welsh Nat. 5,127
Lab. maj. 976
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,682)
- Merthyr Tydfil (Welsh Borough)
E. 42,153
- 400**S. O. Davies*, Lab. 26,608
Mrs. M. M. M. *Greenaway*, C. 7,885
Lab. maj. 18,723
(1955 Lab. maj. 18,082)
- Merton and Morden (English Borough)
E. 52,178
- 401**H. E. Atkins*, C. 25,603
R. W. *Kerr*, Lab. 17,444
C. maj. 8,159
(1955 C. maj. 6,390)
- Middlesbrough (2)
E. 62,666
- 402**Rt. Hon. H. A. Marquand*, Lab. 29,391
D. R. *Chapman*, C. 18,365
Lab. maj. 11,026
(1955 Lab. maj. 10,758)
- WEST E. 53,959
- 403**J. E. S. Simon*, Q.C., C. 24,602
E. J. *Fletcher*, Lab. 15,892
G. W. I. *Hodgson*, L. 4,336
C. maj. 8,710
(1955 C. maj. 7,361)
- Middlesex (2). See Spelthorne and Uxbridge
- Middleton and Prestwich (Lancashire)
E. 65,855
- 404**Sir J. D. Barlow*, Bt.,
C. 31,416
F. G. *Barton*, Lab. 21,248
C. maj. 10,168
(1955 C. maj. 10,107)
- Midlothian
E. 58,092
- 405 J. M. *Hill*, Lab. 28,457
W. S. *How*, C. 18,797
Lab. maj. 9,660
(1955 Lab. maj. 8,786)
- Mid-Ulster
E. 66,585
- 406**G. Forrest*, Ind. U.U. 33,093
T. J. *Mitchell*, S.F. 14,170
Ind. U.U. maj. 18,923
(May, 1956, by-election, Ind. U.U. maj. 4,481)
(1955 S.F. maj. 260)
- Mitcham (English Borough)
E. 70,463
- 407**L. R. Carr*, C. 33,661
E. J. C. *Smythe*, Lab. 23,845
C. maj. 9,816
(1955 C. maj. 7,590)
- Monmouth (Monmouthshire)
E. 53,628
- 408**Rt. Hon. G. E. P. Homeycroft*, C. 25,422
G. S. D. *Parry*, Lab. 19,165
C. maj. 6,257
(1955 C. maj. 5,797)
- Monmouthshire (5). See Aber-tillery, Bedwelly, Ebbw Vale, Monmouth and Pontypool
- Montgomeryshire
E. 31,152
- 409**Rt. Hon. E. Clement Davies*, Q.C., L. 10,970
F. L. *Morgan*, C. 8,176
D. C. *Jones*, Lab. 6,950
L. maj. 2,794
(1955 L. maj. 8,500)
- Moray and Nairn
E. 35,487
- 410 G. T. C. *Campbell*,
M.C., C. 13,742
M. *Mackay*, Lab. 6,539
D. C. *MacDonald*, L. 5,831
C. maj. 7,203
(1955 C. maj. 5,129)
- Morecambe and Lonsdale (Lancashire) E. 57,654
- 411**B. R. Z. de Ferranti*, C. 30,228
F. R. *McManus*, Lab. 14,253
C. maj. 15,975
(Nov. 1958, by-election, C. maj. 11,231)
(1955 C. maj. 17,701)

- Morpeth (Northumberland)
E. 45,361
- 412*W. J. Owen, *Lab.*..... 27,435
D. Bloom, *C.*..... 10,716
Lab. maj...... 16,719
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 14,833)
- MOSS SIDE—See Manchester
- Motherwell (Lanarkshire)
E. 50,503
- 413*G. M. Lawson, *Lab.*... 22,009
B. Brogan, *C.*..... 17,613
D. Murray, *Ind.*..... 1,331
Lab. maj...... 4,396
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,885)
- Nantwich (Cheshire)
E. 43,655
- 414*Wing-Cdr. R. G. Grant-Ferris, *C.*..... 17,613
L. Knight, *Lab.*..... 10,876
G. M. Harvey, *L.*..... 7,983
C. maj...... 6,737
(1955 *C. maj.* 7,366)
- Neath (Glamorgan)
E. 51,711
- 415*D. J. Williams, *Lab.*... 30,469
D. N. I. Pearce, *C.*... 10,263
J. J. David, *Comm.*... 1,962
Lab. maj...... 20,206
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 21,114)
- Nelson and Colne
E. 48,472
- 416*S. S. Silverman, *Lab.*... 20,407
J. Crabtree, *C.*..... 19,143
T. C. Emmott, *Ind.*... 1,889
Lab. maj...... 1,264
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,291)
- Newark (Nottinghamshire)
E. 54,597
- 417*G. Deer, *O.B.E.*, *Lab.*... 24,072
P. Jenkin-Jones, *C.*... 22,300
Lab. maj...... 1,772
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,141)
- Newbury (Berkshire)
E. 62,854
- 418*Sir A. R. Hurd, *C.*... 29,703
D. L. Stoddart, *Lab.*... 19,787
C. maj...... 9,916
(1955 *C. maj.* 7,237)
- Newcastle under Lyme (English Borough)
E. 63,623
- 419*S. T. Swinger, *Lab.*... 29,840
T. Prendergast, *C.*... 23,838
Lab. maj...... 6,002
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,745)
- Newcastle upon Tyne (4)
CENTRAL E. 49,929
- 420*E. W. Short, *Lab.*... 24,051
W. D. Rutter, *C.*... 12,485
Lab. maj...... 11,566
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 13,003)
- EAST E. 50,616
- 421 W. F. Montgomery, *C.* 21,457
*A. Blenkinsop, *Lab.*... 21,359
C. maj...... 98
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,822)
- NORTH E. 47,930
- 422*R. W. Elliott, *C.*... 24,588
Mrs. M. L. F. Prichard,
Lab...... 13,316
C. maj...... 11,272
(March, 1957, by-election,
C. maj. 6,462)
(1955 *L. & C. maj.* 10,933)
- WEST E. 64,509
- 423*E. Popplewell, *C.B.E.*,
Lab...... 28,956
C. D. Larrow, *C.*... 23,933
Lab. maj...... 5,023
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,184)
New Forest (Hampshire)
E. 58,958
- 424*Col. O. E. Crosthwaite-Eyre, *C.*..... 29,949
R. C. Mitchell, *Lab.*... 13,667
C. maj...... 16,282
(1955 *C. maj.* 14,742)
- Newport (Welsh Borough)
E. 71,342
- 425*Rt. Hon. Sir F. Soskice,
Q.C., *Lab.*..... 31,125
A. D. Arnold, *C.*... 27,477
Lab. maj...... 3,648
(July, 1956, by-election, *Lab.*
maj. 8,485)
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 4,360)
Newton (Lancashire)
E. 65,124
- 426*F. Lee, *Lab.*..... 31,041
N. A. Miscampbell, *C.* 23,065
Lab. maj...... 7,976
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,955)
- Norfolk (6)
CENTRAL E. 54,436
- 427 R. C. M. Collard, *D.S.O.*,
D.F.C., *C. & Nat. L.*... 21,918
F. H. Stone, *Lab.*... 15,131
G. M. Goode, *L.*... 6,465
C. & Nat. L. maj.... 6,787
(1955 *Nat. L. & C. maj.* 5,563)
- NORTH E. 48,756
- 428*E. G. Gooch, *C.B.E.*, *Lab.* 19,784
F. H. Easton, *C. & Nat.*
L...... 19,126
Lab. maj...... 658
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,242)
- SOUTH E. 43,458
- 429*J. E. B. Hill, *C.*... 19,275
J. M. Stewart, *Lab.*... 16,542
C. maj...... 2,733
(1955 *C. maj.* 1,475)
- SOUTH WEST E. 40,283
- 430*A. V. Hilton, *Lab.*... 16,858
Mrs. M. E. Kellett, *C.* 16,780
Lab. maj...... 78
(March, 1959, by-election,
Lab. maj. 1,354)
See also King's Lynn and
Yarmouth
- Normanton (Yorks. W.R.)
E. 49,139
- 431*A. Roberts, *Lab.*... 29,672
J. A. C. Briggs, *C.*... 11,169
Lab. maj...... 18,503
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 17,806)
- Northampton (English Borough)
E. 72,521
- 432*R. T. Paget, *C.*, *Lab.*... 27,823
Mrs. J. C. Knight, *C.*... 25,106
A. T. Smith, *L.*... 7,170
Lab. maj...... 2,717
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,348)
- Northamptonshire (4)
SOUTH E. 51,403
- 433*Rt. Hon. Sir R. E.
Manningham-Buller,
Bl., *Q.C.*, *C.*... 24,226
A. Richardson, *Lab.*... 18,292
C. maj...... 5,934
(1955 *C. maj.* 4,158)
- See also Kettering, Peterborough
and Wellingborough
- NORTHFIELD—See Birmingham
- North Fylde (Lancashire)
E. 53,864
- 434*Hon. R. O. Stanley, *C.* 27,045
J. Myerscough, *Lab.*... 11,307
C. maj...... 15,738
(1955 *C. maj.* 14,660)
- Northumberland (3). See Berwick upon Tweed, Hexham and Morpeth
- Northwich (Cheshire)
E. 44,305
- 435*J. G. Foster, *Q.C.*, *C.*... 20,396
J. Crawford, *Lab.*... 12,462
R. E. Lewis, *L.*... 4,602
C. maj...... 7,970
(1955 *C. maj.* 6,555)
- Norwich (2)
NORTH E. 41,221
- 436*J. Paton, *Lab.*... 19,092
D. R. Chance, *C.*... 12,609
Lab. maj...... 6,483
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,595)
- SOUTH E. 43,789
- 437*A. G. F. Rippon, *C.*... 19,128
G. D. Wallace, *Lab.*... 16,884
C. maj...... 2,244
(1955 *C. maj.* 1,758)
- Nottingham (4)
CENTRAL E. 52,491
- 438*Lt.-Col. J. K. Cordeaux,
C.B.E., *C.*... 24,004
I. Winterbottom, *Lab.* 21,869
C. maj...... 2,135
(1955 *C. maj.* 758)
- NORTH E. 59,638
- 439 W. C. Whitlock, *Lab.*... 24,005
A. G. Blake, *C.*... 18,952
S. Thomas, *L.*... 6,581
J. Peck, *Comm.*... 1,331
Lab. maj...... 5,053
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 6,090)
- SOUTH E. 71,520
- 440 W. G. A. Clark, *C.*... 29,607
Hon. J. E. Silkin, *Lab.* 22,235
C. maj...... 7,372
(1955 *C. maj.* 7,953)
- WEST E. 62,030
- 441 P. H. B. Tapell, *C.*... 22,052
*Sir T. O'Brien, *Lab.*... 21,888
C. maj...... 164
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,908)
- Nottinghamshire (6). See Ashfield, Bassetlaw, Carlton, Mansfield, Newark and Rushcliffe
- Nuneaton (Warwickshire)
E. 58,938
- 442*F. G. Bowles, *Lab.*... 24,894
C. G. Miller, *C.*... 15,354
J. Campbell, *L.*... 7,227
Lab. maj...... 9,540
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,284)
- Ogmore (Glamorgan)
E. 57,192
- 443*W. E. Padley, *Lab.*... 35,170
T. O. Ewart-James, *C.* 11,905
Lab. maj...... 23,265
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 22,524)
- Oldbury and Halesowen
E. 68,892
- 444*A. Moyle, *C.B.E.*, *Lab.*... 23,861
J. F. Vernon, *C.*... 21,478
D. Mirfin, *L.*... 10,343
Lab. maj...... 2,383
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,055)

- Oldham (2)**
 EAST E. 54,520
 445 *C. Mapp, Lab.*..... 19,329
 **Sir I. M. Horobin, C.*... 17,499
D. Wrigley, L...... 6,660
Lab. maj...... 1,830
 (1955 C. maj. 380)
 WEST E. 51,845
 446**C. L. Hale, Lab.*..... 22,624
J. H. V. Sutcliffe, C.... 18,505
Lab. maj...... 4,119
 (1955 Lab. maj. 3,899)
OPENSHAW—See Manchester
Orkney and Zetland
 E. 26,435
 447**J. Grinnoud, T.D., L.*... 12,099
R. H. W. Bruce, C.... 3,487
R. S. McGowan, Lab.... 3,275
L. maj...... 8,612
 (1955 L. maj. 7,993)
Ormskirk (Lancashire)
 E. 61,420
 448**Col. D. Glover, C.*..... 32,952
G. E. Roberts, Lab.... 14,701
C. maj...... 18,251
 (1955 C. maj. 14,539)
Orpington (Kent)
 E. 51,872
 449**W. D. M. Sumner,*
O.B.E., C...... 24,303
N. J. Hart, Lab...... 9,543
J. O. Galloway, L.... 9,092
C. maj...... 14,760
 (1955 C. maj. 11,936)
Oswestry (Shropshire)
 E. 50,772
 450**Rt. Hon. W. D. Ormsby-*
Gore, C...... 21,055
G. Thomas, Lab...... 10,531
D. G. Rees, L...... 6,068
C. maj...... 10,524
 (1955 C. maj. 10,425)
Oxford (English Borough)
 E. 66,655
 451 *Hon. C. M. Wood-*
house, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
C...... 26,798
L. N. Anderson, Lab.... 18,310
I. R. M. Davies, L.... 7,491
C. maj...... 8,488
 (1955 C. maj. 7,778)
Oxfordshire (2). See Banbury
and Henley
Paddington (2)
 NORTH E. 40,952
 452**B. T. Parkin, Lab.*... 14,397
H. H. S. Montefiore,
C...... 13,629
Lab. maj...... 768
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,092)
 SOUTH E. 40,951
 453**Comdr. R. A. Allan,*
D.S.O., O.B.E., C.... 16,006
D. J. Nisbet, Lab.... 8,719
C. maj...... 7,287
 (1955 C. maj. 7,047)
Paisley (Scottish Burgh)
 E. 63,097
 454**D. H. Johnston, Q.C.,*
Lab...... 28,519
G. R. Rickman, C.... 21,250
Lab. maj...... 7,269
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,098)
PARK—See Sheffield
PAVILION—See Brighton
PECKHAM—See Camberwell
- Pembrokeshire**
 E. 62,372
 455**D. L. Domelly, Lab.*... 27,623
H. G. Partridge, C.... 22,301
W. Williams, Welsh
Nat...... 2,253
Lab. maj...... 5,322
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,592)
Penistone (Yorks, W.R.)
 E. 61,397
 456**J. J. Mendelson, Lab.*... 31,117
J. B. Deby, C...... 19,809
Lab. maj...... 11,308
 (June, 1959, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 11,119)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 11,636)
Penrith and the Border
(Cumberland)
 E. 51,190
 457**W. S. I. Whitelaw,*
M.C., C...... 23,551
B. P. Atha, Lab...... 9,342
B. G. Ashmore, L.... 7,602
C. maj...... 14,209
 (1955 C. maj. 13,672)
PENTLANDS—See Edinburgh
PERRY BAR—See Birmingham
Perthshire and Kinross (2)
KINROSS AND WEST E. 33,582
 458**W. G. Leburn, T.D., C.*... 16,256
J. G. Mackenzie, Lab.... 4,008
A. Donaldson, Scot.
Nat...... 3,568
C. maj...... 12,248
 (1955 C. maj. 12,158)
PERTH AND EAST E. 55,064
 459 *I. MacArthur, C.*... 24,217
Dr. R. D. McIntyre,
Scot. Nat...... 9,637
T. W. Moore, Lab.... 7,781
C. maj...... 14,580
 (1955 C. maj. 13,721)
Peterborough
(Northamptonshire)
 E. 60,545
 460**H. Nicholls, C.*..... 27,414
Miss B. Boothroyd, Lab.... 22,830
C. maj...... 4,584
 (1955 C. maj. 3,238)
Petersfield (Hampshire)
 E. 52,796
 461**Hon. P. R. Legh, C.*... 23,687
J. S. P. Davey, Lab.... 8,278
Lt.-Col. R. M. Digby,
L...... 6,912
C. maj...... 15,409
 (1955 C. maj. 14,090)
Plymouth (2)
DEVONPORT E. 64,236
 462**Miss J. H. Vickers,*
M.B.E., C. & Nat. L.... 28,481
M. M. Foot, Lab.... 22,027
C. & Nat. L. maj.... 6,454
 (1955 C. & Nat. L. maj.
 100)
SUTTON E. 74,078
 463 *I. M. Fraser, M.C., C.*... 32,752
J. D. Richards, Lab.... 25,991
C. maj...... 6,761
 (1955 C. maj. 3,810)
POLLOR—See Glasgow
Pontefract (English Borough)
 E. 54,677
 464**G. O. Sylvester, Lab.*... 35,194
E. T. Bowman, C.... 10,884
Lab. maj...... 24,310
 (1955 Lab. maj. 22,463)
- Pontypool (Monmouthshire)**
 E. 47,452
 465**L. Abse, Lab.*..... 26,755
P. S. Thomas, C.... 8,903
B. C. L. Morgan,
Welsh Nat...... 2,519
Lab. maj...... 17,852
 (Nov. 1958, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 13,727)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 16,572)
Pontypridd (Glamorgan)
 E. 53,903
 466**A. Pearson, C.B.E., Lab.*... 29,853
Sir B. M. Rhys-Wil-
liams, Bt., C...... 13,896
Lab. maj...... 15,957
 (1955 Lab. maj. 17,163)
Poole (English Borough)
 E. 63,554
 467**Capt. R. A. Pilkington,*
M.C., C...... 26,956
A. J. Williams, Lab.... 15,325
J. C. Holland, L.... 8,735
C. maj...... 11,631
 (1955 C. maj. 9,562)
Poplar (London Borough)
 E. 44,412
 468**Rt. Hon. C. W. Key,*
Lab...... 22,506
P. B. Black, C...... 6,635
Lab. maj...... 15,871
 (1955 Lab. maj. 19,828)
Portsmouth (3)
LANGSTONE E. 79,885
 469**G. P. Stevens, C.*... 38,834
D. G. Reynolds, Lab.... 20,553
C. maj...... 18,281
 (1955 C. maj. 14,155)
SOUTH E. 55,121
 470**Sir J. M. Lucas, Bt.,*
K.B.E., M.C., C.... 27,892
F. Towell, Lab.... 11,979
C. maj...... 15,913
 (1955 C. maj. 14,287)
WEST E. 53,206
 471**Brig. T. H. Clarke,*
C.B.E., C...... 23,600
Dr. M. Bresler, Lab.... 17,334
C. maj...... 6,266
 (1955 C. maj. 3,669)
Preston (2)
NORTH E. 52,212
 472**J. Amery, C.*..... 23,990
A. Davidson, Lab.... 19,529
C. maj...... 4,461
 (1955 C. maj. 2,903)
SOUTH E. 49,809
 473**A. Green, C.*..... 21,954
T. G. Bradley, Lab.... 18,935
C. maj...... 3,019
 (1955 C. maj. 474)
PROVAN—See Glasgow
Pudsey (English Borough)
 E. 52,285
 474 *J. Hiley, C.*..... 22,752
V. P. Richardson, Lab.... 16,241
J. S. Snowden, L.... 6,429
C. maj...... 6,511
 (1955 C. maj. 4,564)
PUTNEY—See Wandsworth
Reading (English Borough)
 E. 58,772
 475 *P. F. H. Emery, C.*... 26,314
 **I. Mikardo, Lab.*... 22,372
C. maj...... 3,942
 (1955 Lab. maj. 238)

- Reigate (Surrey)
E. 60,266
- 476**J. K. Vaughan-Morgan*,
C. 26,966
- C. J. Garnsworthy,
Lab. 14,465
- Mrs. A. H. Scott, L. 8,205
- C. maj. 12,501
(1955 C. maj. 10,307)
Renfrewshire (2)
- EAST E. 61,060
- 477 Miss M. B. H. Anderson,
O.B.E., C. 29,672
- A. J. Houston, Lab. 14,579
- D. M. H. Starforth, L. 6,339
- C. maj. 15,093
(1955 C. maj. 16,588)
- WEST E. 47,395
- 478**Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay*,
C.M.G., L. & C. 20,959
- C. Minihan, Lab. 18,206
- L. & C. maj. 2,753
(1955 L. & C. maj. 4,040)
Rhondda (2)
- EAST E. 37,908
- 479 G. E. Davies, Lab. 20,565
- Mrs. A. Powell, Comm. 4,580
- D. H. Peace, C. 3,629
- N. Williams, Welsh Nat. 2,776
- Lab. maj. 15,985
(1955 Lab. maj. 17,315)
- WEST E. 34,450
- 480**I. R. Thomas*, Lab. 21,130
- G. P. James, Welsh Nat. 4,978
- F. L. Pym, C. 3,242
- Lab. maj. 16,152
(1955 Lab. maj. 16,864)
Richmond, Surrey
(English Borough)
E. 59,852
- 481 A. H. F. Royle, C. 27,161
- C. H. Archibald, Lab. 12,975
- J. Baker, L. 7,359
- C. maj. 14,186
(1955 C. maj. 12,955)
Richmond (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 52,416
- 482 T. P. G. Kitson, C. 28,270
- Mrs. M. McMillan,
Lab. 9,203
- C. maj. 19,067
(1955 C. maj. 16,005)
Ripon (Yorkshire, W.R.)
E. 41,184
- 483**Col. Sir M. Stoddart-Scott*, O.B.E., T.D.,
M.D., C. 22,757
- J. H. Swann, Lab. 9,791
- C. maj. 12,966
(1955 C. maj. 12,065)
Rochdale (English Borough)
E. 61,191
- 484**J. McCann*, Lab. 21,689
- L. H. C. Kennedy, L. 18,949
- T. Normanton, C. 11,665
- Lab. maj. 2,740
(Feb. 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 4,530)
(1955 C. maj. 1,590)
Rochester and Chatham
(English Borough)
E. 64,386
- 485 J. M. G. Critchley, C. 26,510
- **Rt. Hon. A. G. Bottomley*, O.B.E., Lab. 25,487
- C. maj. 1,023
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,447)
- Romford (English Borough)
E. 73,082
- 486**R. J. Ledger*, Lab. 25,558
- R. J. S. Harvey, C. 24,951
- D. Geary, L. 8,228
- Lab. maj. 607
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,625)
Ross and Cromarty—See
Inverness-shire and Ross and
Cromarty
- Rossendale (English Borough)
E. 50,577
- 487**A. W. J. Greenwood*,
Lab. 20,743
- J. R. T. Holt, C. 18,152
- A. Cooper, L. 4,752
- Lab. maj. 2,591
(1955 Lab. maj. 2,911)
- Rotherham (English Borough)
E. 57,080
- 488**J. H. Jones*, Lab. 28,298
- R. Hall, C. 16,759
- Lab. maj. 11,539
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,541)
- Rother Valley (Yorks, W.R.)
E. 71,652
- 489**D. Griffiths*, Lab. 43,962
- W. A. V. Hoskins, C. 15,369
- Lab. maj. 28,593
(1955 Lab. maj. 27,052)
- Rowley Regis and Tipton
E. 59,895
- 490**Rt. Hon. A. Henderson*,
Q.C., Lab. 27,151
- A. Taylor, C. 17,174
- Lab. maj. 9,977
(1955 Lab. maj. 13,168)
- Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles
E. 55,459
- 491**Cmdr. C. E. M. Donaldson*,
V.R.D., C. 22,275
- Dr. J. M. MacCormick, L. 12,762
- T. Dalryell, Lab. 9,336
- C. maj. 9,513
(1955 C. maj. 7,170)
Rugby (Warwickshire)
E. 47,809
- 492 Lt.-Col. A. R. Wise,
M.B.E., T.D., C. 17,429
- **J. Johnson*, Lab. 16,959
- S. Goldblatt, L. 6,413
- A. S. Frost, Ind. 142
- C. maj. 470
(1955 Lab. maj. 1,378)
Rushlip-Northwood
(English Borough)
E. 49,198
- 493**F. P. Crowder*, C. 23,480
- J. L. King, Lab. 10,424
- R. A. Walker, L. 7,295
- C. maj. 13,056
(1955 C. maj. 11,555)
Runcorn (Cheshire)
E. 49,584
- 494**Rt. Hon. D. F. Vosper*,
T.D., C. 26,615
- J. Barnett, Lab. 13,837
- C. maj. 12,778
(1955 C. maj. 10,830)
Rushcliffe (Nottinghamshire)
E. 58,971
- 495**Rt. Hon. M. Redmayne*,
D.S.O., C. 27,392
- N. D. Sandelson, Lab. 22,952
- C. maj. 4,440
(1955 C. maj. 1,643)
- Rutherglen (Lanarkshire)
E. 42,833
- 496**R. C. Brooman-White*,
C. 19,146
- E. J. Milne, Lab. 17,624
- C. maj. 1,522
(1955 C. maj. 2,101)
- Rutland and Stamford
(Lincolnshire and Rutland)
E. 41,061
- 497 K. Lewis, C. 19,078
- C. S. B. Attlee, Lab. 14,137
- C. maj. 4,941
(1955 C. maj. 2,819)
- Rye (East Sussex)
E. 54,599
- 498**B. G. Irvine*, C. 27,465
- J. R. Murray, L. 7,549
- D. S. Tilbé, Lab. 7,359
- C. maj. 19,916
(1955 C. maj. 17,940)
- Saffron Walden (Essex)
E. 48,454
- 499**Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler*,
C.H., C. 20,955
- Rev. H. N. Horne,
Lab. 14,173
- D. J. Ridley, L. 4,245
- C. maj. 6,782
(1955 C. maj. 6,418)
- St. Albans (Hertfordshire)
E. 52,823
- 500 V. H. Goodhew, C. 23,157
- L. W. Carroll, Lab. 14,650
- W. A. N. Jones, L. 5,948
- C. maj. 8,507
(1955 C. maj. 5,721)
- St. Helens (English Borough)
E. 75,280
- 501**L. Spriggs*, Lab. 35,961
- M. Carlisle, C. 21,956
- Lab. maj. 14,005
(June, 1958, by-election,
Lab. maj. 11,994)
(1955 Lab. maj. 15,883)
- St. Ives (Cornwall)
E. 44,010
- 502**G. R. Howard*, C. &
Nat. L. 15,700
- D. Longden, Lab. 8,802
- G. E. L. Whitmarsh,
L. 8,258
- C. & Nat. L. maj. 6,898
(1955 C. & Nat. L. maj.
7,335)
- St. Marylebone
(London Borough)
E. 55,080
- 503**Sir W. W. Wakefield*,
C. 23,278
- B. Hooberman, Lab. 8,507
- E. M. Wheeler, L. 4,304
- C. maj. 14,771
(1955 C. maj. 15,399)
- St. Pancras, North
(London Borough)
E. 59,194
- 504**K. Robinson*, Lab. 22,256
- D. B. Mitchell, C. 15,949
- W. Webster, Ind. 1,685
- J. Nicolson, Comm. 1,230
- Lab. maj. 6,307
(1955 Lab. maj. 7,082)

Salford (2)

EAST E. 51,231
 505*F. Allaun, Lab..... 20,639
 J. H. Franks, C..... 17,171
 Lab. maj..... 3,468
 (1955 Lab. maj. 1,728)

WEST E. 56,490

506*C. Royle, Lab..... 23,167
 H. H. Davies, C..... 20,306
 Lab. maj..... 2,861
 (1955 Lab. maj. 859)
 Salisbury (Wiltshire)

E. 49,997

507*J. G. Morrison, T.D., C. 20,641
 Dr. J. A. Cannon, Lab. 12,932
 J. M. Booker, L..... 5,516
 C. maj..... 7,709
 (1955 C. maj. 7,639)
 Scarborough and Whitby
 (Yorkshire, N.R.)

E. 63,938

508*Sir A. C. M. Spearman,
 C..... 25,226
 G. Gray, L..... 10,759
 N. G. Barnett, Lab.... 10,468
 C. maj..... 14,467
 (1955 C. maj. 16,645)

SCOTLAND—See Liverpool

SCOTSTOUN—See Glasgow

Sedgefield (Durham)

E. 63,535

509*J. Slater, B.E.M., Lab... 30,642
 D. F. M. Appleby, C. 21,771
 Lab. maj..... 8,871
 (1955 Lab. maj. 8,853)

SEELY OAK—See Birmingham

Sevenoaks (Kent)

E. 62,701

510*J. C. Rodgers, C. 28,186
 R. C. Ogley, Lab. 14,265
 Mrs. N. Penman, L.... 7,819
 C. maj..... 13,921
 (1955 C. maj. 11,078)
 Sheffield (6)

ATTERCLIFFE E. 65,024

511*J. B. Hynd, Lab..... 33,676
 Lt.-Col. H. L. Lambert, C. & L..... 15,304
 Lab. maj..... 18,372
 (1955 Lab. maj. 19,568)

BRIGHTSIDE E. 57,090

512*R. E. Winterbottom,
 Lab..... 28,302
 H. C. Holmes, C. & L. 12,269
 H. Hill, Comm..... 1,373
 Lab. maj..... 16,033
 (1955 Lab. maj. 15,404)

HALLAM E. 60,225

513 J. H. Osborn, C. & L. 28,747
 E. S. Sachs, Lab..... 11,938
 B. Roseby, L..... 5,119
 C. & L. maj..... 16,809
 (1955 C. & L. maj.
 14,739)

HEELEY E. 72,648

514*Sir P. G. Roberts, Bt.,
 C. & L..... 33,236
 Miss J. Mellors, Lab... 23,109
 C. & L. maj..... 10,127
 (1955 C. & L. maj.
 11,051)

HILLSBOROUGH E. 51,023

515*G. Darling, Lab..... 21,888
 S. K. Arnold, C..... 16,845
 Lab. maj..... 5,043
 (1955 Lab. maj. 7,010)

PARK E. 51,533

516*F. W. Mulley, Lab.... 26,078
 J. Neill, C. & L..... 10,598
 Lab. maj..... 15,480
 (1955 Lab. maj. 18,339)

SHETTLESTON—See Glasgow

Shipley (Yorkshire, W.R.)

E. 45,460

517*G. A. N. Hirst, T.D., C. 22,536
 M. R. English, Lab... 17,025
 C. maj..... 5,511
 (1955 C. maj. 5,331)

Shoreditch and Finsbury

(London Borough)

E. 53,210

518*M. Cliffe, Lab..... 22,744
 T. H. M. Whipham,
 C..... 11,178
 Lab. maj..... 11,566
 (Nov. 1958, by-election,
 Lab. maj. 6,995)
 (1955 Lab. maj. 16,284)

Shrewsbury (Shropshire)

E. 46,846

519*J. A. Langford-Holt, C. 19,970
 K. V. Russell, Lab.... 11,338
 H. Shaw, L..... 6,387
 C. maj..... 8,632
 (1959 C. maj. 7,593)

Shropshire (4) See Ludlow, Os-
 westry, Shrewsbury and Wrekin

Skipton (Yorkshire, W.R.)

E. 49,037

520*G. B. Drayson, T.D., C. 20,278
 F. O. Hooley, Lab.... 11,178
 Miss K. C. Graham, L. 10,543
 C. maj..... 9,100
 (1955 C. maj. 9,182)

SMALL HEATH—See Birmingham

Smethwick (English Borough)

E. 49,794

521*Rt. Hon. P. C. Gordon-
 Walker, Lab..... 20,670
 P. H. S. Griffiths, C. 17,126
 Lab. maj..... 3,544
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,495)

Solihull (Warwickshire)

E. 60,227

522*M. A. Lindsay, C.B.E.,
 D.S.O., C..... 35,862
 E. J. Bowen, Lab.... 12,682
 C. maj..... 23,180
 (1955 C. maj. 18,023)

Somerset (6)

NORTH E. 63,231

523*E. H. C. Leather, C. 30,432
 E. F. Wilde, Lab..... 23,649
 C. maj..... 6,783
 (1955 C. maj. 4,183)

See also Bridgwater, Taunton,
 Wells, Weston-super-Mare and
 Yeovil

Southall (English Borough)

E. 55,290

524*G. A. Pargiter, Lab... 22,285
 M. T. B. Underhill, C. 19,966
 Lab. maj..... 2,319
 (1955 Lab. maj. 6,335)

Southampton (2)

ITCHEN E. 69,886

525*H. M. King, D.Phil.,
 Lab..... 29,123
 E. M. King, C..... 25,390
 Lab. maj..... 3,733
 (1955 Lab. maj. 5,771)

TEST E. 67,087

526*J. M. Howard, C..... 30,176
 Mrs. S. V. T. B. Wil-
 liams, Lab..... 23,410
 C. maj..... 6,766
 (1955 C. maj. 3,842)

Southend (2)

EAST E. 55,265

527*S. J. McAdden, C.B.E.,
 C..... 24,712
 E. J. Trevett, Lab.... 16,987
 C. maj..... 7,725
 (1955 C. maj. 6,758)

WEST E. 60,999

528*H. P. G. Chamion, C. 27,612
 Miss H. J. Harvey, L. 10,577
 A. Pearson-Clarke,
 Lab..... 9,219
 C. maj..... 17,035
 (Jan. 1959, by-election, C.
 maj. 8,179)
 (1955 C. maj. 18,460)

South Fyde (Lancashire)

E. 65,310

529*Col. C. G. Lancaster,
 C..... 36,988
 N. Holding, Lab.... 12,521
 C. maj..... 24,467
 (1955 C. maj. 22,395)

Southgate (English Borough)

E. 54,869

530*Sir A. Beverley Baxter,
 C..... 25,704
 G. J. Bridge, L..... 8,968
 S. J. Chapman, Lab... 7,613
 C. maj..... 16,736
 (1955 C. maj. 18,210)

Southport (English Borough)

E. 62,466

531 W. I. Percival, C. 26,905
 S. Goldberg, L..... 11,292
 C. W. Hadfield, Lab... 9,805
 C. maj..... 15,613
 (1955 C. maj. 17,441)

South Shields (English Borough)

E. 75,538

532*Rt. Hon. J. C. Ede,
 C.H., Lab..... 32,577
 J. Chalmers, C..... 23,638
 Lab. maj..... 8,939
 (1955 Lab. maj. 10,252)

Southwark (London Borough)

E. 61,747

533 R. J. Gunter, Lab.... 25,036
 J. M. Greenwood, C. 12,696
 S. P. Bent, Comm.... 1,395
 Lab. maj..... 12,340
 (1955 Lab. maj. 17,230)

Sowerby (Yorkshire, W.R.)

E. 52,560

534*A. L. N. D. Houghton,
 Lab..... 18,949
 R. K. McKim, C..... 16,993
 J. G. Walker, L..... 7,654
 Lab. maj..... 1,956
 (1955 Lab. maj. 2,783)

SPARKBROOK—See Birmingham

Spelthorne (Middlesex)

E. 52,115

535*G. B. Craddock, C.... 25,221
 J. P. Carruthers, Lab. 17,128
 C. maj..... 8,093
 (1955 C. maj. 5,982)

SPRINGBURN—See Glasgow

- Stafford and Stone (Staffordshire)
E. 57,078
- 536**Hon. H. C. P. J. Fraser*,
M.B.E., C. 28,107
A. Gregory, *Lab.* 18,034
C. *maj.* 10,073
(1955 C. *maj.* 8,656)
- Staffordshire (6). See Brierley Hill, Burton, Cannock, Leek, Lichfield and Tamworth and Stafford and Stone
- Stalybridge and Hyde (Cheshire)
E. 55,183
- 537**F. Blackburn*, *Lab.* 23,732
E. J. Brown, C. 22,309
Lab. maj. 1,423
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 155)
- STECHEFORD—See Birmingham
- Stepney (London Borough)
E. 63,932
- 538**W. J. Edwards*, *Lab.* 26,875
P. B. Calwell, C. 8,566
S. Kaye, *Comm.* 2,548
Lab. maj. 18,309
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 21,944)
- Stirling and Clackmannan (2)
CLACKMANNAN AND EAST
E. 52,200
- 539**Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn*,
Lab. 25,004
R. C. Aitchison, C. 17,132
Lab. maj. 7,872
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 7,009)
- WEST E. 43,686
- 540 *W. Baxter*, *Lab.* 21,008
W. A. Gay, C. 15,497
Lab. maj. 5,511
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,167)
- Stirling and Falkirk (Scottish Burgh) E. 55,759
- 541**M. MacPherson*, M.B.E.,
Lab. 22,423
R. S. Johnston, C. 19,797
J. Halliday, *Scot. Nat.* 2,983
Lab. maj. 2,626
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,306)
- Stockport (2)
NORTH E. 53,287
- 542**Wing-Cdr. Sir N. J. Hulbert*, C. 23,487
M. E. J. Swain, *Lab.* 20,265
C. *maj.* 3,222
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,567)
- SOUTH E. 47,265
- 543**H. M. Steward*, C. 20,522
S. Orme, *Lab.* 17,982
C. *maj.* 2,540
(1955 C. *maj.* 4,086)
- Stockton on Tees (English Borough)
E. 53,224
- 544**G. R. Chetwynd*, *Lab.* 23,961
G. J. K. Coles, C. 20,684
Lab. maj. 3,277
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,815)
- Stoke Newington and Hackney, North (London Borough)
E. 64,723
- 545**D. Weitzman*, Q.C.,
Lab. 22,950
R. L. White, C. 14,515
P. Phillips, L. 6,076
Lab. maj. 8,435
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,088)
- Stoke on Trent (3)
CENTRAL E. 62,220
- 546**Dr. B. Stross*, *Lab.* 28,630
J. P. H. Harrison, C. 18,205
Lab. maj. 10,425
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 12,355)
- NORTH E. 58,336
- 547**Mrs. H. Slater*, *Lab.* 29,336
S. F. Middup, M.B.E.,
C. 16,522
Lab. maj. 12,814
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 14,874)
- SOUTH E. 63,777
- 548**E. Smith*, *Lab.* 29,578
G. S. Tucker, C. 20,318
Lab. maj. 9,260
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 13,264)
- Stratford (Warwickshire)
E. 49,660
- 549**J. D. Profumo*, O.B.E.,
C. 26,146
J. Stretton, *Lab.* 12,017
C. *maj.* 14,129
(1955 C. *maj.* 13,312)
- STREATHAM—See Wandsworth
- Stretford (English Borough)
E. 71,304
- 550**S. Storey*, C. 32,888
E. Reid, *Lab.* 23,538
C. *maj.* 9,350
(1955 C. *maj.* 11,834)
- Stroud (Gloucestershire)
E. 57,222
- 551**J. A. Kershaw*, M.C., C. 23,448
A. T. Evans, *Lab.* 18,336
C. J. McNair, L. 6,988
C. *maj.* 5,112
(1955 C. *maj.* 3,943)
- Sudbury and Woodbridge (Suffolk)
E. 60,756
- 552**Rt. Hon. J. H. Hare*,
O.B.E., C. 26,130
R. B. Stirling, *Lab.* 16,248
A. Herbert, L. 6,914
C. *maj.* 9,882
(1955 C. *maj.* 7,190)
- Suffolk (4). See Bury St. Edmunds, Eye, Lowestoft and Sudbury and Woodbridge
- Sunderland (2)
NORTH E. 57,763
- 553**F. T. Willey*, *Lab.* 24,341
P. E. Heselton, C. 22,133
Lab. maj. 2,208
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 2,836)
- SOUTH E. 68,014
- 554**P. G. Williams*, C. 27,825
E. Armstrong, *Lab.* 26,835
C. *maj.* 990
(1955 C. *maj.* 1,774)
- Surbiton (English Borough)
E. 45,165
- 555**N. T. L. Fisher*, M.C.,
C. 24,058
A. Imission, *Lab.* 11,633
C. *maj.* 12,425
(1955 C. *maj.* 10,483)
- Surrey (10)
EAST E. 69,996
- 556**C. J. A. Doughty*, Q.C.,
C. 36,310
K. S. Vaus, L. 10,376
J. C. Hunt, *Lab.* 10,102
C. *maj.* 25,934
(1955 C. *maj.* 24,709)
- See also Carshalton, Chertsey, Dorking, Epsom, Esher, Farnham, Guildford, Reigate and Woking
- East Sussex (4). See Eastbourne, East Grinstead, Lewes and Rye
- West Sussex (3). See Arundel and Shoreham, Chichester and Horsham
- SUTTON—See Plymouth
- Sutton and Cheam (English Borough)
E. 58,808
- 557**R. C. Sharples*, O.B.E.,
M.C., C. 27,344
F. A. Judd, *Lab.* 11,946
J. Montgomerie, L. 7,600
C. *maj.* 15,398
(1955 C. *maj.* 14,333)
- Sutton Coldfield (English Borough)
E. 65,347
- 558**Rt. Hon. G. W. Lloyd*,
C. 33,064
R. S. G. Hattersley,
Lab. 11,310
K. J. Hovers, L. 7,543
C. *maj.* 21,754
(1955 C. *maj.* 17,987)
- Swansea (2)
EAST E. 55,301
- 559**D. L. Mort*, *Lab.* 29,884
H. J. F. Crum-Ewing,
C. 9,754
E. C. Rees, *Welsh Nat.* 4,651
Lab. maj. 20,130
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 17,472)
- WEST E. 58,045
- 560 *J. E. H. Rees*, C. 24,043
**P. Morris*, *Lab.* 23,640
C. *maj.* 403
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 1,021)
- Swindon (English Borough)
E. 55,339
- 561**F. E. Noel-Baker*, *Lab.* 24,087
G. L. Pears, C. 20,178
Lab. maj. 3,909
(1955 *Lab. maj.* 3,939)
- Taunton (Somerset)
E. 52,675
- 562**E. D. L. du Cann*, C. 22,680
L. V. Pike, *Lab.* 16,182
C. M. K. Bruton, L. 7,031
C. *maj.* 6,498
(Feb. 1956, by-election, C. *maj.* 657)
(1955 C. *maj.* 5,542)
- Tavistock (Devonshire)
E. 46,908
- 563**Sir H. G. Studholme*,
Bt., C.V.O., C. 19,778
R. G. Moore, *Lab.* 9,008
B. R. Weston, L. 8,022
C. *maj.* 10,770
(1955 C. *maj.* 10,236)
- TEST—See Southampton
- Thirsk and Malton (Yorkshire, N.R.)
E. 52,517
- 564**Rt. Hon. R. H. Turton*,
M.C., C. 27,413
Dr. J. W. Bray, *Lab.* 12,318
C. *maj.* 15,095
(1955 C. *maj.* 14,085)

- Thurrock (Essex)**
E. 67,054
 565**H. J. Delargy, Lab.*... 32,270
W. E. McNamara, C. 20,188
Lab. maj...... 12,082
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 15,329)
- Tiverton (Devonshire)**
E. 48,416
 566**Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, T.D., C.*... 21,714
Dr. J. E. O. Dunwoody, Lab...... 9,836
J. J. Collier, L...... 7,504
C. maj...... 11,878
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,424)
- Tonbridge (Kent)**
E. 67,320
 567**R. P. Hornby, C.*..... 31,687
K. W. May, Lab.... 21,181
C. maj...... 10,506
 (June, 1956, by-election, *C. maj.* 1,602)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,196)
- Torquay (English Borough)**
E. 67,608
 568**F. M. Bennett, C.*..... 29,527
W. V. Cooper, Lab.... 11,784
T. O. Kellock, L.... 10,685
C. maj...... 17,743
 (Dec. 1955, by-election, *C. maj.* 10,581)
 (1955 *C. maj.* 17,230)
- Torrington (Devonshire)**
E. 44,029
 569 *P. B. Browne, C.*..... 17,283
 **M. R. Bonham-Carter, L.*..... 15,018
R. F. H. Dobson, Lab. 5,633
C. maj...... 2,265
 (March, 1958, by-election, *L. maj.* 219)
 (1955 *Nat. L. & C. maj.* 9,312)
- Totnes (Devonshire)**
E. 63,071
 570**R. L. Mawby, C.*.... 26,925
T. J. B. Heclas, Lab.... 13,116
T. C. Jones, L...... 10,719
C. maj...... 13,809
 (1955 *C. maj.* 11,594)
- Tottenham (English Borough)**
E. 59,794
 571 *A. G. Brown, Lab.*.... 22,325
D. J. G. Hennessy, C.... 15,688
L. G. Lepley, L...... 5,030
Lab. maj...... 6,637
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,883)
- TOXTETH—See Liverpool**
- Truro (Cornwall)**
E. 55,185
 572**H. G. B. Wilson, C.*... 19,544
R. J. R. Blindell, Lab. 15,057
Miss B. N. Secar, L.... 9,637
C. maj...... 4,487
 (1955 *C. maj.* 4,717)
- Twickenham (English Borough)**
E. 73,852
 573**R. G. Cooke, C.B.E., C.* 33,677
Mrs. A. P. Clark, Lab. 16,638
K. A. Powell, L...... 8,589
C. maj...... 17,039
 (1955 *C. maj.* 16,276)
- Tynemouth (English Borough)**
E. 72,273
 574**Dame I. M. B. Ward, D.B.E., C.*..... 32,810
W. H. Hutchison, Lab. 18,866
D. N. Thompson, L.... 6,525
C. maj...... 13,944
 (1955 *C. maj.* 10,836)
Uxbridge (Middlesex)
E. 56,997
 575 *C. Curran, C.*..... 22,360
 **F. Bcswick, Lab.*.... 20,970
G. R. Goodall, L..... 4,746
C. maj...... 1,390
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 876)
- VAUXHALL—See Lambeth**
- Wakefield (English Borough)**
E. 60,790
 576**Rt. Hon. A. Creech Jones, Lab.*..... 29,705
T. M. Jopling, C..... 20,114
Lab. maj...... 9,591
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,745)
Wallasey (English Borough)
E. 72,660
 577**Rt. Hon. A. E. Marples, C.*..... 35,567
G. Woodburn, Lab.... 20,501
C. maj...... 15,066
 (1955 *C. maj.* 14,218)
Wallsend (English Borough)
E. 80,235
 578**J. McKay, Lab.*.... 37,862
R. B. Baird, C..... 29,096
Lab. maj...... 8,766
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,350)
Walsall (2)
- NORTH** *E.* 59,257
 579**W. T. Wells, Q.C., Lab.*..... 27,693
J. G. Ackers, C..... 17,741
Lab. maj...... 9,952
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 10,695)
- SOUTH** *E.* 62,804
 580**Sir H. J. d'Avigdor-Goldsmid, Bt., D.S.O., M.C., C.*..... 30,471
J. A. F. Ennals, Lab.... 21,689
C. maj...... 3,782
 (1955 *C. maj.* 2,426)
Walthamstow (2)
- EAST** *E.* 43,892
 581**J. E. Harvey, C.*.... 16,622
Mrs. M. McKay, Lab. 13,721
N. H. Cork, L..... 4,974
W. H. Christopher, I.L.P...... 183
C. maj...... 2,901
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,129)
- WEST** *E.* 38,226
 582**E. C. Redhead, Lab.*... 15,980
H. C. Midgley, C..... 7,872
W. O. Smedley, L.... 5,229
Lab. maj...... 8,108
 (March, 1956, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 9,204).
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 9,250)
- WALTON—See Liverpool**
- Wandsworth (4)**
- CENTRAL** *E.* 61,831
 583**M. H. C. Hughes-Young, M.C., C.*.... 23,655
Mrs. A. P. Llewelyn Davics, Lab...... 21,683
R. A. Locke, L..... 4,287
C. maj...... 1,972
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,093)
- CLAPHAM** *E.* 55,894
 584 *Dr. A. J. Glyn, C.*.... 22,266
 **C. W. Gibson, Lab.*... 20,390
C. maj...... 1,876
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 225)
- PUTNEY** *E.* 71,772
 585**Sir H. N. Linstead, O.B.E., C.*..... 28,236
D. Tavcrne, Lab..... 23,115
M. F. Burns, L..... 6,166
C. maj...... 5,121
 (1955 *C. maj.* 7,195)
- STREATHAM** *E.* 50,916
 586**Rt. Hon. D. Sandys, C.* 23,479
Dr. D. L. Kerr, Lab.... 10,773
R. S. Rubin, L..... 5,039
C. maj...... 12,706
 (1955 *C. maj.* 12,268)
- Warrington (English Borough)**
E. 52,884
 587**Rt. Hon. Edith Sumner-skill, Lab.*..... 22,890
F. O. Stansfield, C.... 17,791
Lab. maj...... 5,099
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 5,646)
- Warwick and Leamington (Warwickshire)**
E. 62,849
 588**J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C.*.... 32,513
W. Wilson, Lab..... 19,434
C. maj...... 13,079
 (March, 1957, by-election, *C. maj.* 2,157).
 (1955 *C. maj.* 13,466)
- Warwickshire (6). See Meriden, Nuneaton, Rugby, Solihull, Stratford and Warwick and Leamington**
- Watford (English Borough)**
E. 53,388
 589**F. W. Farey-Jones, C.*... 21,216
Mrs. R. Short, Lab.... 18,315
I. Steers, L...... 5,753
C. maj...... 2,901
 (1955 *C. maj.* 1,717)
- WAVERTREE—See Liverpool**
- Wednesbury (English Borough)**
E. 60,297
 590**J. T. Stonehouse, Lab.* 24,147
E. Knight, C...... 17,404
F. B. Willmott, L..... 4,780
Lab. maj...... 6,683
 (Feb. 1957, by-election, *Lab. maj.* 12,236)
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 8,944)
- Wellingborough (Northamptonshire)**
E. 52,261
 591 *M. C. Hamilton, C.*... 22,964
 **G. S. Lindgren, Lab.*... 22,358
C. maj...... 606
 (1955 *Lab. maj.* 926)
- Wells (Somerset)**
E. 57,455
 592**Lt.-Cmdr. S. L. C. Maydon, D.S.O., D.S.C., C.* 23,357
J. A. E. Evans, Lab.... 16,452
P. R. Hobhouse, L.... 8,220
C. maj...... 6,905
 (1955 *C. maj.* 5,879)

Wembley (2)		Weston-super-Mare		Woking (Surrey)	
NORTH E. 47,554		(Somerset)		E. 64,295	
593* <i>Wing-Cdr. E. E. Bullus,</i>		E. 60,795		613* <i>Rt. Hon. H. A. Wat-</i>	
C. 22,211		603* <i>D. W. E. Webster, C...</i> 27,881		kinson, C. 33,521	
R. M. Lewis, <i>Lab.</i> 11,131		S. E. Hampton, <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,977		R. D. V. Williams,	
Dr. D. G. Valentine,		E. B. Taylor, <i>L.</i> 9,609		<i>Lab.</i> 16,210	
L. 6,171		C. <i>maj.</i> 16,904		C. <i>maj.</i> 17,311	
C. <i>maj.</i> 11,080		(June, 1958, by-election, C		(1955 C. maj. 12,467)	
(1955 C. maj. 10,109)		maj. 9,976)		Wokingham (Berkshire)	
SOUTH E. 45,150		(1955 C. maj. 11,082)		E. 67,144	
594* <i>R. S. Russell, C.</i> 19,733		Whitehaven (Cumberland)		614 <i>W. R. van Straubenzee,</i>	
E. Mackenzie, <i>Lab.</i> ... 12,166		E. 46,650		M.B.E., C. 30,896	
J. E. C. Perry, <i>L.</i> 5,403		604* <i>J. B. Symonds, Lab.</i> ... 22,783		T. G. Bostou, <i>Lab.</i> ... 14,905	
C. <i>maj.</i> 7,567		H. J. Pedraza, C. 16,653		C. W. J. Rout, <i>L.</i> 7,899	
(1955 C. maj. 6,456)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,130		C. <i>maj.</i> 15,991	
West Bromwich		(June, 1959, by-election,		(1955 C. maj. 12,948)	
(English Borough)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,324)		Wolverhampton (2)	
E. 64,111		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,194)		NORTH EAST E. 51,217	
595* <i>Rt. Hon. J. Dugdale,</i>		Widnes (Lancashire)		615* <i>J. Baird, Lab.</i> 20,436	
<i>Lab.</i> 26,702		E. 48,966		O. A. Pomeroy, C. 16,639	
A. H. Windrum, C. ... 19,809		605* <i>J. E. MacColl, Lab.</i> ... 21,218		<i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,797	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 6,893		Lt.-Cdr. B. L. Butcher,		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 9,209)	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,020)		C. 19,620		SOUTH WEST E. 51,293	
Westbury (Wiltshire)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,598		616* <i>J. E. Powell, M.B.E., C.</i> 25,696	
E. 53,238		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,449)		E. L. J. Thorne, <i>Lab.</i> ... 14,529	
596* <i>Sir R. V. Grimston, Bt.,</i>		Wigan (English Borough)		C. <i>maj.</i> 11,167	
C. 20,396		E. 55,155		(1955 C. maj. 8,420)	
J. G. Ridley, <i>Lab.</i> ... 14,570		606* <i>E. A. Fitch, Lab.</i> ... 30,664		Woodford (English Borough)	
B. T. Wigoder, <i>L.</i> ... 9,816		J. J. Hodgson, C. 14,615		E. 45,070	
C. <i>maj.</i> 5,826		M. Weaver, <i>Comm.</i> ... 945		617* <i>Rt. Hon. Sir W. S.</i>	
(1955 C. maj. 3,389)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> 16,049		Churchill, K.G., O.M.,	
WEST DERBY—See Liverpool		(June, 1958, by-election,		C.H., C. 24,815	
Western Isles		<i>Lab. maj.</i> 17,167)		A. C. Latham, <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,018	
(Inverness-shire and Ross and		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,872)		C. <i>maj.</i> 14,797	
Cromarty)		Willesden (2)		(1955 C. maj. 15,808)	
E. 25,178		EAST E. 58,865		Wood Green (English Borough)	
597* <i>M. K. Macmillan, Lab.</i> ... 8,663		607 <i>T. H. H. Skeet, C.</i> ... 22,709		E. 59,380	
D. Macleod, <i>L. & C.</i> 7,496		* <i>M. Orbach, Lab.</i> ... 20,499		618* <i>Mrs. J. S. Butler, Lab.</i> 22,860	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 1,167		C. <i>maj.</i> 2,210		R. G. Shillingford, C. 21,735	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 2,172)		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 659)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 1,134	
West Ham (2)		WEST E. 61,534		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 3,712)	
NORTH E. 57,828		608 <i>L. A. Pavitt, Lab.</i> ... 25,680		WOODSIDE—See Glasgow	
598* <i>A. W. J. Lewis, Lab.</i> ... 24,096		Mrs. P. S. Brookes, C. 17,946		Woolwich (2)	
J. G. Jones, C. 9,318		L. Burt, <i>Comm.</i> ... 1,324		EAST E. 46,349	
D. A. S. Brooke, <i>L.</i> ... 7,271		<i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 7,734		619* <i>C. P. Mayhew, Lab.</i> ... 22,353	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 14,778		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 11,111)		E. J. Porter, C. 12,638	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 16,537)		Wiltshire (4). See Chippenham,		<i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 9,715	
SOUTH E. 52,341		Devizes, Salisbury and Westbury		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,346)	
599* <i>F. E. Jones, Q.C., Lab.</i> 28,017		Wimbledon (English Borough)		WEST E. 54,563	
P. Goldman, C. 5,188		E. 42,151		620 <i>C. W. C. Turner, C.</i> ... 24,373	
O. French, <i>L.</i> 4,020		609* <i>Sir C. W. Black, C.</i> ... 21,538		W. Hamling, <i>Lab.</i> ... 20,678	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> 22,829		L. M. Kershaw, <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,678		R. C. Mallone, <i>Ind.</i> ... 1,189	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 23,454)		C. <i>maj.</i> 10,860		C. <i>maj.</i> 3,695	
Westhoughton (Lancashire)		(1955 C. maj. 10,490)		(1955 C. maj. 1,880)	
E. 56,948		Winchester (Hampshire)		Worcester (English Borough)	
600* <i>J. T. Price, Lab.</i> ... 29,359		E. 48,321		E. 59,117	
Lt.-Col. J. E. Gould-		610* <i>P. H. B. O. Smithers,</i>		621* <i>Rt. Hon. G. R. Ward,</i>	
bourn, C. 18,634		V.R.D., D.Phil., C. ... 24,924		C. 27,024	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 10,725		Mrs. M. J. Manning,		B. C. Stanley, <i>Lab.</i> ... 19,832	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 10,052)		<i>Lab.</i> ... 12,132		C. <i>maj.</i> ... 7,192	
West Lothian		C. <i>maj.</i> ... 12,792		(1955 C. maj. 6,102)	
E. 58,457		(1955 C. maj. 11,236)		Worcestershire (3)	
601* <i>J. Taylor, Lab.</i> ... 27,454		Windsor (Berkshire)		SOUTH E. 57,657	
W. I. Stewart, C. 18,083		E. 60,673		622* <i>Comdr. Sir P. G. Agnew,</i>	
<i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 9,371		611* <i>Sir C. E. Mott-Rad-</i>		Bt., C. 25,824	
(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 8,307)		cliffe, C. 29,942		D. W. Young, <i>Lab.</i> ... 10,884	
Westmorland		W. E. Robinson, <i>Lab.</i> 15,864		Dr. E. H. L. Harries, <i>L.</i> 6,890	
E. 46,991		C. <i>maj.</i> ... 14,078		C. <i>maj.</i> ... 14,940	
602* <i>W. M. F. Vane, T.D.,</i>		(1955 C. maj. 10,724)		(1955 C. maj. 12,080)	
C. 20,676		Wirral (Cheshire)		See also Bromsgrove and Kidder-	
A. G. D. Acland, <i>L.</i> ... 8,984		E. 71,025		minster	
C. Hughes-Stanton,		612* <i>Rt. Hon. J. S. B. Lloyd,</i>		Worthing (Cumberland)	
<i>Lab.</i> ... 7,359		O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., C. 39,807		E. 49,401	
C. <i>maj.</i> ... 11,692		F. W. Venables, <i>Lab.</i> 18,805		623* <i>T. F. Peart, Lab.</i> ... 25,537	
(1955 C. maj. 13,147)		C. <i>maj.</i> ... 21,002		T. M. Brannan, C. ... 16,894	
		(1955 C. maj. 17,051)		<i>Lab. maj.</i> ... 8,643	
		WITTINGTON—See Manchester		(1955 <i>Lab. maj.</i> 7,928)	

Worthing (English Borough) E. 60,505	Wycombe (Buckinghamshire) E. 68,199	York (English Borough) E. 73,717
624*Brig. Sir O. L. Prior- Palmer, D.S.O., C.... 31,396	627*J. Hall, O.B.E., T.D., C. 30,774	630 C. B. Longbottom, C... 33,099
F. R. Mason, Lab..... 7,618	W. G. Fordham, Lab. 19,904	Dr. D. R. L. M.
D. R. E. Abel, L.... 7,045	A. D. Dennis, L..... 7,068	Poirier, Lab..... 29,025
C. maj..... 23,778	C. maj..... 10,870	C. maj..... 4,074
(1955 C. maj. 21,875)	(1955 C. maj. 7,940)	(1955 C. maj. 1,104)
The Wrekin (Shropshire) E. 48,789	WYTHESHAW—See Manchester	Yorkshire, East Riding (3). See
625*W. Yates, C. 22,030	YARDLEY—See Birmingham	Bridlington, Haltemprice and
D. W. T. Bruce, Lab. 19,052	Yarmouth (Norfolk) E. 52,847	Haddon
C. maj. 2,978	628*A. Fell, C..... 22,827	Yorkshire, North Riding (4). See
(1955 C. maj. 478)	S. C. Davis, Lab..... 19,248	Cleveland, Richmond, Scar-
Wrexham (Denbighshire) E. 66,150	C. maj..... 3,579	borough and Whitby and
626*J. I. J. Jones, Lab..... 30,101	(1955 C. maj. 917)	Thirsk and Malton
G. H. Pierce, C. & Nat. L. 17,144	Yeovil (Somerset) E. 59,739	Yorkshire, West Riding (14). See
D. E. Morgan, Welsh Nat. 6,579	629*J. W. W. Peyton, C... 23,771	Barkstone Ash, Colne Valley,
Lab. maj. 12,957	W. A. Baker, Lab.... 17,638	Dearne Valley, Don Valley,
(1955 Lab. maj. 11,659)	Col. G. F. Taylor, L... 9,484	Goole, Harrogate, Hemsworth,
	C. maj..... 6,133	Normanton, Penistone, Ripon,
	(1955 C. maj. 4,266)	Rother Valley, Shipley,
		Skipton and Sowerby

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY, LORDS AND COMMONS, 1958-59

STATE OPENING TELEVISIED.—For the first time the State opening of the new session by the Queen was televised, and on Oct. 28, 1958, millions of Her Majesty's subjects saw the traditional ceremony on their screens, though necessarily without the vivid colouring. Through Eurovision the spectacle was also shown in seven European countries, and on sound radio in the United Kingdom a description of the proceedings and the Queen's Speech outlining the proposals of the Government were heard. The innovation was a complete success and a triumph for those responsible for the presentation. The third session of Parliament had been prorogued on Oct. 23, when both Houses met after the summer recess. The Upper Chamber had also held a sitting on the previous day to enable the new life peers and peeresses to take the oath and their seats. The customary formalities were observed, though with slight variations in the wording of the introductory, and the peeresses, each with two sponsors, wore robes almost similar to those in which hereditary peers made their entry. The first peeress to become a member of the Chamber was Baroness Swanborough (the Dowager Marchioness of Reading), and later came the turn of Baroness Wootton of Ahinger (Mrs. Barbara Wootton), and on the following day Baroness Elliot of Harwood (Dame Katharine Elliot) and Baroness Ravensdale of Kedleston (Baroness Ravensdale in her own right) were introduced.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.—A full programme for the session was promised in the speech from the Throne. After expressing the pleasure with which she looked forward to her coming visit to Canada, the Queen said the Government would seek to promote the closest cooperation within the Commonwealth, and would neglect no opportunity to promote the advance of the Colonial territories and the increasing association of their peoples with the management of their own affairs. In cooperation with the Commonwealth, Ministers would seek to expand our overseas trade, both in Europe by the creation of a free trade area, and throughout the world. Legislation would be introduced to enable special assistance to be given to small farmers, and for the protection and control of deer in Scotland. Proposals would be laid before Parliament for placing the National Insurance Scheme on a sound financial basis and enabling a large section of the people to build up pension rights related to their earnings. A new bill would replace the existing law on mental health in England and Wales, and legislation would be introduced to amend and strengthen the Factories Acts, to repeal the Catering Wages Act and to convert the four Catering Wages Boards into Wages Councils. The extension of facilities for higher education would be further encouraged and the nation's schools developed. The increase in crime was viewed with gravity, and the Government would seek to improve the penal system and to make methods of dealing with offenders more effective. Bills would be introduced to improve the basis of compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, to give further encouragement to home ownership, and to provide for the future

management of the new towns in England and Wales. The Address in reply was moved in the House of Commons by Mr. Peter Thomas and seconded by Mr. David Price. Mr. Gaitskell, who followed, said that most of the Speech seemed to him a rather unimpressive statement of state platitudes and a dull catalogue of mostly minor legislation. With regard to the proposed pensions scheme, he said that the more one studied it the less one liked it. It was not really a national super-annuation scheme, but one which deliberately set out to replace the Exchequer liability for a basic pension with a severe tax on those who came into the scheme. The Prime Minister said that the Speech showed that there was a full programme of work. There was no diminution of the Government's energies, no staleness, no unseemly scuttling from power and responsibilities. After dealing with the coming legislation, Mr. Macmillan compared the economic situation with that in the preceding year and said he did not think that the most prejudiced critic would deny that the Government had made progress. The nation was stronger than at any time since the war and could move forward with confidence. On the following day, Mr. James Griffiths described the Government's pensions plan as a shoddy imitation of that proposed by the Labour Party, and said that millions of workers would be excluded. The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, said it was the Government's policy to concentrate the Exchequer subsidy more in the direction of those who particularly needed it. The general debate was concluded on Oct. 31, and on Nov. 4, after a two-day debate, an official Opposition amendment regretting the omission from the Speech of "any

measures directed towards the expansion of production and employment while maintaining stable prices" was rejected by 324 to 255, a Government majority of 69, and the motion for the Address was agreed to. The Address in the Upper Chamber was moved by Earl Jellicoe and seconded by Viscount Goschen, and was agreed to on Nov. 6 after a Labour amendment on output and employment had been negatived.

INCOME TAX REDUCED.—In the closing words of a long speech in which Mr. Heathcoat Amory introduced his second Budget on April 7, the Chancellor gave his own description of his proposals. "This is no spending spree Budget," he said, "but I believe that the measures will bring benefits to every section of the community and will give an invigorating stimulus to the economy which will encourage us as a nation to make the most of the opportunities that lie before us." His main proposals were a reduction of *qd.* in the standard rate of income tax (*6d.* in the lower rates), a reduction of one-sixth in each of the three higher rates of purchase tax, the beer duty reduced by the equivalent of 2d. a pint, the general restoration of investment allowances, and repayment of post-war credits to men of 63 (instead of 65) and women of 58 (instead of 60) and in three categories of hardship, with interest of 2½ per cent. on credits not eligible for repayment. Mr. Amory said that his forecasts that home demand would remain firm but export demand would slacken and that our balance of payments would remain strong had been borne out, and he claimed that we had had a year in which much had been achieved. Revenue was £5,480,000,000, £137,000,000 more than in the preceding year, Inland Revenue duties having yielded £3,016,000,000 and Customs and Excise duties £2,191,000,000. Expenditure above the line was £5,103,000,000, defence expenditure totalling £1,468,000,000. There was, therefore, a surplus of £377,000,000, compared with his estimate of £364,000,000. Below the line receipts were £326,000,000 and payments amounted to £885,000,000, a deficit of £559,000,000. So the overall result, which determined how much Government expenditure had to be met by borrowing, was a deficit of £182,000,000, compared with his estimate of £236,000,000. The Chancellor described as "very heartening" the fact that there had been an increase of well over £300,000,000 net in the amount invested in the various forms of national savings, the best figure for 12 years. Coming to prospects for the year ahead, he said that on the basis of existing taxation Inland Revenue duties were expected to yield £3,050,000,000, and Customs and Excise £2,245,000,000, total revenue above the line being estimated at £5,620,000,000, or £140,000,000 more than in 1958. Expenditure above the line would increase substantially to £5,223,000,000, which was £120,000,000 more than last year's actual out-turn. Of the total, £4,495,000,000 was supply expenditure, defence expenditure being up by £34,000,000 and civil expenditure by £144,000,000, the latter increase being mainly due to the social services. On the basis of existing taxation, therefore, they had a surplus above the line of £397,000,000, or £20,000,000 more than the actual surplus last year. Below the line he expected the net total of payments to be £752,000,000, providing a net expenditure of £355,000,000 to be met by borrowing, compared with £182,000,000 last year. Discussing the economic outlook, the Chancellor said he expected the gold reserves to show some fall in 1959, owing to special payments, but he thought it should be a satisfactory year, both for the balance of payments and the external economic

position generally. His expectation was that our total exports would continue at around about the present levels for a few months and then they should increase. But the prospect for home production did not represent quite a full enough use of the capital resources created recently, and he therefore thought it right to consider most seriously whether a further stimulus should be given to the economy. After urging restraint in negotiations for wage and salary increases and remarking that the cost of living had been virtually stable for almost a year, Mr. Amory said we were going to have to earn our living in an increasingly competitive world, which meant that we must keep our costs and prices stable. Amid cheers, he said he had come to the conclusion that it would be right to seek to give a further limited but effective impetus to the expansion of our economic activity. In the present circumstances a surplus of £397,000,000 was no longer needed, and he could now contemplate with safety some tax reductions that would lead to a fuller use of our resources without creating dangerous pressure on the economy. Before announcing these, the Chancellor said he hoped shortly to give additional help to public service pensioners and to provide in the Finance Bill further methods to prevent dividend stripping and "bond washing". First he proposed to reduce the excise duty payable on buses and coaches to help operators to maintain rural services. Next, he announced the total abolition of the corporation tax, the yield from which was only about £150,000 a year, the substitution for the present system of stamp duties on sea insurance policies of a fixed duty of 6d., and a modest increase in the scale of the amounts that might be deducted for profits tax purposes from the remuneration of directors. His first major proposal was to reduce the three higher rates of purchase tax by one-sixth each, the 60 per cent. rate becoming 50 per cent., the 30 per cent. 25 per cent., and the 15 per cent. 12½ per cent. The 5 per cent. rate would not be changed, but in addition he removed the purchase tax on commercial vehicle chassis and on replacement television tubes. The total cost of these reliefs would be £59,000,000 this year and £81,250,000 in a full year. Remarking that the beer duty had a marked effect on the cost of living, he announced a reduction of the duty to 43s. 7d. a barrel, which, together with a new and simpler system of liquor licence duties, meant reduction of 2d. a pint in the retail price of beer, the cost being estimated at £36,000,000 this year and £40,000,000 in a full year. Coming to income tax, the Chancellor said the present high rates were bad for industry and tended to discourage effort and initiative, and therefore he had decided to propose a reduction of *qd.* in the standard rate and of 6d. in each of the reduced rates. These changes would cost £192,000,000 this year and £229,000,000 in a full year. The general effect of these proposals would be to stimulate the economy, but present circumstances demanded that he should do more, and he had decided upon a general restoration of investment allowances in respect of capital expenditure. The rates would be 20 per cent. for new plant and machinery and 10 per cent. for expenditure on the construction of industrial buildings, with additional initial allowances of 10 per cent. on new plant and machinery and 5 per cent. on the construction of industrial buildings. These would take the place of the present initial allowances. New mining works and new agricultural and forestry buildings would also receive allowances. Mr. Amory said that was as far as he could go on taxation reliefs. But he thought he could allow some further stimulus with safety and with benefit to the community, and that gave him

an opportunity to do something for the holders of post-war credits. He proposed to reduce by two years the ages at which owners of credits became entitled to repayment, the qualifying ages becoming 63 for men and 58 for women. That was as far as he felt justified in going, but he was seeking enabling powers to permit the repayment of credits by statutory order. All credits now belonging to the beneficiaries of holders who had died would be paid forthwith, and credits still outstanding would be repaid on the death of the holder. In addition, he had selected three categories of hardship in which credits would be repaid—persons who for a continuous period of 12 weeks had been receiving national assistance, persons named in a register of blind persons, and persons who were receiving constant attendance allowance or unemployment supplement. Finally, post-war credits that had not become eligible for payment on Oct. 1, 1959, would carry interest of 2½ per cent. from that date, which would not be liable to tax. He estimated that a total of £89,000,000 out of the £430,000,000 outstanding would be paid off this year. Summing up, the Chancellor said his tax changes would cost £295,000,000 this year and leave an estimated surplus above the line of £102,000,000. The post-war credit proposals would cost £71,000,000 below the line, leaving the sum to be met by borrowing at £721,000,000. There was now room in our economy for more production, he said in conclusion. This should give us room for rather more personal spending. "But, even more, I want to encourage the continuance of a high level of saving, because on that the growth of investment and our whole future welfare depend."

The Budget resolutions were agreed to, and in the subsequent debate Mr. Gaitskell complimented Mr. Amory on "a massive performance", and while welcoming the tax reliefs, expressed regret that the old age pensioners had been left out. On the following day, Mr. Harold Wilson supposed that the Budget would be called an assignment with the general election and charged the Government with having deliberately held back industrial recovery in 1958 to set the stage for this year's tax concessions. He contended that if the country was more prosperous, the Government's duty was to make provision for the under-privileged, not for those who were better off. Winding up the three days' general debate, the Chancellor said that the situation a year ago and the problems with which they were then faced were less favourable than today and it would have been a grievous error to have started expansion too soon. As to the issue of pensions, he said the Government regarded the rates of national insurance benefits as a matter of prime importance which would be kept under review, but the Budget was not the occasion for dealing with it and separate major legislation would be required. The Finance Bill was read a first time on April 15, and after a debate on old age pensions on April 20, when a Labour motion was rejected by 319 to 256 and a Government amendment carried by 319 to 257, the second reading was agreed to without a division on April 28. During the debate, Mr. Gordon-Walker for the Opposition said the Chancellor had not distributed in the best way the reliefs he felt able to give in purchase tax. The result had been a deliberate redistribution of income from those who could least afford it to the richest in the community. Mr. Heathcoat Amory in reply said his proposals were designed throughout to invigorate and improve the strength and competitiveness of the national economy, and claimed that the gain from the income tax reductions was proportionately bigger for the less wealthy than for the better off.

The committee stage opened on May 11, and

on the following day a Labour amendment to reduce the 5 per cent. rate of purchase tax to one per cent. was rejected by 247 to 203. On May 13 attempts to increase income tax relief, including one to change the earned income allowance to one quarter for incomes under £1,000, were defeated. Dealing with a proposed new clause brought forward by 15 Conservative members to reduce entertainments duty, the Chancellor told the committee on June 10 that he intended to move a new clause on the report stage to effect a further reduction of about 25 per cent. in the current rate of duty on cinema admission prices, with the idea of helping small rural cinemas and those in small market towns. A Labour proposal to repeal the duty was negatived by 166 to 162 on the following day, as was a clause to give the Inland Revenue statutory powers to call for more information on business expenses. The committee stage was closed on June 15 after Mr. Amory had said that he could not recommend a proposal to exempt owner-occupiers from Schedule A tax this year owing to the cost, when substantial relief had been given by the reduction of the standard rate of income tax. On the report stage on July 7, the Chancellor carried out his promise to relieve those cinemas which most needed help by moving a new clause to reduce by £20 each week the entertainments duty payable in respect of admissions, and this was agreed to. The House also accepted new clauses which raised the weight limit on invalid carriages from 5 cwt. to 6 cwt. for excise duty exemption and extended the dependent relative allowance to a taxpayer who maintained his mother or mother-in-law if she had been deserted by her husband or a woman living apart from her husband or where there had been a divorce or judicial separation. Another Government amendment provided that a small registered club whose purchases of intoxicating liquors in a year amounted to £200 or less would be entitled to claim a refund of half the cost of the £5 club licence, and that those which bought no intoxicating liquors could claim a refund of the whole of the duty. The Bill was read a third time on July 10, when Mr. Amory said that since the Budget was presented the most important development had been an increase in general confidence. This was bringing about a steady expansion of activity which was steadily working back to the heavy and capital goods industries. After a speedy passage through the House of Lords, the Royal Assent was given on July 29. The Royal Assent had been given on April 30 to the Bill authorizing the earlier payment of post-war credits. During the second reading debate, the Chancellor said that the amount outstanding was about £430,000,000, and the present rate of repayment was about £18,000,000 a year. It was estimated that 1,400,000 people might become entitled to claim repayment under the new proposals in addition to about 300,000 under the normal procedure. Interest would be at the same rate as in the Post Office Savings Bank, 2½ per cent., and would not be liable to income tax.

GRADUATED PENSIONS ON RETIREMENT.—Higher pensions related to earnings were proposed in the Government's new superannuation scheme, which was embodied in a Bill passed during the Session. The plan, as outlined in a White Paper, proposed a flat-rate minimum pension contribution for persons earning up to £9 a week and an additional contribution related to wages for those earning between £9 and £15 a week or more. Those running private occupational pension schemes would be allowed to contract out of the graduated part of the State scheme, on conditions including evidence of solvency. The minimum contribution, in-

cluding that to the National Health Service, would be 8s. 4d. for men and 7s. 2d. for women, employers paying 7s. 0d. and 6s. 4d. respectively, and on earnings between £9 and £15 a week the Government proposed a graduated contribution of 8½ per cent. of earnings, employer and employee each paying half, in both cases in addition to the basic minimum contribution. These graduated contributions, the White Paper stated, would entitle the contributor to graduated additions to the retirement pension, each £15 of graduated contributions providing for a man a pension of 1s. 0d. a week at the age of 65. The House of Commons approved a motion on Nov. 11 welcoming the White Paper by 308 to 261, after rejecting by 311 to 260 a Labour amendment declaring that the scheme failed to provide a fully comprehensive system of national superannuation which would abolish poverty in old age. Mr. Crossman described the plan as not a pension plan at all but a means of relieving the taxpayer. Moving the second reading of the National Insurance Bill on Jan. 27, Mr. Boyd-Carpenter, Minister of Pensions and National Insurance, said the Bill differed in certain respects from the White Paper, and, dealing with the earnings limit for those at work after pensionable age, announced that he was increasing the earnings limit for retirement pensioners and widows under the existing regulations from the present 50s. to 60s., preserving the 6d. in the shilling for the next pound above that. For widowed mothers the figure was raised from 60s. to 80s. The effect was to raise to £6 the amount that could be earned before pension was extinguished and in the case of widowed mothers to £7. Mr. Boyd-Carpenter claimed that the Government's proposals would not bring back inflation, whereas those of the Opposition were plainly inflationary. Mr. Marquand, for the Labour Party, moved an amendment for rejection on the ground that the Bill did nothing to improve the lot of existing old age pensioners and failed to provide for a fully comprehensive national superannuation scheme. This was rejected by 305 to 259 and the Bill was read a second time and sent to a standing committee. A Labour amendment to raise the basic old age pension from £2 10s. to £3 or a single person was rejected by 18 to 17 on March 10. The Minister said it would be wiser to keep the situation under review rather than to "dangle" in front of pensioners a precise figure which might have to be implemented. A proposed new clause to provide for an annual review of the basic rate was defeated by 18 to 14. During consideration on report in the House on June 8, a Labour amendment raising the ceiling for the new graduated pension from £15 to £25 was rejected by 229 to 181. The Bill was read a third time by 309 to 248 on June 9, the Minister announcing that April, 1961, remained the date on which the Government intended to bring the Bill into operation. The House of Lords passed it by July 6 and the Royal Assent was given on July 9.

NEW CODE FOR MENTAL ILLNESS.—Sweeping reforms of the existing laws on mental illness and mental deficiency, involving the repeal of Acts of Parliament over a period of 70 years and their replacement by a new code, were proposed in the Government's Mental Health Bill (applicable only to England and Wales), which, in its main provisions, was welcomed on both sides of the two Houses. As the Minister of Health, Mr. Walker-Smith, emphasised in moving the second reading on Jan. 26, the Bill generally followed the recommendations of the recent Royal Commission, but in some respects he thought they had been able to improve upon them. The Government had had two main principles in mind in the formulation

of the Bill, he said; first, that as much treatment as possible should be given on a voluntary and informal basis; second, that proper provision should be made for that unfortunately inevitable residual category of cases where compulsion was necessary in the interests of society or the patient. Under the new provisions, it would be required that one of the medical recommendations should be by a medical practitioner approved by a local authority as having special experience in diagnosis or treatment of mental disorder, while one practitioner must, if practicable, have a previous acquaintance with the patient. Explaining the functions of the 15 review tribunals, one for each Health Service hospital region in England and Wales, which were to be set up, the Minister said a patient would be entitled to apply to a tribunal within six months of admission if he challenged the necessity of compulsory admission. If a tribunal were satisfied that a patient was not suffering from disorder to the requisite degree and that it was not necessary that his detention should continue, the tribunal would discharge the patient. Special provision would be made for psychopaths and sub-normal persons. An important principle was the re-orientation of the mental health services away from institutional care towards care in the community, added Mr. Walker-Smith. The Bill also proposed that the powers of a Justice of the Peace to make an order for the detention of a patient should be superseded, that there should be no more "designated" hospitals, and that the Board of Control should be wound up, the three State hospitals (Broadmoor, Rampton and Moss-side) coming under the direct management of the Minister of Health. Dr. Edith Summerskill said the Opposition welcomed the Bill, the success of which would be determined by the country's ability to find the man-power and finance and to educate the public. The Bill was given an easy passage, the second reading being granted without a division, and it was read a third time on May 6, again without opposition. In the Lords the second reading was secured on June 4 and the third reading on July 16, the Royal Assent being accorded on July 29.

CLEARING VICE OFF THE STREETS.—Some of the recommendations of the Wolfenden Committee on prostitution formed the basis of the Street Offences Bill which the Home Secretary presented to the House of Commons early in the session. It made it an offence for a common prostitute to loiter or solicit in a street or public place for the purpose of prostitution, imposing maximum penalties of £10 for a first offence, £25 for a second offence, and £25 or three months' imprisonment, or both, for a third or subsequent offence. A constable was given power to arrest without warrant anyone he found in a street or public place and reasonably suspected of loitering or soliciting for purposes of prostitution. It was also proposed that proprietors of all-night cafés where prostitutes assembled would be liable to heavier fines as well as to the forfeiture of their licences, and that men convicted of living on immoral earnings would become liable to a maximum penalty of four years' imprisonment, instead of two years'. When Mr. Butler moved the second reading on Jan. 29, he said it was not the object of the Bill to make prostitution illegal or to provide a cure for it. The object was to help clear the streets and make it possible to charge prostitutes who plied their trade in a street and to stiffen the penalties against them. No woman would be charged for the first time with soliciting until she had been cautioned by a police officer. He hoped that this might have some effect in redeeming such women. A Labour motion for rejection was defeated by 235 to 88, and the Bill was given a

second reading and sent to a standing committee. An amendment to substitute the words "any person" for "common prostitute" was rejected on *Feb. 25* by 23 to 15, and another to ensure that a woman should be brought before a magistrate to receive a caution was defeated by 18 to 14 on *March 11*. The committee on *March 25* rejected by 20 to 9 an amendment to delete the penalty of up to three months' imprisonment for offenders with a previous conviction for prostitution in favour of a maximum penalty of £25. Another to delete the provision to give a constable power to arrest without warrant anyone found in a public place and suspected with reasonable cause of committing an offence under the section was lost by 18 to 14. On *April 8* the committee defeated by 22 to 8 a proposal to give courts power to recommend the deportation from Britain of immigrants from the Commonwealth, the colonies or the Republic of Ireland who were convicted of living on the earnings of prostitution, but accepted an amendment increasing from 5 to 7 years the maximum term of imprisonment for those so convicted. Considered on report, a new clause was added under which a woman who had been cautioned would be entitled to apply within 14 days for an order from the magistrate that her name should be expunged from any police record, and the third reading was carried by 131 to 25. The House of Lords gave the Bill a second reading on *May 5* by 46 to 11 after the Lord Chancellor had stated that the Commissioner of Police had decided that if the Bill were passed he would give instructions that no woman who had not been previously convicted of soliciting was to be charged with committing an offence unless she had been twice formally cautioned, and this procedure would be commended to provincial chief officers of police. In committee, the Upper House agreed with the Commons committee on *June 9* by defeating by 72 to 46 an amendment to substitute "any person" for "common prostitute" in the main clause, despite the support of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who regarded the exclusion of men as a violation of justice. Another amendment to make the acceptance of a prostitute's invitation an offence was rejected by 48 to 15. The Bill was read a third time on *July 14*, and received the Royal Assent two days later, its provisions coming into force a month later.

THE LAW OF OBSCENITY.—Leave to introduce a Bill amending the law relating to the publication of obscene matter and providing for the protection of literature was given by the House of Commons to Mr. Roy Jenkins on *Nov. 18*, and on *Dec. 16* Mr. Butler expressed the hope that progress might be made with it if the promoters would agree with the Government's recommendations. The main clause provided that any publication would be deemed to be obscene if its effect as a whole was such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons to or among whom it was likely to be distributed, circulated, sold, offered for sale or let on hire. In deciding whether or not a publication was obscene, it was laid down that the court should take into consideration any evidence proffered as to the literary, artistic, scientific or other merits. The Bill was given a formal second reading on *Jan. 23* and sent to a standing committee, which agreed to new clauses presented by the Government. The most important of these, accepted on *March 11*, prohibited the publication of matter defined as obscene if its effect, taken as a whole, was such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons likely to read, see or hear it. The maximum fine on summary conviction was fixed at £100. An amendment designed to secure the admissibility of expert evi-

dence as to the literary, artistic, or scientific or other merits of matter proceeded against was carried on *March 18*. On the report stage on *April 24*, a new clause was added providing as a defence in court that publication of the matter was justified as being for the public good, in the interests of science, literature, art or learning or of other objects of general concern, and the Bill was read a third time. When the House of Lords discussed the Bill on second reading on *June 2*, the Lord Chancellor said the Government felt that such things as private film shows of grossly obscene films should be covered, and in committee on *June 22* an amendment was agreed to adding the showing, playing or projecting of matter, but sound broadcasting and television were not covered. The Bill was read a third time on *July 7*, and, the Commons accepting the Lords amendments, the Royal Assent was given on *July 29*.

EASING THE HOUSING PROBLEM.—Some important Bills, intended, directly or indirectly, to increase the supply of houses and other accommodation, were passed during the session. The most useful was probably the House Purchase and Housing Bill, which introduced a new system of standard improvement grants which could be given by local councils to owner-occupiers and property owners to enable them to modernise old houses. The grants would not be available for ordinary maintenance work or repairs but for specific improvements, comprising bathroom, hot water supply, W.C., and food store, or any one or more of them not already in the house. Moving the second reading of the Bill on *Dec. 15*, Mr. Henry Brooke, Minister of Housing and Local Government, said it was the greatest measure for assisting home ownership that had ever been introduced by any government. Alluding to the section giving effect to the scheme for Government aid to building societies to allow them to make 95 per cent. advances for home ownership of old houses, he said the building societies movement provided the most convenient method of lending the additional money required to encourage home ownership, and that was why they had chosen the societies to be the instrument of their purpose. The Bill provided for Exchequer advances of up to £100,000,000, and if necessary the Government would be prepared to ask Parliament for more. The requirements were that, to qualify for an improvement grant, a house must have been built before 1919 and that its value should not be more than £2,500. For the Labour Party, Mr. Mitchison said they would not divide against the Bill, but it would be their policy when returned to power at the next election to provide for advances of 100 per cent. In committee on *Feb. 4* an amendment to require that there should not be any discrimination between men and women borrowers by building societies was defeated by 237 to 211, and on the following day a Government amendment was agreed to raising to £3,000 the maximum value of a pre-war house in the Metropolitan Police district for the purpose of a Government advance to a building society. The Bill was read a third time on *March 11* without a division and received the Royal Assent on *May 17*. A private member's Bill which was passed later imposed a fine of up to £100 on anyone who attempted to obtain an excessive price for furniture or fittings as a condition for renewing or issuing a lease. The Town and Country Planning Bill, introduced early in the session, provided that when public authorities bought land under compulsory powers they would pay the price ruling in the open market if it had been offered for sale. Additional compensation could also be claimed if land was compulsorily

bought for one purpose but was used within five years for a different purpose which made it more valuable. Mr. Bevins, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, said, when the Bill received its second reading on Nov. 13, that the Bill provided that a resident owner occupier, unable to sell his property at a fair price, might require a public authority to buy his house forthwith at a price unaffected by a development scheme. The Bill was carefully considered in committee by both Houses and received the Royal Assent on July 16. Another Government measure was the New Towns Bill, which transferred assets in the new towns built by the Development Corporations in England and Wales to a new body, the Commission for New Towns, of 15 paid members, which would maintain and enhance the value of the properties by promoting the settling up and expansion of businesses and providing amenities. Mr. Bevins, moving the second reading on Dec. 1, said that by the middle 'sixties about 150,000 houses would have been constructed in the new towns with a total population in England and Wales of over 500,000. Mr. Brooke said that some of the new towns were nearly completed and the next stage was one of consolidation and maturing. The Commission would be set up in good time to be ready to take over the first of the new towns that reached completion. The Bill was read a second time by 286 to 251 and a third time on June 30. It was passed by the House of Lords and received the Royal Assent on July 29.

BY CAR TO THE POLL.—Because of the approach of the general election, considerable interest was taken in a Government measure to repeal the provision restricting the number of motor vehicles which could be used by or on behalf of candidates to take voters to the poll at a Parliamentary election, and Labour members opposed it at every opportunity. The Home Secretary, moving the second reading on Nov. 5, said the restrictions were quite out of accord with present day social conditions, were unnecessary to secure fair play between the parties, and caused inconvenience to candidates. The alleged justification for the restrictions imposed in the Act of 1949, was the assumption that the motor car was a one-party privilege, but that was nonsense today. The Bill was read a second time by 316 to 245. A Labour amendment to postpone the operation of the Bill until July, 1960, was rejected in committee by 263 to 206 on Nov. 18, and when another amendment was resisted by the Attorney-General, Mr. Wigg first moved the adjournment of the debate without success, and then, as a protest, called attention to the fact that there were "strangers" present. As a result the Chamber was cleared and before the committee stage was closed two further divisions took place in secret. The third reading was secured on Nov. 25 by 305 to 228. The House of Lords read the Bill a second time on Dec. 9 after Earl Attlee had described it as a rather mean little political device, designed to load the dice against the Labour Party at the next election. The remaining stages were passed on Dec. 15 and the Bill received the Royal Assent on Dec. 18.

MALTA'S CONSTITUTION.—As a result of the breakdown of the negotiations with the Maltese government for a new constitution for the George Cross island and the consequent revocation of the existing constitution, Parliament early in the year passed a Bill restoring the royal prerogative power to amend or revoke any part of the constitution,

thus enabling the Governor to rule under emergency regulations after April. This was given a second reading in the House of Commons by 311 to 248 on Feb. 2. The Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lennox-Boyd, said that the British Government had a vision of a peaceful, happy Malta with busy dockyards and factories, and they were prepared to contribute generously to its fulfilment. They would have been glad to avoid revocation and he hoped that it would be only for a short time. Mr. Aneurin Bevan expressed the hope that the Government would take back the Bill and have another attempt to settle the problem, in which effort they would have the support of the Opposition. This offer met with no response, and the Labour Party divided against the third reading, which was carried on Feb. 16 by 273 to 220. The House of Lords gave the Bill a second reading on Feb. 19, when it passed through the remaining stages and received the Royal Assent.

A VARIED BAG.—Among the many other measures passed before the adjournment was one to raise the maximum grant for church schools, expected to cost the Exchequer about £40,000,000 for the next 15 to 20 years, which was designed to prevent the development of a situation in which, through lack of funds, children in aided or special agreement schools had less good opportunities than those in county or controlled schools. Another aimed at diminishing the fire risks to which workers were exposed in factories and placing legal responsibility for means of escape in case of fire with the fire authorities instead of district localities. A third repealed the Catering Wages Act, 1943, and converted the four wages boards established under that Act into wages councils, the object being to bring more flexibility into the industry. Heavier penalties for the unlawful taking or killing of red deer, including a fine of up to £500 or two years' imprisonment, or both, for "gang" offences, a close season in the near future, and the appointment of a commission for conservation and control were the main principles of another measure. A private member's bill making it an offence to possess or sell flick knives received Government support and was passed, as was one to legitimate the child of parents who subsequently married where one of the parents was married to a third party at the time the child was born.

THE DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.—The summer recess, fixed before the adjournment to extend until Oct. 22, had lasted less than six weeks when, on Sept. 8, the Prime Minister announced in a statement from Downing Street that the Queen had agreed to his request to grant a dissolution of Parliament. Immediately after his visit to Balmoral to see Her Majesty, Mr. Macmillan stated that a general election must take place either this autumn or early in 1960, and because important international negotiations lay ahead it was "clearly right that the people should have the opportunity of deciding, as soon as possible, who are to represent them in these negotiations". Parliament would be prorogued and dissolved on Sept. 18, and polling would take place on Oct. 8. The new House of Commons would meet on Oct. 20 for the election of a Speaker in succession to Mr. W. S. Morrison, who was resigning both the office and his seat, and for the swearing in of members, and the new Parliament would be opened on Oct. 27. During the adjournment debate on July 30, tributes were paid both to Mr. Morrison and to Sir Charles MacAndrew, the Chairman of Ways and Means, who was also leaving Parliament.

PUBLIC ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1958-59

Set out below is a list of the Public Acts of Parliament which received the Royal Assent between September, 1958, and September, 1959. The date stated after each Act is the date on which it came into operation. In many cases the object of the Statute is stated shortly, but in some instances the provisions of the Act are considered in more detail.

ARMED FORCES (HOUSING LOANS) ACT, 1958 (December 18, 1958) makes further provision for housing accommodation for service families.

AGRICULTURAL MORTGAGE CORPORATION ACT, 1958 (December 18, 1958) increases the amounts which may be advanced to the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

DEVELOPMENT OF INVENTIONS ACT, 1958 (December 18, 1958) extends the period during which advances may be made out of the Consolidated Fund to the National Research Development Corporation.

EXPIRING LAWS CONTINUANCE ACT, 1958 (December 18, 1958) continues in force certain enactments that would otherwise expire.

ADOPTION ACT, 1958 (April 1, 1959) consolidates with minor amendments the enactments relating to adoption of children.

NATIONAL DEBT ACT, 1958 (December 18, 1958) consolidates certain enactments relating to the National Debt.

MANOEUVRES ACT, 1958 (January 18, 1959) consolidates certain enactments relating to defence manoeuvres.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958 (January 18, 1959) consolidates certain enactments relating to the slaughter of animals.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1958 (December 18, 1958) withdraws the restriction imposed by the Representation of the People Act, 1949, s. 88, on the use of motor vehicles at parliamentary elections on behalf of a candidate.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVES ACT, 1959 (February 19, 1959) extends until the end of June, 1964, or until the attainment of the age of 45, whichever is earlier, the liability for service in the reserve of men called up on or after January 1, 1949, who complete their whole-time and part-time service, and volunteers who became regulars on or after January 1, 1949, and would otherwise have been liable to do National Service.

EUROPEAN MONETARY AGREEMENT ACT, 1959 (February 19, 1959) makes certain financial provisions in connection with the operation of the European Monetary Agreement.

AGRICULTURE (SMALL FARMERS) ACT, 1959 (February 19, 1959) enables schemes to be made for payment of grants to a person carrying on a small farm business in connection with the carrying out of a programme (to last for at least three years) for increasing the efficiency of the business. The Act defines a small farm business as a trade or business consisting in the carrying out of agricultural operations on land comprised in the business where the amount of that land under crops or grass (excluding any rough grazing land) does not exceed 150 acres. Provision is also made for the payment of grants in respect of certain matters arising during a period not over three years.

MARRIAGE (SECRETARIES OF SYNAGOGUES) ACT, 1959 (February 19, 1959) amends the definition of "secretary of a synagogue" in the Marriage Act, 1949.

MALTA (LETTERS PATENT) ACT, 1959 (February 19, 1959) removes the limitation of Her Majesty's power to revoke or amend the Malta (Constitution) Letters Patent, 1947.

CONSOLIDATED FUND ACT, 1959 (March 25, 1959) authorizes the issue of money out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the years ending on March 31, 1958, 1959 and 1960.

TRANSPORT (BORROWING POWERS) ACT, 1959 (March 25, 1959) extends the borrowing powers of the British Transport Commission.

INTERNATIONAL BANK AND MONETARY FUND ACT, 1959 (March 25, 1959) enables effect to be given to proposed increases in the quotas of the International Monetary Fund and in the capital stock of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES AND NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1959 (various dates) transfers the determination of claims to family allowances to the machinery of the National Insurance Acts, and makes provision for appeals from medical appeal tribunals.

EMERGENCY LAWS (REPEAL) ACT, 1959 (March 25, 1959) repeals certain emergency laws and continues in force for a limited period certain Defence Regulations.

ELECTRICITY (BORROWING POWERS) ACT, 1959 (March 25, 1959) increases the borrowing powers of the Electricity Council.

INTESTATE HUSBAND'S ESTATE (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959 (April 25, 1959) increases to £5,000 the sum to which a surviving husband or wife is entitled under certain Acts applying to Scotland on the death intestate of the other spouse.

COUNTY COURTS ACT, 1959 (October 1, 1959) consolidates with improvements certain enactments relating to county courts.

OVERSEAS RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1959 (March 25, 1959) consolidates the Overseas Resources Development Acts, 1948 to 1958, other than the provisions relating to the Overseas Food Corporation.

BUILDING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959 (various dates) makes as respects Scotland new provisions for safety, health and other matters in respect of the construction of buildings and for safety in respect of the conduct of building operations.

HIGHWAYS ACT, 1959 (January 1, 1960) consolidates with amendments certain enactments relating to highways, streets and bridges.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1959 (May 30, 1959).—See Parliamentary Summary.

SEA FISHERIES (COMPENSATION) (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959 (April 30, 1959) makes further provision as to compensation for any loss or damage occasioned to fishing nets or gear detained by sea fishery officers in Scotland.

INCOME TAX (REPAYMENT OF POST-WAR CREDITS) ACT, 1959 (April 30, 1959) provides that qualification to receive repayment of post-war credits shall be such as are prescribed by the Treasury. The Post-War Credits (Income Tax) Regulations, 1959, provide that the following qualify:

- (a) men of 63 or over, women of 58 or over;
- (b) the personal representatives or beneficiaries of a deceased holder;
- (c) certain other persons on grounds of hardship, e.g., those in receipt of National Assistance for 12 weeks continuously.

It is also provided that post-war credits shall carry compound interest at 2½ per cent. free of tax with yearly rests from October 1, 1959, payable when the credit is repaid.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959 (April 30, 1959) makes further provision with respect to the development and welfare of colonies and other territories.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959 (April 30, 1959) makes slight amendments to the National Assistance Act, 1948.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT GRANTS ACT, 1959 (April 30, 1959) enables provision to be made as to the payment of improvement grants under the Hill Farming and Livestock Rearing Acts, 1946 to 1956, and as to the payment of grants and contributions under certain other enactments.

EISTEDDFOD ACT, 1959 (April 30, 1959) provides for contribution towards the cost of a Royal National Eisteddfod.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959 (June 14, 1959) gives power to the Minister of Housing and Local Government to make advances to a designated permanent building society, limited in any financial year by reference to the amount advanced by the society in that year, in respect of houses completed before 1919. There is also a provision enabling local authorities to make advances up to the full estimated value of houses under the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act, 1899, and the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, and under the latter Act advances can now be made even though the estimated value of the house exceeds £5,000 (Part 1).

Part 2 of the Act is concerned with improvement of dwellings in England and Wales. A local authority is to give assistance in respect of any dwelling provided before the end of 1944 to enable it to be provided for the exclusive use of its occupants with the standard amenities, i.e., a fixed bath or shower in a bath-room, wash-hand basin, hot water supply, water-closet in or near the house, and satisfactory facilities for storing food. A local authority must approve an application for a grant if satisfied that after completion of the works the house is likely to remain fit for human habitation and available for use as a dwelling for at least 15 years, and that the applicant either owns the fee simple or has a lease with at least 15 years unexpired. The amount of the grant is half the cost of executing the necessary works subject to a maximum grant of £155 if the house has none of the standard amenities. If the house has some of these amenities but not all, the maximum is reduced by varying amounts.

Part 3 is concerned with assistance for improvement of dwellings in Scotland, and its provisions are very similar to those set out above.

HOUSING (UNDERGROUND ROOMS) ACT, 1959 (June 14, 1959) makes provision as to the circumstances in which underground rooms are to be deemed unfit for human habitation.

SMALL LOTTERIES AND GAMING ACT, 1956 (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959 (May 14, 1959) permits the conduct of small lotteries on licensed premises.

RATING AND VALUATION ACT, 1959 (May 14, 1959) postpones the coming into force of the new valuation lists under Part 3 of the Local Government Act, 1948, from April 1, 1961, to April 1, 1963.

RESTRICTION OF OFFENSIVE WEAPONS ACT, 1959 (June 15, 1959) makes it an offence to manufacture, sell or hire, lend or give to any person, a knife known as a "flick-knife" or "flick-gun" or a knife known as a "gravity-knife". The offence is punishable with up to three months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding £50, or both, in the case of a first offence, and up to 6 months' imprisonment or a fine not exceeding £200, or both, in cases of subsequent offences. The Act also prohibits the importation of such knives.

POLICE FEDERATION ACT, 1959 (May 14, 1959) amends the Police Act, 1919, with respect to the dates of elections of Branch Boards and of annual meetings of Branch Boards and Central Conferences of the Police Federation.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959 (May 4, 1959) enables the High Court,

where it is satisfied that any person has habitually and persistently and without reasonable ground instituted vexatious legal proceedings, to prohibit the institution of further proceedings without leave.

DEER (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959 (June 14, 1959) furthers the conservation and control of red deer in Scotland and prevents the illegal taking and killing of all species of deer in Scotland. It establishes "the Red Deer Commission" to have the general functions of the conservation and control of red deer.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE ADMINISTRATION (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) amends the law relating to the formation of additional courts of quarter sessions in boroughs.

SOLICITORS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) makes provision for an increase in the membership of the disciplinary committee constituted under the Solicitors Act, 1957.

POST OFFICE WORKS ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) vests in the Postmaster-General certain underground works constructed in London, Manchester and Birmingham in the exercise of emergency powers.

FIRE SERVICES ACT, 1959 (days to be appointed) amends the Fire Services Act, 1947, and makes further provision as to the pensions of persons transferring to or from the fire service and as to members of fire brigades becoming temporary instructors in training establishments.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES' COURTS ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) increases the maximum number of the metropolitan stipendiary magistrates, authorizes the appointment of acting stipendiary magistrates for the metropolitan stipendiary court area, enables the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District to provide premises required for the probation system within the area, and makes further provision with respect to the power of the Receiver to borrow money.

NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS (LICENSING AND INSURANCE) ACT, 1959 (day to be appointed) makes provision for the regulation of certain installations capable of emitting ionizing radiations and with respect to the incidence of, and the provision of cover for, liability in respect of any such radiations emitted from, or in connection with the use of, any such installation.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959).
—See Parliamentary Summary.

COTTON INDUSTRY ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) enables schemes made with a view to eliminating excess capacity in the cotton industry to provide for paying compensation for any such elimination and for raising the sums required for that and other purposes by levies on the industry, and enables the Board of Trade to make contributions towards any such compensation and to make grants for the re-equipment of the industry.

CHEVENING ESTATE ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) confirms and gives effect to a vesting deed and trust instrument relating to the Chevening Estate and other property to be used as a country residence by certain persons to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

PENSIONS (INCREASE) ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) provides for increases of certain pensions. It is not possible to set out here the very detailed provisions of the Act, but sect. 1 provides that, subject to certain qualifications, the annual rate of any pension specified in the Schedule to the Act which began not later than April 1, 1957, may be increased by the pension authority by a certain proportion of the pension rate. The percentage depends on the date when the pension began.

LICENSING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959 (January 1, 1960) consolidates certain enactments relating to licensing in Scotland.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1959 (July 9, 1959) empowers the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance to make orders affecting the value of assets which may be disregarded in computing resources for the purposes of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1959 (August 16, 1959) is a lengthy Act making important changes in the law relating to compensation on compulsory purchase and amending planning law. Part 1 of the Act restores open market value as the basis for assessing compensation on compulsory purchase of land. Part 2 relates to the acquisition, appropriation and disposal of land by local authorities and other public bodies. Part 3 gives a statutory right of appeal in respect of certain planning decisions, and amends the law with regard to purchase notices, applications for planning permission, and enforcement notices. Part 4 contains provisions designed to give assistance to owners whose land has become virtually unsaleable because of planning proposals.

WEEDS ACT, 1959 (July 16, 1959) consolidates certain enactments relating to weeds. Its main provision gives power to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to require an occupier of land to take action to prevent the spread of injurious weeds.

DOG LICENCES ACT, 1959 (October 16, 1959) consolidates certain enactments relating to the licensing of dogs. With certain exemptions, e.g., for dogs under 6 months, and for dogs kept by blind persons, a licence must be taken out annually in respect of every dog kept in Great Britain and a duty of 7s. 6d. paid.

RIGHTS OF LIGHT ACT, 1959 (October 16, 1959) amends in certain respects the Prescription Act, 1832, in relation to the acquisition of rights of light, and provides for the registration of a notice instead of an actual obstruction of an access of light in order to prevent an easement of light being acquired by long-user.

STREET OFFENCES ACT, 1959 (August 16, 1959).—See Parliamentary Summary.

FINANCE ACT, 1959 (various dates).—See Parliamentary Summary.

APPROPRIATION ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) applies a sum out of the Consolidated Fund to the service of the year ending March 31, 1960.

EDUCATION ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) enlarges the powers of the Minister of Education to make contributions, grants and loans in respect of aided schools and special agreement schools.

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) authorizes payment out of moneys provided by Parliament of expenditure incurred by the Board of Trustees for the National Galleries of Scotland in performance of certain functions conferred on them by statute.

NEW TOWNS ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) provides that where a development corporation for a new town has achieved its purposes under the New Towns Act, 1946, the Minister of Housing and Local Government may direct that its property shall vest in the Commission for the New Towns established under the Act.

EXPORT GUARANTEES ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) increases the amount of the liabilities which may be undertaken by the Board of Trade in respect of guarantees given by the Board under the Export Guarantees Act, 1949.

LANDLORD AND TENANT (FURNITURE AND FITTINGS) ACT, 1959 (August 29, 1959) relates to

the requiring of a premium in respect of a tenancy of a house within the Rent Acts or decontrolled by the Rent Act, 1957. It is made an offence in connection with a proposed grant, renewal, continuance or assignment of such a tenancy on terms which require the purchase of furniture to offer the furniture (which includes fittings) at a price which the seller knows or ought to know is unreasonably high. It is also made an offence for such a person to fail to give a written and priced inventory of the furniture to anyone seeking to obtain or retain accommodation whom he provides with particulars of such a tenancy.

FATAL ACCIDENTS ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) enlarges the class of persons for whose benefit an action may be brought under the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, and the Carriage by Air Act, 1932. The benefit of the 1846 Act is extended to any person who is, or is the issue of, a brother, sister, uncle or aunt of the deceased person. Relationship for the purposes of the Act may be by adoption, by affinity, or of the half blood, a stepchild is treated as a child, and an illegitimate person as the legitimate child of his mother and reputed father. The Act also provides that certain benefits are to be left out of account in assessing damages in an action.

OBSCENE PUBLICATIONS ACT, 1959 (August 29, 1959) provides that it is an offence to publish an obscene article, and that "an article shall be deemed to be obscene if its effect or (where the article comprises two or more distinct items) the effect of any one of its items is, if taken as a whole, such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it." It is a defence if the accused person can show that he had not examined the article, and had no reasonable cause to suspect that it was obscene. The Act further provides that obscene articles can only be seized on a search warrant and only then if kept for publication for gain.

FACTORIES ACT, 1959 (day to be appointed) makes further provision as to the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in factories and other premises to which the Factories Acts apply.

STATUTE LAW REVISION ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) repeals certain obsolete, spent, unnecessary or superseded enactments.

WAGES COUNCIL ACT, 1959 (August 29, 1959) consolidates the enactments relating to Wages Councils.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1959 (August 16, 1959) re-enacts in the form in which they apply to Scotland the provisions of the Town and Country Planning Act, 1959.

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT AND WELFARE ACT, 1959 (July 29, 1959) consolidates the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, 1940 to 1959.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959 (day to be appointed).—See Parliamentary Summary.

LEGITIMACY ACT, 1959 (October 29, 1959) amends the Legitimacy Act, 1926, by providing that the marriage of the parents of an illegitimate child shall operate to legitimate the child even though the father or mother was married to a third person at the time of the birth. The Act also provides that the child of a void marriage is to be treated as the legitimate child of its parents if at the time of the act of intercourse resulting in the birth (or at the time of the celebration of the marriage if later) both or either of the parties reasonably believed that the marriage was valid. The Act also contains provisions with regard to the custody and guardianship of illegitimate infants, and as to applications under the Affiliation Proceedings Act, 1957.

Government and Public Offices

The Civil Service in the United Kingdom is divided into classes, each with a series of grades. The *Administrative Class*, which consists largely of university graduates, advises Ministers on policy, deals with any difficulties arising from current policy and forecasts the probable effects of new measures and regulations. The *Executive Class* is responsible for the day to day conduct of Government business within the framework of established policy. The *Clerical Class* undertakes all the clerical work of departmental business, e.g. the preparation of accounts and keeping of records and the handling of particular claims in accordance with known rules. The *Professional, Scientific and Technical Classes* include doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. *Departmental Classes*, confined to one or two departments, include the Tax Inspectorate, Factory Inspectorate and Customs Waterguard.

NOTE.—The salaries shown are in most cases those actually received. In certain instances, however, the National Scale without corresponding London weighting is given.

ADMIRALTY (see Royal Navy)

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, FISHERIES AND FOOD

Whitehall Place, S.W.1. †
[Trafalgar: 7711]

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was established in April 1955 and assumed the responsibilities previously discharged by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Ministry of Food.

The Ministry has a general responsibility for food supplies, both home produced and imported, and for food manufacture, distribution and storage.

It is responsible generally for the efficiency of the agricultural, horticultural and fishing industries in England and Wales; this involves:—grant and subsidy schemes and the provision of certain trading services; schemes designed to improve the quality of livestock and agricultural produce, to control or eradicate animal diseases, plant diseases, and pests, and to facilitate production on marginal land; market intelligence and technical advice on food production; agricultural education, research applied to agriculture, horticulture and fisheries, and land drainage, enforcement of agricultural wages awards, safety, welfare and labour supply. With other Government Departments, the Ministry is concerned with improving such rural services as housing, farm buildings, water supplies and electricity, with the supply of machinery, fertilisers and seeds and with land use. It is also concerned with the purchase and sale of land by the Minister and with general land management questions.

The Ministry administers, in England and Wales, the guarantees to farmers under the *Agriculture Acts, 1947 and 1957*, including deficiency payments schemes for fatstock and for the main cereal crops. It is also generally responsible for schemes for milk, eggs, potatoes and wool operated through producers' marketing boards.

The Ministry is concerned with the interests and development of the fishing industry in England and Wales, including the processing and distributive trades, whaling and research.

The Ministry has primary responsibility for administering part of the food and drugs legislation, in particular the composition of food, labelling and advertising. It is responsible for research applied to food nutrition, technology and defence and for matters concerning slaughterhouses and meat inspection, and for legislation relating to the quality and cleanliness of milk; the Ministry maintains relations with Commonwealth and other countries and contributes to the work of a number of international bodies, in regard to agriculture and food.

The Ministry is also responsible for the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, and the Ordnance Survey Department.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, THE RT. HON. JOHN HUGH HARE, O.B.E., M.P. £5,000
Private Sec., J. H. Locke.

† Unless otherwise stated, Divisions of the Ministry are at this address.

Assistant Private Secs., B. D. Hayes; Miss J. E. Arthur.

Parliamentary do., A. B. C. Harrison, M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Clerk, M. F. Grant £1,395 to £1,660

Parliamentary Secretaries, The Earl Waldegrave, T.D.; J. B. Godber, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretaries, H. Pease; E. J. G. Smith.
Permanent Secretary, Sir John Winniffrith, K.C.B. £7,000

Chief Scientific Advisers, (Agriculture) Professor H. G. Sanders; (Food) Dr. H. R. Barnell £5,000

Liaison Officers, Sir Cecil Armitage, C.B.E.; Major J. W. Fitzberbert-Brockholes, C.B.E., M.C.; The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.; Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.; E. G. E. Griffith; The Earl of Malmesbury, T.D.; E. G. Parsons; R. Phillips, D.Sc.; Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D.; Sir Donald Scott; D. Skilbeck, C.B.E.; R. W. Trumper, C.B.E.; Capt. N. G. Garnons Williams, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.) unpaid

Administrative Departments

GROUP A

Deputy Secretary, H. Hardman, C.B. £5,000

SUB-GROUP (a)

Under Secretary, W. C. Tame £3,800

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT AND HILL

FARMING DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Bannister, £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, F. J. S. Culley; W. N. Homan £1,500 to £2,120

Senior Executive Officers, S. R. Males; K. P. Stones £1,395 to £1,660

Director, National Stud, P. E. Burrells, C.B.E. £2,800

FATSTOCK MARKETING DIVISION

Government Buildings, Epsom Road
Guildford, Surrey

[Guildford: 68121]

Assistant Secretary, P. H. Andrews, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Principal, S. H. Moore £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officer, R. O. Williams £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, K. A. Bird; E. W. Warren; W. F. Wright £1,395 to £1,660

Senior Technical Officers, S. W. Baldwin; *V. G. Clarke; O. G. Treharne £1,395 to £1,660

Chief Fatstock Officer, A. M. Taylor £1,850 to £2,050

Deputy Chief Fatstock Officer, J. T. Robison £1,780 to £2,000

Chief Fatstock Officer, W. M. Gillespie £1,850 to £2,050

Deputy Chief Fatstock Officer, R. Kyles £1,780 to £2,000

Marketing Officer Grade II, A. A. N. Beveridge £1,410 to £1,630

MEAT DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, E. H. Doling; G. K. Myers £1,500 to £2,120

Senior Executive Officers, H. C. Carter; G. C. Hampson £1,395 to £1,660

Marketing Officer, Grade II, N. J. Meredith £1,410 to £1,630

SUB-GROUP (b)

Under-Secretary, F. Hollins £3,800

HORTICULTURE DIVISION I

Assistant Secretary, P. J. Moss... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, W. F. Darke; L. J. Gray; J. G. Kelsey;
 J. R. Moss... £1,500 to £2,120
 Trade Adviser on Fruit and Vegetables, R. I. Payne,
 O.B.E.... £1,780 to £2,000

HORTICULTURE DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, N. R. C. Dockery
 £2,400 to £3,000
 Principal, Miss U. C. C. Padel... £1,452 to £2,052

EGGS, POULTRY AND POTATO DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. P. Askew... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, A. L. Irving, O.B.E.; B. Vernon.
 £1,500 to £2,120
 Senior Executive Officer, J. C. Parkinson, M.B.E.
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Under Secretary, J. A. Sutherland-Harris, C.B. £3,800

AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
DIVISION

Chief Agricultural Economist, L. Napolitan
 £2,800 to £3,100
 Senior Principal Agricultural Economists, J. Ashton;
 E. A. G. Shrimpton... £2,400 to £2,700
 Principal Agricultural Economists, B. E. Cracknell;
 K. Dexter; J. A. Evans... £1,500 to £2,120
 Statisticians, Mrs. G. Cartwright; Miss A. O. G.
 Tanner... £1,452 to £2,052
 Senior Executive Officers, E. O. Forsberg, M.B.E.;
 P. J. Pascall... £1,395 to £1,660

AGRICULTURAL GUARANTEES
DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, A. Propper, M.B.E.
 £2,400 to £3,000
 Principal, G. R. Woodward... £1,500 to £2,120
 Under-Secretary, J. H. Kirk, C.B.E.... £3,800

ECONOMIC ADVICE AND MARKETING
DIVISION

Principals, M. M. A. Gray; Miss I. O. H. Lepper
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to £2,052
 Senior Executive Officers, P. M. Reason; A. D.
 Thomas... £1,395 to £1,660

STATISTICS DIVISION

Chief Statistician, C. J. Brown... £2,400 to £3,000
 Statisticians, A. H. J. Baines; H. Palca
 £1,500 to £2,120
 Chief Executive Officer, F. W. German
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, A. V. Buddin; A. J.
 Carrington... £1,395 to £1,660

GROUP B

Sub-group (a)

Under-Secretary, G. S. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E.... £3,800

SUGAR DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, W. A. Nield... £2,400 to £3,000
 Head of Division, R. Wentworth, O.B.E.
 £1,500 to £2,120

HOME GROWN CEREALS (MARKETING)
DIVISION

Whitehall Place, S.W.1
 [Trafalgar; 7711]
 Principal Executive Officer, *A. E. T. Farquharson,
 C.B.E.... £2,700
 Principal, J. S. W. Henshaw... £1,500 to £2,120
 Chief Executive Officer, B. H. Woollacott
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, G. T. Adams; R. B. Fairs
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Marketing Officer (Grade II), A. Lawrence
 £1,470 to £1,630

INTERNATIONAL CEREALS DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, R. E. Moore... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principal, L. W. Keen... £1,500 to £2,120
 Chief Executive Officer, C. E. Wooland
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, A. G. Simpson; H. E.
 Smith... £1,395 to £1,660
 Senior Trade Officer, A. V. Bryant... £1,395 to £1,660

GRASSLAND AND CROP IMPROVEMENT
DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, L. W. Crawford, C.B.E.
 £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, Miss M. L. Dhonau; F. R. Williams.
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to
 £2,052
 Chief Executive Officer, K. T. Wasley
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officer, C. L. Huntingford
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Chief Technical Officer, G. L. Gray
 £1,825 to £1,950

MILK, MILK PRODUCTS AND WELFARE
FOODS DIVISION

Great Westminster House, S.W.1
 [Victoria; 8511]
 Assistant Secretary, C. E. Coffin... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, N. Easterbrook; C. H. Shillito; Mrs.
 J. J. Tait; F. C. White, O.B.E..
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to
 £2,052
 Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Denton; F. J.
 Farrell; Miss G. E. Pegler.
 Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to
 £1,600
 Senior Technical Officer, E. L. Jarvis... £1,395 to £1,660
 Director of Welfare Foods (Procurement), J. Roberts,
 C.B.E. (part-time) £1,150
 Chief Milk Officer, G. T. Morgan... £2,550 to £2,800

SUB-GROUP (b)

Under Secretary, R. E. Stedman... £3,800

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION I

Assistant Secretary, H. G. Button... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, E. H. Bott; D. H. McPhail
 £1,500 to £2,120

EXTERNAL RELATIONS DIVISION II

Assistant Secretary, J. A. Barrah... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principal, B. I. Felton... £1,500 to £2,120
 Senior Executive Officer, Miss E. J. Marston, M.B.E.
 £1,345 to £1,600

SUB-GROUP (c)

Under Secretary, A. C. Sparks... £3,800

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION I

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
 S.W.1
 [Victoria; 8511]
 Assistant Secretary, J. G. Carnochan
 £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, Lt.-Col. C. K. Hamilton; *Brig. J. R.
 Reynolds, C.I.E., O.B.E.... £1,500 to £2,120
 Chief Executive Officer, W. J. Desmoulin, M.B.E.
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Assistant Director (Technical), *E. Whalley
 £1,840 to £2,120
 Armed Services Supplies Officer, *Brig. J. Mullington,
 O.B.E.... £1,780 to £2,000

EMERGENCY SERVICES DIVISION II

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road,
 S.W.1
 [Victoria; 8511]
 Assistant Secretary, C. H. A. Duke... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, A. T. Brooks; W. R. Harger
 £1,500 to £2,120

Senior Chief Executive Officer, G. N. Lawrence
 £1,850 to £2,050
 Chief Executive Officer, A. N. Croxford
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, C. H. Bremner; J. R.
 Stirling, M.B.E.; C. E. Warden. £1,395 to £1,660

INVESTIGATION DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
 [Victoria: 8511]
 Assistant Director, *Major Gen. H. L. Davies, C.B.,
 C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officer, E. H. Lawrence
 £1,395 to £1,660

FOOD STANDARDS, HYGIENE AND
 SLAUGHTERHOUSE POLICE DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
 [Victoria: 8511]
 Assistant Secretary, M. Compton. £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, J. H. V. Davies; H. F. Greenfield; E. D.
 Hardy; G. O. Lace, D.F.C. £1,500 to £2,120
 Senior Executive Officers, J. Callaghan; E. H. High
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection, L. B. A.
 Grace. £2,550 to £2,800
 Deputy Chief Technical Adviser on Meat Inspection,
 R. V. Blamire. £2,525
 Principal Scientific Officer, W. M. Shortt
 £1,500 to £2,120

MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES
 DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
 [Victoria: 8511]
 Assistant Secretary, Miss E. Walker, O.B.E.
 £2,334 to £2,940
 Head of Division, E. B. Anderson, I.S.O. £2,345
 Senior Executive Officer, C. D. Spencer
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Adviser on Manufactured Foods, *Sir Frederick
 Aldridge. unpaid

GROUP C

Deputy Secretary, Sir Richard Manktelow, K.B.E.,
 C.B. £5,000
 SUB-GROUP (a)
 Under Secretary, B. C. Engholm. £3,800

INFESTATION CONTROL DIVISION

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
 [Derwent: 6611]
 Assistant Secretary, H. N. White. £2,400 to £3,000
 Principal, L. R. Sankey, I.S.O. £1,500 to £2,120
 Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Carn; J. E. Ham-
 mond. £1,395 to £1,660
 Architect, A. G. Jensen. £1,325 to £1,780
 Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, Dr. I. Thomas
 £2,800 to £3,100
 Principal Scientific Officers, Dr. E. W. Bentley; G. A.
 Brett; Dr. J. A. Freeman, O.B.E.; H. V. Thomp-
 son; Dr. E. E. Turtle, M.B.E. £1,500 to £2,120

LABOUR, MACHINERY AND SEEDS
 DIVISION

1 St. Andrew's Place, N.W.1
 [Weibek: 7711]
 Assistant Secretary, R. J. E. Taylor £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, R. F. Giles; R. C. Hinton; L. J. Smith
 £1,500 to £2,120
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. Hooley; I. P. M.
 Macdonald
 Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to
 £1,600
 Safety and Wages Inspectorate:
 Chief Inspector (vacant)
 Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. W. Holliday; G. S.
 Wilson. £1,780 to £2,000

LAND DRAINAGE AND WATER
 SUPPLY DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
 [Victoria: 8511]
 Assistant Secretary, H. G. Lambert £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, T. A. M. Croucher, O.B.E.; G. W. Ford
 £1,500 to £2,120
 Senior Executive Officers, C. W. Chapman; R. J.
 Crowe. £1,395 to £1,660
 Chief Drainage Engineer, E. A. G. Johnson, C.B.E.
 £3,000
 Deputy Chief Drainage Engineer, J. V. Spalding
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Senior Drainage Engineers, Major F. D. Ashton;
 T. C. Ketchen; K. T. H. Langton
 £1,840 to £2,120
 SUB-GROUP (b)
 Under Secretary, J. Hensley. £3,800

INFORMATION DIVISION

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Pennison £2,400 to £3,000
 Principal, R. V. Allen. £1,500 to £2,120
 Chief Executive Officer, G. Carmichael, M.B.E.
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, A. E. J. Evans; S. R.
 O'Hanlon, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660
 Press Officer, T. A. McDowell, M.B.E.
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Librarian (Grade I), F. C. Hirst. £1,780 to £2,000

ANIMAL HEALTH DIVISION

Hook Rise, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey
 [Derwent: 6611]
 Assistant Secretary, C. P. Quick, C.B.E.
 £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, R. A. Isaacson; Mrs. H. I. Pinkerton
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to
 £2,052
 Chief Executive Officer, W. E. Crump
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Chief Veterinary Officer, J. N. Ritchie, C.B. £3,800
 Deputy Chief Veterinary Officers, D. S. Barbour;
 A. D. J. Brennan, C.B.E.; L. Hughes, C.B.E.; J. C.
 Wallace. £3,000
 Regional Veterinary Officers, H. B. Allan; A. G.
 Beynon; J. Cameron; E. Clark; B. A. Claxton;
 E. R. Corrigan; K. A. Forker; A. M. Graham;
 J. R. Kerr; W. D. Macrae; E. G. Morris; J.
 Plenderleith; James Reid; John Reid; A. M.
 Urquhart; J. Weir. £2,500 to £2,750
 Deputy Regional Veterinary Officers, P. D. Baylis;
 A. F. Butler; E. R. Callender, O.B.E.; D.
 Cameron; A. D. Campbell; H. M. M. Duff;
 W. Grant; E. F. Hardwick; A. B. Kerr; A. M. K.
 McLeod; E. P. Thorne. £2,475
 Divisional Veterinary Officers, F. H. Addison; A.
 Alexander; J. R. Anderson; J. C. Baird; P.
 Baird; N. M. Barric; G. S. Beattie; A. J. Beeson;
 Lt. Col. J. C. Bennison, T.D.; J. Brennan; A. C. L.
 Brown; H. S. Caldwell; S. R. Campbell; E. T.
 Camps; G. T. Cattell; G. S. R. Chalmers; D.
 Christie; D. M. Cochrane; S. V. Collard; G. D.
 Coward; J. G. Crowhurst; F. A. Davidson;
 J. C. Davidson, O.B.E.; J. A. de Garis; D. J.
 Drummond; R. Dudleyke; E. G. Duncan; J. K. S.
 Elmslie; R. H. Ewart; J. H. Findlay; J. M. Fraser;
 A. C. Gillespie; C. J. N. Godfrey; F. A. Gordon;
 I. A. Graham; H. C. Gregory; Lt.-Col. J. B.
 Griffiths, M.B.E.; A. A. Hamilton; P. Harvey;
 M. Herihy; F. J. Hill; A. Houston; D. Johnston;
 T. Johnston; Lt.-Col. L. L. Jones; A. Kelly;
 H. N. Kennedy; R. S. Kyle; H. P. Lightfoot;
 T. Y. Littler; R. C. Locke; E. Lowes; D. J.
 Macaulay; D. H. Macdonald; H. McEnhill;
 W. J. McIlroy; D. M. McIntyre; W. S. Mackay;
 G. McKee; J. M. McKellar; J. J. McLaren;
 J. D. McLaughlan; R. McNeil; J. McQuaker;
 R. I. Macrae; R. T. H. Massey; R. C. Matheson;
 M. H. W. Miller; G. A. Moore; A. L. F. Mullen;
 G. D. Munro; R. B. T. Munro; J. W. R.
 Pearce; L. E. Perkins; G. F. Pickering; C. S.

Randle; R. A. Richards; R. W. Ross; H. M. Salisbury; W. Scott; S. Sharp; H. G. Silcock; J. W. Simpson; W. Simpson; J. Small; A. W. Smith; J. Smith; J. G. Souter; A. Steele; J. Steele; John Stewart (H.Q.); John Stewart (Ayr); T. W. Stobo; A. Sutherland; J. E. Taylor; D. L. Thomson; G. Tullis; Capt. W. Tweed; T. J. Tyrell; A. C. Urquhart; J. M. Ware; R. J. P. Watson; R. R. Willing; A. J. Wilsdon; A. Wilson; W. W. Wilson... £1,665 to £2,100

VETERINARY LABORATORIES

New Haw, Weybridge

[Byfleet: 4091]

Es Grove, Lasswade, Midlothian

[Lasswade: 3277]

Director, Dr. A. W. Stableforth.....£3,750

Deputy Director, Veterinary Laboratory, H. I. Field

£2,950

Senior Research Officers (Grade I), F. D. Asplin; N. H. Hole; E. C. Hulse; S. B. Kendall; J. R. Lawson; J. L. McGirr; A. B. Patterson; G. Slavin; J. E. Wilson.....£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Research Officers (Grade II), Mrs. R. Allcroft, O.B.E.; I. D. Blaxland; J. T. Done; R. H. Duff; T. E. Gibson; R. A. Huck; L. P. Joyner; D. J. MacKinnon; J. MacLeod; J. F. Michel; P. G. Miller; R. O. Muir; N. S. Saba; *G. B. Simmins, O.B.E.; W. J. Sojka; H. N. Spears; D. L. Stewart; P. Stuart; C. D. Wilson; *F. W. Withers

£1,665 to £2,100

Deputy Director, Veterinary Investigation Service, D. W. Menzies.....£2,950

Veterinary Investigation Officers, D. R. Allen; N. H. Brooksbank; D. Buntain; J. C. Buxton; I. H. Fincham; I. S. Gibson; G. B. S. Heath; L. E. Hughes; R. M. Loosemore; W. H. Parker; J. D. Paterson; W. T. Rowlands; A. Shand; I. G. Shaw; W. V. B. Sinclair; A. J. Stevens; D. M. Thomson; J. A. J. Venn; J. G. Wilson

£1,665 to £2,100

Senior Executive Officer (Laboratory Secretary), J. A. Aldridge, M.B.E.....£1,355 to £1,610

EDUCATION AND ADVISORY SERVICES DIVISION

Great Westminster House,

Horseferry Road, S.W.1

[Victoria: 8511]

Assistant Secretary, A. B. Bartlett. £2,400 to £3,000

Principal, Miss J. B. E. Haydon.. £1,452 to £2,052

Senior Executive Officers, Mrs. P. E. Holloway; H. S. Newman

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to

£1,600

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICE

Director, J. A. McMillan, C.B.E.....£3,800

Senior Education and Advisory Officers, W. Morley Davies; C. E. Hudson, C.B.E.; W. E. Jones £3,000

Chief Farm Management Advisory Officer, A. Jones

£2,550 to £2,800

Director of Experiments, P. J. Macfarlan

£2,550 to £2,800

Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, W. P. Dodgson.....£2,550 to £2,800

Deputy Chief Livestock Husbandry Advisory Officer, T. Allsop.....(+ allee.) £1,578 to £2,150

Chief Poultry Advisory Officer, R. Coles

£2,550 to £2,800

Chief Farm Machinery Advisory Officer, C. Culpin

(+ allee.) £1,528 to £2,100

Regional Directors, J. H. Anderson; R. Bruce, O.B.E.; H. E. Evans; W. S. Gibson; E. Rea; J. W. Reid, O.B.E.; D. H. Robinson; C. D. Ross, O.B.E.

£2,550 to £2,800

Deputy Regional Directors, H. Burr; M. Cohen; T. C. Creyke; O. G. Dorey; R. B. Ferro; S. L. Huthnance; N. F. McCann; T. W. Williamson.....(+ allee.) £1,528 to £2,100

County Advisory Officers, D. C. Barber; E. A. Bartlett; J. C. M. Bearder; D. C. Bower; W. J. Brimacombe; D. R. Browning; D. M. Bryant; J. Butt-Evans; P. E. Cross, O.B.E.; J. W. Dallas; D. S. Davies; E. Davies; E. Davies; J. Davies, O.B.E.; D. S. Downey; R. Ducan; R. A. Engledow; A. H. Fitton; R. T. J. Fleming; B. J. Fricker; W. E. Gelling; J. Gibbons; H. J. Gill; J. Harrison; P. Holmes; R. Hope; J. S. Hopkins; G. H. Hughes; J. H. Humphreys; M. T. Jones; W. H. Jones, O.B.E.; J. R. Judson; J. B. Kerr; J. R. Keyworth; A. L. Lewis; L. J. McHardy; A. Mann; J. C. Mann, O.B.E.; J. H. Morgan; L. W. Osborne; G. Precious; W. S. Rayfield; H. E. Roberts; E. Shaw; J. R. Stubbs; J. A. M. Sutherland; W. E. H. Telford; D. A. Thomas; P. J. O. Trist, O.B.E.; M. Ward; L. M. Waud; G. B. Wells; J. Wilkie; H. W. Williams; T. Williamson.....£1,528 to £2,100

J. Hardy; J. D. Laurence; J. J. S. Webster

£1,370 to £1,580

Grade I Advisory Officers:

Special Duties, R. Ede; J. A. Rudderham; R. E. Taylor.....£1,528 to £2,100

Advisory Aids, R. T. Pearl.....£1,528 to £2,100

Bacteriologists, Capt. H. Barkworth, M.C.; Miss E. R. Bird; J. W. Egdell; Miss A. A. Nicholls; C. A. Scarlett; S. B. Thomas; C. H. Westwater

Men, £1,528 to £2,100; Women, £1,476 to

£2,034

Crop Husbandry, W. O. Connold; C. V. T. Dadd; H. Jackson; C. Kinsey; T. E. Miller; C. D. Price; E. I. Prytherch; J. N. Sharrock. £1,528 to £2,100

Entomologists, B. A. Cooper; J. H. Fidler; H. C. Gough; W. E. H. Hodson; H. C. F. Newton; L. N. Staniland; J. D. Thomas; J. H. White

£1,528 to £2,000

Farm Machinery, H. J. Hine; H. T. Horsman, M.B.E.; H. B. Huntley; F. C. Richards

£1,528 to £2,100

Grassland Husbandry, S. Campbell; H. G. Chippendale; A. J. Davies; T. W. Evans; G. P. Hughes; D. J. C. Jones, O.B.E.; J. Jones; O. G. Williams

£1,528 to £2,100

Horticulture, L. F. Clift; K. V. Cramp; J. B. Duggan; J. W. Ewan; A. D. Harrison; W. G. Hume; W. C. Ibbett; P. S. Milne; R. Peake; C. E. Pearson; J. Rhodes; F. A. Roach; E. E. Skillman; B. D. A. Tucker.....£1,528 to £2,100

Livestock Husbandry, J. E. Campion; W. F. Core; R. J. Gayton; F. J. Fullbrook; T. Gee; W. Longrigg; A. G. Mill; G. E. G. Robinson; W. R. Smith; A. T. G. Trew; G. W. Whitehouse

£1,528 to £2,100

Milk Production, Miss D. M. Evans; Miss M. Jones; Miss K. D. Maddever; Miss M. K. Payne; Miss D. M. Phillips; Miss B. Thornborrow; Miss E. M. Watson, M.B.E.....£1,476 to £2,034

Nutrition Chemists, S. M. Boden; A. Eden; J. Featherstone; J. R. Lloyd.... £1,528 to £2,100

Plant Pathologists, A. Beaumont; G. H. Brenchley; W. Campbell; H. E. Croxall; D. L. G. Davies; H. H. Glascock; L. Ogilvie; I. F. Storey

£1,528 to £2,100

Poultry, W. M. O. Allcroft; G. E. Burkitt; W. Evans; R. F. Hall; Miss B. Lang; W. J. Lintin; J. B. Morrison; G. E. Reddaway; W. F. Wood

Men, £1,528 to £2,100; Women, £1,476 to

£2,034

Soil Chemists, J. W. Blood; J. O. Jones; M. N. Nicholson; J. B. E. Patterson; E. Roberts; N. H. Pizer; J. Webber; R. Williams, O.B.E., B.E.M.....£1,528 to £2,100

EXPERIMENTAL HUSBANDRY FARMS

Directors, S. Culpin; W. M. R. Evans; W. D. Hay; O.B.E.; E. L. Jones; P. J. Jones; R. E. Mackenzie; C. H. Mudd; A. C. Owers; M. Roberts; E. T. Sykes; J. M. Willcock.....£1,528 to £2,100

EXPERIMENTAL HORTICULTURE STATIONS

Directors, P. H. Brown; R. Gardner; T. Laffin;
J. M. S. Potter; F. W. Shepherd; F. G. Smith
£1,528 to £2,100

POULTRY PROGENY TESTING STATIONS

Directors, M. C. Morgan; I. W. Rhys; C. T. Riley
£1,528 to £2,100

PLANT PATHOLOGY LABORATORY

Milton Road, Harpenden

[Harpenden; 3666]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer (Director), W. C. Moore, C.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, I. W. Prentice (Deputy Director); R. de B. Ashworth; F. H. Jacob £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, E. C. Large; E. J. Miller; Miss F. J. H. Moore; A. H. Strickland; H. L. G. Stroyan
Men, £1,460 to £2,070; Women, £1,412 to £2,002

SUB-GROUP (c)

Under Secretary, H. Gardner, C.B.E. £3,800

LAND IMPROVEMENT DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria; 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. Crooks . . . £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, Miss M. J. Crighton; R. A. Thorne, M.B.E.
Men, £1,500 to £2,120, Women, £1,452 to £2,052
Senior Executive Officer, A. W. Bunn
£1,395 to £1,660

AGRICULTURAL LAND SERVICE

Director, Major E. S. Dobb £3,800
Deputy Director, D. A. Hole £3,000
Regional Land Commissioners, R. E. Dowse; F. G. Eaton-Evans; A. J. Langdon; R. G. A. Loft-house; T. J. Owen; H. Walton; J. V. B. Willoughby; J. R. Rundle; C. Robinson
£2,350 to £2,650
Chief Architect and Buildings Officer, F. W. Holder £2,700

Land Commissioners, W. T. Baker, T.D.; J. R. Booth; R. G. Brighten; T. D. Cameron; H. Cartwright, T.D.; J. H. Dernie; D. H. Draper; J. H. L. Dunster; H. S. Dyer; F. C. Elliott; J. D. Foster; C. M. Green; N. K. Green; A. Halhead; J. F. Hoare; E. Hodgson; H. Hollinrake, O.B.E.; J. P. Jones; T. Jones; W. J. Kinghorn; J. R. Lee; K. S. Lycett; J. L. McGrath; W. Magson; A. C. Middleton; B. H. Moore; H. D. Pennington; A. K. J. Quinney; P. G. M. Riding; O. W. Rowntree; G. T. Roy; D. M. Sims; R. F. Smith; J. F. Smithies; R. W. Soden, T.D.; R. H. Twinch; E. Vaughan; W. S. Waters; T. H. F. Whitton, T.D.; C. J. Williams; M. B. Wood
£1,790 to £2,070
Research Officer, D. S. Griffiths . . . £1,840 to £2,120

LAND MANAGEMENT DIVISION II

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria; 8511]

Assistant Secretary, J. A. K. Christie . . . £2,400 to £3,000
Principal, M. L. David £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officers, H. W. Durrant; R. A. Hughes, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officer, E. A. Leslie
£1,395 to £1,660

LAND USE DIVISION

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria; 8511]

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Wilde . . . £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, J. E. Dixon; O. A. Robertson; *R. A. E. Williams, C.I.E. £1,500 to £2,120
Senior Executive Officer, D. K. Gilbert
£1,395 to £1,660

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Legal Adviser and Solicitor, C. S. Davis £5,000
Principal Assistant Solicitor, H. E. James, C.B.E. £3,800
Assistant Solicitors, H. N. Brewis; A. J. Harriss; E. C. Harris; F. P. R. Mallovs, O.B.E.; H. H. Rutter; W. M. Wadham-Smith; J. D. Westlake
£2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, J. G. Allan; G. F. Aronson; R. S. Boden; R. W. Brown; W. D. Curnock; T. B. Foster; H. P. Hall; F. R. Hamp; K. P. Hickman; Miss E. H. Kirkby-Gomes; R. D. Mainwaring; N. Monro; H. R. Reade; H. G. Roberts; F. H. C. Taylor
Senior Litigation Clerk, H. Davies, M.B.E.
£1,395 to £1,660

ESTABLISHMENTS AND ORGANIZATION DEPARTMENT

Under Secretary (Director of Organization and Establishments), E. Jones-Parry £3,800

Division I

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria; 8511]
Assistant Secretary, W. Donaldson £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, J. B. Foxlee; T. P. Marten
£1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officers, B. Dennis; A. Lightman, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, S. A. Botelle; Miss I. E. M. Carpenter; L. A. Jones; R. W. King, D.F.C.; E. D. O'Brien; S. J. L. Sykes; E. S. Virgo; R. Wright
Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Division II

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria; 8511]
Assistant Secretary, W. J. B. Hopkinson, O.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000
Principal, W. Savage £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officer, R. Dickeson
£1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, J. H. Maslen; V. E. H. Nicholls; G. Seymour £1,395 to £1,660

Division III

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria; 8511]
Assistant Secretary, J. A. Payne, O.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000
Principals, A. K. H. Atkinson; D. White
£1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officer, R. Nightingale
£1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, F. S. Anderson; F. A. Baker; A. S. J. Cox; H. W. Emery; L. G. Hanson; A. C. McCarthy; E. C. Turner; R. W. Turner; Miss M. Wray
Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Division IV

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1
[Victoria; 8511]
Office Controller, W. A. Gair (Senior Chief Executive Officer) £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, H. M. Allix; J. W. Young, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,006
Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Abrahams; L. C. W. Hodgson (Chief Registrar); G. E. Marriott; Miss C. Marston; G. W. Raymond, M.B.E. (Chief Welfare Officer)
Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

FINANCE DEPARTMENT

Principal Finance Officer, C. H. M. Wilcox . . . £3,800
Accountant General, W. Russell £3,300
Assistant Secretary, L. P. W. A. Mortimer
£2,400 to £3,000

Finance Directors, W. F. C. Clark; H. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; R. H. Higginbotham, C.B.E.

Principal Executive Officer, G. Bryant, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,850
Assistant Directors (Professional), E. P. Bennetts; L. C. Bentley; G. W. Day; R. H. P. Meen, M.B.E.; R. C. Simpkin; G. Wiglesworth; L. E. Wintersgill. £1,900 to £2,150
Senior Chief Executive Officer, A. Fillmore, O.B.E. £1,850 to £2,050

Principals, D. H. Chalk, O.B.E.; R. Stacey, O.B.E. £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Accountants (Professional), E. Armstrong; R. M. Honeybone; R. W. Meikle; D. P. Scott; R. Yuill. £1,690 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Hewitt; J. L. Cope £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, H. McCrae; A. W. Sales; C. W. Sales; V. A. Woodbridge £1,395 to £1,660

INTERNAL AUDIT DIVISION

12-14 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Ambassador: 12661]

Director of Internal Audit, L. C. Rixon £2,400 to £2,850
Deputy Director of Internal Audit, K. V. Stephens £1,900 to £2,150
Chief Accountants, H. N. Hill; J. S. Sutcliffe; J. Thompson (*Assistant Directors of Internal Audit*) £1,690 to £2,050
Senior Executive Officer, H. Mayor £1,395 to £1,660

FISHERIES DEPARTMENT

Fisheries Secretary, R. G. R. Wall. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, J. Graham; C. F. Huntley £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, W. Boyce, O.B.E.; H. E. Cox; F. A. Hitchins; A. Savage; Miss M. E. Vince
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; *Women*, £1,452 to £2,052
Assistant Director, *R. G. Dickie, £1,780 to £2,000
Chief Inspector, T. S. Leach, C.M.G., M.C. £2,400
Deputy Chief Inspector, H. T. Blaney £1,665 to £1,865
Chief Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Officer F. T. K. Pentelow £2,400 to £2,700
Principal Scientific Officer, I. R. H. Allan £1,500 to £2,120

FISHERIES LABORATORY

Grand Hotel, Lowestoft

[Pakefield: 251]

Director of Fishery Research (Deputy Chief Scientific Officer), H. A. Cole. £2,800 to £3,100
Deputy Director (Senior Principal Scientific Officer), P. J. H. Beverton. £2,400 to £2,700
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. J. Lee, D.S.C.; A. C. Simpson. £2,400 to £2,700
Principal Scientific Officers, R. W. Butcher; J. G. Cattle; J. Corlett; D. H. Cushing; F. Morgan; N. Reynolds; J. E. Shelbourne; G. C. Trout; G. D. Waugh. £1,500 to £2,120
Master Superintendent of Research Vessels, Commodore W. L. P. Cox, R.D., R.N.R. £1,665 to £1,865

SCIENTIFIC ADVISER'S DIVISION (FOOD)

Great Westminster House, Horseferry Road, S.W.1 [Victoria: 8511]

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, (vacant).
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, S. W. F. Hanson; G. Wortley. £2,400 to £2,700
Principal Scientific Officers, H. S. Burton; J. A. Carr; E. G. B. Gooding; J. F. Hearne; H. R. Hinton; Miss D. F. Hollingsworth, O.B.E.; Dr. K. B. W. Jones; E. J. Rolfe; Dr. N. Uri
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; *Women*, £1,452 to £2,052

REGIONAL OFFICES

Regional Controllers, G. H. C. Amos (*West Midland*); F. M. Kearns, M.C. (*Northern*); K. Harrison Jones (*Yorks/Lanes*); J. H. Perrin (*Eastern*); J. W. Pugsley (*South Eastern*); H. Pitchforth (*South Western*). £2,350 to £2,950
 E. Ll. Harry, O.B.E. (*East Midlands*)

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers, A. F. Brocklebank (*Carlisle*); S. Booth (*Shrewsbury*); W. H. Pedley (*Northallerton*); G. H. Barlow, M.B.E. (*Harrogate*); A. E. Bray (*Preston*); D. R. Dow (*Bury St. Edmunds*); J. O. Johnson (*Lincoln*); J. T. Muncaster (*Northampton*); R. Elphick (*Nottingham*); L. G. Keeley (*Crewe*); T. B. Wood (*Worcester*); G. H. D. Hunt (*Chelmsford*); A. R. Hughes (*Huntingdon*); P. Ebbage (*Norwich*); S. W. Woods (*Maidstone*); T. Johnson (*Guildford*); W. J. Hazeldine (*Oxford*); R. J. Bricknell (*Exeter*); G. Bishop (*Gloucester*); C. J. Sampson (*Taunton*); P. B. Barraud (*Truro*) £1,730 to £1,950
 A. E. Brewer (*Almwick*); J. Kerr (*Durham*); S. W. Charlton (*Beverly*); F. L. Hobsou (*Marth*) £1,355 to £1,610

WALES

Welsh Department

Caerleon, 8, Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth [Aberystwyth: 7561]

Under Secretary [Welsh Secretary], J. Morgan Jones, C.B.E. £3,800
Principal, P. Parkhouse. £1,460 to £2,070
Chief Executive Officer, D. B. L. Davies £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, S. J. Cannon; W. J. Duckham; H. C. R. Wagstaff (+ *allie.*) £1,395 to £1,660

DIVISIONAL OFFICES

Divisional Executive Officers (Chief Executive Officers), W. E. Evans (*Caernarvon*); W. G. Jones (*Cardiff*); T. A. Ivey (*Llandrindod Wells*) £1,730 to £1,950
Divisional Executive Officers (Senior Executive Officers), R. G. Taylor (*Carmarthen*); J. Medway (*Lampeter*); R. H. Sayer (*Ruthin*) £1,355 to £1,610

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS, KEW

Open daily 3d. 10 a.m. to Sunset or 8 p.m. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (weekdays), 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Closed on Christmas Day. In 1958 there were 946,499 visitors to Kew Gardens. Dogs not admitted.

Director of Royal Botanic Gardens, G. Taylor, D.Sc., F.R.S.E. £3,800
Deputy Director, C. E. Hubbard, O.B.E. £2,800 to £3,100

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, E. W. B. H. Milne-Redhead. £2,400 to £2,700
Principal Scientific Officers, J. P. M. Brenan; R. W. G. Dennis; F. N. Howes (*Keeper of Museums*); C. R. Metcalfe (*Keeper, Jodrell Laboratory*); F. Ballard; A. A. Bullock; R. Melville; N. Y. Sandwith; J. R. Sealy; V. S. Summerhayes £1,500 to £2,120

Librarian, Grade II, H. S. Marshall £1,395 to £1,660

Curator of Gardens, W. M. Campbell.

* Temporary

ORDNANCE SURVEY DEPARTMENT

Leatherbread Road, Chessington, Surrey [Epsom: 2660]

Director-General, Major-Gen. L. F. de V. Carey, C.B., C.B.E.

Directors:

Map Publication and Production, Brig. L. J. Harris, O.B.E.
Field Survey, Brig. R. C. N. Jenney.
Establishment and Finance, F. G. C. Bentley, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

Deputy Directors:

Field Survey, Col. D. E. O. Thackwell.
Geodetic Control, Col. D. I. Burnett, M.B.E.
Small and Medium Scale Drawing and Reproduction, Col. J. R. Rawlece.
Establishment, G. D. Lundie... £1,500 to £2,120
Finance, R. W. Gough... £1,780 to £2,000
Assistant Directors, Lt.-Col. D. Heald, O.B.E., R.E.; Lt.-Col. C. J. P. Thompson, R.E.; Lt.-Col. H. N. F. Patterson, R.E.; Lt.-Col. A. W. C. Pritchard, R.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY AGRICULTURAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES (ENGLAND AND WALES)

W. Atkinson, C.B.E. (Cumberland); T. R. Baston (Yorks (East Riding)); Lt.-Col. The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D. (Montgomery); T. R. C. Blofeld, C.B.E. (Norfolk); Sir Richard Boughey (Sussex (East)); A. Bridges (Oxon); E. S. Bristow (Notts.); Major J. W. Fitzherbert-Brockholes, C.B.E., M.C. (Lancs.); A. H. Carter (Lincs., Holland); D. A. Carter (Herts.); R. P. Chester, C.B.E. (Hants.); Col. W. A. Chester-Master, T.D. (Glos.); The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C. (Leics.); A. C. Cropper, T.D. (Westmorland); J. O. Cullimore (Monmouth); M. T. Davies, C.B.E. (Brecon); R. Lloyd Davies (Anglesey); J. Gwyn Evans (Cardigan); H. R. Finn (Kent); H. Gifford, C.B.E. (Dorset); Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O. (Suffolk); J. Goring (Sussex (West)); The Lord Hamilton of Dalzell, M.C. (Surrey); J. R. Hardern (Isles of Scilly); F. Hartop (Bucks.); J. G. Henson, C.B.E. (Lincs. (Kesteven)); Lt.-Col. J. H. V. Higgon, O.B.E. (Pembroke); T. Hollins, C.B.E. (Staffs.); C. H. Hollis (Rutland); J. F. Horrell (Devon); A. B. Howie (Northumberland); H. W. Hughes, C.B.E. (Warwickshire); W. Humphrey (Yorks. (West Riding)); E. R. Jackson (Yorks. (North Riding)); J. Jenkins (Carnarthen); I. H. Lamb (Cambs.); W. J. Layton (Hereford); H. Lewis (Radnor); D. F. Macaulay (Essex); H. Owen, C.B.E. (Caernarvon); E. G. Parsons (Wilts.); The Lord de Ramsey, T.D. (Hunts. and Soke of Peterborough); G. B. Read (Lincs. (Lindsey)); H. E. C. Read (Derbyshire); D. A. Richards, C.B.E. (Flint); G. Richards (Glamorgan); A. S. Rickwood, M.B.E. (Isle of Ely); E. K. Roberts (Middlesex); E. Roberts, C.B.E. (Denbigh); J. C. E. Robinson, C.B.E. (Beds.); W. J. Simmons, O.B.E. (Berks.); Col. N. V. Stopford Sackville, O.B.E., T.D. (Northants.); R. A. Stark (Isle of Wight); J. R. H. Sumner, C.B.E. (Wores.); R. Thompson, O.B.E. (Durham); D. M. Tudor (Merioneth); Lt.-Col. R. B. Verdin, O.B.E., T.D. (Cheshire); F. W. Ward (Salop); P. M. Williams, O.B.E. (Cornwall); G. Comer White (Somerset).

AGRICULTURAL LAND COMMISSION

26 Sussex Place, Regent's Park, N.W.1
[Ambassador: 1631]

The Agricultural Land Commission, set up under the *Agriculture Act, 1947*, is responsible for the management of land vested in the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, or for which he has become responsible (163,410 acres approx.). The Commission advises the Minister in matters relating to the management of agricultural land and on the exercise of his powers of compulsory purchase under the Act, to ensure the full and efficient use of agricultural land.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Frederick Burrows, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.....£1,500
Deputy-Chairman (part-time) and Chairman of Welsh Sub-Commission, Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E., M.C.....£1,000

Other Commissioners (part-time), W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; E. Watson Jones, C.B.E.; Sir Francis Verner Wylie, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I..... each £500
Secretary, C. Gallehawk..... £1,730 to £1,950
Laud Agent, E. T. King (+altc.) £1,790 to £2,070
Welsh Sub-Commissioners (part-time), J. Gwyn Jones; Prof. R. Alun Roberts, Ph.D.; J. N. Vaughan Richards, T.D..... each £500
Secretary (Welsh Sub-Commission), R. Davies £1,355 to £1,610
Land Agent (do.), E. O. Hughes £1,285 to £1,730

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Cunard Building, 15 Regent Street, S.W.1

The Agricultural Research Council was incorporated by Royal Charter on July 23, 1931. In accordance with the provisions of the *Agricultural Research Act, 1956*, the Council is charged, under a Committee of the Privy Council, with the organization and development of agricultural research and may, in particular, establish or develop institutions or departments of institutions and make grants for investigation and research relating to the advance of agriculture. The Council's finance is, under the 1956 Act, derived from the Agricultural Research Fund into which monies provided by Parliament for the purpose of the Act, and other sums received by the Council, are paid.

Council, The Duke of Northumberland, K.G. (Chairman); D. Lowe, C.B.E. (Deputy Chairman); J. D. Alston; Prof. T. A. Bennet-Clark, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. E. G. Cox, T.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; R. E. Glover, D.Sc.; J. Hensley; Prof. J. W. Howie, M.D.; Elwyn Jones, O.B.E.; Prof. Sir Hans Krebs, M.D., F.R.S.; Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; F. Rayns, C.B.E.; J. N. Ritchie, C.B.; Prof. H. G. Sanders, Ph.D.; W. H. Senior, F.R.S.E.; Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Secretary, Sir William Slater, K.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Deputy Secretary, W. G. Alexander, C.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, W. Ness, C.B.E.; P. A. C. Thorne; A. J. D. Woods, C.B.E.
Scientific Assistants to the Secretary, E. E. Cheesman, D.Sc.; R. Scarisbrick, Ph.D.; G. G. Samuel.
Principals, J. S. F. Law; L. S. Porter; A. Oates.
Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Shimwell.
Senior Executive Officer, T. E. Pearson.

For the Research institutes under the control of the council, see *Index*.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF THE COMMONWEALTH

AGRICULTURAL BUREAUX

Farnham House, Farnham Royal, Bucks.

This Commonwealth organization, governed by an Executive Council composed of nominees of the various Commonwealth Governments, and of the Colonial Office, was set up in 1929 to administer bureaux organized to act as clearing houses of information on research in eight specialized fields of agricultural science, and financed from a common fund provided by the Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire. The Governments of the Commonwealth and Empire instructed it in 1933 to supervise the administration and finances of the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Institute of Entomology, the Commonwealth (formerly Imperial) Mycological Institute and the Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control (formerly the Imperial Parasite Service), and in 1937 to organize bureaux for Forestry and Dairy Science. The Annual Reports of the Council are submitted to each of the Governments through their several members on the Council. The bureaux are attached to appropriate research institutions, but are distinct from them.

Chairman, J. G. Malloch, M.B.E., Ph.D.
Vice-Chairman, A. Perera.
Secretary, Sir Herbert Howard.

Institutes

- Commonwealth Institute of Entomology*, Natural History Museum, S.W.7. *Director*, E. O. Pearson.
- Commonwealth Mycological Institute*, Ferry Lane, Kew, Surrey. *Director*, J. C. Hopkins, D.Sc.
- Commonwealth Institute of Biological Control*, Science Buildings, Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. *Director*, F. J. Simmonds, Ph.D.

Bureaux

- Animal Breeding and Genetics*, Institute of Animal Genetics, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh 9, Scotland.—*Director*, J. P. Maule.
- Animal Health*, Central Veterinary Laboratory, New Haw, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Director*, M. Crawford.
- Animal Nutrition*, Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen, Scotland.—*Director*, I. Lelch, O.B.E., D.Sc.
- Dairy Science and Technology*, National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, E. J. Mann.
- Forestry*, Imperial Forestry Institute, South Parks Road, Oxford.—*Director*, F. C. Ford Robertson.
- Helminthology*, The White House, 103 St. Peter's Street, St. Albans, Herts.—*Director*, J. M. Watson, D.Sc.
- Horticulture and Plantation Crops*, East Malling Research Station, East Malling, nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, G. K. Argles.
- Commonwealth Bureau of Pastures and Field Crops*, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, A. G. G. Hill.
- Plant Breeding and Genetics*, School of Agriculture, Downing Street, Cambridge.—*Director*, P. S. Hudson, O.B.E., Ph.D.
- Soils*, Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, G. V. Jacks.

AIR MINISTRY

(see Royal Air Force)

AIR TRANSPORT ADVISORY COUNCIL

3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1

The Council is a statutory body which considers representations from the public regarding the air transport facilities provided by the Airline Corporations and the charges for any such facilities, and questions referred to it by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation. It also considers in accordance with terms of reference issued to it by the Minister of Civil Aviation on July 30, 1952, applications from the Airline Corporations and independent air transport companies to operate scheduled air services under the arrangements announced by the Minister on May 27, 1952.

- Chairman*, The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.
- Deputy Chairman*, Air Marshal Sir John D'Albair, K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
- Members*, Sir John Ure Primrose; J. J. Taylor, O.B.E.; A. Witcomb-Smith, O.B.E.
- Assessor*, W. W. Burkett, C.B.E., M.C.
- Secretary*, K. J. Willoughby.
- Assistant Secretary*, R. G. Cook.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS
COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4

[City: 2762]

The College of Arms is open daily from 10-4 and an Officer of Arms is always in attendance to deal with enquiries by the public. But such enquiries may also be directed to any of the Officers of Arms, either personally or by letter.

There are 13 officers of the College, 3 Kings of Arms, 6 Heralds and 4 Pursuivants, who all

specialise in genealogical and heraldic work for their respective clients. The College possesses the finest records on these subjects in the world. It is the official repository of the Arms and Pedigrees of English, Northern Irish, and Commonwealth families and their descendants, and its records include official copies of the records of Ulster King of Arms, the originals of which remain in Dublin.

Arms have been and still are granted by Letters Patent from the Kings of Arms under Authority delegated to them by the Sovereign, such authority having been expressly conferred on them since at least the fifteenth century. A right to Arms can only be established by the registration in the official records of the College of Arms of a pedigree showing direct male line descent from an ancestor already appearing therein as being entitled to Arms, or by making application to the College of Arms for a Grant of Arms.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain.

Kings of Arms

Garter, Hon. Sir George Rothe Bellew, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.

Clarenceux, Sir John Dunamace Heaton-Armstrong, M.V.O.

Norroy and Ulster, Aubrey John Toppin, M.V.O., F.S.A.

Heralds

Ridmond (and Registrar), Anthony Richard Wagner, C.V.O., F.S.A.

Windsor, Richard Preston Graham-Vivian, M.C. (and *Earl Marshal's Secretary*).

Somerset, Michael Roger Trappes-Lomax.

Lancaster, John Riddell Bromhead Walker, M.V.O., M.C.

Chester, James Arnold Frere, F.S.A.

York, The Lord Sinclair, M.V.O.

Pursuivants

Rouge Dragon, Robin de la Lanne Mirrieles.

Rouge Croix, Walter John George Verco, M.V.O.

Bluemantle, John Philip Brooke Brooke-Little.

Porteuillis, Alexander Colin Cole.

COURT OF THE LORD LYON

H.M. Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh: 30371]

The Scottish Court of Chivalry, including the genealogical jurisdiction of the *Ri-Sennachie* of Scotland's Celtic Kings, adjudicates rights to arms and administration of *The Scottish Public Register of All Arms and Bearings* (under 1672 cap. 47) and *Public Register of All Genealogies*. The Lord Lyon presides and judicially establishes rights to existing arms or succession to Chiefship, or for cadets with scientific "differences" showing position in clan or family. Pedigrees are also established by decrees of Lyon Court, and by Letters Patent. As *Royal Commissioner in Armory*, he grants Patents of Arms (which constitute the grantee and heirs noble in the Noblesse of Scotland) to "virtuous and well-deserving" Scotsmen, and petitioners (personal or corporate) in Her Majesty's overseas realms of Scottish connection, and issues birth-briefs. In Scots Law, Arms are protected by Statute; their usurpation is punishable, and the Registration Fees of Honour on patents (£50) and matriculations (£20) are payable to H.M. Exchequer.

Lord Lyon King of Arms, Sir Thomas Innes of Learney, K.C.V.O., LL.D., F.S.A.Scot., Advocate
£1,200

Three Heralds (£25 each)

Rothsay, Lt.-Col. H. A. B. Lawson, F.S.A.Scot.

Albany, Major Charles Ian Fraser of Reelig.

Marchmont, James Monteith Grant, W.C.

Three Pursuivants (£16 13s. 4d. each)
 Unicorn, Sir Iain Moncreiffe of Moncreiffe, Bt.,
 Ph.D., Advocate.
 Kintyre, Charles Eliot Jauncey, Advocate.
 Carrick, Malcolm Rognvald Innes of Edingight.
 Lintlithgow (Extraordinary), John I. D. Pottinger.

Lyon Clerk and Keeper of Records, Harold Andrew
 Balvairst Lawson. £900
 Precruiator-Fiscal, Malcolm Robertson MacGregor,
 W.S.
 Herald Painter, Mrs Katherine Chart.
 Maer, Thomas C. Gray.

ART GALLERIES, ETC.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION

5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 3935]

Appointed in May, 1924, "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance as may be referred to them from time to time by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Department; and, furthermore, to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies, where it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." In August, 1933, a Royal Warrant extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission—"so that it shall also be open to the said Commission, if they so desire, to call the attention of any of Our Departments of State, or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the said Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character"; in May, 1946, a Royal Warrant further extended the Terms of Reference of the Commission as follows:—

We Do give and grant unto you, or any three or more of you, full power to call before you such persons as you shall judge likely to afford you any information upon the subject of this Our Commission; and also to call for, have access to and examine all such books, documents, registers and records as may afford you the fullest information on the subject, and to inquire of and concerning the premises by all other lawful ways and means whatsoever: We Do authorize and empower you, or any three or more of you, to visit and personally inspect such places as you may deem it expedient so to inspect for the more effectual carrying out of the purposes aforesaid:

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Commissioners, John Betjeman; Hon. Lionel Brett; Louis de Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; Frederick Gibberd, C.B.E.; Sir William Holford; G. A. Jellicoe; Sir Leslie Martin; Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E., F.R.S.; Lord Methuen, R.A.; Henry Moore, C.H.; Sir Allan Quartermaine, C.B.E., M.C.; J. M. Richards, C.B.E.; Sir Arthur Richmond, C.B.E.; Basil Spence, O.B.E., A.R.A.; Prof. Geoffrey Webb, C.B.E.

Secretary, Hon. Godfrey Samuel.

ROYAL FINE ART COMMISSION FOR SCOTLAND

Royal Scottish Museum,
 Edinburgh 1

[Tel.: Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534]

Appointed in 1927 "to enquire into such questions of public amenity or of artistic importance relating to Scotland as may be referred to them by any of our Departments of State, and to report thereon to such Departments; and, furthermore,

to give advice on similar questions when so requested by public or quasi-public bodies when it appears to the said Commission that their assistance would be advantageous." Under Royal Warrant of May 8, 1953, the terms of reference of the Commission were extended so that it is now open to the Commission, if it so desires, to call the attention of any Department of State or of the appropriate public or quasi-public bodies, to any project or development which in the opinion of the Commission may appear to affect amenities of a national or public character; and to call before it any persons, examine any documents or visit any places it might deem expedient for the more effectual carrying out of its duties.

Commissioners, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E. (Chairman); Lady MacGregor of MacGregor, O.B.E.; Charles d'O. Pilkington-Jackson, A.R.S.A.; J. Cameron Smail, O.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.E.; A. Graham Henderson, R.S.A., P.P.R.I.B.A.; William H. Kininmonth, R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; R. H. Matthew, C.B.E., A.R.S.A.; Ian G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; The Earl Haig.
 Secretary, Ian Finlay.

NATIONAL GALLERY

Trafalgar Square, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 7618-9]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day

The National Gallery is the result of a Parliamentary grant of £60,000 in 1824 for the purchase and Exhibition of the Angerstein collection of pictures, the present building being opened in 1833 and enlarged in 1876, 1887, 1911, 1928, 1930 and 1937. Expenses for 1959-60 were estimated at £112,347.

TRUSTEES

The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Lord Herbert, C.V.O.; Brinsley Ford; Sir Thomas Merton, K.B.E., F.R.S.; J. C. Witt; Henry Moore, C.H.; Denis Mahon; Sir William Coldstream, C.B.F.; The Viscount Chandos, P.C., D.S.O., M.C.; Field-Marshal Sir Gerald Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O.; The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C., F.R.S.

OFFICERS

Director, Sir Philip Hendy £3,800
 Keeper, William Gibson £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keepers, M. Davies; N. McLaren
 £1,910 to £2,200
 Deputy Keeper and Scientific Adviser to the Trustees,
 F. I. G. Rawlins £1,910 to £2,200
 Assistant Keepers, C. H. M. Gould; M. V. Levey
 £1,217 to £1,915
 Chief Restorer, A. W. Lucas £1,860 to £2,150
 Restorer, N. S. Brommelle £1,165 to £1,855

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 8511]

Open Monday to Friday 10 to 5. Saturday 10 to 6. Sunday 2 to 6.

The first grant was made in 1856 to form a gallery of the portraits of the most eminent persons in British history, the collections being successively housed in Great George Street, Westminster, in South Kensington, and in Bethnal Green. The present building was opened in 1896, £80,000 being contributed to its cost by Mr. W. H. Alexander; an extension erected at the expense of Lord Duveen was opened in 1933. The amount for salaries and expenses, including a grant of £4,082 for purchase of portraits, was estimated at £34,753 for 1958-59.

Director, Keeper and Secretary, C. K. Adams, C.B.E.
 £2,650
 Assistant Keepers (1), D. T. Piper; J. F. Kerlake
 £1,185 to £1,865

TATE GALLERY

Millbank, S.W.1

[Tate Gallery: 4444]

Hours of opening.—Weekdays 10 to 6. Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free, except to certain temporary exhibitions. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day.

The Tate Gallery, which constitutes the National Collection of British painting, of modern foreign painting and of modern sculpture, was opened in 1897, the cost of erection (£80,000), being defrayed by the late Sir Henry Tate, who also contributed the nucleus of the present collection. The Turner Wing, built at the expense of Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Lord Duveen, was opened in 1910. There are also special collections by Blake, Watts and Alfred Stevens. Lord Duveen also defrayed the cost of galleries to contain the collection of modern foreign painting, completed in 1926, and a new sculpture hall, completed in 1937. Expenses for 1957-58 were estimated at £59,563. *Director and Keeper*, Sir John Rothenstein, G.B.E., Ph.D. £3,100
Deputy Director, N. R. Reid £1,040 to £2,220
Deputy Keeper, R. E. Alley £1,820 to £2,100
Assistant Keepers (Grade I), Mary Chamot; Judith Cloake; D. L. A. Farr; M. R. F. Butlin.
Men, £1,217 to £1,910; *Women*, £1,163 to £1,849

WALLACE COLLECTION

Hertford House, Manchester Square, W.1

[Welbeck: 0687-8]

Admission free. Open on weekdays 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

The Wallace Collection was bequeathed to the nation by the widow of Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., K.C.B., M.P., on her death in 1897, and Hertford House was subsequently acquired by the Government. The collection includes pictures, drawings and miniatures, French furniture, sculpture, bronzes, porcelain, armour and miscellaneous objects d'art. The total net expenses were estimated at £41,744 in 1959-60.

Director, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O. £2,500
Assistant Directors, F. J. B. Watson; R. A. Cecil
 £1,217 to £1,950

NATIONAL GALLERIES OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Caldonian: 6824]

Comprising:—

National Gallery of Scotland, Mound, Edinburgh, 1.
Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Queen Street, Edinburgh 2

Director of the National Galleries of Scotland, David K. Baxandall, C.B.E. £2,650
Chief Restorer, H. R. H. Woolford

£1,810 to £2,100
Keeper, Prints and Drawings Dept., K. K. Andrews
 £1,185 to £1,865
Keeper, Scottish National Portrait Gallery, Robert E. Hutchison . . . (+allice, £155) £1,185 to £1,865
Secretary, Accountant and Establishment Officer, J. A. Cowell £1,365 to £1,610

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY

11 Charles II Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6262]

Established by the *Atomic Energy Authority Act*, 1954, the Authority took over, on August 1, 1954, the control of atomic energy research and development. The Prime Minister is responsible to Parliament for general atomic energy policy and for money provided for the Authority.

The Authority is organized in four groups. Each full-time technical Member of the Authority is responsible for a particular group as shown below:—

(a) the *Research Group*. The Research Establishment at Harwell, Berks., conducts fundamental research into nuclear physics and atomic energy and provides information to the other establishments. It includes the Isotope School (1951) and Reactor School (1954). The Radiochemical Centre at Amersham, Bucks., prepares radio-active substances such as radium, radon and isotopes produced in the atomic pile, for medical, scientific and industrial purposes. The Group also includes the Atomic Energy Establishment which is being developed at Winfrith Heath, Dorset.

(b) the *Weapons Group*. Research work on atomic weapons is carried on at the Research Establishment, Aldermaston, Berks.

(c) the *Development and Engineering Group*. Responsible for the design, construction and development of reactors and associated plant; engineering consultant work for the Electricity Boards, overseas organizations and groups of industrial firms formed for the building of nuclear power stations; general design and construction of all major building projects in the Authority as a whole. Headquarters of the Group are at Risley, Lancs., with an establishment at Dounreay (Caithness) (Experimental Reactor Establishment) and laboratories at Culcheth (Lancs.). The Group also includes the research and development organization at Capenhurst (Cheshire), Windscale (Cumberland) and Springfields (Lancs.).

(d) the *Production Group*. Responsible for the operation of the Authority's factories; research and development in aid of factory processes; and other commercial activities. Headquarters: Risley, with plants at Capenhurst (Cheshire), Springfields (Lancs.), Windscale and Calder (Cumberland) and Chapelcross (Dumfriesshire).

Chairman, Sir Roger Makins, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

£10,000
Members, (Full-time) Sir William Penney, K.B.E., F.R.S. (*Scientific Research*); Sir Donald Perrott, K.B.E. (*Finance and Administration*); Sir William Cook, C.B. (*Development and Engineering*); Sir Alan Hitchman, K.C.B. (*External Relations and Commercial Policy*) each £7,500
Air Chief Marshal Sir Claude Pelly, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C. (*Weapons Research*) £6,500
(Part-time) Sir John Cockroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S. £3,000

The Lord Citrine, P.C., G.B.E.; C. F. Kearton, O.B.E.; Sir Rowland Smith; Sir James Chadwick, M.D., F.R.S. each £1,000
Secretary, D. E. H. Peirson.

ATOMIC ENERGY OFFICE

1 Richmond Terrace, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 6371]

The Atomic Energy Office came into being on August 1, 1954, when control of the United Kingdom atomic energy project passed to the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority. The Office is staffed by a small number of civil servants and assists the Prime Minister in his responsibilities for atomic energy. The secretary of the office is the accounting officer for the Atomic Energy Vote. The office is responsible, in conjunction with the Foreign Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office, for international matters in the atomic energy field, and for advice to the Prime Minister on atomic energy matters.

Secretary, F. F. Turnbull, C.B., C.I.E. £5,000
Under Secretary, M. I. Michaels £3,800
Asst. Secretary, R. A. Thompson, £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, P. W. Ridley; G. Smith
 £1,500 to £2,120

BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION

Broadcasting House, Portland Place, W.1

[Langham: 4468]

The BBC was incorporated under Royal Charter as successor to the British Broadcasting Company, Ltd., whose licence expired Dec. 31,

1926. Its present Charter came into force July 1, 1952, and expires June 30, 1962. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and other Governors are appointed by the Crown. The BBC is financed by means of revenue from receiving licences for the Home services and by a Grant in Aid from Parliament for the External services. The total number of licences in force in July 1959 was 14,874,472, of which 9,549,789 were for television as well as sound broadcasting.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Forde, £3,000
Vice-Chairman, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., £1,000
Governors, The Earl of Balfour (Scotland), £1,000;
 The Lord Macdonald of Gwaenysgor, P.C., K.C.M.G. (Wales), £1,000; J. R. McKee (N. Ireland); Mrs. T. Cazalet-Keir, C.B.E.; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; Sir Edward Benthall, K.C.S.I.; Sir James Duff, each £600
Director-General, H. Carleton Greene, O.B.E.
Directors, Sir Beresford Clark, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (External Broadcasting); H. J. G. Grisewood (Chief Assistant to the Director-General); Sir Harold Bishop, C.B.E. (Engineering); R. E. L. Wellington, C.B.E. (Sound Broadcasting); G. C. Beadle, C.B.E. (Television); T. R. P. Hole, C.B.E. (Administration); J. H. Arkell (Staff Administration).
Deputy Director of Television Broadcasting, C. McGivern, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of External Broadcasting, E. Tangye Lean, C.B.E.
Assistant Director of Sound Broadcasting, R. D'A. Marriott, D.F.C.
Chief Engineer, Hon. R. T. B. Wynn, C.B.E.
Deputy Chief Engineer, F. C. McLean, C.B.E.
Consulting Civil Engineer, M. T. Tudsbury, C.B.E.
Controller, Finance, J. G. L. Francis.
General Manager, Publications, G. S. Strode, C.B.E., M.M.
Legal Adviser, E. C. Robbins, C.B.E.
Secretary, M. G. Farquharson, O.B.E., M.C.

Controllers of Regional Offices

Scotland, A. Stewart, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Queen Margaret Drive, Glasgow.
Northern Ireland, R. McCall, C.M.G., Broadcasting House, Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.
Wales, A. B. Oldfield-Davies, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, Park Place, Cardiff.
Midland, H. J. Dunkerley, C.B.E., Broadcasting House, 52 Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
North, R. Stead, Broadcasting House, Piccadilly, Manchester.
West, F. G. Gillard, O.B.E., Broadcasting House, Whiteladies Road, Clifton, Bristol.

BRITISH EUROPEAN AIRWAYS CORPORATION

Keyline House, Ruislip, Middlesex
 [Waxlow: 4334]

Chairman, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C.
 (and expenses £1,000) £7,500
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Keeling*
Other Members, A. H. Milward, O.B.E. (and expenses £500) (£6,500) (Chief Executive); The Lord Balfour of Inchrye, P.C., M.C., £1,000; S. K. Davies, C.B.E. (Chairman of Welsh Advisory Council)*; Sir Patrick Dollan, LL.D. (Chairman of Scottish Advisory Council), £1,500; Sir Walter Edmondson, C.B.E. (Chairman of Northern Ireland Advisory Council)*; Sir Arnold Overton, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.C., £3,500; A. C. Ping, £3,500; R. L. Weir, O.B.E. (and expenses £250) (£6,000); Sir Giles Guthrie, Bt., O.B.E., D.S.C.
Chief Executive, A. H. Milward, O.B.E.
Flight Operations and Communications Director, J. W. G. James, O.B.E.
Commercial Director, P. C. F. Lawton, D.F.C.
Chief Engineer, B. S. Shenstone.

Traffic Director, E. P. Whitfield, O.B.E.
Financial Controller, R. L. Weir, O.B.E.
Secretary, H. E. Marking, M.C.
Personnel Director, C. A. Herring.
Director of Medical Services, Dr. A. Buchanan Barbour, O.B.E.
Chief Public Relations Officer, W. Simpson, O.B.E., D.F.C.

* Fees not drawn.

BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION

B.O.A.C. Headquarters, London Airport, Hounslow, Middlesex
 [Skyport: 5511]

Established in 1939, British Overseas Airways Corporation acquired, on April 1, 1940, the air transport undertakings of Imperial Airways and British Airways, which had been at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Air since the outbreak of war.

B.O.A.C. is the larger of the two Government Corporations which are charged with the task of developing and operating British scheduled air transport services under the provisions of the Air Corporations Act, 1949. Its functions are to operate the Commonwealth, North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Far Eastern routes from the United Kingdom. In June, 1959, the Corporation was operating sixty routes, with a gross route mileage of nearly 300,000. On these routes there were a hundred services weekly in each direction, and the mileage covered was more than 860,000 per week.

The members of the Corporation are appointed by the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation.
Chairman, Sir Gerard d'Eranger, C.B.E. (Allowances £1,000) £5,000
Deputy Chairman, Sir George Cribbitt, K.B.E., C.M.G. (Allowances £500) £7,500
Members (full-time), B. Smallpelce (Managing Director); K. Granville, C.B.E. (Deputy Managing Director) £5,000
Members (part-time) J. W. Booth; Sir Wilfred Neden, C.B., C.B.E.; H. L. Newlands, M.B.E.; The Lord Rennell, K.B.E., C.B.; F. Taylor; The Lord Tweedsmuir, O.B.E., each £1,000; Sir John Stephenson, C.B.E. (unpaid).

BRITISH TRANSPORT COMMISSION

222 Marylebone Road, N.W.1
 [Ambassador: 7711]

The British Transport Commission was established as a public authority under the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1947*. On Jan. 1, 1948, the main-line railways of Great Britain, together with their ancillary services, the smaller railway undertakings previously under the jurisdiction of the Railway Executive Committee, the railways and road services formerly controlled by the *London Passenger Transport Board*, and various canal and inland waterway undertakings specified in the Act, were vested in the Commission. In accordance with the 1947 Act the Commission acquired road haulage undertakings which in 1946 were engaged in carriage of goods involving routes of 40 miles, or upwards, and necessitating journeys beyond a 25 miles radius from the operating centre. Under the provisions of the *Transport Act, 1953*, however, the Commission was required to dispose of a major part of the property held by it for the purposes of the part of its undertaking carried on through the Road Haulage Executive. The 1953 Act also provided for the re-constitution of the Commission, the abolition of the Railway Executive and the reorganization of the railways. On and from Oct. 1, 1953, all the functions of the Railways, the Road Haulage, the Docks and Inland Waterways and the Hotels Executives, respectively, were assumed by the Commission.

From Jan. 1, 1955, six regional Area Boards for the management of the railways were established and separate managements were set up for road haulage, hotels, docks and inland waterways.

Chairman, Gen. Sir Brian Robertson, Bt., G.C.B., G.B.E., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C. . . . £10,000

Deputy Chairman, Sir John Benstead, C.B.E. . . £8,000

Members, K. W. C. Grand; J. Ratter, C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Reginald Wilson, each £7,500; A. B. B. Valentine (unpaid).

Part-time Members, H. P. Barker; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; F. Donachy; R. F. Hanks; Sir Leonard Sinclair; T. H. Summerson; Sir Philip Warter; Sir Cecil Weir, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. (each £1,000).

Secretary, General, Maj.-Gen. L. Wansbrough-Jones, C.B., C.B.E.

Chief Secretary, S. B. Taylor.

Chief Accountant and Financial Adviser, H. E. Osborn.

Chief Solicitor and Legal Adviser, M. H. B. Gilmour.

Traffic Adviser, T. H. Hollingsworth.

Manpower Adviser, A. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.

Technical Adviser, R. C. Bond.

Public Relations Adviser, J. H. Brebner, O.B.E.

Adviser (Special Projects), G. W. Quick Smith.

London Transport Executive

55, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 5600]

Chairman, A. B. B. Valentine £7,500

Deputy Chairman and Managing Director, A. H. Grainger £6,000

Members, L. C. Hawkins; B. H. Harbour; A. Bull, O.B.E. (each £5,000); and (part-time) The Lord Williams; The Lord Geddes of Epsom, C.B.E.; S. H. Leake, O.B.E. (each £1,000).

Secretary, R. M. Robbins.

Eastern Area Board

Liverpool Street Station, E.C.2

[Bishopgate: 7600]

Chairman, Sir Reginald Wilson.

Members, A. McLeod; A. F. Pegler; J. B. Pelle; Maj.-Gen. G. N. Russell, C.B., C.B.E.; J. Tanner, C.B.E.; The Right Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C.

Secretary, G. A. V. Hayes, M.B.E.

London Midland Area Board

Euston Station, N.W.1

[Euston: 1234]

Chairman: The Lord Rusholme.

Members: L. Cooke, O.B.E.; Sir Francis Glyn, K.C.M.G.; J. Haworth; Maj.-Gen. Sir John Kennedy, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E., H.M.L., A.D.C.; R. F. Summers.

Secretary, M. T. Howard Williams, M.B.E.

North Eastern Area Board

Railway Headquarters Offices, York

[York: 53022]

Chairman, T. H. Summerson.

Members, J. W. Armit, Ph.D.; J. Bowman, O.B.E.; G. H. Kitson, O.B.E., T.D.; L. H. McRobert, C.B.E., T.D.; P. D. Priestman, O.B.E.; Sir George Walton, K.B.E., C.B., T.D.

Secretary, C. H. Rafton.

Scottish Area Board

302 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.2.

[Douglas: 2900]

Chairman, Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., K.B.E., H.M.I.

Members, D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; Sir John Denholm, C.B.E.; F. Donachy, O.B.E.; P. L. Meldrum; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; W. G. N. Walker, T.D.

Secretary, R. S. Boyd.

Southern Area Board

Waterloo Station, S.E.1

[Waterloo: 5151]

Chairman, Sir Philip Warter.

Members, J. E. Binks; H. F. B. Iles; H. L. R. Matthews, C.B.E.; K. Preston; J. MacN. Sidey, D.S.O.

Secretary, L. Mapleston.

Western Area Board

Paddington Station, W.2

[Paddington: 7000]

Chairman, R. F. Hanks.

Members, A. Chamberlain, M.C., T.D.; P. T. Heady; F. A. Parish, C.B.E.; Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.; C. W. Rodd; J. Ryan, C.B.E., M.C.

Secretary, A. H. Curtis Welch.

BRITISH TRAVEL AND HOLIDAYS ASSOCIATION

Headquarters and Tourist Information Centre
Queen's House, 64/65 St. James's Street, S.W.1
[Mayfair: 9191]

Overseas Offices

British Travel Association: 680 Fifth Avenue, New York 19; 39 South La Salle Street, Chicago 3; 606 South Hill Street, Los Angeles 14; 50 Young Street, Sydney; 224 Queen Street, Melbourne; 90 Adelaide Street West, Toronto; 661 Howe Street, Vancouver; 6 Place Vendome, Paris; 22 Neue Mainzerstrasse, Frankfurt/Main; Leidseplein 29, Amsterdam; Norrmalmstorg 1, Stockholm C; Reconquista 375, Buenos Aires; Rua Aurora 960, Salas 2-3, Sao Paulo; 252 Joppe Street, Johannesburg.

The functions of the Association can be summarized as follows: (a) to increase the number of visitors from overseas and (b) to ensure that overseas visitors and home holiday makers are well received and accommodated and have the best facilities that can be provided. The Association is a Company limited by guarantee and registered under the Companies Act and draws its membership from all sections of the tourist and holiday industry. The Association is supported by H.M. Government and receives a Grant-in-Aid from the Board of Trade. The Board consists of a Chairman who is appointed by the President of the Board of Trade, and 19 members, 8 of whom are nominated by the President of the Board of Trade; 7 are elected by the members of the Association and the remainder nominated by the Scottish Tourist Board (2), the Welsh Tourist and Holidays Board (1) and the Northern Ireland Tourist Board (1). Four additional members representing the various interests concerned with travel and holidays in the United Kingdom may be appointed. The Board has the advice of 3 main Committees: the Finance and General Purposes Committee, Tourist Development Committee and the Holiday Development Committee, whose Chairmen are drawn from the Board. The Tourist Development Committee and Holiday Development Committee draw a proportion of their membership from the Board and the remainder from interested organizations.

Chairman, Sir Arthur Morse, C.B.E.

Director-General, J. G. Bridges, O.B.E.

Deputy Director-General, L. J. Lickorish.

CABINET OFFICE

Great George Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 5422]

Secretary of the Cabinet, The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B. (Also Joint Permanent Secretary of the Treasury). £6,450

Private Secretary, D. R. J. Stephen.

Deputy Secretary of the Cabinet, F. A. Bishop, C.V.O. £4,200

Under Secretaries, J. S. Orme, O.B.E.; M. Reed £3,350

Asst. Secs., G. H. Baker; I. P. Bancroft; T. E. Bromley, C.M.G.; R. B. M. King, M.C.; Maj.-Gen. L. de M. Thuillier, C.B., O.B.E. £2,050 to £2,650

Central Statistical Office:

Director, Sir Harry Campion, C.B., C.B.E., £3,350
Deputy Director, R. E. Beales, £2,950
Chief Statisticians, J. L. Nicholson; W. D. Stedman Jones, £2,050 to £2,650

Historical Branch:

Chief Historians, Prof. Sir James Butler, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Military); Sir Keith Hancock (Civil).
Administrative Head of Branch, Sir Edward Hale, K.B.E., C.B.

Chief Clerk and Establishment Officer, S. P. Anderson, O.B.E., £1,310 to £1,555

CABLE AND WIRELESS LIMITED

Head Office—Mercury House, Theobald's Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4433]

Under the Commonwealth Telegraphs Act, 1949, the assets of the telecommunications services conducted by Cable and Wireless, Ltd., in the United Kingdom were transferred to the Post Office. The company, however, continues to be responsible for the operation of its telecommunications services overseas and to own the assets relative to those services.

Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates overseas telecommunications services, comprising 147,000 nautical miles of submarine cables and 120 wireless circuits. Its operations include telegraphy (cable and radio), phototelegraphy, radiotelephony, ship-shore radiotelegraph including direction finding, aeronautical wireless facilities, internal telephone systems, and broadcasting services in Kenya. It has 105 branches overseas and a Cable Station and Training School in the United Kingdom.

The Company was formed in 1920 (as Imperial and International Communications, Ltd., the name being changed in 1934) to unify the overseas communications of the Empire, consequent upon the Imperial Wireless and Cable Conference of 1928. The Commonwealth Telecommunications Conference, 1945, recommended the acquisition of the services in the U.K. and the other self-governing countries of the Commonwealth by their respective governments, with an unifying Commonwealth Telecommunications Board to replace the existing advisory Commonwealth Communications Council. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., was therefore acquired (under the *Cable and Wireless Act, 1946*) by the U.K. Government as from January 1, 1947, new directors being appointed.

Chairman, Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E. £3,500 (and expenses up to £350)

Managing Directors, N. C. Chapling, C.B.E.; H. H. Eggers, C.M.G., O.B.E. £4,000 each (and expenses up to £200 and £150 respectively)

Other Directors, C. N. Gallie (£1,000); K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E.; Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. (unpaid)

Secretary, F. H. Lansbury, O.B.E.

Engineer-in-Chief, C. J. V. Lawson, O.B.E.

Traffic Manager, E. G. L. Howitt, M.B.E.

Chief Accountant, H. G. Thomas, O.B.E.

Staff Manager, E. Mockett, O.B.E.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.1.

[Whitehall: 7621]

The Charity Commission was constituted under Act of Parliament in 1853 "for the better Administration of Charitable Trusts" in England and

Wales. The powers of the Commissioners over all endowments held for educational purposes have now been transferred to the Minister of Education. Chief Commissioner, F. W. W. McCombe, C.B., C.B.E., £3,800
Commissioners, R. L. Daniell, C.B.E., £2,650 to £3,000; Sir Hugh Linstead, O.B.E., M.P., unpaid Secretary and Establishment Officer, S. P. Grounds £2,550

Asst. Commissioners and Senior Legal Assistants, O. H. Toyne; W. E. A. Lewis; E. L. Hayes; W. J. Wolfe; J. MacC. Armstrong; J. P. L. Redfern; F. H. Pratt; C. W. E. Shelley £1,665 to £2,200

Accountant, Official Trustees' Dept., H. A. Anderton, I.S.O., £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, H. O'Neill, M.B.E.; L. A. Jimenez; H. M. Taylor, £1,395 to £1,660

CHURCH COMMISSIONERS

1 Millbank, Westminster, S.W.1

(Hours 9 to 5)

[Whitehall: 5444]

The Church Commissioners were established on April 1, 1948, by the amalgamation of *Queen Anne's Bounty* (established 1704) and the *Ecclesiastical Commissioners* (established 1836). The main function of the Commissioners is the management of assets of the Church in order to endow and augment benefices, &c., and to carry out many administrative duties in relation thereto.

The Commissioners are required to carry all their revenues to a general income and expenditure account, the balance of which, after defraying secured charges, continuing grants and the cost of administration, etc., is available for special grants and provisions.

Summary of Income and Expenditure

(For the year to March 31, 1959)

<i>Receipts:</i>	
Estates (net).....	£4,098,514
Dividends, interest, etc.....	8,492,940
Trust funds.....	625,546
	<u>£13,217,000</u>

<i>Expenditure:</i>	
Benefices, dignitaries, Church property (including payments out of trust funds) and administration, etc.....	£11,060,390
Balance available for special grants and provisions.....	2,156,610
	<u>£13,217,000</u>

Constitution.

The 2 Archbishops, the 41 diocesan Bishops, 5 deans, 10 other clerks and 10 laymen appointed by the Church Assembly; 4 laymen nominated by the Queen; 4 persons nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord Chancellor; The Lord President of the Council; the First Lord of the Treasury; The Chancellor of the Exchequer; The Secretary of State for the Home Dept.; The Speaker of the House of Commons; The Lord Chief Justice; The Master of the Rolls; The Attorney-General; The Solicitor-General; The Lord Mayor and two Aldermen of the City of London; The Lord Mayor of York and one representative from each of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge and the three:—

Church Estates Commissioners and Joint Treasurers:—

First, Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., O.C.

Second, Sir Hubert Ashton, K.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Third, Sir James Brown.

Secretary, Sir Mortimer Warren.
Financial and Administrative Secretary, K. S. Ryle, M.C.
Estates Secretary, D. A. Collett. O.B.E.
Assistant Secretaries, E. A. Cruikshank (*Investments*); A. W. J. Savidge (*General*); L. A. Speller (*Bishoprics*).
Accountant, H. M. G. Pryor.
Establishment Officers, R. G. Williams; Miss P. M. Betts, M.B.E.
Trust Officer, R. C. Edwards.
Principals, E. C. Buckley; L. J. Dent; L. N. King; W. T. Leech; R. K. Pears, D.F.C.; C. C. W. Rodd; L. D. Walker; D. G. Ward.
Assistant Principals, K. A. L. Argent; D. R. Baird; F. G. Brain; G. E. Cook; E. Denselow; J. Facer; A. Godbold; G. A. Lancaster; A. I. McDonald; H. H. T. Munden; G. H. Penn; R. McN. Roxburgh; S. E. Smith.
Solicitors, Messrs. Milles, Day & Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
Surveyors, Messrs. Clutton, 5 Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Smith, Gore & Co., 4 Cowley Street, Westminster, S.W.1; Messrs. Chesterton & Sons, 116 Kensington High Street, W.8; Messrs. Hunt & Steward, 45 Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Legal Department

Official Solicitor, O. H. Woodforde, M.B.E.
Deputy Solicitor, R. H. Rogers.
Assistant Solicitor, J. W. Cook.
Senior Legal Assistants, H. K. Benham; C. J. van D. Edwards; P. Leslie; W. K. Macfarlane.
Legal Assistants, A. J. L. Campbell; R. A. G. Lees.
Special Duties, M. P. Simpson.

Architectural Department

Official Architect, A. G. Alexander.
Deputy Architect, B. H. Dowland.
Senior Asst. Architect, H. A. Scarth.
Asst. Architects, L. T. Channing; J. Lambert.

Surveyor's Department

Official Surveyor, W. R. Paice.
Deputy Surveyor, H. M. Rigby, M.B.E., T.D.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

6 Burlington Gardens, W.1

The Civil Service Commission was first constituted by Order in Council in 1855. The Commissioners' primary function is to test the qualifications of persons proposed to be appointed to situations in Her Majesty's Civil Establishments; in addition they have from time to time undertaken certain examinations of candidates for other public services.

First Commissioner, Sir George Mallaby, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £5,000
Commissioner and Secretary, D. O'Donovan (*Establishment Officer*) £2,400 to £3,000
Commissioner and Director of Examinations, Dr. H. A. Needham £2,400 to £3,000
Commissioner and Scientific Adviser, Sir Charles Snow, C.B.E. (*part-time*) £2,950
Commissioner and Engineering Adviser, P. H. L. Thomas £3,000
Assistant Commissioners and Principals, J. W. A. Chorley (£2,400 to £2,700); E. J. D. Warne (£1,500 to £2,120).

Principal Scientific Officer, J. H. Marshall
 £1,460 to £2,070
Assistant Secretaries, C. J. Floyd; J. W. Lambie
 £1,780 to £2,000
Deputy Establishment Officer, A. B. Wares, O.B.E.
 £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Assistant Directors of Examination, F. J. R. Bartlett; K. M. Reader. £1,875 to £2,150

Assistant Directors of Examinations, W. G. Arnott; F. Bateman; O. M. C. Buchan; Dr. J. Coveney; W. T. Deakin; J. R. Foster; Miss B. M. J. Hurden; Miss A. C. Wanstall
 Men, £1,110 to £1,935; Women, £1,061 to £1,873
Chief Superintendent of Examinations, H. Kroll, O.B.E.
 £1,780 to £2,000
Accountant, G. M. Smeaton £1,395 to £1,660
Senior Executive Officers, F. V. Abrams; P. J. M. Fry; H. Ingram; W. H. L. Mayer; L. F. Walters
 £1,395 to £1,660

Civil Service Selection Board

6-10 Savile Row, W.1

Commissioner and Chairman, J. H. T. Goldsmith, C.B.E. (*part-time*) £2,000
Deputy to the Chairman, K. A. G. Murray (+*altee*).
 £1,685 to £2,090
Principal Psychologist, Mrs. M. M. M. McArthur (*part-time*) £1,010

COLONIAL OFFICE

The Church House, Great Smith Street, S.W.1
 [Abbey: 1266]

The business of the Colonies was, until 1801, included in the functions of the Home Secretary, to be transferred in that year to the newly-created "Secretary for War." In 1854 the outbreak of the Russian War led to the appointment of a Secretary of State for the Colonies (to relieve the War Secretary of Colonial business).

Secretary of State for the Colonies, THE RT. HON. ALAN TINDAL LENNOX-BOYD, M.P. £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, J. O. Moreton, M.C.
Private Secretary, J. T. A. Howard-Drake.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. H. B. O. Smithers, V.R.D., D.Phil. M.P. unpaid
Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, THE EARL OF PERTH, P.C. £3,750
Private Secretary, J. N. A. Armitage-Smith.

Under-Secretaries

Permanent, Sir Hilton Poynton, K.C.M.G. £6,950
Private Sec., Miss G. T. Brimblecombe.
Parliamentary, J. Amery, M.P. £2,500
Private Sec., A. K. Robertson.
Deputy Under-Secretaries, Sir John Martin, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.V.O.; W. L. Gorell Barnes, C.B., C.M.G. £4,950
Assistant Under-Secretaries, C. G. Eastwood, C.M.G.; W. B. L. Monson, C.M.G.; E. Melville, C.M.G.; A. R. Thomas, C.M.G.; C. Y. Carstairs, C.M.G.; P. Rogers, C.M.G.; *H. T. Bourdillon, C.M.G.; A. N. Galsworthy, C.M.G.; T. Smith, C.M.G. £3,750
Assistant Secretaries, J. S. Bennett, C.M.G.; T. B. Williamson, C.M.G.; C. E. Lambert, C.M.G.; E. R. Edmonds, C.M.G.; A. D. Garson, C.M.G.; W. A. Morris, C.M.G.; J. E. Marham, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; J. D. Higham, C.M.G.; A. Emanuel, C.M.G.; *W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.; W. I. J. Wallace, C.M.G., O.B.E.; H. A. Harding, C.M.G.; F. D. Webber, C.M.G., M.C., T.D.; N. D. Watson; B. O. B. Gidden (*Establishment and Organization Officer*); *A. M. MacKintosh, C.M.G.; *J. K. Thompson; R. J. Vile; J. W. Vernon; H. P. Hall, M.B.E.; W. D. Sweeney; J. C. Morgan; O. H. Morris; J. M. Kisch; I. B. Watt; A. H. Sheffield; T. C. Jerrom; D. M. Smith; M. G. Smith. £2,350 to £2,950

Advisory and Specialist Staff

Head of African Studies Branch, †R. S. Hudson, C.M.G. £2,070
Land Tenure Specialist, †S.R. Simpson, C.B.E.
 £1,460 to £2,070
Agricultural Adviser, G. W. Nye, C.M.G., O.B.E.
 £2,750 to £3,050

Deputy Agricultural Adviser, G. M. Roddan, C.M.G.

£2,350 to £2,650

Secretary for Colonial Agricultural Research, †D.

Rhind, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Adviser on Animal Health, †R. S. Marshall, C.B.E.

£2,750 to £3,050

Adviser on Co-operation, †B. J. Surridge, C.M.G.,

O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650

Educational Adviser, Sir Christopher Cox, K.C.M.G.,

£2,750 to £3,050

Deputy Educational Adviser, †H. Houghton, C.B.E.

£2,350 to £2,650

Woman Educational Adviser, Miss F. H. Gwilliam,

O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,300

Adviser on Technical Education, †J. C. Jones, C.B.E.

£1,460 to £2,070

Assistant Educational Adviser, †I. H. Baldwin,

C.B.E. £1,460 to £2,070

Editor "Oversea Education", †W. E. F. Ward,

C.M.G. £1,460 to £2,070

Fisheries Adviser, C. F. Hickling, C.M.G.

£2,750 to £3,050

Forestry Adviser, C. Swabey £2,750 to £3,050

Head of Information Department, O. H. Morris

£2,350 to £2,950

Press Officer, R. W. Francis £1,730 to £1,950

Principal Information Officer, P. R. Noakes

£1,730 to £1,950

Senior Information Officers, L. W. Forsdick; †H. D.

Wintner; *R. H. Young; †Mrs. M. Good;

†E. M. Clover £1,355 to £1,610

Officer-in-Charge, Colonial Pesticides Research,

R. A. E. Galley £2,750 to £3,050

Secretary, Inter-University Council and Colonial

University Grants Advisory Committee, I. Maxwell

£2,450

Labour Adviser, G. Foggan, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Deputy Labour Adviser, E. Parry, O.B.E.

£2,350 to £2,650

Assistant Labour Adviser, Miss S. A. Ogilvie, O.B.E.

£1,460 to £2,070

Legal Adviser, Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G.

O.C. £4,950

Assistant Legal Advisers, J. A. Peck; J. C. McPetrie,

O.B.E. £2,450 to £2,950

Senior Legal Assistants, A. R. Rushford; D. G.

Gordon-Smith; I. C. Saul £1,615 to £2,150

Temporary Senior Legal Assistants, I. H. Crucibley,

O.C.; T. H. H. Perrott; Sir John Whyatt

£1,615 to £2,150

Librarian, B. Cheeseman £1,730 to £1,950

Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Medical Officer, †A. M. W. Rac, C.M.G.

£3,550

Deputy Chief Medical Officer, †J. C. R. Bucbanan,

C.M.G. £2,450 to £2,750

Chief Nursing Officer, †Miss F. N. Udell, C.B.E.

£1,815 to £1,950

Director of Colonial Medical Research, †R. Lewth-

waite, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Inspector General of Colonial Police, †J. H. E. J.

Stourton, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650

Deputies to Inspector General of Colonial Police, †J. W.

Deegan, C.M.G., C.V.O.; †N. G. Morris, C.M.G.

£1,460 to £2,070

Security Intelligence Advisers, †J. A. Harrison;

†G. R. H. Gribble, O.B.E. £1,460 to £2,070

Adviser on Social Welfare, W. H. Cbinn, C.M.G.

£2,360 to £2,650

Chief Statistician, W. F. Searle £2,350 to £2,950

Consultant on Tuberculosis, F. R. G. Heaf, C.M.G.

(Ministry of Health).

Consultant on Penal Matters, G. H. Heaton, O.B.E.

Surveys Adviser, Brig. M. Hotine, C.M.G., C.B.E.

£2,750 to £3,050

Geological Surveys Adviser, S. H. Shaw, O.B.E.

£2,750 to £3,050

Consulting Physicians: London—Sir Richard Hawes,

C.M.G.; Sir George McRobert, C.I.E.

Liverpool—A. R. D. Adams.

Edinburgh—F. J. Wright.

Dublin—Prof. R. H. Micks.

Belfast—M. G. Nelson.

Principals, E. W. A. Scarlett, O.B.E.; R. Terrell;

P. A. Carter; A. McM. Webster; R. W. Piper;

J. N. A. Armitage-Smith; *D. Williams; B. G.

Stone, O.B.E.; W. G. Boss; W. F. Dawson,

M.B.E.; Miss E. O. Mercer, M.B.E.; N. B. J.

Huijsman; J. R. Downie; J. Bourn; D. L.

Pearson; C. S. Roberts; J. O. Moreton, M.C.;

*W. G. Wilson; J. T. A. Howard-Drake; H. W.

Atterbury, O.B.E. (Deputy Establishment Officer);

J. E. King, M.B.E.; M. A. Willis, M.B.E.; †P. H. F.

Dodd; †D. J. Kirkness; *S. P. Whitley; R. E.

Radford; C. A. Kirkman; *L. G. Heptinstall;

H. Nield; J. D. Hennings; K. G. Ashton; F. P.

Dunnill; *E. M. West; I. H. Harris; J. D.

Anderson, M.C.; *B. G. Smallman; A. J. Fair-

clough; C. G. Gibbs; M. Phlips; J. E. Rednall;

E. C. Burr; A. J. Peckham; G. W. Jamieson;

P. J. Kitcatt; W. T. A. Cox; R. L. Baxter;

R. H. Hobden, D.F.C.; *G. K. Caston; K. J.

Neale, O.B.E.; †T. R. H. Godden; W. H. For-

mony; M. McMullen; *J. W. Stapcoole; A. S.

Gann; J. L. F. Buist; D. J. Derr; B. E. Rolfe;

W. A. Ward; J. H. Robertson; A. R. Ford;

D. J. C. Jones; E. R. Hamner; J. A. Sankey;

J. E. Whitelegg; M. Cahill; W. S. Rylie; J. C.

Burgh; I. S. Wheatley; L. Abbott

£1,460 to £2,070

Temporary Principals, G. A. Jones, C.M.G., O.B.E.;

Sir Bernard Reilly, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E.; R. A.

Whittle, C.B.E., M.C.; P. A. Tegetmeier, O.B.E.;

W. G. Hullah, O.B.E.; H. C. Baker; R. J. J. Hill,

C.I.E.; R. C. H. Greig; Miss M. Z. Terry; C. A.

G. Wallis, O.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. D. Dunlop, C.B.

, C.B.E. (Chief Security Officer); G. E. Fane-Smith,

C.M.G.; R. K. M. Saker, C.B.E.; B. A. Astley;

T. L. Bowring, C.M.G., O.B.E.; G. W. Thom,

O.B.E.; T. T. Gilbert, M.B.E.; W. S. Carter, C.V.O.;

F. L. Greenland; L. M. Heaney, C.M.G.

£1,460 to £2,070

Temporary Administrative Officers, Miss M. A. Evans;

R. L. Peel; J. S. A. Lewis; J. W. A. Thornburn

£1,195 to £1,505

Oversea Service Officers temporarily attached, A. S.

Aldridge, O.B.E., M.C.; R. N. Posnett; D. G.

Reid; H. C. F. Wilks; R. L. W. Mansfield.

Chief Executive Officers, G. W. Henien, M.B.E.;

C. G. W. Laurence; H. I. H. Titchener, I.S.O.,

M.B.E.; E. N. Horne, M.B.E.; F. C. Lamacq,

M.B.E.; G. J. Lunnon, M.B.E.; D. K. Malone,

M.B.E. £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, S. W. Smith, M.B.E.;

H. F. W. Nash, M.B.E.; C. E. Pooley, M.B.E.; M.

Lemberger, M.B.E.; S. N. Adams; Miss O. M.

Macpherson, M.B.E.; S. H. Field; S. A. Gibbins;

C. F. Haddrill; L. V. Martin; A. J. Somerton,

M.B.E.; D. Hinsbelwood; F. K. Boyle

£1,355 to £1,610

Research Officer, L. Branney £1,730 to £1,950

Research Officers (Economic), †Mrs. M. E. Maccoll;

†P. Selwyn; †J. Inman £1,460 to £2,070

Controller of Oversea Communications, E. N. Horne,

M.B.E. £1,730 to £1,950

Statisticians, W. L. Kendall; F. E. Richmond;

R. A. Cooper £1,460 to £2,070

Accountant, S. A. Gibbins £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Registrar, L. V. Martin £1,355 to £1,610

§ On loan to other Government Departments.

*Serving Overseas.

† Temporary.

Overseas Audit Department

Queen Anne's Chambers, Dean Farrar Street,

S. W. 1

[Whitehall : 8307]

The Accounts of most of the Colonies and Protectorates are audited on behalf of the Secretary of State for the Colonies by Audit Officers acting under the supervision of the Director General of the Overseas Audit Service. The cost of this audit is borne by the Colonies and Protectorates affected.

Director General of the Overseas Audit Service, P. H. Jennings, C.B.E. £4,100
Deputy Director General, F. E. L. Carter, C.B.E. £3,300
Assistant Directors, R. J. S. Orwin, O.B.E.; C. H. Bushell, O.B.E. £2,400

COLONIAL DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

33 Hill Street, W.1
[Mayfair: 8484]

Established by the Overseas Resources Development Act, 1948-58, and charged with duties for securing development in Colonial territories with a view to increasing their general productive capacity and trade.

The Corporation is authorized to borrow up to £160,000,000, and operates on commercial principles in close consultation with Colonial Governments in order to ensure that its activities will be conducted in the best way to promote the welfare of Colonial peoples.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Nutcombe Hume, K.B.E., M.C. £5,250
Deputy Chairman (part-time), Sir Hugh Beaver, K.B.E. £1,500
Members (part-time), Sir John Elliot, A. Gaitskell, C.M.G.; Lord Ogmores, P.C., T.D.; Sir Clem Pless, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E.; J. F. Prideaux, O.B.E.; E. H. D. Skinner, C.B.E. each £1,000

COMMONWEALTH RELATIONS OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 2323]

In July, 1925, a new Secretaryship of State for Dominion Affairs was created, and as a result the Dominions Office was set up, to take over from the Colonial Office business connected with the self-governing Dominions, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the South African territories (Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland) and business relating to the Imperial Conference.

In July, 1947, the titles of the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs and the Dominions Office were altered to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations and the Commonwealth Relations Office respectively. As from August 15, 1947, the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations with India and Pakistan and as from February 4, 1948, for relations with Ceylon.

On September 3, 1953, the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia became part of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and the Federation.

The Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations assumed responsibility for relations between the United Kingdom and Ghana as from March 6, 1957 and between the United Kingdom and the Federation of Malaya as from August 31, 1957.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations, THE EARL OF HOME, P.C. £5,000
Private Sec., D. L. Cole, M.C.
Asst. Private Sec., S. W. F. Martin.
Ceremonial and Reception Sec., Lt.-Col. J. M. Hugo, C.V.O., O.B.E. £2,025
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Alexander Clutterbuck, G.C.M.G., M.C. £7,000
Private Secretary, J. A. G. Banks.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, C. J. M. Alport, T.D., M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, R. A. R. Barltrop.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Henry Lintott, K.C.M.G.; H. A. F. Rumbold, C.M.G., C.I.E. £5,000

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, (b) N. Pritchard, C.M.G.; W. A. W. Clark, C.M.G., C.B.E.; G. E. B. Shannon, C.M.G.; (f) J. M. C. James, C.M.G., M.B.E.; N. E. Costar, C.M.G.; C. M. Walker (Director of Establishments and Organization); D. W. S. Hunt. £3,800

Director of Information Services, B. Cockram, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,150

Principal Staff Officer to the Secretary of State, Major-Gen. C. R. Price, C.B., C.B.E. £3,300

Assistant Secretaries, (e) G. Kimber, C.M.G.; (i) G. P. Hampshire; G. E. Crombie, C.M.G.; D. M. Cleary; C. G. Costley-White, C.M.G.; (g) L. B. Walsh Atkins; (f) Maj.-Gen. W. H. A. Bishop, C.B., O.B.E.; E. L. Sykes; (a) H. E. Davies; (a) B. R. Curson; R. W. D. Fowler; D. W. S. Hunt, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. L. D. Jasper; R. H. Belcher, C.M.G.; G. W. St. J. Chadwick; (m) L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.; (k) H. G. M. Bass; H. A. Twist, O.B.E.; (n) R. C. C. Hunt; (g) D. J. C. Crawley; (c) C. S. Pickard; (f) F. A. K. Harrison; (d) J. B. Johnston; M. J. Moynihan, M.C.; G. Davey; M. E. Allen; E. N. Larmour; (f) E. G. Norris; (h) T. L. Crosthwaite, M.B.E.; (g) B. J. Greenhill; T. W. Keeble; D. A. Scott; J. J. B. Hunt; W. J. Smith. £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, A. E. Parsons, O.B.E.; G. J. Price-Jones; J. Gordon, O.B.E.; (f) V. C. Martin; (f) R. G. Chisholm; R. C. Ormerod; (f) G. S. Whitehead; (e) G. D. Anderson; (a) W. G. Lamarque, M.B.E.; (m) J. D. Fraser, M.B.E.; (h) R. W. Newsam; W. R. Bickford, M.B.E.; A. R. Adair, M.B.E.; (h) P. R. Cliphsham, O.B.E.; P. Gautrey; (d) Miss E. J. Emery; (l) J. S. Gandee, O.B.E.; (b) W. J. Coe; (i) J. R. A. Bottomley; (l) S. J. G. Fingland; (f) H. Smedley, M.B.E.; (l) H. S. H. Stanley; (k) A. E. G. Le Tocq; Miss L. E. T. Storar; (h) K. A. East; D. L. Cole, M.C.; A. H. Reed; (g) J. D. B. Shaw; W. S. Bates; (a) A. A. Golds; (l) C. E. Diggins; R. G. Britten; (n) J. R. Williams; (b) T. J. O'Brien, M.C.; (a) M. Scott; (m) F. S. Miles; (b) J. M. Dutton; (l) N. Aspin; (n) D. J. King; (b) J. A. Molyneux; J. E. A. Miles, M.B.E.; (n) A. J. Brown; K. R. Crook; R. Walker; (f) G. L. Simmons; M. H. G. Rogers; F. Mills; W. L. Allinson; (d) T. W. Aston; (n) J. W. Nicholas; (c) J. K. Hickman; (f) R. H. Wimple; R. B. Dorman; (l) D. G. R. Bentliff; (f) O. G. Forster; (g) J. W. Morrison; (l) M. P. Preston; (a) M. K. Ewans; (l) E. V. Vines; S. Fryer; P. J. S. Moon; T. D. O'Leary; (k) W. I. McIndoe.

Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to

£2,052
Temporary Principals, E. O. Laird, M.B.E.; (h) H. A. Arthington-Davy, M.B.E.; J. H. Ellis, C.M.G.; A. W. Redpath; Mrs. M. B. Chitty; H. G. Hammett; C. H. Butterfield; H. R. E. Browne, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. J. Gracie, C.M.G.; A. I. M. Davie; R. H. Dakeley; W. D. Drysdale, M.B.E.

Principal Executive Officer, F. H. Davey (Accountant General and Controller of Pension Funds) . . . £2,700
Senior Chief Executive Officer, R. G. Tracy, M.B.E. (Deputy Accountant-General) £2,100
Chief Executive Officers, W. Clarkson, O.B.E., I.S.O.; H. W. Hart, O.B.E.; (g) A. H. G. Pope, M.B.E.; R. G. Blake, M.B.E.; W. H. Ford, O.B.E.

£1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, S. Leadbetter, M.B.E.; H. W. Malcolm, M.B.E.; (f) D. W. H. Wickson, M.B.E.; F. A. Callow, M.B.E.; Miss M. L. Dalgleish, M.B.E.; (f) W. R. Lythgo; S. J. McNally, M.B.E.; N. A. Sales, M.B.E.; J. H. Last, M.B.E.; H. J. Turner; Miss H. Lane; F. J. Clements, M.B.E.; R. J. Jenkins, M.B.E.; R. C. Cox; (a) R. H. Davies, D.F.C. Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Legal Adviser, *Sir Kenneth Roberts-Wray, K.C.M.G., Q.C. £4,250

Assistant Legal Adviser, *Sir Ralph Hone, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., M.C. £2,900

Senior Legal Assistant, *H. L. M. Cxley, O.B.E. £2,200

Chief Information Officers, (d) G. F. Crawley, O.B.E.; J. T. Hughes, O.B.E.; (f) D. F. Kerr; (n) J. S. Ellis; (a) R. McC. Samples; (g) Col. I. C. Edwards, O.B.E., T.D.; T. A. H. Scott . £2,000 to £2,200
Principal Information Officers, (a) Hon. R. F. Hope; (f) A. C. Hall; (a) W. S. G. Smele; (b) D. D. Condon; R. Hickling; (a) J. Borthwick; (a) E. Bailey; (l) L. W. C. Pearce-Gervis; (l) J. C. E. Hyde £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Information Officers, (d) R. P. Ross-Williamson; (b) R. I. Hall; (h) E. J. Ellis; W. R. George; (g) B. D. Brown; (k) R. D. Wall; (a) D. R. F. Brower; (a) Mrs. M. E. Barraclough, O.B.E.; (g) H. E. Rigney; A. D. Trounson; (f) W. D. Nightingale; (g) G. J. A. Slater; Miss E. M. Booker, M.B.E.; (c) J. L. Hayden; (a) J. R. E. Carr-Gregg; (b) C. J. Scott, O.B.E.; C. G. Mortlock; (f) P. F. J. Storrs . £1,395 to £1,660
Medical Adviser, Col. Sir George McRobert, C.I.E., I.M.S. (ret.) £950
Liaison Officer with the Ministry of Defence, Capt. J. A. W. Tothill, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.) £1,239

Commonwealth Relations Office Library

Librarian *B. Cheesman £1,935
Deputy Librarian, C. D. Overton £1,350 to £1,605

India Office Library

King Charles Street, S.W.1

Founded by the Honourable East India Company in 1801 Oriental Library contains 250,000 printed books and 15,000 MSS. in both European and Oriental (mostly Indian) languages.

Librarian, S. C. Sutton £2,700
 (a) in Canada; (b) in Australia; (c) in New Zealand; (d) in S. Africa; (e) in the U.K. Embassy, Dublin; (f) in India; (g) in Pakistan; (h) in Ceylon; (i) in the U.S.A.; (k) in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland; (l) seconded to other Departments; (m) in Ghana; (n) in Malaya. *Also for Colonial Office.

COMMONWEALTH SHIPPING COMMITTEE

Berkeley Square House, W.1
 [Mayfair: 9494, Ext. 2231]

Chairman, Sir Clement W. Jones, C.B.
Secretary, W. H. J. Crees, M.B.E.

COMMONWEALTH TELECOMMUNICATIONS BOARD

28 Pall Mall, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 5511]

On May 31, 1949, the Commonwealth Telecommunications Board was incorporated by Act of Parliament, and superseded the former Commonwealth Communications Council.

Chairman, Sir Ben Barnett, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
Members, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. (United Kingdom); H. A. L. Pattison, C.B.E. (Canada); H. A. de Dassel (Australia); E. H. R. Green, C.B.E. (New Zealand); E. A. Sherlock, M.B.E. (South Africa); H. N. Mukherjee (India); A. A. Ansari (Pakistan (Observer)); A. Perera (Ceylon); G. T. Anstey, C.B. (Rhodesia & Nyasaland); W. J. Bigg, C.M.G. (Other Commonwealth Territories).
Secretary-General, W. W. Shaw-Zambra, C.V.O., C.B.E., T.D.

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2-3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2
 [Temple Bar: 4982]

The conservation of the River Thames was originally granted to twelve Conservators in 1857. In 1909 the Port of London Authority took over all lights, powers and duties of the Conservators in

respect of the river below Teddington. The Conservators of the River Thames under the Thames Conservancy Acts 1932 to 1959 now have jurisdiction over the River Thames from Cricklade in Wiltshire to a point about 265 yards below Teddington Lock; and under the Land Drainage Act, 1930, the Conservators are constituted the Drainage Board of the Thames Catchment Area. The principal duties of the Conservators as a Navigation Authority are the maintenance and improvement of the navigation, and the registration and regulation of craft; the Conservators also exercise jurisdiction for the prevention of pollution over the Thames Catchment Area, and over the fisheries in the River Thames within their jurisdiction. Their income for these purposes is derived from various tolls, fees, rents, licences, payments from the Metropolitan Water Board and certain water undertakers, and contributions by the councils of various riparian counties and county boroughs in the Thames Valley; while the funds for carrying out the powers and duties of a Drainage Board are obtained by precept from the county councils and county borough councils as prescribed by the Land Drainage Act. The Board consists of 41 Conservators and their term of office is three years.

Chairman, Sir Jocelyn Bray.

Vice-Chairman, Sir Humphrey Haslam, O.B.E.

Secretary, Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, G. E. Walker, O.B.E.

Chief Engineer, H. C. Bowen, O.B.E., T.D.

Treasurer and Accountant, E. A. James.

LEE CONSERVANCY CATCHMENT BOARD

Brettenham House, Lancaster Place
 Strand, W.C.2

This Board was established by the *Land Drainage Act, 1930*, as the flood prevention authority for the Lee watershed, which covers an area of about 600 square miles. Since January 1, 1948, it has also been responsible for the prevention of pollution (by the exercise of powers under the *Lee Conservancy Acts, 1868-1938*, and the *Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act, 1951*) and for fisheries. The Board consists of 20 members, one of whom is appointed by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the remainder being appointed or elected by local authorities in the Catchment Area.

Chairman, E. R. Spragg, O.B.E.

Vice-Chairman, T. H. Joyce.

Clerk of the Board, J. L. Spiller, D.F.C.

Engineer, N. Medington.

Treasurer, W. E. Adams.

Protection of Water Officer, F. W. Swain.

FORTH CONSERVANCY BOARD

Instituted by the Forth Conservancy Order Confirmation Act, 1921, for the preservation, maintenance and improvement of the River and Firth of Forth within the limits prescribed in the Order.

Chairman, The Earl of Mar and Kellie.

Clerk and Treasurer, M. D. Kennedy, W.S., 14

Princes Street, Falkirk.

Engineers, Messrs. Leslie & Reid, C.E., 53 Manor

Place, Edinburgh.

Marine Superintendent, Lt.-Cdr. R. M. Roberts, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).

COTTON BOARD

Royal Exchange 6th Floor, Manchester 2
 Established under the Cotton Industry Development Council Order, 1948.

Chairman, The Lord Rochdale, O.B.E., T.D.

Other Independent Members, F. Rostron, M.B.E.; O. Bertoya.

Members representing the Employers, W. T. Winterbottom, C.B.E.; J. M. H. Grey; W. Crossley; G. D. Hughes.

Members representing Employees, C. Schofield, O.B.E.;
Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.; L. T. Wright; L.
Sharp, M.B.E.
Director-General, J. Broatch.

CROWN ESTATE COMMISSIONERS

Whiteliall, S.W.1
[Trafalgar: 2211]

THE CROWN ESTATE (formerly The Crown Lands).—The Land Revenues of the Crown in England and Wales have been collected on the public account since 1760, when George III. surrendered them and received a fixed annual payment or Civil List. At the time of the surrender the gross revenues amounted to about £89,000 and the net return to about £11,000.

In the year ended March 31, 1959, the total Receipts by the Commissioners were £3,200,051. The Expenditure (including Property Tax allowed) was £1,636,779. The sum of £1,530,000 was paid to the Exchequer in 1958-59 as Surplus Revenue, being a net sum from which no deductions have to be made for administration.

The Land Revenues in Ireland have been carried to the Consolidated Fund since 1820; from April 1, 1923, as regards Southern Ireland, they have been collected and administered by the Irish Free State (Republic of Ireland).

The Land Revenues in Scotland were transferred to the Commissioners in 1833.

First Commissioner and Chairman (part-time), Sir Malcolm Trustram Eve, Bt., G.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Second Commissioner (and Secretary), R. M. J. Harris, C.B., M.V.O. £5,000
Commissioners (part-time), M. F. Berry; The Earl of Bradford, T.D.; D. H. Cameron of Lochiel, T.D.; W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; Sir Edward Gillett; The Lord Williams.

Deputy Commissioner, J. A. Hillman, C.B.E. . . £2,700
Assistant Commissioner, H. A. C. Gill . . . £2,320
Crown Estate Surveyor, L. E. C. Osborne . . £2,700
Deputy Crown Estate Surveyor, C. A. Gardner, O.B.E. . . £1,840 to £2,120

Chief Executive Officer, F. E. J. Behn, O.B.E. . . £1,780 to £2,000

Accountant and Receiver-General, F. V. Mills . . £1,395 to £1,660

Senior Executive Officers, A. P. Brooks; J. Griffiths; C. J. Heather; R. E. Mildren; E. F. Richards . . £1,395 to £1,660

Legal Adviser (part-time), Sir Francis Enever, C.B., M.C.

Senior Legal Assistants, J. G. Allan; A. W. Robinson . . £1,665 to £2,200

Solicitor, Scotland, N. C. Grant.

Windsor Parks and Woods

Surveyor and Deputy Ranger, Sir Eric Savill, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C.

Deputy Surveyor, Maj. A. W. Haig, M.V.O.

BOARD OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

King's Beam House, Mark Lane, E.C.3

[Mansion House: 1515]

Commissioners of Customs were first appointed in 1671 and housed by the King in London, the present "Long Room" in the Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3, replacing that built by Charles II and rebuilt after destruction by fire in 1718 and 1814. The Excise Department was formerly under the Inland Revenue Department, and was amalgamated with the Customs Department on April 1, 1909.

The Board

Chairman, Sir James Crombie, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G. . . £7,000

Private Sec., L. D. Hawken.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Douglas Owen, K.B.E., C.B. . . £5,000

Director of Establishment and Organization and Commissioner, J. E. B. Finlay, C.B., O.B.E., T.D. . . £3,800
Commissioners, C. H. Blake; G. Imms; K. B. Pepper (Joint Secretaries) £3,800

Secretaries' Office

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. Ashford; J. E. Barrell; J. H. Bowyer, O.B.E.; H. F. Christopherson; C. T. Cross; G. C. English; H. F. Hewett; J. F. Hewitt; J. K. Hulme, O.B.E.; Mrs. D. C. L. Johnstone, C.B.E.; E. A. Knight; F. Lee; J. Mair; T. H. Pratt; R. W. Radford, M.B.E.; C. H. Veale.

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; Women, £2,367 to £2,970
Principals, A. H. Barrett; H. D. Davls, D.S.O., M.B.E.; E. L. Fletcher; J. C. Fletcher; W. H. Foulkes;

A. McK. Fraser; C. Freedman; P. N. Gerosa; N. E. Godfrey; L. S. Gross; F. T. Hallett; D. J. Harbour; R. J. Hayman; J. S. Hill; B. H. Kuox; F. J. Kumpf; H. Lawrence; J. C. Leeming; G. G. Leighton-Boyce; K. C. Messere; J. Midgley; D. C. V. Nicholas, O.B.E.; P. L. O'Keefe; B. Rose; A. S. H. Saville, O.B.E.; M. H. Smith; E. B. Thomson; M. W. Townley; D. Turnell; W. L. Vonderahe; R. H. Watson; L. J. White; J. M. Woolf . . . £1,500 to £2,120

Controller of Valuation Branch, G. W. East, £2,700
Deputy Controllers of Valuation Branch, H. Kendrick; E. J. Piper £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers L. A. Barber; W. S. Barnwell; F. W. Bird; J. M. Boreham; S. A. Cheetam; I. E. de Groot; R. W. Fayers; A. H. Garrett, C.B.E.; H. A. King; H. Mallows; A. Radcliffe; H. G. Sammons; J. A. Trevelyn; F. R. Wain; G. E. Wright £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, A. Aldous; Miss E. Armstrong; R. Bamfield; J. Barber; S. Bellew; Mrs. D. Biggam; A. W. Bourne; A. G. Brannan; P. Calvert; R. Coleman; A. O. Davies; D. K. Dawson; B. T. Dobson; G. Duncan; F. G. Evans; F. A. Galaud; C. H. Gill; W. J. Glover; S. A. Green; S. H. P. Holt; A. E. Ife; R. J. Jeffery; H. F. Johnson; R. J. Jones; L. L. Kirby; A. C. Knight, M.B.E.; D. G. Lovibond; C. W. Mothersill; G. Payne; A. Perry; R. J. Powell; A. C. Ralph; S. Roberts; J. W. Seaton; S. C. Slade; H. Smith; A. Strachan; W. A. J. Taft; Miss V. M. Thompson; G. Tiplin; Miss J. M. Tobias; W. T. C. Wakefield; E. G. Webster; L. A. Widden; A. Williams; R. H. Yates.

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,370 to £1,630
Superintendent of Registry, A. J. Ellis, M.B.E. . . £1,395 to £1,660

Intelligence Branch and Library

Chief of Branch and Library (Asst. Secretary), R. J. S. Cory £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, E. N. Griffiths; Miss S. M. Masel
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,476 to £2,086

Press and Information Officer, M. Nockles . . . £1,780 to £2,000

Intelligence Officer and Librarian, R. C. Jarvis . . £1,395 to £1,660

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, M. G. Whitmore, C.B. £5,000
Assistant Solicitors, J. N. B. Lainé; J. W. Reid;

C. A. Ryves; J. L. Willis, T.D.; D. J. Willson, C.B.E., T.D. £2,500 to £3,000

Senior Legal Assistants, J. L. Bowen, M.C.; P. D. Cussen; W. L. Fearnough, T.D.; G. F. Gloak; R. K. F. Hutchings; V. E. Jenvey; G. Krikorian; F. J. de T. Mandley; E. G. Mosely; P. C. R. Noble; N. W. Porter; W. Rawlinson; P. J. Sutton £1,665 to £2,200

Chief Inspector's Office

Chief Inspector, Sir James McKinnon £3,500
Dep. Ch. Insps., F. S. Hardwick; B. Mitchell £2,850

Principal Inspectors, N. L. Clarke; D. Davidson; J. W. C. Flint; A. J. Gidley; A. Harding; T. S.

Kenyon; L. F. W. Lawrence; A. B. Lett; O. C. Terry; H. J. Toms. £2,700
Senior Inspectors, D. C. Armstrong; A. Borlace; L. J. Boulter; A. A. Brack; E. P. Brown; R. B. Button; R. Chapman; H. Davey; H. E. Dummer; N. E. Ellis; E. Farmer; E. P. Furby; A. O. Gibson; H. D. Goldsmith; A. B. Hadley; E. W. Hallard; D. J. Jones; G. A. Jones; W. F. Joyce; A. S. Knight; W. D. Leckonby; S. E. Macdonald; G. N. Madgen; E. L. Martin; H. Masheter; T. McKail; L. Payne; F. W. Perry; W. R. Pickett; E. D. Roberts; T. B. Robertson; B. F. Sander; E. R. J. Scarlett; F. G. J. Sherwin; J. S. Sindell; R. E. Skilbeck; S. Sparke; T. Squibb; W. C. V. Tait; G. A. Wagstaffe; K. P. Wharton; G. R. Williams; H. J. Wilson £2,065 to £2,200
Inspectors, W. A. R. Armstrong; T. R. Barber; H. D. Beale; L. Beaty; N. Brazil; F. Clegg; J. C. Clemett; S. Cooper; J. H. Evans; D. Ewings; B. M. Field; T. J. Gilchrist; L. A. Hardham; R. Hopwood; J. G. Howells; R. J. Jenkinson; P. C. Kerridge, M.C.; G. D. Laws, M.B.E., D.S.C.; J. R. McCormack; R. V. J. Neeves; R. P. Outhwaite; F. Pilkington; H. C. Reid; C. Rice; G. E. A. Rice; W. Slatter; F. Turner; G. Tyson; W. E. Tyzzer; W. L. Wells
 £1,780 to £2,000

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office

Accountant and Comptroller-General, A. M. Seed, C.B.E. £3,300
Deputy Accountant-General, L. E. Dove £2,700
Assistant Accountants-General, C. J. Dale, O.B.E.; S. R. Richards. £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Accountants, S. J. T. Beck; C. Birkin; W. M. Cowper; J. R. Gray; K. J. Macrae; S. H. Stedman; G. E. Turner; G. Wilson
 £1,780 to £2,000
Accountants, Miss D. L. Banwell; R. F. Boyce; S. J. Bryant; W. J. Cannon; D. L. Carpenter; D. Crooks; R. Dutton; D. C. Evemy, M.B.E.; Miss O. L. Fuller; R. S. Graddon; D. Gregory; E. B. W. Johnston; T. H. Morley; J. H. Oliver; H. A. O'Neill; C. A. Pilgrim; Miss E. M. Scotcher; R. D. Shearer; H. J. White; W. G. Wright; W. C. J. Young
Men, £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,370 to £1,630

Statistical Office

Controller, R. W. Gadsdon, O.B.E. £2,200
Deputy Controller, D. R. King. £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, F. J. Marlow; C. G. Smith; E. H. Turner; F. D. C. S. Varley
 £1,395 to £1,660
Principal Staff Officers, S. C. W. Hedger; S. C. Wood £1,511 to £1,660

Office of Inspector-General of Waterguard

Insp.-Gen. of Waterguard, B. C. Reilly, C.B.E. £2,850
Dep. Insp.-Gen., O. Mort; T. R. Snellgrove, O.B.E. £2,500
Insp., A. J. Burt; G. T. Clarke; J. H. Costain; W. H. Hackett; S. J. Horne; E. J. Hulbert; L. E. Kieran; N. A. Ramsay; C. H. G. T. Sanderson; B. I. Westerdale. £1,780 to £2,000
Asst. Inspectors, L. Battersby; A. O. Brown; L. M. Bulford; J. McL. Crombie; J. E. S. Downie; J. W. Edmondson; A. E. Fry; J. Grice; G. E. B. Morrison; C. M. Porter; W. G. Shannon
 £1,425 to £1,695

Stores Branch

Superintendent, C. F. Burrell £1,395 to £1,660

Collectors of Customs and Excise

England and Wales

Birmingham Higher Collection, G. B. Ellis (b); *Senior Assistant Collector*, K. C. Newnham (e); *Assistant*, S. G. Allchin (h).

Brighton: A. V. Strong (e); *Assistant*, W. Taylor (h)
Bristol: *Higher Collector*, L. R. Milsom (b); *Senior Assistant*, P. J. Muir (e).

Cardiff and Newport: B. W. Eames (e).

Chester: W. B. Slater (f); *Assistant*, J. D. Reed (d).

Douglas: (*Collector-Surveyor*); D. R. Cashin (k).

Dover: T. D. Crellin (f); *Assistant*, F. R. Frost (j).

Harwich: A. C. A. Wanford (f); *Assistant*, G. W. F. Short (i).

Hull: *Higher Collector*, M. Boydell (b); *Senior Assistant*, S. L. Smith (e).

Leeds: *Higher Collector*, M. McLellan (b); *Senior Assistant*, W. D. Milne (e); *Assistant*, J. L. Avery (h).

Liverpool: J. F. Bromley (m); *Deputy Collector*, J. Dicedan (b); *Senior Assistant Collectors*, P. Fallon; J. S. H. Plummer; W. A. Stubbles (e); *Assistant Collectors*, A. M. Brebner; J. M. Carter; R. F. A. Webber (h).

London Airports: *Higher Collector*, A. C. Corral, O.B.E. (d); *Senior Assistant Collector*, S. F. Howard (d); *Assistant Collector*, W. Threlfall (g).

London Port: F. Pilling (n); *Deputy Collector*, E. P. Clacey (a); *Senior Assistant Collectors*, L. S. Histed, M.B.E.; S. E. Macdonald; C. V. Rich; H. A. Shenton (d); *Assistant Collectors*, R. H. Abbott; T. C. Gosling; W. McKeown; A. W. Taylor (g).

London Central: *Higher Collector*, W. H. A. Groom, M.B.E. (a); *Senior Assistant Collector*, G. W. Cossum (d); *Assistant Collector*, B. S. R. Penney (g).

London North: *Higher Collector*, L. R. N. David (a); *Senior Assistant Collector*, A. N. Lowe (d); *Assistant Collector*, J. N. Adams (g).

Loudon South: *Higher Collector*, G. F. Wharton (a); *Senior Assistant Collector*, H. C. Lewis (d); *Assistant Collector*, J. D. Price (g).

London West: *Higher Collector*, C. H. Merrett (a); *Senior Assistant Collector*, W. J. Little (d); *Assistant Collector*, D. B. Stanley (g).

Manchester: *Higher Collector*, O. C. Clark (b); *Senior Assistant Collector*, W. S. Stead (e); *Assistant Collector*, H. J. Dunhill (h).

Newcastle: *Higher Collector*, G. E. T. Harmer (b); *Senior Assistant*, E. W. Thompson (e); *Assistant Collector*, J. T. Hughes (h).

Northampton: C. W. Harris (e); *Assistant*, F. G. Riddick (h).

Norwich: T. L. Christmas (e); *Assistant*, S. R. J. Abraham (h).

Nottingham: *Higher Collector*, D. H. Roberts (b); *Senior Assistant Collector*, E. J. Castle (e); *Assistant Collector*, W. N. Heasley (h).

Plymouth: S. C. Lawrence (e); *Assistant*, J. E. Rayne (h).

Preston: A. B. Day (e); *Assistant*, K. E. Lefever (h).

Reading: A. F. Davis (e); *Assistant*, J. K. Kidson (h).

Sheffield: J. Amos (e); *Assistant*, W. W. Loudon (h).

Southampton: *Higher Collector*, E. E. Raymond, I.S.O. (b); *Senior Assistant Collector*, H. L. Burden (e); *Assistant Collector*, J. P. Smith (h).

Swansea: R. E. Martin, M.C. (e).

Scotland

Aberdeen: C. E. Jackson (e); *Assistant*, R. B. Spence (h).

Dundee: H. T. Walker (e); *Assistant*, R. Davies (h).

Edinburgh: *Higher Collector*, W. Wright (b); *Senior Assistant Collector*, G. H. Moore (e); *Assistant Collector*, G. W. Winsor (h).

Glasgow: *Higher Collector*, J. McGregor (b); *Senior Assistant Collectors*, H. J. F. Clapson; W. W. McHowat (e); *Assistant Collector*, E. Kitching (h).

Greenock: F. Waugh (f); *Assistant*, A. W. Rolfe (i).

Inverness: J. R. Campbell (f); *Assistant Collector*, A. J. Brown.

Northern Ireland

Belfast: Higher Collector, E. B. McGulre, O.B.E. (b);
Senior Assistant Collector, J. Bell.

(a) £2,700; (b) £2,650; (c) £2,300; (d) £2,065
to £2,200; (e) £2,015 to £2,150; (f) £1,965 to
£2,100; (g) £1,780 to £2,000; (h) £1,730 to
£1,950; (i) £1,680 to £1,905; (k) £1,315 to
£1,560; (m) £2,850; (n) £3,100.

London Waterguard

Superintendent of Waterguard, W. H. Powell, O.B.E.
£2,500

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Storey's Gate, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 7000]

The Ministry of Defence was formally constituted on January 1, 1947, under the *Ministry of Defence Act, 1946*. The Minister of Defence is responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified policy relating to the Armed Forces of the Crown as a whole and their requirements, as defined in White Papers under the heading *Central Organization for Defence* (Cmd. 6923/1946 and Cmd. 476/1958). He has authority to decide (subject to the responsibilities of the Cabinet and the Defence Committee), all major matters of defence policy affecting the size, shape, organization and disposition of the Armed Forces and their weapons and war-like equipment and supply (including defence research and development). He has further responsibilities arising from United Kingdom participation in international defence organizations.

The Minister of Defence is the Deputy Chairman of the Defence Committee of the Cabinet, of which the Prime Minister is Chairman.

Minister of Defence, THE RT. HON. DUNCAN SANDYS, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, L. J. Sabatini.

Assistant Private Secretaries, E. A. J. Fergusson;
H. Godfrey, M.B.E.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, A. G. F. Rippon,
M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir Richard Powell, K.B.E.,
C.B., C.M.G. £7,000

Chief of the Defence Staff, Admiral of the Fleet the
Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. Service pay
Chief Scientist, Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., K.B.E.
£7,000

Deputy Secretaries, R. C. Chilver, C.B.; F. W.
Mottershead, C.B. £5,000

Deputy Chief of Defence Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Roderick
McLeod, K.C.B., C.B.E. Service pay

Under-Secretaries, J. A. Drew, C.B.; C. E. F. Gough;
I. Montgomery; G. Wheeler, C.B.; J. M. Wilson
£3,800

Scientific Adviser, Intelligence, E. C. Williams £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, E. G. Cass, O.B.E.; D. Hammond;
F. A. Kendrick (*Establishment Officer*); H. Lawrence-
Wilson; P. D. Martyn, C.I.E., O.B.E.; D. W.

Ward; C. W. Wright. £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, W. H. Alexander; A. S. Bennell; C. R.
Benwell; A. G. Draper; J. M. Gibbon; G. H.

Green; C. J. Hooker; D. E. Locke; J. H. Nelson;
J. L. Rolleston; L. J. Sabatini; F. G. Stephens;
J. T. Williams. £1,500 to £2,120

Public Relations Officer, Brig. G. P. Hobbs, C.B.E.
Service pay

Deputy Establishment Officer (Finance), G. C.
Brown, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000

Chief Clerk, A. A. Ring, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Accountant, F. M. Hermon, M.B.E.
£1,395 to £1,660

Military Staff

Secretary, Chief of Staffs Committee, Brig. G. S. Cole,
C.B.E. Service pay

British Joint Services Mission, Washington

Chairman, Air Chief Marshal Sir George Mills,
G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C. Service pay
Chief of Staff to Chairman, Maj.-Gen. D. W. Price,
C.B.E. Service pay
Secretary, Wing Cdr. T. L. Neil, A.F.C., D.F.C.
Service pay

Joint Intelligence Bureau

Metropole Buildings, Northumberland Avenue,
W.C.2

[Whitehall: 8474]

Director, Major-General Sir Kenneth Strong, C.B.,
O.B.E. (ret.) £3,800

Deputy Directors, M. Y. Watson, C.B.E., £3,100;
A. Potts; H. S. Young, C.B.E., T.D.

£2,800 to £3,100
Secretariat, F. Waugh; Miss G. F. Sanders.

Imperial Defence College

Seaford House, 37 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0055]

Commandant, Sir Robert Heatlie Scott, G.C.M.G.,
C.B.E.

Directing Staff, Rear Adm. P. W. Gretton, D.S.O.,
O.B.E., D.S.C., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. D. D. S. O'Connor,
C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal J. G. W. Weston, C.B.,
O.B.E. (Service pay); M. J. Cresswell, C.M.G.

(Under Secretary) £3,800

Amphibious Warfare Headquarters

36 Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 3122]

Chief of Amphibious Warfare, Maj.-Gen. J. L.
Moulton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., R.M. Service pay

Chief of Staff, Capt. H. H. Dannreuther, R.N.
Service pay

Senior Staff Officers, Lt.-Col. L. B. B. Beuttler, O.B.E.;
Lt.-Col. J. C. d'E. Coke, D.S.C., R.M. Service pay

Joint Services Staff College

Latimer, Chesham, Bucks.

[Amersham: 1321/4]

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Laurence
Sinclair, G.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. Service pay

Senior Directing Staff, Captain E. A. S. Bailey, M.B.E.,
D.S.C., R.N.; Colonel R. H. Whitworth, M.B.E.;

Group Captain W. Carter, D.F.C. Service pay
Administrative Commandant, Latimer, Lt.-Col. H. C.
Gregory, M.C., T.D. Service pay

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

[Abbey: 1177]

The Development Commission was established and constituted under the *Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909*, and the amending Act of 1910. The Act of 1909 as affected by the *Forestry Act, 1919*, the *Ministry of Transport Act, 1919* and the *Fisheries Act, 1955*, empowers the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Development Commission, to make advances by way of grant or loan to Government departments, public authorities, universities, colleges, schools, institutions, or associations not trading for profit. At the present time the Fund may be used to promote the economic advancement of the rural community through schemes designed to help and expand directly or indirectly agriculture and rural industries, and widen the opportunities of rural life; and secondly to promote the development and improvement of fisheries by a variety of means, including the promotion of research, both marine and freshwater.

Chairman, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.

Other Commissioners, Lt.-Col. Hon. R. E. B. Be11-
mont, T.D.; C. I. C. Bosanquet; L. K. Elmhirst;

J. L. Longland; J. Sullivan, C.B.E.; Prof. R. C.
Tress; W. J. Wright, C.B.E.
Secretary, F. S. O. Broughton. £2,400 to £3,000

NATIONAL DOCK LABOUR BOARD

22-26 Albert Embankment, S.E.11

The National Dock Labour Board administers the scheme for giving permanent employment to dock workers under the *Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1946*.

Chairman, The Lord Crook.

General Manager and Secretary, M. R. Haddock, O.B.E.

Assistant General Manager, J. H. C. Pape.

Chief Accountant, H. C. Harper. O.B.E.

THE DUCHY OF CORNWALL

Buckingham Gate, S. W. 1

[Victoria: 7345-8]

The Duchy of Cornwall was instituted by Edward III. in 1337 for the support of his eldest son, Edward, the Black Prince, and since that date the eldest son of the Sovereign has succeeded to the Dukedom by inheritance.

The Council

H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., C.M.B.E.; The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*); Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O. (*Receiver General*); The Lord Roberough; Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Hon. Charles Russell, Q.C. (*Attorney-General of the Duchy*); Sir John Carew Pole, Bt., D.S.O.; P. G. T. Kingsley, C.V.O. (*Secretary*).

Other Officers of the Duchy of Cornwall

Auditor, W. E. Parker, C.B.E.

Solicitor, B. B. D. Stopford.

Asst. Secretary, G. H. H. Syms, M.V.O.

Deputy Receiver, R. F. H. Adams.

Sheriff (1959-60), M. G. Bickford-Smith.

THE DUCHY OF LANCASTER

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 8277]

The estates and jurisdiction known as the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster have been attached to the Crown since 1399, when John of Gaunt's son came to the throne as Henry IV. As the Lancaster inheritance it goes back to 1265. Edward III. erected Lancashire into a County Palatine for his son John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1377.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, The RIGHT HON.

CHARLES HILL, M.D., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, Miss B. M. Shedden.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leonard Stone, O.B.E.

Attorney-General and Attorney and Serjeant within the County Palatine of Lancaster, Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.

Receiver-General, Brig. The Lord Tryon, K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Clerk of Council and Keeper of Records, R. Somerville, C.V.O.

Solicitor, K. R. E. Taylor, C.V.O.

Chief Clerk, E. R. Wheeler, M.B.E.

Registrar, Manchester District, R. A. Forrester.

Do. Liverpool District, W. E. Helsby.

Do. Preston District, W. E. Helsby.

COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM

Registrar's Chambers, Durham and Sadberge, Old Elvet, Durham

It is uncertain when the existing "Palatine" privileges were first exercised, but these rights were recognized by Parliament in 1289 during the Episcopate of Bishop Bek and as having then existed "time out of mind" and long prior to the Norman Conquest. William I., in reorganizing

his Kingdom was, so far as Durham was concerned, content to confirm the Laws of St. Cuthbert which previously Guthred, King of Northumbria and Alfred the Great appear in turn to have confirmed. Palatine Counties were formed for the protection and defence of the Border, in this case against the Scots, and the Lands of the See were far more extensive than the present County of Durham as is shown by the Jurisdiction of the present Palatine Court extending over Northam and Islandshire (roughly the northern quarter of Northumberland) and Bedlingtonshire. Palatinate rights were exercised by succeeding Prince Bishops till resumed by the Crown in 1836; but this Court of co-ordinate Jurisdiction with the Chancery Division of the High Court still exists and continues in large measure to exercise its ancient powers on behalf of the Crown.

Chancellor, A. G. N. Cross, Q.C.

Attorney-General, G. de P. Veale, Q.C.

Solicitor-General, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, E. L. Proud.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Curzon Street, W. 1

[Hyde Park: 7070]

The Government Department of Education was, until the establishment of a separate office, a Committee of the Privy Council appointed in 1839 to supervise the distribution of certain grants which had been made by Parliament since 1834. The Act of 1899 established the Board of Education, with a President and Parliamentary Secretary, and created a Consultative Committee. The Education Act of 1944 established the Ministry of Education. The cost of administration for the financial year 1959 was estimated at £2,873,264.

Minister of Education, THE RT. HON. GEFREY

WILLIAM LLOYD, M.P. £5,750

Principal Private Sec., D. H. Morrell

£1,450 to £2,070

Asst. Private Sec., W. K. Reid.

Parliamentary Private Sec., B. G. Irvine, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Edward Boyle, Bt., M.P.

£2,500

Private Secretary, R. F. Cunningham.

Permanent Secretary, Dame Mary Smicton, D.B.E.

£7,000

Private Sec., N. T. Hardyman.

Deputy Secretary, R. N. Heaton, C.B. £4,950

Permanent Secretary of Welsh Department, Sir Ben

Bowen Thomas. £3,750

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and

Organization, D. H. Leadbetter, C.B. £3,750

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General,

D. M. Nenck. £3,750

Under-Secretaries, R. Howlett, C.B.; P. R. Odgers,

M.B.E.; A. A. Part, C.B., M.B.E.; T. R. Weaver

£3,750

Legal Adviser, W. L. Dale, C.M.G. £4,950

Senior Chief Inspector, P. Wilson, C.B. £4,000

Chief Architect, A. Pott. £3,750

Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir

John Charles, K.C.B., M.D.

Schools Branch

Assistant Secretaries, L. R. Fletcher; Miss K. A.

Kennedy; L. C. J. Martin; D. A. Routh.

£2,350 to £2,950

Principals, J. D. Brierley; Miss J. M. Grimham;

A. G. Hurrell; J. R. Jameson; P. S. Litton; D. E.

Morgan; K. W. Morris; L. W. Norwood; H. C.

Rackham; J. A. Richards; J. V. Stephenson.

£1,460 to £2,070

Chief Executive Officer, L. P. Angell

£1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officer, D. F. Robinson

£1,310 to £1,555

Special Services Branch

Assistant Secretaries, G. W. W. Browne; Miss H. E. Clinkard £2,350 to £2,950
 Principals, R. J. Baker, O.B.E.; G. F. Cockerill; J. L. Nevinson; Miss M. E. Small
 £1,460 to £2,070
 Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Gibbs; P. R. Green; J. A. Reeve; Miss A. M. Sheehan
 £1,310 to £1,555
 Principal Medical Officer, P. Henderson, M.D. £3,250
 Senior Medical Officers, A. F. Alford, C.B.E.; Miss D. M. Llewellyn, M.D. £2,950
 Medical Officers, Miss C. H. D. Asher, M.D.; G. M. Fleming, M.D.; J. N. Horne, M.D.; C. B. Huss; T. K. Whitmore; Mrs. M. M. Wilson (Leeds); A. T. Wynne £1,775 to £2,300
 Cost Accountant, A. G. Smith £1,950 to £2,150
 Assistant Cost Accountant, A. T. Forbes
 £1,310 to £1,555

Teachers Branch

Assistant Secretaries, Miss C. C. Bell, O.B.E.; P. Sloman £2,350 to £2,950
 Principals, J. R. Carter; H. O. Dovey; M. Kogan; B. L. Savage; Miss M. I. Young
 £1,460 to £2,070
 Senior Executive Officers, L. G. Cook; Miss V. G. Ford; G. J. Sheppard £1,310 to £1,555

Adult Education and Youth Service Branch

Assistant Secretary, E. B. H. Baker, O.B.E.
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Principal, F. N. Withers £1,460 to £2,070
 Senior Executive Officer, Miss M. E. E. Mills
 £1,238 to £1,468

Salaries Branch

Honeypot Lanc, Stanmore, Middlesex
 [Colindale: 7070]

Principal Executive Officer, H. Weber £2,650
 Chief Executive Officers, J. F. Larcombe, I.S.O.; G. H. Radmore £1,670 to £1,885
 Senior Executive Officers, J. Blatcher; E. R. Gibbs
 £1,310 to £1,555

Pensions Branch

Honeypot Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex
 [Colindale: 7070]

Principal Executive Officer, S. J. Barker, D.S.C.
 £2,650
 Chief Executive Officers, S. B. Hallett; D. J. Seymour, O.B.E.; C. L. Wildy £1,670 to £1,885
 Senior Executive Officers, K. H. R. Maynard; F. C. Norris; J. T. Say; Miss G. F. M. Sheriff; Miss L. L. Steane £1,310 to £1,555

Further Education Branch

Assistant Secretaries, J. H. Brook, C.M.G.; J. F. Embling; Miss S. M. E. Goodfellow; A. Thompson £2,350 to £2,950
 Principals, B. Gerrard; Miss W. P. Hart; M. L. Herzig; R. Toomey £1,460 to £2,070
 Chief Executive Officers, D. F. E. King; G. L. Macey
 £1,670 to £1,885
 Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. S. Hardwick; Miss I. F. T. Shallcross, M.B.E. £1,238 to £1,468

Awards Branch

13 Cornwall Terrace, N.W.1
 [Hunter: 1455]

Assistant Secretary, A. R. M. Maxwell-Hyslop
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Principal, D. Neylan £1,460 to £2,070
 Chief Executive Officer, J. W. B. Ireson
 £1,670 to £1,885
 Senior Executive Officer, H. C. Riddett
 £1,310 to £1,555

Architects and Building Branch

Assistant Secretary, W. D. Pile, M.B.E.
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Principals, J. N. Archer; D. E. Lloyd Jones, M.C.; L. W. Norwood £1,460 to £2,070
 Principal Architects, F. B. R. Brown; J. C. Loyd
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. C. King
 £1,730 to £2,000
 Senior Architects, B. H. Cox; Miss M. B. Crowley; D. L. Medd; J. M. P. Price; J. B. Smith; J. E. Toomer £1,730 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Duff; K. R. Rowberry £1,310 to £1,555

Accountant General's Department

Assistant Secretary (Deputy Accountant General)
 J. A. Hudson £2,350 to £2,850
 Director of Cost Investigation Unit, T. A. J. Warlow
 £2,350 to £2,800
 Deputy Director, T. H. Hopkins £1,635 to £1,985
 Senior Chief Executive Officer (Assistant Accountant General), R. J. Telling £1,950 to £2,150
 Chief Executive Officer, Miss M. Nicholls
 £1,569 to £1,788
 Senior Executive Officers, B. Lowe; F. H. Temple, M.B.E.
 £1,310 to £1,555

Establishments and Organization Branch

Assistant Secretary, G. L. Thornton
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Chief Executive Officer, J. H. Comper
 £1,670 to £1,885
 Senior Executive Officers, R. Carpenter, D.S.C.; A. W. Ham; W. H. G. Harvey; H. A. Hewitt
 £1,310 to £1,555

Information Department

Chief Information Officer, C. W. Birdsall, O.B.E.
 £2,150 to £2,650
 Senior Information Officer, Mrs. B. Hoddinott
 £1,238 to £1,468

Library

Librarian, Miss P. M. Downie £1,238 to £1,468

External Relations and General Branch

Assistant Secretaries, R. Morrison; M. A. Walker
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Principals, J. S. Arthur; Miss S. K. L. Guiton; J. O. Roach; J. A. Swindale £1,460 to £2,070
 Senior Executive Officers, M. A. Barry, E.R.D.; Miss K. T. Hosegood, M.B.E.; Miss J. M. Scrimshaw
 £1,310 to £1,555
 Specialist (Visual Aids), Mrs. R. Marcouse
 £1,238 to £1,468

Statistics Branch

Statistician, D. S. S. Hutton, O.B.E.
 £1,470 to £2,070
 Senior Executive Officer, (vacant)
 £1,310 to £1,555

Legal Branch

Assistant Legal Advisers, H. B. C. Horrell; M. L. Longhurst, C.B.E. £2,450 to £2,950
 Senior Legal Assistants, G. R. Hughes; G. J. Morgan; J. L. B. Todhunter, O.B.F. £1,615 to £2,150
 Senior Executive Officer, H. S. Haigh, M.B.E.
 £1,310 to £1,555

Central Advisory Council for Education (England)
 Secretary (Principal), J. A. Humphreys

£1,460 to £2,070

Inspectorate (England)

Chief Inspectors, J. G. M. Alcock; J. E. H. Blackie, C.B.; W. R. Elliott; C. R. English; R. D. Salter Davies; R. E. Williams £3,000
 Divisional Inspectors, F. T. Arnold, C.B.E.; C. H. Barry; C. J. Gill; G. C. Harper; M. J. G.

Hearley; G. S. V. Pether; Miss M. R. Power; E. S. Snelling, O.B.E.; E. S. Watson, C.B.E.; J. S. Wingate-Saul. £2,650

Staff Inspectors, G. C. Allen, C.B.E.; A. D. Atkinson; D. G. O. Ayerst; E. I. Baker; C. H. Barry; C. W. Baty; M. F. Bird; J. R. N. Booth; Miss B. B. Briant; L. V. W. Clark, T.D.; L. C. Comber; A. G. Dove; F. H. Dowden; J. A. Edgar; Miss W. M. Evans; Miss R. Foster; H. W. French; L. F. Gibbons, C.B.E.; J. H. Goldsmith; A. G. Gooch; Miss V. L. Gray; E. E. Y. Hales; J. W. Horton; Mrs. E. R. House; Miss E. M. Langley; J. A. Lefroy, M.B.E.; J. Lumsden; J. Maitland-Edwards; E. C. Marchant, C.I.E.; J. C. G. Mellars; Miss A. L. Murton; Miss M. E. Nicholls; G. F. Peaker; D. I. R. Porter; M. W. Pritchard; D. C. Riddy, C.B.E.; A. P. Rollett; H. Sagar; J. A. Simpson; H. Spibey; R. J. W. Stubbings; G. Sutton; R. A. R. Tricker; F. Tudhope, C.B.E.; J. W. Withington. £2,400 to £2,650

Inspectors, Miss M. L. Adams; R. H. Adams, T.D.; Mrs. H. G. Alston; Miss D. V. Armstrong; F. A. Arrowsmith; K. L. Asburst; Lady H. Asquith; M. F. Atkins; G. Auty; Miss M. N. Ayre; A. B. Baddeley; W. T. Barber; J. A. Barclay; J. W. Barks; E. E. Barnard; Miss H. M. Barratt; C. A. J. Bates; Miss D. M. Beatley; M. J. Beaver; Miss M. R. Beckwith; A. K. Bevers; R. H. Bevers; L. F. Bennett; Miss A. F. H. Berwick; Miss J. M. H. Berwick; Miss E. E. Biggs; F. H. Birks; R. W. Blake; R. W. Boon; N. Booth; Miss J. M. Bosdét; G. J. Boyden; H. A. Boyer; A. Bray; R. S. Breckon; P. H. Brewerton; J. K. Brierley; Mrs. B. M. Brook; H. G. Brown; R. F. J. Brown; Miss V. A. Brown; Miss C. M. Brunt; E. Bullock; P. M. Burns; L. J. Burrows; W. Busby; R. J. Butchers; R. Butler; A. A. Campbell; N. S. Capper; Mrs. K. M. Catlin; F. Caunce; C. W. E. Cave; Miss F. M. Chamberlain; Miss M. C. Bhattey; Miss D. Clark; L. Clark; A. L. Clay; G. D. Clay; T. C. Colc; Miss E. M. Collin; Miss C. Collingwood; Miss A. D. Collins; A. D. Collop; J. A. Cook; E. D. Cooke; Mrs. U. A. Coollin; R. M. Cooper; T. J. Corbin; W. A. S. Cormack; Miss N. K. Cornforth; N. G. Cottrell; Miss I. A. E. Covernton; Miss K. B. Cowan; T. C. Cradock; R. C. H. Crawford; Miss E. H. Crowther; G. Crwys Williams; Miss M. Cunningham; F. R. Curtis; Mrs. I. L. Cutforth; Miss D. Dain; A. Dalby, O.B.E.; Miss L. S. Dancer; P. C. Davey; Miss E. Davies; F. R. Davies; H. E. Davies; Mrs. O. H. Davis; Mrs. F. C. Dawson; Miss I. M. M. Dean; Miss J. H. Deas; Miss W. E. Deavin; F. A. Dellar; Miss K. M. Dencer; J. Denham; E. Denne; Mrs. A. C. Dennis; Miss R. W. Dewey, O.B.E.; Miss E. Dodds; Mrs. H. W. Doubleday; J. F. Doubleday; R. C. Dove; F. J. Downs; A. W. Doyle; Miss E. J. DuCane; P. D. Dudley; Miss S. M. C. Duncan; W. M. Dutton; F. E. Dyke; W. J. H. Earl; A. E. Ecclestone; F. Edwards; H. E. Edwards; H. J. Edwards; Miss O. E. J. Ellicott; D. W. Emery; L. F. Ennever; Miss M. D. Erskine; L. M. Evans; W. J. Evans; Miss G. M. Eyles; E. J. Fedarb; H. L. Fenn; H. Firth; Miss J. M. Francis; Miss M. G. Fraser; W. W. French; A. W. Fuller; R. Gardner; J. L. Gayler; Miss V. Ghaleb; Miss D. S. Gilbert; Miss P. M. Giles; O. O. W. Ginn; Mrs. E. M. M. I. S. Gledhill; D. R. T. Goodwin; Miss M. I. Gordon; F. C. Gould; J. F. Graber; E. A. Greatwood; W. Green; R. E. Greenway; R. P. Greenwood; W. A. Grier; Miss D. M. Griffin; L. S. Grimsdale; R. D. Guest; S. E. Gunn, T.D.; A. A. Haines; Miss E. M. Hale; Miss Y. M. Hale; P. N. Hallifax; J. R. Hampton; Miss W. S. Hargreaves; A. N. Harris; M. F. Harrod; D. F. Harrop; C. W. Harvey; Miss C. M. Hawkes; C. G. Hayter; R. Heworth; P. W. S. Hill; W. G. D. Hill; J. E. A. Hinton; Miss M. K. Hircock; Miss N. Hitchman; Miss D' A. V. Hogg; L. Holdsworth; R. Holmes; R. O.

Hopkins; D. M. Hopkinson; E. Houghton; F. Howe; A. H. Howlett; P. H. Hoy; Miss A. M. Hughes; L. J. Hughes; L. C. Hyde; Miss A. Jackson; C. E. Jackson; G. F. Jackson; K. Jary; W. J. F. Jeff, T.D.; T. R. Jenkyn; D. A. Jennings; H. Johns; Miss E. Johnson; L. C. Johnson; Miss M. E. Johnston; D. T. Jones; Miss G. Jones; J. S. Jones; G. S. Keeney; F. Keggins; H. R. Keys; M. Kingston; L. S. Lald; Miss C. M. Lambart; Miss L. N. D. La Touche; S. G. Lawrence; Miss V. M. Lawson; T. C. Lawton; A. J. Legge; Miss M. D. Lewis; T. McG. Leyden; J. B. Licence; R. Line; Miss M. Lockyer; V. J. Long; L. E. Lowe; A. G. J. Luffman, O.B.E.; R. C. Lyness; Miss M. T. McBride; Miss M. McCullough; Miss E. McDougall; Miss M. S. B. McGee; Miss W. B. McIntosh; Miss H. McA. McIntyre; Miss B. H. Mackay; Miss D. F. McKenna; Miss E. M. Mackenzie; Miss M. S. Macmorran; Miss K. L. Malcolm; Miss J. L. Maltby; H. E. S. Marks; Miss M. J. Marshall; T. L. Marsters; T. S. Matthewson; Miss P. Maurice; W. H. Mawson; Miss D. J. Middleton; G. W. Milburn; F. Mitchell; Miss M. Mitchell; Mrs. M. Moar; R. Money; A. Monkman; S. S. Moody; E. A. Moore; G. G. Moore, M.B.E.; Miss P. M. W. Morecombe; A. G. Morris; C. W. Morris; J. W. Morris; R. W. Morris; R. C. Morton; E. A. Mount Haes; A. M. Munday; J. H. Mundy; R. Munro; T. M. Murray-Rust, T.D.; Miss P. Nanney; N. W. Newell; F. E. Olney; J. A. Page; Miss S. E. Parfitt; E. Parkinson; A. T. Parnham; A. J. Parr; Mrs. B. Parr; W. H. Pary; H. Pashley; Miss K. Payne; W. Peach; E. Pearson; Miss M. J. Pedley; L. F. Pendlebury; C. L. Pickering; Miss L. M. Pickering; Miss D. D. Pilkington; H. W. Pitt; J. R. Pocock; A. Pollard; Miss M. M. Potts; J. W. Powell, T.D.; Miss A. E. Price; S. Price; G. B. Priest; J. M. Pullan; O. J. E. Pullen; Miss F. M. Pursglove; T. M. Pyke, T.D.; Miss B. E. Rabley; Miss M. N. Ralph; Miss A. V. Rambaut; Miss R. C. Ramirez; Miss H. C. Rankin; J. B. Rapp; Miss M. Rayment; J. H. P. Rea; C. J. Read; C. P. Read; Mrs. M. H. Reay; R. I. Redfern; Miss M. T. Rhys; R. A. Richardson; V. C. E. Rickwood; D. Ridge; M. Riley; Miss M. R. Rishworth; E. S. Roberts; R. R. Roberts; J. F. Robertson; Miss E. M. Robinson; J. Robinson; C. P. Rochester; G. R. Rolleston; C. W. Rowland; J. A. Royle; D. Sadler; P. Samuel; J. Secker; Mrs. M. Sessions; J. H. Shackley; Miss E. M. Sharman; J. V. Shelby, M.B.E., T.D.; L. J. V. Shepherd; W. W. Sheppard; R. Sibson; E. J. Sidebottom; D. M. Simmonds; J. A. Simpson; Miss J. F. Sladden; Miss C. M. Smale; J. L. Smedley; J. E. Smith; Miss L. Smith; L. G. Smith; Miss N. M. Smith; C. Snook; E. W. Snook; G. Snowball; Mrs. M. H. Somers; M. E. Sprinks; A. P. J. Staton; Miss A. E. Stephen; B. C. G. Stevens; T. L. Stewart; Miss C. Stimson; Mrs. D. K. Stone (*temp.*); H. C. Storey; C. E. Trafford; G. C. Stretton; T. Stultiens; E. W. Sudale; J. C. G. Sugden; J. J. Sullivan; F. Sutcliffe; E. F. A. Suttle; J. C. Sutton; Miss M. F. H. Sweny; Miss J. M. Sykes; F. E. Tandy; R. F. A. Tanner; G. L. I. Tarrant; H. Taylor; Miss S. A. Taylor; T. Taylor; Miss E. W. Temple; W. B. Thompson; Miss A. Tburun; Miss K. M. M. Tobin; K. G. Todd; R. J. Todd; J. R. Tolson; J. A. Tringbam; G. E. Trodd; F. A. Tucker; Miss M. Turner; B. G. G. Uden; A. Uric; Miss E. W. Venables; R. L. Wakeford; Miss N. M. Walley; Miss R. H. Wansbrough; Miss J. R. Warner; Miss R. Watson; Miss P. M. Webb; Miss M. F. Weedon; Miss M. M. Weemys; E. F. Welek; Miss R. E. A. Wertheimer; Miss H. Westbrook; F. G. K. Westcott; S. L. Whitby, T.D.; E. Whiteley; A. Wigglesworth; M. R. Wigram; Miss P. M. Wilkins; E. Wilkinson; C. L. Williams; G. L. O. Williamson; Miss F. M. Willis; H. L. Willoughby; Miss M. M. Wincer; Miss M. M. Withers; Miss B. Wool-

dridge; Miss N. W. Woodridge; J. R. Yorke-Radleigh; Miss K. Young. . . . £1,530 to £2,250

Welsh Department

8 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 21547]

Assistant Secretary, A. E. Marrington, C.B.E. (a)

£2,350 to £2,950

H.M. Inspector, E. O. Davies. . . . £1,530 to £2,250

Chief Executive Officer, D. H. Grattidge (a)

£1,670 to £1,885

Senior Executive Officer, M. Moss. £1,310 to £1,555

Architect, S. C. Haibritter (temp.). £1,242 to £1,670

Central Advisory Council for Education (Wales),

Secretary (H.M. Inspector), R. W. Evans

£1,530 to £2,250

(a) In London.

Inspectorate (Wales)

Chief Inspector, W. Ll. Lloyd. £3,000

Staff Inspectors, J. E. Daniel; T. I. Davies; E. G. Lewis; B. E. Thomas; A. H. Williams; D. M. Williams; T. E. Williams. . . £2,400 to £2,650

Inspectors, W. J. Bowyer; F. E. Charlton; F. H. Cleaver; E. Ll. Davies; Miss E. M. Davies;

H. R. Davies; Miss E. O. Evans; Miss G. Evans; Miss J. Evans; R. W. Evans; G. Gratton;

Miss W. M. Hookins-Jones; I. E. Hughes; Miss M. M. Jenkins; W. J. Jenkins; Miss M. M. L. Lewis; W. G. Lewis; Miss H. E. Morgan; D. C. Morris; M. D. Owen; W. Pickles; Miss D. Rees;

Miss N. Rees; C. Reid; I. G. Richards; W. L. Richards; Miss C. E. Roberts; D. E. A. Roberts;

E. H. G. Thomas; G. Thomas; Miss G. M. Thomas; W. J. Thomas; I. R. Walters, O.B.E.

£1,530 to £2,250

ELECTRICITY AUTHORITIES

THE ELECTRICITY COUNCIL

Trafalgar Buildings, S.W.1

(Whitehall: 2121)

Winsley Street, W.1

(Museum: 4040)

The Electricity Act, 1957, provided for the dissolution of the Central Electricity Authority, as from Jan. 1, 1958, and for the allocation of its duties and powers to an Electricity Council and a Central Electricity Generating Board. These bodies were set up on Sept. 1, 1957, and as from Jan. 1, 1958, all liabilities and obligations of the Central Authority in respect of British Electricity Stock issued before that date were transferred to the Electricity Council, and all property, rights, liabilities and obligations which before that date pertained to the Central Authority, with certain exceptions which by agreement under the Act vested in the Council, were transferred to the Generating Board.

Electricity Council

Chairman, C. R. King, C.B.E. £10,000

Deputy Chairmen, Sir Josiah Eccles, C.B.E., M.M.,

Prof. R. S. Edwards. £7,500

Members, C. T. Mellings, C.B.E., £7,000; The Lord

Citrine, P.C., G.B.E. (part-time) £1,000

Financial Adviser, A. M. Scott, M.C.

Commercial and Development Adviser, W. B. Noddings.

Secretary and Solicitor, R. A. Finn.

Industrial Relations Adviser, D. G. Dodds.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD

Bankside House, Sumner Street, S.E.1

[Waterloo: 2011]

The Board owns and operates the power stations and main transmission lines in England and Wales, and is responsible for the bulk supply of electricity to the Area Electricity Boards.

Chairman, Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E., £10,000

Deputy Chairman, F. H. S. Brown, C.B.E., £7,500

Members, E. Long; A. R. Cooper; L. Rotherham,

each £7,000; (part-time) The Lord Geddes, C.B.E.;

Sir William Holford; G. A. S. Nairn, M.B.E.;

Sir Leslie Nicholls, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E.

each £1,000

Chief Commercial Officer, D. P. Sayers.

Chief Design and Construction Engineer, E. S. Booth.

Secretary, E. J. Turner.

Solicitor, W. Usher.

Chief Financial Officer, J. M. Drummond.

Chief Personnel Officer, S. S. Scott, O.B.E.

Chief Transmission Engineer, J. L. Egginton.

Chief Operations Engineer, A. E. Hawkins.

Chief Nuclear Health and Safety Officer, C. A. Adams.

Chief Planning Engineer, D. Clark.

Director of Research Laboratories, Dr. J. S. Forrest.

Chief Purchasing and Contracts Officer, L. F. Miller.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. P. Pringle.

ELECTRICITY BOARDS

The 12 Area Electricity Boards

(The Chairmen of Area Boards receive a salary of £6,500.)

London, 46-47 New Broad Street, E.C.2. Chairman, D. B. Irving. Sec., S. M. Gore.

South Eastern, 10 Queen's Gardens, Hove 3, Sussex. Chairman, N. R. Elliott, C.B.E. Sec., G. Wray, O.B.E.

Southern, Southern Electricity House, Littlewick Green, Maidenhead, Berks. Chairman, R. R. B. Brown. Sec., F. W. Kempton.

South Western, Electricity House, Colston Avenue, Bristol 1. Chairman, A. N. Irens. Sec., D. S. Bentham.

Eastern, Wherstead, nr. Ipswich, Suffolk. Chairman, H. V. Pugh. Sec. J. S. Mills.

East Midlands, Mapperley Hall, Lucknow Avenue, Nottingham. Chairman, N. F. Marsh. Sec., J. A. MacKerrell.

Midlands, Macklow Hill, Halesowen, nr. Birmingham. Chairman, W. S. Lewis, C.B.E. Sec., A. Stephens.

South Wales, St. Mellons, Cardiff, Chairman W. A. Gallon. Sec. R. G. Williams.

Merseyside and North Wales, Electricity House, Love Lane, Pall Mall, Liverpool 3. Chairman, D. H. Kendon. Sec., M. M. Parker.

Yorkshire, Wetherby Road, Scarcroft, Leeds. Chairman, D. Bellamy, C.B.E. Sec., E. K. Richmond, T.D.

North Eastern, Carlhol House, Newcastle upon Tyne, 1. Chairman, T. M. Ayres. Sec., J. E. Hayes.

North Western, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8. Chairman, T. E. Daniel. Sec., J. W. Chant.

NORTH OF SCOTLAND HYDRO-ELECTRIC BOARD

16 Rothesay Terrace, Edinburgh 3

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 1361]

Chairman, The Lord Strathclyde, P.C.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Hugh Mackenzie, C.B.E.

Members, Sir John M. Erskine, G.B.E.; Sir George

T. McGlashan, C.B.E. (Chairman of Consultative

Council); A. I. Mackenzie; A. Macrae, C.B.E.;

I. A. D. Millar, M.C.; W. Hughes, C.B.E.;

J. Jardine.

General Manager, A. A. Fulton, C.B.E.

Secretary, H. W. Simpson.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND ELECTRICITY BOARD

Inverlair Avenue, Glasgow, S.4

[Merrylyce: 7177]

Chairman, Sir John Pickles. £7,500

Deputy-Chairman, W. Hutton. £6,000

Part-time Members, J. Ballantyne; Col. Sir John

Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; I. W. Macdonald; J. Sullivan, C.B.E. (*Chairman of Consultative Council*) (£1,500); A. Sutherland; Sir Ronald J. Thomson each £1,000
Chief Engineer, J. Henderson, C.B.E., M.C.
Secretary, A. A. Wallace.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Audit House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4
 [Fleet Street: 8901]

This is the Department of the Comptroller and Auditor General, an office created by the Act 29 & 30 Vict. c. 39 (1866) to replace, with extended powers, the separate offices of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer and of the Commissioners for Auditing the Public Accounts. This officer is appointed by Letters Patent under the Great Seal, and is irremovable except upon an address from the Two Houses of Parliament. In his capacity of Comptroller General of the Receipt and Issue of the Exchequer, he authorizes all issues from the Exchequer after satisfying himself that Parliament has given authority for them. He examines the Exchequer accounts and makes an annual report on them to Parliament. In his capacity of Auditor General of Public Accounts, he is charged with the duty of examining on behalf of the House of Commons the accounts of expenditure out of funds provided by Parliament. the accounts of the receipt of revenue, and generally all other public accounts, including the accounts of Government stores and of trading services conducted by Government Departments. The results of his examination of those accounts are reported to the House of Commons.

Comptroller and Auditor General, Sir Edmund Compton, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000

Private Secretary, C. W. Garside.

Secretary, P. J. Curtis, C.B.E. £3,800

Deputy Secretary, A. T. Jones, C.B.E. £3,300

Director of Establishments and Accounts, P. W. Rowe
 £2,700

Directors of Audit, W. J. Beach; L. G. Machin, O.B.E.; R. D. Martin, M.C.; J. M. S. Jupp, O.B.E., M.C.; G. H. Smith, O.B.E.; W. S. J. Thornington, O.B.E.; A. R. Slyth, O.B.E.; H. C. Hepburn; † D. V. Boyd £2,700

Deputy Directors of Audit, R. G. Peacock; F. W. Budd, I.S.O.; W. A. Squires, I.S.O.; W. E. Coles, O.B.E.; E. J. Lowe; R. A. Cheeseman; H. A. Long; F. Brown; R. W. Tizard; C. H. Davies; R. C. Hooper; G. P. Morrell; W. H. Nichols; † R. H. Plaister; † I. N. Finch; † R. H. Best
 £2,000 to £2,200

‡ Acting.

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE

DEPARTMENT

59-67 Gresham Street, E.C.2
 [Monarch: 6699]

REGIONAL OFFICES: *City of London and South Eastern*—Marlon House, Mark Lane, E.C.3 (Royal 3491). *West London and Southern*—Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1 (Abbey 6271). *South Western*—The Gaunts House, Denmark Street, Bristol 1 (22011). *Midland*—37 Temple Street, Birmingham 2 (Midland 1527). *East Midland*—Lloyds Bank Chambers, Old Market Square, Nottingham (46585). *North-Western*—53 Spring Gardens, Manchester 2 (Central 8861). *North-Eastern*—Britannia House, Bridge Street, Bradford 1 (25147). *Northern*—36/38 Moseley Street, Newcastle 1 (29838). *Scotland*—7 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2 (Central 3056). *Northern Ireland*—7 Donegall Square West, Belfast (29428).

AREA OFFICES: *Sheffield*—27A Church Street, 1 (29151). *Liverpool*—India Buildings, Water Street, 2 (Central 5756). *Leeds*—93A Albion Street, 1 (30082). *Edinburgh*—6a George Street (30048).

The Export Guarantees Acts, 1949 to 1957, empower the Board of Trade to give guarantees to United Kingdom Exporters for the purpose of encouraging export trade. This power is administered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department. Commercial guarantees, under Section 1 of the 1949 Act, are given after consultation with an Advisory Council set up for the purpose.

Minister, The President of the Board of Trade.

Export Guarantees Advisory Council

Chairman, Hon. Sir Geoffrey Gibbs, K.C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, R. H. Jessel.

Other Members, The Lord Catto; A. D. Chesterfield, L. Cooke, O.B.E.; Sir Stanley Harley; J. M. Laing; R. M. Lee; J. McLean, C.B.E.; Sir Frank Nixon, K.C.M.G., C.B.; K. H. Preston; E. L. Phillips; The Lord Ridley, C.B.E.; W. J. P. Webber.

Officers

Headquarters

Secretary, L. J. Menzies (temp.)

Under Secretaries, A. E. Percival, C.B.; A. T. K. Grant, C.M.G. £3,800

Establishment and Finance Officer, F. H. Whitaker, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Secretaries, R. A. Dickinson; C. P. Rawlings; J. J. G. Smith; A. F. Toms; D. A. Ward £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, G. F. B. Corti; K. Cotterill; P. H. Garrity, D.F.C.; J. M. S. Hendry; E. J. Jackson; R. S. Kinsey; E. H. Osborne; D. C. Smith; E. T. Walton; J. Whaley; L. E. L. Wright, O.B.E.
 £1,500 to £2,120

Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. F. Catt; E. Edwards; F. Greenwood, O.B.E.; F. J. Waller
 £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, Miss D. M. Ballard, M.B.E.; L. E. Elmes; M. W. Gentle; A. Greenblatt, O.B.E.; K. C. Harrison; W. H. Neuff; C. L. Palmer; Miss K. M. Sleven; A. Watson
 £1,780 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,710 to £1,933

Principal Information Officer, P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E.
 £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, R. A. N. Andrews; A. E. J. Berry; L. M. Broad; J. E. M. Bury; J. A. Crossen; T. F. B. Crossfield; J. Cunningham; W. B. Davies; A. Dawson; A. J. Dunstan; A. Eames; G. W. Ethall; R. Gapp; Miss E. D. Gush; W. H. Johnson, D.F.C., D.F.M.; N. F. Lowe; E. G. Lowton; H. G. B. Lynch; F. C. Mann; R. F. L. Martin; E. Panton; N. S. Pollard; E. S. Rodgers, M.B.E.; W. J. Sharland; Miss M. E. Shiach; J. G. Sorbie; H. L. H. Stevens, M.B.E.; F. L. Stubbings; E. Thornton; P. J. Wells; V. E. Young
 £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,345 to £1,600

Men, £1,780 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,710 to £1,933

Principal Information Officer, P. A. D. Jones, O.B.E.
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Men, £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,345 to £1,600

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,345 to £1,600

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,345 to £1,600

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,345 to £1,600

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,345 to £1,600

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; *Women*, £1,345 to £1,600

Regional Organization

Regional Managers, C. C. Birch, M.B.E.; J. A. Bookless; T. H. Collinson; J. A. Dyer; A. L. MacManus, M.B.E.; W. C. Pettigrew; R. K. Pearson
 £1,395 to £1,660

Representative in U.S.A., C. H. Eborall £2,170

FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 8440]

The Office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was created in 1782, superseding that of the former Secretary for the Northern Department and assuming the foreign affairs functions of the

former Secretary for the Southern Department. The Secretary of State is assisted by two Ministers of State, by two Parliamentary Under-Secretaries and by a staff of permanent officials headed by one Permanent Under-Secretary, four Deputy Under-Secretaries, and eight Assistant Under-Secretaries. The chief function is the conduct of relations with foreign Powers and other functions include certain formal duties, the general administration of Her Majesty's Foreign Service and receiving and answering communications from individuals, other Government Departments and diplomatic and consular representatives in this country and abroad.

The Administrative expenses of the Foreign Office were estimated at £4,207,360 in 1959.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, THE RT. HON. (JOHN) SELWYN (BROOKE) LLOYD, C.B.E., T.D., O.C., M.P. £5,000

Private Secretary, D. S. Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O. £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Private Secretaries, F. B. R. Lehar, D.S.C.; A. A. Acland; P. C. M. Alexander.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. R. G. Grosvenor, M.P. unpaid

Minister of State, COMMANDER THE RT. HON. W. D. ORMSBY-GORE, M.P. £3,750

Private Secretary, H. D. Michell, D.F.C.

Minister of State, J. D. PROFUMO, O.B.E., M.P. £3,750

Private Secretary, D. C. Tebbit.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Frederick Hoyer Millar, G.C.M.G., C.V.O. £7,000

Private Secretary, J. A. Thomson.

Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, The Marquess of Lansdowne; R. A. Allan, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.P. each £2,500

Private Secretaries, A. E. Donald; C. L. Booth.

Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, Sir Roger Stevens, K.C.M.G.; Sir Patrick Dean, K.C.M.G.; Sir Francis Rundall, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., £5,000;

Sir Paul Gore-Booth, K.C.M.G. £4,100

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, F. R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G.; D. F. MacDermot, C.M.G., C.B.E.;

The Hon. C. D. W. O'Neill, C.M.G.; A. D. M. Ross, C.M.G.; Sir Anthony Rumbold, Bt., C.B.,

C.M.G.; H. N. Brain, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. H. K. Marett, C.M.G., O.B.E.; R. W. Jackling, C.M.G.

£3,800

Legal Adviser, Sir Gerald Fitzmaurice, K.C.M.G., Q.C. £5,000

Deputy Legal Adviser, F. A. Vallat, C.M.G. £3,800

Legal Counsellor, W. V. J. Evans, C.M.G., M.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Legal Advisers, Miss J. A. C. Gutteridge; P. L. Bushe-Fox; H. G. Darwin; J. R. Freeland; F. Burrows

Men, £1,665 to £2,200; Women, £1,609 to £2,138

Director of Communications, E. F. Maltby, C.B.E. £3,100

Director of Research, Librarian and Keeper of the Papers, C. C. Parrott, C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,000

Deputy Librarian, C. H. Fone, M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Her Majesty's Vice-Marshal of the Diplomatic Corps, D. Malcolm, T.D. £1,500 to £2,120

Cops of Inspectors; Inspectors, W. Godfrey, C.B.E. (£3,800); A. M. Williams, C.M.G.; T. R. Shaw; A. Mackay;

T. C. Ravensdale, C.M.G.; M. A. M. Robb; J. M. Fisher. £2,400 to £3,000

Assistant Judge of the Chief Court of the Persian Gulf, C. H. Haines, C.B.E. £3,000

Foreign Service Branch A Counsellors, A. A. E. Haigh, C.M.G.; J. W. Wall, C.M.G.; L. G. Holliday, C.M.G.; P. S. Falla; R. W. J. Hooper, C.M.G.,

D.S.O., D.F.C.; J. G. Tahourid; D. J. Cheke; J. E. Chadwick, C.M.G.; Hon. John Henniker-Major, C.M.G., M.C.; R. A. Beaumont, C.M.G.,

O.B.E.; P. G. F. Dalton, C.M.G.; R. P. Heppel, C.M.G.; J. F. Ford, O.B.E.; J.G.S. Beith, C.M.G.;

J. M. Addis, C.M.G.; T. Brimelow, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. A. Greenhill, O.B.E.; D. S. Laskey, C.M.G., C.V.O.; J. L. Pmphrey; J. F. Brewis, C.V.O.; K. J. Simpson; A. C. I. Samuel, C.M.G.; Hon. H. A. A. Hankey, C.V.O.; T. H. Glasse, M.V.O., M.B.E.; D. C. Hopson, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; P. H. G. Wright, O.B.E.; E. G. Willan; H. C. Hainsworth; G. F. Hiller, D.S.O.; J. W. Russell, C.M.G.

£2,400 to £3,000

Labour Adviser on International Labour Questions, W. A. Treganowan. £2,400 to £3,000

Head of Archives Department, G. E. Hance, O.B.E., I.S.O. £2,000 to £2,200

Senior Legal Assistant (Consular Department), E. A. S. Brooke. £1,665 to £2,200

Head of Conference and Supply Department, Brig. C. D. Steel, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Head of Finance Department, E. S. Jones, M.B.E. £2,700

Head of Treaty and Nationality Department, R. T. Callender. £2,700

Assistants in Departments—First Secretaries, E. J. W. Barnes, M.B.E.; J. G. Boyd; R. A. Burrows; A. H. Campbell; F. G. K. Gallagher; D. McD. Gordon; B. H. Heddy; J. N. Henderson;

D. H. T. Hildyard, D.F.C.; C. N. Jupp; J. E. Killeck; C. M. Le Quesne; R. D. C. McAlpine;

H. T. Morgan; E. H. St. G. Moss; A. D. F. Pemberton-Pigott; J. L. W. Price; Hon. P. E. Ramsbotham; G. F. N. Reddaway, M.B.E.;

A. K. Rothnie; D. N. Royce; E. J. F. Scott; H. F. T. Smith; R. S. Swann; N. C. C. Trench;

A. R. Walsley, M.B.E.; K. M. Wilford

£1,500 to £2,120

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade II), Miss M. L. C. Woodham, M.B.E.; M. B. Gates, M.B.E.; F. G. B. Bevan; C. J. Brown, M.B.E.; Miss D. A. Denny, O.B.E.; A. H. Hughes; S. P. Martin; C. J. Child, O.B.E.; E. B. Dawson-Moray; S. H. Anstey;

E. A. G. Taylor, M.B.E.; J. E. R. Little, M.B.E.; A. R. Sinclair.

£1,780 to £2,000; Women, £1,710 to

£1,938

Foreign Service Branch B (Grade III), J. B. Flux, M.B.E.; Hon. Mrs. B. E. Miller; J. M. Leadbitter; G. R. Gauntlett; F. V. Jelpek; J. C. Jeaffreson;

L. S. Matthews, M.B.E.; J. L. N. O'Loughlin;

C. S. Palmer, M.B.E.; Miss M. D. Senior; G. A. J. Boon; E. J. Kerly; J. B. Wright; G. C. Mayhow;

E. N. Smith; B. H. Wilcox; Miss E. M. Baker;

Miss D. E. Betts; D. G. Mitchell, M.B.E.; Mrs. N. E. Wallace; L. J. Evans; Miss B. M. Gill;

R. A. G. Clark; A. H. Harrington; C. D. Smith;

H. V. Richardson; D. Brookfield; R. Clark;

C. W. Courtness; D. J. Lloyd, M.B.E.; R. A. Noakes; W. C. Dalgoutte; L. E. Webb

Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Signals Department (Government Communications Headquarters), Priors Road, Cheltenham.

Director, Sir Eric Jones, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. £5,000

Deputy Director, C. Loehnis, C.M.G. £4,100

Principal Establishment Officer, L. J. Hooper, C.B.E. £3,800

London Communications—Electronic Security Agency, 8 Palmer Street, W.1.

Director, R. F. T. Stannard, O.B.E., D.S.C. £3,800

Deputy Director, Brig. C. D. Gardiner, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Establishment Officer, L. E. Clark, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

£2,000 to £2,200

Passport Office

Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1

[Abbey: 8010]

Branch Passport Office, India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2.

Branch Passport Office, 14 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow.

Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast.

Chief Passport Officer, P. L. Rex, O.B.E.
£2,000 to £2,200
Deputy Chief Passport Officer, F. W. Bleeze, M.B.E.
£1,780 to £2,000
Assistant Passport Officers, A. H. Olive; F. Campbell;
Miss F. M. Acaster; Miss C. F. Withers
Men, £1,395 to £1,660. Women, £1,345 to £1,600
Establishment Officer and Accountant, M. G. Dixon
£1,395 to £1,660
Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Liverpool,
P. W. Munday.....£1,355 to £1,610
Officer-in-Charge, Branch Passport Office, Glasgow,
V. C. Blackmore.....£1,355 to £1,610

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers

Superintending Queen's Foreign Service Messengers,
Lt.-Col. G. P. Murray, D.S.O.

Queen's Foreign Service Messengers, R. A. Perryman;
Maj. J. C. G. Dunolly, M.C.; Lt.-Col. D. C.
Colvill, D.S.O., M.C.; W. Kirkwood, M.B.E.;
Lt.-Comdr. S. J. R. G. Woodhouse; Wing-
Comdr. T. A. Jefferson, A.F.C.; Sq. Ldr. D. C.
Wilde; T. D. Nettleton; Maj. E. J. Wallis;
Wing-Comdr. S. C. Norris, D.F.C.; Capt. J. G.
Canning; Lt.-Col. S. G. Cutler; Lt.-Col. G. H.
Milne; Lt.-Col. J. F. Ross; Maj. M. E. B. Portal,
M.B.E.; Col. G. W. C. Montgomery, O.B.E.;
Brig. J. J. Purves, D.S.O., M.C.; Col. H. N. Drake;
Maj. M. Godley; Maj. W. D. McNish Porter;
Col. J. H. Wakefield; Lt.-Col. F. A. H. Wilson;
Lt.-Col. L. A. Villiers; Group Capt. J. W.
Scorgie, O.B.E., B.E.M.; Col. A. W. H. Malcolm,
C.V.O.; Brig. J. A. S. Crum, O.B.E.; Col. C. R.
Buchanan; Lt.-Col. F. D. Richardson; A. E. C.
Moore; Brig. J. P. C. MacKinlay; Capt. H. C.
Browne, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.); Col. T. J.
Hutchinson, O.B.E.; Air Commodore H. F. G.
Southey, C.B.; Lt.-Col. P. F. Metcalfe; Col. B. L.
Standley.

FORESTRY COMMISSION

25 Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 0221]

The Forestry Commission, a Body Corporate,
is appointed under the *Forestry Acts, 1919 to 1951*.
The Commissioners are charged with the general
duty of promoting the interests of forestry, the
development of afforestation, the production and
supply of timber and the maintenance of reserves
of growing trees in Great Britain. Including the
former Crown Woods, transferred to it in 1924,
the Commission has acquired about 2,254,600 acres
of land (64 per cent. being plantable), of which
1,121,000 acres are under plantations. Under
the Dedication Scheme, financial assistance is given
to private owners and local authorities in respect
of approved works of afforestation.

Chairman, The Earl of Radnor, K.C.V.O. (part-time)
£3,000

Forestry Commissioners (Unpaid), Maj. D. C.
Bowser, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir Richard Cotterell,
Bt.; A. P. F. Hamilton, C.I.E., O.B.E., M.C.; E. B.
Latham, M.M.; Lloyd O. Owen; Maj. F. W. S.
Steel; Sir John Stirling of Fairburn, K.T., M.B.E.;
R. Taylor.

Director-General, Sir Arthur Gosling, K.B.E., C.B.
£5,000

Deputy Director-General, Sir Henry Beresford-
Peirse, Bt., C.B.....£3,800

Directors (England) G. B. Ryle (1 Princes Gate,
S.W.7); (Scotland), A. Watt (25 Drumshugh
Gardens, Edinburgh, 3); (Wales), J. R. Thom
(Victoria Terrace, Aberystwyth); (Research and
Education), James Macdonald, C.B.E. (25 Savile
Row, W.1).....£3,000

Secretary, H. A. Turner.....£2,400 to £3,000

REGISTRY OF FRIENDLY SOCIETIES (CENTRAL OFFICE) AND OFFICE OF THE INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE COM- MISSIONER

17 North Audley Street, W 1
[Mayfair: 7001]

A Barrister was appointed in 1828 to certify the
Rules of Savings Banks, and in 1829 to certify those
of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted
Registrar of Friendly Societies. By the Friendly
Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the
Registry of Friendly Societies was created, consist-
ing of the Chief Registrar and the Assistant
Registrars for England. It exercises numerous and
important functions under the Friendly Societies
Acts, the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts,
the Building Societies Acts, the Trade Union Acts,
the Scientific Societies Act, the Trustee Saving
Banks and Post Office Savings Bank Acts, the Loan
Societies Act, the Shop Clubs Act, the Super-
annuation and other Trust Funds (Validation) Act
and the Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act.
Under the Industrial Assurance Acts, the Chief
Registrar is charged with various powers and
duties in relation to Industrial Assurance Com-
panies and Collecting Societies, and in that capacity
is styled the Industrial Assurance Commissioner.

Chief Registrar and Industrial Assurance Commissioner
Sir Cecil Crabbe.....£5,000
Private Sec., Miss M. E. Blake.

Assistant Registrar and Deputy Industrial Assurance
Commissioner, R. E. Grindle.....£3,300

Asst. Registrar, A. Vollmar.....£2,500 to £3,000

Executive Registrar, D. Leigh, O.B.E. (also Establish-
ment Officer).....£2,000 to £2,200

Senior Legal Assistant, J. E. Gower, M.C.
£1,665 to £2,200

Registration Branch (Head), A. A. C. Soper, £1,780
to £2,000; (Assist. Head), J. W. D. Goss
£1,395 to £1,660

Returns and Statistics Branch (Head), H. G. H. Tate,
£1,780 to £2,000; (Assist. Head), J. A. Walter,
£1,395 to £1,660

Establishment and Records Branch (Head), A. J.
Gilliver.....£1,395 to £1,660

Investigations Branch (Head), A. E. M. Brook
£1,395 to £1,660

Disputes Branch (Head), E. S. Burgess
£1,395 to £1,660

Registry of Friendly Societies, Scotland

19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, 3

[Edinburgh: Waverley: 4371]

Assistant Registrar, J. Craig, w.s.

THE GAS COUNCIL

1 Grosvenor Place, S.W.1

[Sloane: 4554]

The Gas Council was set up by the Gas Act, 1943,
to advise the Minister of Power on the affairs of
the gas industry and to assist the Area Boards in
the discharge of their functions. It is responsible
for the creation and issue of British Gas Stock.
Chairman, Sir Henry Jones, M.B.E.....£8,500
Deputy Chairman, W. K. Hutchison, C.B.E.....£7,500

The Members are the Chairmen of the 12 Area Gas
Boards.

Area Gas Boards

Twelve Area Gas Boards are established by the
Act. The assets and liabilities of former Gas
Undertakings vested on May 1, 1949, in these
Boards which are responsible for the manufacture
and distribution of Gas and for the production of
residuals.

Chairmen

Scottish, S. Smith, C.B.E.

Northern, E. Crowther, C.B.E.

North Western, D. P. Welman.
 North Eastern, Dr. R. S. Edwards.
 East Midlands, R. S. Johnson, M.B.E., T.D.
 West Midlands, G. le B. Diamond, C.B.F.
 Wales, T. Mervyn Jones.
 Eastern, J. H. Dyde, O.B.E.
 North Thames, M. Milne-Watson, C.B.E.
 South Eastern, (vacant).
 Southern, C. H. Leach.
 South Western, C. H. Chester, C.B.E. . . each £6,500

Gas Consultative Councils

Twelve Gas Consultative Councils were set up by the Minister of Power, one for the area of each of the Gas Boards, to represent the interests of consumers. These Councils deal with specific complaints and consider matters of general interest to the consumer. Under the Act the Area Boards are required to inform the Councils of their general plans and arrangements. Each Council Chairman is an *ex officio* member of his Area Board.

Chairmen

Scottish, Sir Robert Nimmo.
 Northern, J. Hoy, M.B.E., B.E.M.
 North Western, R. M. Bradburn.
 North Eastern, H. Sutcliffe.
 East Midlands, A. H. Wood.
 West Midlands, J. H. Lewis, O.B.E.
 Wales, Maj. C. G. Traherne, T.D.
 Eastern, Lt.-Col. R. I. Musson, M.C.
 North Thames, E. Bayliss.
 South Eastern, Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.
 Southern, F. C. Rea, O.B.E.
 South Western, Sir Colin Campbell, O.B.E.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

(England and Wales)

Somerset House, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths is believed to have been inaugurated by Thomas Cromwell in 1522, but it was not until 1837 that the General Register Office was established, when a system of civil registration of births, marriages and deaths was introduced in England and Wales. In 1926 provision was made for the registration of still-births, for the re-registration on the Registrar General's authority of the births of legitimated persons and for the maintenance of a register of adopted children. The Registrar General controls the local registration officers appointed under the consolidating Registration Service Act, 1953, in the execution of their duties, which are set out mainly in two consolidating Acts, the Marriage Act, 1949 and the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. These duties relate to the registration of births, still-births and deaths, the correction of registers, the civil preliminaries to marriage, the solemnization and registration of civil marriages and the registration of certain Nonconformist marriages. Central records of births, still-births, marriages and deaths are maintained at Somerset House.

The Registrar General is also responsible for the collection, processing and analysis of statistics relating to population, fertility, births, marriages, deaths and diseases and for the arrangements for the periodical census of population.

Officers

Registrar General, E. M. T. Firth, C.B. £4,100
 Assistant Secretaries, R. M. Blaikley (*Registration, Marriages and Local Services*); W. J. Littlewood (*Establishments, Accounts, International and General Statistics, Census and Publications*)
 £2,400 to £3,000

Chief Statisticians, W. P. D. Logan, M.D., Ph.D. (Medical), £3,300; B. Benjamin, Ph.D. (Civil) £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, L. M. Feery; Miss A. B. Graham; E. G. Lewis; G. Rhodes; W. A. Rolph; F. A. Rooke-Matthews
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,476 to £2,086
 Statisticians (Population), S. Day; Miss E. M. Brooke; J. R. L. Schneider
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,476 to £2,086
 Statisticians (Medical), M. A. Heasman; A. McKenzie £1,825 to £2,350
 Chief Executive Officers, V. M. Harris; D. J. Smale; R. P. Thorby £1,820 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, G. F. P. Boston; H. G. Corbett; A. A. Cushman; C. E. Horton; I. Hutchinson; C. F. James, £1,395 to £1,660; Miss V. M. Brockwell; Miss N. C. Jones; Miss A. V. Lock £1,370 to £1,620
 Chief Inspector, J. R. Jeffery £1,395 to £1,660

Scotland

See under SCOTTISH OFFICE (DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND).

THE GOVERNMENT ACTUARY

Caxton House East, Tothill Street, S.W.1

[Abbey: 4234]

Government Actuary, H. Tetley, L.C. £5,800
 Deputy Government Actuary, G. B. K. Starke, C.B.E. £3,800
 Principal Actuaries, C. E. Clarke; P. R. Cox; F. Gordon Smith; G. C. Turner £2,400 to £3,000
 Actuaries, W. Elrick; Miss I. A. Laurence; W. M. Low; L. V. Martin; C. M. Stewart; W. V. Webb £1,780 to £2,120

THE GOVERNMENT CHEMIST

(See under DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH).

GOVERNMENT HOSPITALITY FUND

The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall 1481]

Instituted in 1908 for the purpose of organizing official hospitality on a regular basis, with a view to the promotion of international goodwill.
 Minister in Charge, RT. HON. A. H. E. MOLSON, M.P.
 Secretary, Brigadier G. A. C. Macnab, C.B., C.M.G. £2,500

MINISTRY OF HEALTH

6 Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 8411]

The Ministry of Health was established by the *Ministry of Health Act, 1919*, to exercise in England and Wales functions with respect to health and local government which, in the main, were previously exercised by the Local Government Board and the National Health Insurance Commission. Responsibility for the National Health Insurance and the Widows', Orphans' and Old Age Contributory Pensions Schemes was transferred to the Ministry of National Insurance on April 1, 1945. The functions of the Ministry relating to local government, rating and valuation, public health, housing, rent control, burials and coast protection were transferred to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on January 30, 1951. The responsibility for hospitals, limb-fitting, the supply of surgical appliances and certain treatment services formerly undertaken by the Ministry of Pensions was assumed on August 31, 1953. Since 1955 the Ministry has assumed responsibilities for food hygiene and welfare foods which were

previously carried out by the Ministry of Food. On May 1, 1957, responsibility for certain aspects of the recruitment of nurses and midwives was transferred from the Ministry of Labour and National Service to the Ministry of Health. The main administrative divisions in the Ministry of Health deal with general practitioner services; nursing; general relations with various health professions; Local Authority health and welfare services; hospitals and specialist services; mental health services; nutrition, and international health.

Minister, THE RT. HON. DEREK COLCLOUGH
WALKER-SMITH, O.C., M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, J. T. Woodlock.
Assistant Private Sec., A. J. O. Prince.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. Mathew, M.P.
Parliamentary Secretary, R. H. M. Thompson, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, Miss P. A. Hooper.
Permanent Secretary, Sir John Hawton, K.C.B. £7,000

Private Secretary, Miss M. E. Gaffney.
Deputy Secretary, Dame Enid Russell-Smith, D.B.E. £5,000

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles, K.C.B. £5,800
Chairman, Board of Control, Sir Frederick Armer, K.B.E., C.B., M.C. (part-time) £2,025

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. £5,000
Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. S. Marre, C.B. £3,800

Under-Secretary and Director of Establishments and Organization, P. S. Milner-Barry, O.B.E. £3,800

Under-Secretaries, D. A. V. Allen; J. P. Dodds, C.B.; J. E. Pater, C.B. £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, A. R. W. Bavin; F. W. Beek, C.B.E.; P. Benner; W. H. Boucher, C.B.E.; G. I. Crawford; Mrs. E. G. Croft; D. Emery; R. Gedding; M. R. P. Gregson; Mrs. J. A. Hauff; Miss H. M. Hedley; M. J. Hewitt; L. G. S. Mason, O.B.E.; E. T. Pridaux, O.B.E.; H. N. Roffey; M. H. Rossington; N. C. Rowland, C.B.E.; S. I. Smith; D. Somerville; R. F. Tyas; T. W. Williams; T. B. Williamson; J. A. Willis, C.B.E.
Men, £2,400 to £3,000; Women £2,334 to £2,940

Principal Regional Officers, W. F. Barden (£1,780 to £2,000); Miss A. E. Earlam; R. Ellerington; L. R. Macbeth; L. I. McCandless, O.B.E.; J. McCree; A. J. Merritt (£1,730 to £1,950); J. G. Paterson; C. J. Plumb, O.B.E.; Maj-Gen. G. F. Watson, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
(+allice.) £1,460 to £2,070

Principals, E. B. S. Alton, M.B.E., M.C.; L. H. Brandes; J. R. Brough; T. H. Carruthers; J. P. Cashman; T. E. Dutton; S. H. Findlay; W. A. Fuller, D.S.C. (+allice.); C. P. Goodale; E. Halliday; H. Herzmark; W. G. Honnor, I.S.O.; G. G. Hulme; N. Illingworth; L. H. G. Jewsbury; C. R. O. Jones; W. N. Judd, D.F.C.; R. C. J. Kenrick; A. H. King, O.B.E.; J. E. King; W. F. Lake; S. G. Mackenzie; C. W. Marriott; R. B. Mayoh; E. L. Mayston; P. V. Muston; T. E. Nodder; Mrs. V. J. M. Poole; R. T. P. Pronger; Miss M. A. J. Robinson; H. C. Salter, D.F.C.; H. W. Seabourn; A. L. Thompson; Mrs. P. M. Williamson; G. W. H. Woodman
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to £2,052

Temporary Principals, Mrs. E. McKenzie, M.B.E.; A. G. Rose
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to £2,052

Public Relations and Principal Press Officer, S. A. Heald, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
Press Officer, H. S. Harding, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000
Assistant Press Officers, A. M. Paton; Mrs. J. E. Samson
Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Senior Publicity Assistant, Miss B. J. Cawter £1,345 to £1,600
Librarian, A. E. Fountain £1,395 to £1,660
Chief Statistician, J. Wrigley £2,400 to £3,000
Statisticians, R. Ash; E. R. Bransby (Social Economist); Miss R. J. Maurice
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to £2,052

Senior Chief Executive Officer, W. C. Hudson, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, B. H. Betts; T. A. Briggs; Mrs. J. Coyne; S. M. Davies; L. J. Harris; W. H. Jennings, I.S.O.; C. H. Robinet; C. G. Taylor; P. J. Ward; G. T. M. Windsor; L. Yates
Men, £1,730 to £1,950; Women, £1,710 to £1,933

Senior Executive Officers, D. A. Aberdeen; C. G. R. Alderman; B. R. Aldridge; K. W. Blakey; A. G. E. Brightwell; N. M. Brilliant; T. I. Butler; R. Catran; M. H. Clark; A. W. R. Croke; R. R. Coleman; N. S. Collins; E. Culshaw; P. C. Denny; H. R. Dowling; S. C. Edwards; A. Forbes; Miss K. V. Green; D. R. Grey, M.B.E.; E. C. Haxton; R. W. Hornsby; G. L. Hughes; P. W. Jenden; H. G. Jones; D. E. McCarthy; P. C. R. Masters; Miss M. P. Newton; L. R. Payne; Mrs. M. M. Perry; W. J. Popple; H. M. Rayner; A. B. Rees; C. N. Rhodes; A. F. Richards, M.B.E.; A. G. Root; Miss Q. J. Stearn; A. M. Storrer; G. R. Totman; S. R. Underwood; R. H. Westlake; H. V. White; R. V. Woodroof
Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

Accountant-General's Department

Under-Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General, A. S. Marre, C.B. £3,800

Assistant Secretary, J. F. Hunt £2,400 to £3,000
Principal Executive Officers, F. J. Aldridge; W. J. Ashcroft, O.B.E.; C. L. Bourton £2,700

Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. Hegarty; R. F. Impett; L. B. Jacques; A. H. Tyler £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, E. A. Arnold; A. G. Bishop, M.B.E.; G. H. Collis; G. L. Hall, I.S.O.; F. W. Harris; N. Hollens; R. A. Owen; A. Randolph; K. Shuttleworth; B. G. Tozer £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, J. Allan; J. Beveridge; J. R. Briggs; J. Chadwick; W. E. Evans; A. W. Freeman; I. G. Gardiner; H. W. Goodfellow; R. L. Gordon; Miss M. E. Hammond; W. F. Hartle; C. R. Kneebone; A. J. Martinsen; R. S. Matthews; Miss E. F. Musto; W. A. O'Connor; K. Shackleton; F. W. Shaw; C. W. Simmonds; J. C. Skyrme; E. R. Stuart; G. S. Taylerson; Miss C. L. Taylor; Miss R. W. Taylor; R. C. Trant; W. Trueblood; C. K. Whitaker; J. E. Worth, D.F.C.
Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

Supplies

Principal Executive Officer, A. D. Campbell £2,700
Senior Chief Executive Officers, C. W. Hales-Hunt; H. M. Reay, M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, P. W. Day; G. E. John; R. E. Oglesby; W. Perkins £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, G. W. Barrow; C. F. W. R. Gove; L. Hitchin; T. E. Holloway; F. R. Howes; F. Newbury; R. E. Taylor; E. G. White, M.B.E.; A. Williams £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Inspector, C. W. G. Barton £1,820 to £2,200
Chief Technical Inspector, J. Walker £1,325 to £1,780

Senior Technical Officers, A. G. Bennett; R. W. H. Cook; E. H. Fagg; E. Fawcitt; R. Walker £1,405 to £1,715

Health Services Superannuation Division

Assistant Secretary, M. H. Rossington £2,400 to £3,000
Senior Chief Executive Officer, S. Gully, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, D. L. Ibbott; Mrs. J. G. Pillar

Men, £1,780 to £2,000; Women, £1,710 to £1,933

Senior Executive Officers, B. A. R. Cheeseman; K. R. Creedy; A. W. Fairbairn; A. B. Greatrex; R. P. Pole; Miss E. A. Wills

Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir John Charles, K.C.B. £5,800

Deputy Chief Medical Officers, G. E. Godber, C.B.; D. Thomson. £4,400

Principal Medical Officers, W. S. MacDonald, M.C. £3,800; N. R. Beattie; W. H. Bradley; E. T. Conybear, O.B.E.; N. M. Goodman; L. H. Murray, O.B.E.; T. Ritchie; T. A. S. Samuel, M.C., T.D.; R. M. Shaw; D. S. Todd-White; Miss A. L. Winner, O.B.E. £3,300

Senior Medical Officers, R. H. Barrett; C. A. Boucher, O.B.E.; I. G. Davies; C. J. Donlan; A. J. Eley; R. Goulding; A. B. Harrington; J. H. T. Harrington; Miss K. M. Hirst, O.B.E.; D. W. Jolly, O.B.E.; D. S. McKenzie; A. E. Martin; E. C. Murphy, T.D.; A. T. Roden; J. M. Ross; C. Sealey; G. S. Swan; Miss D. M. Taylor; G. S. Thompson £2,950

Medical Officers, G. L. Alcock; R. B. Bell; W. T. C. Berry; J. F. E. Bloss; R. G. Bryce; E. J. Bury; R. G. Buxton; Miss R. N. Chamberlain; M. H. Cosbie; A. Cruickshank, O.B.E.; R. D. L. Davies; Mrs. C. N. Dennis; D. Dooley; Maj.-Gen. J. C. A. Dowse, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; P. F. Early; H. M. Elliott; Miss R. A. Elliott; J. A. Fitzgerald; I. Fletcher; T. J. B. Gaffen; A. D. Gill; Miss M. G. Gorrie; C. E. Halliday; D. L. Harbinson; E. E. Harris; Maj.-Gen. A. G. Harsant, C.B., O.B.E.; E. E. Henderson; R. Hudson-Evans; J. Balfour Kirk, C.M.G.; W. C. Lawrence; W. Lees; E. D. T. Lewis; J. F. Lucey; L. P. McCullagh; J. L. McLetchie, C.M.G., O.B.E.; Sir Arthur MacNalty, K.C.B.; Mrs. M. M. Manson; P. A. Maughan; C. Muir; Surg. Rear-Adm. R. W. Musson, C.B., C.B.E.; C. G. M. Nicol; G. R. Parry; J. H. Ramage; F. Riley; Miss E. M. Ring; P. Seelig; Miss M. D. H. Sheridan; R. D. Sloan; Lt.-Col. E. A. Smyth; D. S. Toole; M. Vitali; Col. E. E. S. Wheatley, C.B.E., D.F.C., T.D.; T. G. Williams; R. Williamson; J. M. G. Wilson £1,775 to £2,300

Hospital Medical Officers

J. R. Ascott; M. J. Bereza; Surg. Capt. E. W. Bingham; J. W. Bowden; I. Caplan; M. H. Drummond; K. K. Dubey; D. G. Ellis; G. E. Hosking; J. Kohn; H. Lal; A. B. Malik; T. S. Mangat; H. Mazanek, O.B.E.; G. S. Moran; D. R. O'Keefe; D. V. O'Neill; K. M. O'Sullivan; S. Ostrowski; J. D. J. Parker; E. T. Ruston; A. G. Rutter; K. J. Singh; W. L. Turner; K. S. Van Eiden; P. J. Venter; B. Walmsley

Various rates between £852 to £3,255

Regional General Medical Staff

Principal Medical Officer in charge of Regional Medical Services, R. E. Ford £3,800

Principal Medical Officer, K. A. Boughton-Thomas £3,300

Senior Medical Officers, P. F. Bishop; A. W. Davidson, M.C.; G. V. Davies; C. E. Gallagher, O.B.E.; W. Meikle; I. E. Phelps £3,000

Medical Officers, J. Adam; W. D. Anderson; A. T. Ashcroft; J. Barr; J. D. Black; J. C. B. Bone; R. W. Bone; C. M. Boucher; A. Brebner; G. Bridge; D. W. E. Burrige; T. E. A. Carr; F. W. H. Caghey; G. I. G. Findlay; H. J. Gibson; P. B. Hanbury; T. S. Hanlin; P. N. Holmes; M. Hutchinson; P. W. Jack; B. E. Jerwood; A. T. L. Kingdon; L. M. Ladell; A. W. Lilley; C. E. B. Lynch; A. F. Macbean; J. Mackellar; A. Maclaine; A. Markson; E.

Mence; C. R. Morison; M. A. Nicholson; G. Phipps; D. B. Robb; E. D. Robb; J. D. Robertson; A. W. M. Rooke; S. Segal; J. E. Struthers; H. A. Tuck; G. W. Whittall; J. A. Whyte £1,775 to £2,300

Dental Staff

Chief Dental Officer, W. G. Senior, C.B.E. £3,500

Deputy Chief Dental Officer, F. S. S. Whiter, O.B.E. £3,100

Senior Dental Officers, R. D. Bell; H. A. Dixey; Miss J. R. Forrest; L. G. Hitching, T.D.; Miss E. M. Knowles, O.B.E.; A. G. Smith £2,850

Dental Officers, B. Abbott; H. Broughton; R. D. Buchan; R. A. Campbell; P. A. Crow; M. A. Freeman, M.C.; A. R. Gillies; A. W. Holman; F. Howarth; E. E. Jackson; I. H. Jones; N. I. MacMillan; R. W. Mather; J. A. O'Connor, M.B.E.; Miss J. D. Oswald; D. S. Prichard; G. B. Roberts; P. D. M. Rowland; G. A. Rowse; F. A. Scott; C. Stacey; W. E. Starkey; H. Walker; J. H. Whittle; G. V. L. Williams, T.D. £1,730 to £2,200

Pharmaceutical, Nursing and Welfare Staff, etc.

Chief Pharmacist, H. Davis, C.B.E. £2,800

Senior Technical Officer, C. L. Sargent £1,405 to £1,715

Ambulance Adviser, A. G. Naldrett, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000

Adviser on Radio-active Substances, W. Binks (part time) £1,400

Chief Nursing Officer, Miss K. A. Raven £2,580

Deputy Chief Nursing Officers, Miss E. Jackson, O.B.E.; Miss D. M. White £1,763 to £1,895

Mental Nursing Officers, F. J. Ely; Miss O. F. Griffith

Men, £1,350 to £1,615; Women, £1,206 to £1,563

Public Health Nursing Officers, Misses M. M. Bathgate, M.B.E.; P. M. Bucknell; M. H. Cook, M.B.E.; K. Drage; A. E. Girling; F. L. Gray; H. F. Harris; F. A. Heaney; R. E. Maguire; M. W. Slight; E. M. Trehearn; A. Webster £1,256 to £1,515

Hospital Nursing Officers, Misses D. J. Berry; C. Biddulph; P. I. M. Robson; E. West £1,256 to £1,515

Artificial Limb Research Officer, N. A. M. Swettenham, O.B.E. £2,100

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss G. M. Aves, O.B.E. £1,971

Deputy Chief Welfare Officer, Miss E. L. Hope-Murray £1,651 to £1,770

Welfare Officers, J. Castelow; Misses H. Brown; K. Buchanan; F. E. Handasyde; J. M. Mason; V. D. Mason; J. R. Mijouain; M. E. Openshaw; B. H. Roberts; D. M. Warren; H. Wheatcroft

Men, £1,310 to £1,565; Women, £1,256 to £1,515

Inspector of Welfare of the Blind, Miss W. L. Adams £1,295 to £1,561

Senior Adviser on Catering and Dietetics, Miss E. Washington (+allow. £120) £1,295 to £1,561

Advisers on Catering and Dietetics, Misses J. B. F. Beveridge; H. G. Cairney, M.B.E.; A. K. Chalmers; E. C. B. Ross £1,295 to £1,561

Advisers on Hospital Domestic Management, Miss J. M. Howat; Mrs. M. J. Brash-Smith £1,295 to £1,561

Food Hygiene Advisory Officer, M. T. Parry £1,630 to £1,900

Architects

Chief Architect, W. E. Tatton Brown £3,800

Superintending Architect, M. C. Tebbitt, C.B.E. £3,300

Principal Architects, A. Roberts; A. V. Robertson, O.B.E.; W. E. Sidnell £2,400 to £2,700

Architects (Senior Grade) W. J. H. Dungey; G. L. Martin; Mrs. A. M. Nutting; D. J. Petty, M.B.E.; R. F. Radford

Men, £1,840 to £2,120; Women, £1,778 to £2,052

Architects (Main Grade), I. G. Butt; J. E. Deleuse; M. R. Harris, M.C.; J. R. H. Hudson; L. E. Knight; W. L. Nicholson; Miss E. B. J. Thomas; R. F. Radford

Men, £1,325 to £1,780; *Women*, £1,288 to

£1,720

Quantity Surveyors (Senior Grade), E. C. Lasseter; L. Mc.L. Watson..... £1,840 to £2,120

Engineering Staff

Senior Engineering Inspector, D. A. Hughes

£2,650 to £3,000

Engineering Inspectors L. T. Davis; M. Drury; G. S. Gillard; E. U. Parry..... £1,825 to £2,200

Electrical Safety Engineers, P. M. Harms; C. A. Powell..... £1,425 to £2,120

Laundry Engineers, C. Haggas; S. I. Whitaker

£1,460 to £2,080

The Engineering Staff are attached from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Legal Branch

Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B.E. £5,000

Principal Assistant Solicitor, S. D. Musson, M.B.E.

£3,800

Asst. Solicitors, S. H. Brookfield; J. C. Hales; V. J. Lewis; J. S. Ryan; P. N. Townsend

£3,000

Senior Legal Assistants, J. Austin; N. G. Bird; K. A. T. Davey; J. B. Davidson; G. C. Davies;

R. G. C. Davison; R. P. A. Douglas; Miss

E. H. Forbes; G. E. Gammie; I. C. M.

Hamilton; J. M. Keidan; I. D. Kennedy; W. H.

J. Parish; E. H. Watson; G. D. Whewey

Men, £1,665 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,609 to £2,138

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

(For main article, see Index)

Regional Hospital Boards

England and Wales are divided into 15 hospital regions, each with its own Regional Hospital Board which administers the hospital and specialist services in the area. The Regional Hospital Boards do not, however, administer Teaching Hospitals, which have their own Boards of Governors.

The Chairmen and members of Regional Hospital Boards and Boards of Governors are appointed by the Minister of Health in accordance with the third schedule to the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Areas

Newcastle, Benfield Road, Newcastle upon Tyne

6. *Chairman*, E. F. Collingwood, C.B.E. *Secretary*, R. Dobbin.

Leeds, Park Parade, Harrogate, Yorks. *Chairman*,

Maj. J. C. Hunter, C.B.E., M.C. *Secretary*, W. A. Shee.

Sheffield, Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road,

Sheffield, 10. *Chairman*, A. V. Martin. *Secretary*,

L. W. Faulkner.

East Anglian (Cambridge), 117 Chesterton Road,

Cambridge. *Chairman*, Sir Stephen Green, Bt.

Secretary, K. V. F. Morton, C.I.E.

North West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,

W.2. *Chairman*, The Lord Cottesloe, T.D.

Secretary, A. J. Bennett.

North East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,

W.2. *Chairman*, Sir Graham Rowlandson,

M.B.E. *Secretary*, C. E. Nicol, O.B.E.

South East Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,

W.2. *Chairman*, Sir Ivor Julian, C.B.E. *Secretary*,

C. M. Ker, O.B.E.

South West Metropolitan, 40 Eastbourne Terrace,

W.2. *Chairman*, A. G. Linfield, C.B.E. *Secretary*,

E. G. Braithwaite.

Oxford, 43 Banbury Road, Oxford. *Chairman*,

Sir George Schuster, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B.E.,

M.C. *Secretary*, G. Watts.

South Western, 27 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol 8.

Chairman, Col. H. A. Guy, O.B.E., T.D. *Secretary*,

M. O. Carter, C.I.E., M.C.

Wales, Temple of Peace and Health, Cathays Park, Cardiff. *Chairman*, Sir Frederick Alban, C.B.E. *Secretary*, A. E. Newell.

Birmingham, 10 Augustus Road, Edgbaston, Bir-

mingham 15. *Chairman*, Sir Edward Thompson.

Secretary, W. F. Newstead.

Manchester, Cheetwood Road, Manchester 8.

Chairman, N. M. Agnew, C.B.E. *Secretary*, J.

Gibbon.

Liverpool, Pearl Assurance House, 55 Castle Street,

Liverpool 2. *Chairman*, T. W. Harley, M.B.E.,

M.C. *Secretary*, V. Collinge.

Wessex, Highcroft, Romsey Road, Winchester,

Hants. *Chairman*, P. G. Templeman. *Secretary*,

G. Bowden.

THE BOARD OF CONTROL

(ENGLAND AND WALES)

Lunacy and Mental Deficiency

Ministry of Health Building, Savile Row, W.1

[Regent: 8411]

Chairman, Sir Frederick Armer, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.

(part-time) £2,025

Senior Medical Senior Commissioner, Hon. W. S.

Maclay, C.B., O.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P. £3,800

Senior Commissioners, H. R. Green; W. Ree;

Thomas, C.B., M.D. (part-time); Miss I. G. H.

Wilson, M.D. £3,300

The above constitute the Board

Secretary, P. Benner £2,400 to £3,000

Commissioners, E. N. Butler; A. K. Ross; G. C.

Tooth £3,000

S. M. Allan; N. C. Croft-Cohen; Miss I. M. C.

Duncan, O.B.E.; C. M. T. Hastings; G. A.

Lilly, M.C.; J. C. Rawlinson; R. J. Rosie

£1,825 to £2,350

Women Inspectors, Mrs. W. M. Curzon; Miss C. M.

Gavin, M.B.E.; Miss M. G. M. Gordon; Mrs.

M. G. Milne-Redhead £1,295 to £1,764

Broadmoor Institution, Crowthorne, Berkshire, *Medical*

Supt., P. G. McGrath.

Ranpton Hospital, Notts., *Medical Supt.*, D. R. K.

Street.

Moss Side Hospital, Maghull, Liverpool, *Medical*

Supt., J. H. McDougall.

(SCOTLAND)

See under Scottish Office

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28060]

Chairman, K. H. Hodges £3,750

Members of Board, A. R. Culley, C.B.E. (Medical),

£3,250; E. K. Jones, M.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950

Principals, F. D. Riddett; J. G. Stephens

£1,460 to £2,070

Chief Accountant and Establishment Officer, R. J.

Buckland £1,730 to £1,950

Legal Adviser, D. E. Davies £1,615 to £2,150

Senior Legal Assistant, G. Davies. £1,615 to £2,150

Senior Executive Officers, H. R. Comerford;

W. Jones; V. F. Jones; H. E. Leonard

£1,355 to £1,610

Senior Medical Officer, T. T. Baird £2,950

Medical Officer, G. J. Roberts, M.D.

£1,775 to £2,300

Medical Officers (Insurance Medical Service), E. Lloyd

Jones, M.D.; E. A. Wilson; T. J. M. Gregg, O.B.E.;

J. O. Williams £1,775 to £2,300

Medical Officers (Artificial Limb and Appliance Service),

G. A. L. Jones; A. A. G. Dean. £1,775 to £2,300

Dental Officers, G. E. Morgan; G. Morris; R. C.

Price £1,730 to £2,200

Public Health Nursing Officer, Miss M. J. Morris

£1,213 to £1,462

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

See Scottish Office

HERRING INDUSTRY BOARD

1 Glenfinlas Street, Edinburgh 3
[Caledonian: 4241]

Chairman, Sir Frederick A. Bell, O.B.E., M.C.
(*part-time*) £3,000

Members, Sir George Wilson; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E.
(*part-time*) £1,000

Gen. Manager, H. H. Goodwin, M.B.E.

Secretary, A. Fairley.

HISTORIC BUILDINGS COUNCILS

Established under the *Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments Act, 1953*, to advise the Minister of Works on the exercise of his powers under the Act to make grants towards the repair or maintenance of buildings of outstanding historic or architectural interest, their contents and adjoining land, and, where necessary, to acquire such buildings or to assist the National Trusts or local authorities to acquire them. Under the Act £25,000 is available in 1959-60 for repair and maintenance grants.

England

Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment,
S.E.1

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B.,
G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C.

Members, W. F. Deedes, M.C., M.P.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H. M.P.; Miss D. M. Elliott, C.B.E.; The Earl of Euston, F.S.A.; Sir William Holford; C. E. C. Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.S.A., F.B.A.; The Countess of Radnor; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.B.A.

Secretary, Miss D. M. Hakim.

Wales

St. Agnes Road, Gabalfa, Cardiff

Chairman, Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond Philipps, C.V.O.

Members, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.; S. Colwyn Foulkes, O.B.E.; J. D. K. Lloyd, O.B.E., F.S.A.; Maj. H. J. Lloyd-Johnes, T.D., F.S.A.; Prof. Glyn Roberts; G. O. Roberts, M.P.

Secretary, A. K. Mason.

Scotland

122 George Street, Edinburgh

Chairman, The Earl Cawdor, T.D.

Members, The Countess of Haddington; Cmdr. G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.; Sir William Hutchison, P.P.R.S.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A.; Prof. R. H. Matthew, C.B.E.; The Lord Polwarth, T.D.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Rt. Hon. A. Woodburn, M.P.

Secretary, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON HISTORICAL MONUMENTS (ENGLAND)

34 Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
[Welbeck: 7721]

The Royal Commission on Historical Monuments (England) was appointed in 1908 to survey and publish in inventory form an account of every building, earthwork or stone construction up to the year 1714. The terminal date was extended after the late war to 1850. The Commission has published up to present date inventories covering nine counties. It is a purely recording body and while the Commissioners may recommend that certain structures should be preserved, they have no power to implement their recommendations.

Chairman, The Marquess of Salisbury K.G., P.C.

Commissioners, Miss Rose Graham, C.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Walter Godfrey, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir Albert Richardson, K.C.V.O., R.A., Litt.D., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Professor I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., D.Litt., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., F.B.A., F.S.A.; The Earl of Shaftesbury, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., C.B.E., LL.D.; Professor V. H. Galbraith, D.Litt., Litt.D., F.B.A.; Professor S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Godfrey Allen, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; Sir John Summerson, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A., A.R.I.B.A.; Professor H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Christopher Hussey, C.B.E., F.S.A.; C. A. Ralegh Radford, F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. J. G. D. Clark, Ph.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. F. Wormald, Litt.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; R. H. Parker, M.C.

Secretary, G. F. Webb, C.B.E., F.B.A., F.S.A... £2,500

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

17 Queens Road, Aberystwyth
[Aberystwyth: 256]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Chairman, Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.
Commissioners, Sir Cyril Fox, D.Litt., Ph.D., P.P.S.A., F.B.A.; Sir Ifor Williams, D.Litt., LL.D., F.S.A., F.B.A.; Prof. A. H. Dodd; Prof. I. Ll. Foster, F.S.A.; W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., F.S.A.; T. A. Lloyd, LL.D., F.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.; A. J. Taylor, F.S.A.
Secretary, A. H. A. Hogg, F.S.A.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS OF SCOTLAND

7 Coates Gardens, Edinburgh 12
[Edinburgh: 65113]

The Commission was appointed in 1908 to make an inventory of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland from the earliest times to 1707, and to specify those that seem most worthy of preservation. The terms of reference were extended by Royal Warrant dated Jan. 1, 1943, to cover the period since 1707 at the Commissioners' discretion.

Chairman, The Earl of Wemyss and March, LL.D.
Commissioners, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., LL.D., Litt.D., D.Litt., F.B.A., F.S.A.; Prof. S. Piggott, F.B.A., F.S.A.; W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., D.Litt., F.S.A.; I. G. Lindsay, O.B.E., A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; Prof. W. C. Dickinson, M.C., LL.D.; G. P. H. Watson, M.B.E., F.R.I.B.A., R.S.W.; Mrs. A. I. Dunlop, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Litt., LL.D.
Secretary, K. A. Steer, Ph.D., F.S.A..... £2,050

HOME OFFICE

Whitehall S.W.1
[Whitehall: 8100]

The Home Office deals with such internal affairs of England and Wales as are not assigned to other Departments. The Home Secretary is the channel of communication between Her Majesty the Queen and Her subjects, and between the U.K. Government and the Government of Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man. The chief matters with which the Home Office is concerned are—The maintenance of law and order; the efficiency of the police service; the treatment of offenders, including juvenile offenders; the efficiency of the Probation Service; the organization of Magistrates' Courts; legislation on criminal

justice; the supervision of the Fire Service; the preparations for Civil Defence Services; the care of children by local authorities and voluntary societies; the regulation of the employment of children and young persons; the control and naturalization of aliens; the law relating to parliamentary and local government elections. In addition, many miscellaneous subjects are dealt with, including explosives, dangerous drugs, poisons, intoxicating liquor and State Management Districts (England and Wales), shops, public safety, entertainments, byelaws on good rule and government and other subjects, cremations and burials, betting and gambling; addresses and petitions to the Queen, ceremonies and formal business connected with honours.

Secretary of State for Home Affairs and Lord Privy Seal,
 THE RT. HON. RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, C.H.,
 M.P. £5,000
Private Secretary, T. A. Critchley.
Assistant Private Secretary, G. P. Renton.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. C. Sharples,
 O.B.E., M.C., M.P. unpaid
Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Charles
 Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O. £7,000
Private Secretary, Miss D. M. Herington.
Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State, Miss M. P.
 Hornsby-Smith, M.P.; D. L. M. Renton, T.D.,
 Q.C., M.P. £2,500
Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Sir Austlin Strutt,
 K.C.V.O., C.B. £5,000
Chief Medical Officer (at Ministry of Health), Sir John
 Charles, K.C.B.
Honorary Catering Adviser, N. Joseph, C.B.E.

General Department

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, E. H. Gwynn
 £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, S. H. E. Burley; T. C. Green;
 H. W. Stotesbury; H. B. Wilson
 £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, P. Beedle; F. L. F. Devey; A. W. Glan-
 ville; A. D. Gordon-Brown; R. F. D. Shuffrey;
 Miss G. P. Wise £1,500 to £2,120
Senior Executive Officers, K. Eddy; Miss M. Hornsby;
 J. Stephens; Miss M. L. O. Williams, M.B.E.
 £1,395 to £1,660

Architect's Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
 [Chancery: 8811]
Chief Architect, (vacant)
Senior Grade Architect, H. A. Metayers, O.B.E.
 £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Quantity Surveyor, R. G. Read
 £1,840 to £2,120

Communications Branch

Director (vacant) £1,840 to £2,120

Dangerous Drugs Branch

Chief Inspector, A. L. Dyke £2,040
Deputy Chief Inspector, C. G. Jeffery
 £1,725 to £1,980

Explosives Branch

Chief Inspector, H. K. Black £2,800
Second Inspector, Major W. Crawford
 £2,050 to £2,200
Inspectors, H. H. Schofield; D. Simmons
 £1,470 to £2,080

Inspectors under Cruelty to Animals Act, 1876

Chief Inspector, P. L. C. Carrier, C.B.E., M.D. £3,000
Inspectors, Maj.-Gen. E. H. Hall, O.B.E.; H. G. B.
 Slack, M.D.; Group Captain G. Struan-Marshall,
 O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Miss B. Walker
 £1,740 to £2,350

Public Relations Branch

Public Relations Officer, A. K. Fowler
 £2,000 to £2,200
Principal Information Officer, C. G. Moyle
 £1,780 to £2,000

State Management Scheme

(Carlisle District)

19 Castle Street, Carlisle

[Carlisle: 25213]

General Manager, G. W. B. Shepherd £2,700
Assistant General Manager, L. F. Ambler
 £1,780 to £2,000
Head Brewer, J. W. Monk £1,395 to £1,660
Manager of Wholesale Spirits Stores, W. H. Thompson
 £1,395 to £1,660
Superintendent of Managed Houses, F. M. Stewart
 £1,395 to £1,660
Superintendent of Hotels and Restaurants, I. Jefferies
 £1,395 to £1,660
Accountant, J. F. Boxell £1,395 to £1,660

Statistics and Research

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey

[Emberbrook: 5541]

Statistical Adviser and Director of Research, T. S.
 Lodge £2,400 to £3,000
Statistician, L. T. Wilkins £1,510 to £2,120
Senior Executive Officer, R. T. Tudor
 £1,395 to £1,660

Aliens Department

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
 [Chancery: 8811]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, I. B. Macdonald Ross; R. F.
 Wood £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, Miss K. N. Coates; W. N. Hyde; E. N.
 Kent; Miss R. H. K. Knott; A. S. Oakley, M.B.E.
 £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officer, F. Sedgley, I.S.O.
 £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, S. G. Baker; Miss L.
 Emmerson, M.B.E.; K. E. Hughes
 £1,395 to £1,660

Immigration Branch

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
 [Chancery: 8811]

Chief Inspector, C. P. J. Ruck, C.B.E. £2,700
Assistant Chief Inspectors, F. G. Chinchin; S. J.
 Coombes, O.B.E.; A. Gold, M.B.E., D.C.M., M.M.
 £1,780 to £2,000
Inspectors, H. V. Bowles; A. J. Clarke; R. I.
 Collison; W. H. Daw; G. A. Hawthorn, M.B.E.;
 G. Malcolm; J. Malcolm; A. E. Nicholls; L. J.
 Perry; T. W. E. Roche; J. H. B. Sanders
 £1,435 to £1,660

Children's Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, G. H. McConnell
 £3,800
Assistant Secretaries C. T. H. Morrils; Miss D. M. D.
 Rosling, C.B.E.; R. J. Whittick £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, W. J. Bohan; H. C. P. McGregor;
 J. McIntyre; G. H. Roberts; P. J. Woodfield
 £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officer, L. H. Foss £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, W. F. Delamare; L. G. V.
 Leeper; H. V. H. Marks £1,395 to £1,660

Children's Department Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, Miss A. M. Scorrer, C.B.E. £2,940
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. Kilgour; G. Revell
 £2,700
Senior Medical Inspectors, Miss D. Makepeace, M.D.;
 A. P. Ross £3,000
Medical Inspectors, Miss M. A. Hay; Miss M. E.
 McLaughlin; Miss C. I. Wright, M.D.; E. A.
 Hamilton-Pearson (part-time) £1,825 to £2,350
Superintending Inspectors, B. Evans; S. A. Gwynn;
 C. P. Huggard; C. E. Sibley; P. F. Tipping;
 L. J. Wardle £2,065 to £2,300

Inspectors (Grade I), J. M. Arldige; Miss S. C. Brown; Miss O. Chandler; Miss G. E. Chesters; Mrs. K. E. Cuffe; N. Desbrow; A. N. Dyson; Miss M. L. Edwards; Miss J. P. Francis; Miss R. M. Ganderton; A. B. Hadley; Miss A. Haigh-Loney; C. Hamlin; N. Higson; L. S. Jenkins; V. E. Jenkins, M.B.E.; W. W. Jones; M. C. Joseph; W. H. Kelley; J. E. Knight; E. C. Morris; J. S. Murphy; Miss L. M. E. Smart
£1,670 to £2,055

Inspectors (Grade II), Miss D. M. Armstrong; Miss J. W. Barnes; Miss G. Browne-Wilkinson; Mrs. A. W. Chisholm; Miss Y. Cowell; I. J. Croft; R. S. Davies; D. F. Earley; W. H. Fletcher; F. Flower; J. K. Ford; Miss M. Freeman; Miss D. Houghton; D. P. Hughes; Miss M. W. Jackson; Miss C. F. Jayne; D. L. Jones; R. L. Jones; T. H. Lewis; D. S. Lyle; H. B. McKay; Miss I. S. Murchie; L. Pugh; S. Reed; Miss M. C. Rose; A. J. L. Southwell; Miss P. P. Thayer; R. J. N. Tod; Miss M. B. Turner; B. W. Vincent; Miss R. Whiteway; G. E. Whittaker; Miss K. A. Wood; Miss E. C. Woodall; S. Wollock..... £1,305 to £1,630

Inspectors (Old Style), Miss E. M. Hall; Miss A. Murray; Miss M. S. Stainforth, M.B.E.... £1,751

Civil Defence Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Director-General of Civil Defence, General Sir Sidney Kirkman, G.C.B., K.B.E., M.C..... £4,000

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, K. A. L. Parker, C.B.; Maj.-Gen. S. F. Irwin, C.B., C.B.E.... £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, R. H. F. Firth; J. B. Howard; R. M. North; M. G. Russell; T. G. Weiler; K. P. Witney..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, P. V. Collyer; E. W. Durdell; Mrs. H. E. Forbes; T. J. H. Hetherington; S. Lewis; N. S. Ross; C. I. Snelling; R. L. Thomas; D. J. Trevelyan; D. E. H. Wynter, M.V.O.
£1,500 to £2,120

Regional Directors of Civil Defence, Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Cameron, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.; Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Lieut.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.; Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.; Maj.-Gen. J. S. Lethbridge, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendred, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.; Rear-Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.; J. R. S. Watson; Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ernest Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C..... £2,450

Assistant Regional Directors of Civil Defence, A. R. Beaumont, O.B.E.; H. A. Bingley; S. W. Briggs; J. P. Gelly; W. G. J. Haynes, O.B.E.; E. Hutchinson, O.B.E.; C. C. Hutton; L. E. Latchford; E. S. Moran; H. Wallwork, O.B.E.
£1,900 to £2,100

Chief Executive Officer, P. W. H. Chapman
£1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, F. G. Baker; W. E. Farrant; †S. J. Gray; T. J. Kempton; T. J. Maxwell; J. Richards; R. F. Shepperd, M.B.E.
£1,395 to £1,660

Principal Warning Officers, Wing-Comdr. W. J. Marshall, O.B.E.; Brig. W. H. G. Rogers, C.B.E.
£1,780 to £2,000

Training Division

Assistant Secretary, J. S. Paterson, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

Principal, R. A. James, M.C..... £1,500 to £2,120

Chief Training Officer, Brig. G. H. C. Pennycook, C.B.E..... £1,500 to £2,120

Assistant Chief Training Officers, Lt.-Col. A. J. Batchelor; T. N. Storer..... £1,470 to £1,670

Senior Executive Officer, S. J. Gregory
£1,395 to £1,660

Civil Defence Staff College

Sunningdale Park, Ascot, Berks

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. F. R. G. Matthews, C.B., D.S.O..... £2,650

Civil Defence Schools

Eastwood Park, Falfield, Gloucester

Commandant, Brig. D. A. L. Mackenzie, C.B.E., D.S.O..... £1,545 to £1,790

The Hawkhills, Easingwold, Yorkshire

Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. H. Ewin
£1,545 to £1,790

Taymouth Castle, Kenmore, nr. Aberfeldy, Perthshire

Commandant, Air Vice-Marshal A. MacGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C..... £1,545 to £1,790

Criminal Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-Harrison..... £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, Miss J. J. Nunn; R. R. Pittam
£2,400 to £3,000

Principals, E. R. Cowlyn; B. C. Cubbon; B. A. E. Harrold; Miss M. Hilton; M. J. Moriarty; C. H. Prior; M. L. Priss..... £1,500 to £2,120

Establishment and Organization Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State (Principal Establishment Officer), E. H. Gwynn..... £3,800

Assistant Secretary, A. R. Bunker. £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, C. Parkinson; G. W. Penn
£1,500 to £2,120

Chief Executive Officers, T. H. East; J. C. McGill; T. O'Connor (Chief Registrar and Departmental Records Officer)..... £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, J. H. J. Beck; J. E. Clark; R. J. P. Hayes; W. Heggie; R. K. Prescott; E. A. Sedgley..... £1,395 to £1,660

Finance Division

Assistant Secretary (Finance Officer), I. Roy
£2,400 to £3,000

Senior Chief Executive Officers, L. H. Callard, I.S.O.; W. G. Darnell..... £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, A. E. Foster; L. T. Norman; A. G. Teal..... £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, A. T. Hardman; J. E. Johnson; W. C. Mew; A. H. Stringer; W. H. Stephens; W. T. Yates, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Fire Service Department

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1
[Victoria: 6655]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. A. L. Parker, C.B..... £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, D. A. C. Morrison; J. Shields Smith..... £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, Miss P. Boys-Smith; J. C. H. Holden; R. L. Jones; Miss K. A. O'Neill
£1,500 to £2,120

Chief Executive Officer, A. W. Collins
£1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, Miss M. Turner, M.B.E.; J. D. F. Turnham..... £1,395 to £1,660

Fire Service College

Wotton House, Abinger Common, Dorking, Surrey

Commandant, C. M. Kerr, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Fire Service Inspectorate

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street, S.W.1

Chief Inspector, H. M. Smith, C.B.E..... £3,000

Inspectors, S. H. Charters, O.B.E.; K. B. Colam, M.B.E.; F. Dann, O.B.E.; D. G. M. Middleton; W. E. Norwood, M.B.E.; A. V. Thomas, G.M.; P. S. Wilson-Dickson, M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Engineering Inspector, I. C. A. Shirling
£1,840 to £2,120

Engineering Inspector (Water), R. Killey, M.B.E.
£1,325 to £1,780

Fire Service Training Centre
Moreton-in-Marsh, Glos.

Commandant, C. G. Tobias, M.B.E., B.E.M.
£1,695 to £1,835

International Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Sir Samuel Hoare, C.B. £3,800

Legal Advisers

Legal Adviser, J. K. T. Jones, C.B.E. £5,000
Assistant Legal Advisers, G. B. T. Barr; G. V. Hart
£2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, P. N. S. Farrell; P. Harvey;
J. D. Semken, M.C.; H. W. Wollaston
£1,665 to £2,200

Naturalization and Nationality Division

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 881]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, K. B. Paice
£3,800
Assistant Secretary, J. M. Ross. . . £2,400 to £3,000
Principal, H. W. Savidge, M.B.E. . . £1,500 to £2,120
Senior Executive Officers, W. D. Crane, M.B.E.; P.
Hudis, M.B.E.; J. V. Rowe. . . £1,395 to £1,660

Police Division

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, W. H. Cornish,
C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, N. F. Cairncross; T. FitzGerald;
R. J. Guppy. £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, Miss G. M. B. Owen; W. C. Roberts;
G. T. Rudd; P. L. Taylor; G. M. Tucker; F. J.
Woodward. £1,500 to £2,120
Forensic Science Adviser, F. G. Tryhorn
£2,400 to £2,700

Senior Executive Officers, N. W. R. Baker; T. A.
Moy; L. C. Sones. £1,395 to £1,660

H.M. Inspectors of Constabulary

Inspectors, F. J. Armstrong, C.B.E.; Sir William
Johnson, C.M.G., C.B.E.; Sir Charles Martin,
C.B.E.; F. T. Tarry, C.B.E.; Cdr. W. J. A. Willis,
C.B.E., M.V.O., R.N. (ret.). £3,000
Asst. Inspector of Constabulary, Miss B. M. Denis de
Vitre, O.B.E. £1,665 to £2,075

Police College

Ryton-on-Dunsmore, Coventry, Warwickshire
and Bramshill House, Hartley Wintney, Basingstoke,
Hants.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Jelf, C.B.E. . £2,890
Deputy Commandant, T. Lockley, O.B.E.
£1,765 to £1,960
Secretary, W. F. Libby. £1,395 to £1,660

Probation Division

Princeton House, 271/277 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Chancery: 881]

Assistant Under-Secretary of State, F. L. T. Graham-
Harrison. £3,800
Assistant Secretary, Miss W. M. Goode
£2,400 to £3,000
Principals, A. J. E. Brennan; W. M. Lee
£1,500 to £2,120
Senior Executive Officer, W. J. Wright
£1,395 to £1,660
Principal Probation Inspector, F. J. MacRae
£2,065 to £2,300
Inspectors (Grade I), R. H. Beeson; H. M. Morton;
Miss W. R. Vandy. £1,670 to £2,055
Inspectors (Grade II), S. A. Barrett; Miss J. T. Dodds,
M.B.E.; R. W. Spiers. £1,395 to £1,630
Inspectors (Old Style), Miss M. J. R. Hutchinson;
E. Rocksborough Smith. . . . £1,560 to £2,055

Scientific Advisers' Branch

Chief Scientific Adviser, R. H. Purcell, C.B., Ph.D.
£3,800
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, E. Leader-
Williams; G. R. Stanbury. . . £2,400 to £2,700
Principal Scientific Officers, D. T. Jones; J. McAulay;
A. G. McDonald; T. Martin; F. H. Pavry
£1,510 to £2,120

Supply and Transport Branch

Kingston By-Pass Road, Surbiton, Surrey
[Emberbrook: 554]

Director of Supply, W. E. S. Harvey. £2,700
Deputy Directors, R. J. Davis; H. H. Michelbacher,
M.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officer, T. W. Waller
£1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, G. F. Gartan; F. J. Grant;
A. H. McCreadie-Smith. . . . £1,395 to £1,660
Senior Engineer, J. W. Arnot. . . £1,840 to £2,120

Women's Voluntary Service

41 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.1
Chairman, The Dowager Marchioness of Reading,
G.B.E. unpaid
Vice-Chairman, The Dowager Lady Hillingdon,
D.B.E. unpaid
Social Services Administrator, Miss A. C. Johnston,
C.B.E. unpaid
Chief Administrator (Regions), Miss K. M. Halpin,
C.B.E. £1,140

PRISON COMMISSION

Horseferry House, Dean Ryle Street,
Westminster, S.W.1
[Victoria: 665]

*Chairman, Sir Lionel Fox, C.B., M.C. £4,100
*Deputy Chairman, A. W. Peterson, M.V.O. . . £3,150
*Secretary, J. H. Walker. £2,400 to £3,000
Establishment Officer, †N. Storr, O.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

*Director of Borstal Administration, H. J. Taylor
£2,750

*Director of Prison Administration, R. D. Fairn
£2,750

The above constitutes the Prisons Board
and * denotes a Commissioner.

Director of Medical Services, H. K. Snell, M.D., Q.H.P.
£3,800

Director of Industries and Stores, F. S. T. Cleave
£2,700

Director of Works, Lt.-Col. S. P. Sartain. . £2,700
Assistant Commissioners, J. Holt, O.B.E.; Comdr.
D. N. Venables, D.S.C., R.N.; R. E. Owen; J. E.
Henderson (Prisons); Lt.-Col. J. S. Haywood;
H. Kenyon (Borstals); Lady Taylor (Women's
Establishments); C. T. Cape (Education and
Welfare). £2,450

Chaplain Inspector, Rev. H. T. Smith. . . . £1,935
Assistant to the Director of Medical Services, C. E.
Caudwell. £3,000

Chief Psychologist, A. Straker. £2,400 to £2,700
Finance Officer (Senior Chief Executive Officer),
S. C. N. Bone. £2,200 to £2,200

Principals, †G. H. Baker, D.S.C.; †G. Emerson;
†T. J. H. Hetherington; †A. R. Judge, O.B.E.;
†D. A. Peach. £1,500 to £2,120

Chief Executive Officers, F. S. Collins, O.B.E.; E.
Goodbody; M. T. Leddy; S. O. King
£1,780 to £2,000

Deputy Director of Works, Lt.-Col. F. D. Ogden
£1,980 to £2,260

Senior Architect, E. Cruddas. £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Engineer, G. McLean. £1,840 to £2,120

Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Doward; W. R.
Dallingwater; H. W. Gillies; L. W. Goringe;
A. J. Kennedy, M.B.E.; R. W. Mott; H. A.
Pendlebury; J. F. Quirk; D. R. Sands; H.
Winson £1,395 to £1,660

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Governors

Aylesbury, Miss J. Martyn.....	£1,615 to	£1,790
Buckley Hall, Lincs., L. J. F. Wheeler	£1,370 to	£1,550
Dover, A. Gould.....	£1,370 to	£1,550
East Sutton Park, Kent, Miss E. Hooker, M.B.E.	£1,370 to	£1,550
Everthorpe, Yorks., A. C. Packham	£1,700 to	£1,900
Feltham, Middx., G. Macfarlane.	£1,800 to	£2,000
Gaynes Hall, Hants., E. E. Gregory	£1,370 to	£1,550
Hatfield, Yorks., M. H. P. Coombs	£1,370 to	£1,550
Hewell Grange, Worcs., A. B. Robertson	£1,370 to	£1,550
Hollesley Bay Colony, Suffolk, J. L. Gilder	£1,700 to	£1,900
Hull, R. K. Lawson.....	£1,410 to	£1,600
Huntercombe, Oxon., Sir Almeric F. C. Rich, Bt.	£1,370 to	£1,550
Latchmere House, Surrey, D. T. Cross	£1,450 to	£1,650
Lowdham Grange, Notts., T. W. H. Haycs	£1,700 to	£1,900
Moor Court, Miss I. M. McWilliam	£1,370 to	£1,550
Morton Hall, Lincs., B. J. Chilvers	£1,370 to	£1,550
Northallerton, B. Fletcher.....	£1,370 to	£1,550
North Sea Camp, Lincs., W. Taylor	£1,370 to	£1,550
Pollington, Yorks., N. A. Bishop.	£1,370 to	£1,550
Portland, Dorset, L. J. Simpson.	£1,700 to	£1,900
Portsmouth, Maj. J. R. Brookes.	£1,410 to	£1,600
Reading, F. V. Elvy.....	£1,370 to	£1,550
Rochester, A. D. W. Sanderson, M.C.	£1,700 to	£1,900
Usk, Mon., W. R. B. Noall, D.S.O.	£1,370 to	£1,550
Wetherby, Yorks., D. G. Hewlings	£1,370 to	£1,550

PRISONS

Governors

Ashtwell, Rutland, E. A. Esquilant	£1,370 to	£1,550
Askham Grange, Yorks., Mrs. J. E. Kelley	£1,370 to	£1,550
Bedford, F. Cowham, D.C.M.....	£1,370 to	£1,550
Bela River, Westmorland, Capt. W. I. Davies	£1,370 to	£1,550
Birmingham, J. Richards.....	£1,750 to	£2,200
Bristol, J. L. Scott.....	£1,750 to	£1,950
Brixton, London, J. R. Truswell.	£1,800 to	£2,000
Camp Hill, I.O.W., M. S. Gale, M.C.	£1,700 to	£1,900
Canterbury, Lt.-Col. J. W. A. Parkin	£1,370 to	£1,550
Cardiff, A. A. Coomes.....	£1,750 to	£1,950
Chelmsford, C. H. Shoemake...	£1,700 to	£1,900
Dartmoor, G. B. Smith.....	£2,150	
Dorchester, G. W. Fowler.....	£1,370 to	£1,550
Drake Hall, Staffs., G. E. Griffiths	£1,370 to	£1,550
Durham, L. Newcombe.....	£2,150	
Eastchurch, Kent, G. F. Bride....	£1,700 to	£1,900
Exeter, R. Harris.....	£1,700 to	£1,900
Gloucester, L. W. F. Steinhausen.	£1,370 to	£1,550
Grendon Hall, Bucks., A. R. Moreton	£1,370 to	£1,550
Hill Hall, Essex, Miss M. E. G. Stocker	£1,370 to	£1,550
Holloway, N.7, (vacant).....	£2,250	
Lancaster Castle, L. R. Ogier....	£1,370 to	£1,550
Leeds, H. G. Reeve.....	£2,200	
Leicester, Lt.-Col. C. C. Marks.	£1,410 to	£1,600
Lewes, R. C. Townsend.....	£1,700 to	£1,900
Leyhill, Glos., P. C. Jones.....	£1,700 to	£1,900
Lincoln, Cdr. C. S. Cooke, R.N.	£1,700 to	£1,900
Liverpool, S. G. Clarke.....	£2,200	
Maldstone, R. M. Finch.....	£2,150	

Manchester, J. R. G. Bantock.....	£2,250	
Norwich, J. J. Beisty.....	£1,370 to	£1,550
Nottingham, D. Enders, B.E.M....	£1,410 to	£1,600
Oxford, A. Sheed.....	£1,370 to	£1,550
Parkhurst, I.O.W., S. T. E. P. Ennion	£2,150	
Pentonville, N.7, D. G. Waddilove.	£2,250	
Preston, J. A. Dennett.....	£1,700 to	£1,900
Shrewsbury, P. A. M. Heald....	£1,370 to	£1,550
Stafford, P. M. Burnett.....	£1,700 to	£1,900
Sudbury, Derby, J. B. Taylor....	£1,700 to	£1,900
Swansea, Maj. G. Nash.....	£1,410 to	£1,600
Thorp Arch, Yorks., G. G. S. Chambers	£1,370 to	£1,550
The Verne, Dorset, A. J. Scriven.	£1,615 to	£1,790
Wakefield, A. Bainton.....	£2,150	
Wandsworth, S.W.18, Brig. E. J. Paton-Walsh	£2,250	

Winchester, A. C. Miller, M.B.E., T.D.	£1,700 to	£1,900
Wormwood Scrubs, W.12, G. Hair.....	£2,250	

DETENTION CENTRES

Wardens

Blantyne House, Kent, J. R. Watson	£1,370 to	£1,550
Campfield House, Oxford, J. Brophy	£1,370 to	£1,550
Foston Hall, Derby, C. M. Miles.	£1,370 to	£1,550
Werrington House, Staffs., J. H. Waylen, M.B.E.	£1,370 to	£1,550

† Seconded from another Department.

MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 4300]

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government was set up in 1951 under the title of Ministry of Local Government and Planning and took over the housing and local government functions of the Ministry of Health and the functions of the Ministry of Town and Country Planning. It is responsible for the administration of Government housing policy, housing standards and the general supervision of local authority housing programmes; the administration of the planning acts concerning the use and development of land in England and Wales; and it is the department principally concerned in the supervision of the work of local authorities.

Minister (and Minister for Welsh Affairs), THE RT. HON. HENRY BROOKE, M.P.....	£5,000
Private Secretary, H. R. Savage, M.C.	
Assistant Private Secretary, G. H. Chipperfield.	
Parliamentary Private Secretary, Lord Balmfiel, M.P. (unpaid)	
Minister of State for Welsh Affairs, THE LORD BRECON	£3,750
Private Secretary, G. G. Elliott.	
Parliamentary Secretary, I. R. Bevins, M.P. . . .	£2,500
Private Secretary, J. A. Hall.	
Permanent Secretary, Dame Evelyn Sharp, D.B.E.	£7,000

Private Secretary, K. F. Munn.	
Deputy Secretary, P. Allen, C.B.....	£5,000
Under-Secretaries, R. Brain; M. M. Dobbie, C.B. (Director of Establishments and Organisation); F. L. Edwards, C.B., O.B.E. (Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant-General); S. W. C. Phillips, C.B., J. H. Street; H. F. Summers; J. H. Waddell	£3,800
Solicitor and Legal Adviser, J. C. Blake, C.B. (also Solicitor and Legal Adviser to Ministry of Health)	£5,000
Chief Architect, A. W. Cleeve Barr.....	£4,400
Consultant Architect, J. H. Forshaw, C.B., M.C.	£4,700 (personal)
Chief Engineer, Sir George McNaughton, C.B. (acts also for Ministry of Health).....	£4,400
Chief Housing and Planning Inspector, S. C. L. Beaufoy, C.B.E.....	£4,100 (personal)

Chief Technical Planner, E. G. S. Elliot, O.B.E.

Chief Inspector of Audit, J. B. B. Kendrick, £4,100 to £3,800

Chief Alkali Inspector, Dr. J. S. Carter, O.B.E., £3,150 to £3,000

Chief Estate Officer, G. S. Wheeldon, C.B.E., £3,000

Assistant Secretaries, A. MacC. Armstrong; G. L. Barber; J. E. Beddoe; M. F. B. Bell; J. Catlow; H. W. Cauley; P. D. Coates; G. R. Coles; J. Crocker; Miss W. M. Fox; A. E. Hickinbotham; J. D. W. James; C. J. Pearce; J. Rogerson; H. J. Ryan; F. Schaffer; A. Sylvester-Evans; T. D. Wickenden, C.I.E.; Miss M. M. Wilkins; R. O. C. Winkler; S. G. G. Wilkinson; E. H. T. Wiltshire, C.B.E., Men, £2,400 to £3,000

Ironstone Adviser, Sir Henry Prior, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

Deputy Accountants-General, C. T. Southgate; R. D. Wildas, £662 (part-time) to £2,700

Assistant Accountants-General, Miss K. C. Close; W. Lloyd-Davies; H. C. Sansom; A. E. Thexton; W. S. Winn, Men, £2,000 to £2,200

Principals, R. G. Adams; Miss C. E. Barson; L. F. Boden, O.B.E.; E. H. Bolton, M.B.E.; R. D. Brett, O.B.E.; H. H. Browne; E. W. Bryant; Miss P. J. Cairns; N. H. Calvert; Miss R. C. Cave; Miss G. V. Chesterman; Miss A. M. Constantine; W. R. Corrie; W. R. Cox; H. A. M. Cruickshank; J. Delafons; J. M. Douglas; S. W. Gilbert; F. W. Girling; E. R. Gordon; L. B. Grimshaw; J. E. Hannigan; P. J. Harrop; M. Hoffman; J. R. Iles; A. R. Isserlis; N. Johnson; W. C. Knox; K. Lightfoot; H. L. Longden, C.B., C.B.E.; L. Mann; R. Metcalfe; D. C. Milefant; G. W. Moseley; L. R. Mustill; J. Palmer; Miss M. E. Petzsche; H. R. Pollitzer; C. R. Poole; A. G. Rayner; L. F. Saw; J. H. Stone; H. G. C. Sutcliffe; A. L. Vincent; F. J. Ward; Mrs. M. M. Ward; G. M. Wedd; Miss W. Williams; P. I. Wolf; C. J. Wood, O.B.E.; Hon. Mrs. R. J. Youard

Men, £1,500 to £2,120

Chief Executive Officers, B. Dobson; S. H. Godsell; N. Hamilton; W. V. Horgan; T. A. James; D. C. Lamont, I.S.O.; C. H. Leadham; T. Mackenzie; A. Meyer, M.B.E.; C. Nettleton; S. H. Norris; R. T. Scowen; J. Stobart; A. H. Thom, Men, £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, C. R. Arnold; L. R. G. Bailey; C. W. Baldwin; W. E. Bowles; W. L. Brimmer; E. D. Burr; J. A. Carter, M.B.E.; J. W. E. Cheal; R. E. A. Chilton; F. Chitty; J. H. Clement; C. F. Curtis; V. G. Curtis; C. W. Dodge; E. J. Dovey; E. S. Foster; Miss B. M. George; Miss H. M. Gooding; F. W. Goodfellow; G. A. Hewson; H. J. Hobbs; E. J. F. C. Hogg, M.B.E.; S. J. B. Hurden; T. J. C. Abbottson; C. T. Jones; Miss M. Knights; R. C. Lawrence; G. H. W. Lewis; C. J. B. Line; A. J. Little; F. S. Malyon; J. C. H. Marlow; T. S. Mllall; J. E. Morton; A. T. Muncey; Miss M. Niell; G. S. Orpwood; Miss D. G. Pomeroy; A. W. Ponsford, M.B.E.; F. G. Rickard; P. P. B. Rickard; Miss W. C. Robinson; Miss W. A. Stansfeld; T. G. T. Stoakley; G. D. Vaughan; K. Weedon; C. N. Wheeler; E. W. White

Men, £1,395 to £1,660

Librarian, W. Pearson, £1,395 to £1,660

Chief Press and Information Officer, A. P. G. Brown, £2,400 to £3,000

Deputy Chief Engineers, A. A. L. Lane; C. H. Spens, £3,300

Specialist Adviser, G. S. Wells, C.B.E., M.C., £2,650 to £3,000

Senior Engineering Inspectors, A. G. Boulton; A. F. Brennand; R. A. Elliott; I. H. Hainsworth; J. W. M. Hawksworth; *D. A. Hughes; A. K. Pollock; A. R. Vail, £2,650 to £3,000

Engineering Inspectors, R. Best; S. G. Cotton; A. A. Cowie; *L. T. Davis; *M. Drury; J. G. Edwards, M.B.E.; E. L. Everatt, O.B.E.; W. F. George; Col. S. K. Gilbert; *G. S. Gillard; E. Hockley; V. D. Joll; J. H. H. Marshall; W. H. Norris; *E. U. Parry; J. H. W. Summers; C. S. Trapp, £1,825 to £2,200

Laundry Engineers, *C. Haggas; *S. J. Whitaker, £1,460 to £2,080

Senior Chemical Inspector, Dr. A. Key, £2,650 to £3,000

Chemical Inspector, D. H. A. Price, £1,825 to £2,200

Public Cleansing Salvage Inspector, J. Sumner, O.B.E., £1,572 to £2,035

Electrical Safety Engineers, *P. M. Harms; *C. A. Powell, £1,425 to £2,120

Senior Radio Chemical Inspector, A. W. Kenny, £2,650 to £3,000

Radio Chemist, W. T. L. Neal, £1,840 to £2,120

Deputy Chief Inspectors, F. E. Ireland; Dr. E. A. J. Mahler, £2,400 to £2,700

District Inspector (Special Duties), W. A. Damon, C.B.E., £1,840 to £2,120

District Inspectors, J. Beighton; C. Bride, O.B.E.; H. Brigg; J. E. Coleman; Dr. E. T. J. Fuge; Dr. W. E. Grant; H. Heron; Dr. L. E. Hockin; L. W. Mullinger; R. C. Pawson; J. C. Peabody; J. Swaine; G. Tiplady, O.B.E., £1,840 to £2,120

Inspectors, J. N. Dolphin; J. P. Fletcher; R. H. Smith, £1,325 to £1,780

Deputy Chief Architect, M. B. Blackshaw, C.B.E., £3,300

Chief Quantity Surveyor, H. J. Rayner, C.B.E., £3,000

Principal Architects, A. A. Bellamy; J. S. Conway; A. D. R. Cowley, O.B.E.; E. T. Salter; R. Whitworth, £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Architects, G. A. S. Atkinson; F. E. Bennett; C. M. Bond; F. V. S. Chard; J. Clay; T. H. Clayton; A. C. Couch; K. Exell; G. E. Francis; G. C. Gadd; Sir Arthur Hay, Bt.; E. H. H. Higham; G. F. Irwin; K. R. Lack; Miss G. M. McKenzie; P. G. Negus; J. R. M. Poole; E. L. Thompson; F. N. E. Thompson; W. Tonge; L. Whitaker, Men, £1,840 to £2,120

Architects (Main Grade), A. G. Armstrong; H. A. N. Brockman; J. Cunningham; R. D. Lawson; J. L. Merry; F. A. Morrison; P. M. Powell; B. Seddon; W. J. Simmonds; C. J. Smith; J. P. Stott; J. P. Vevers, £1,325 to £1,780

Senior Quantity Surveyors, W. S. Adam, M.C.; G. E. Bromley; B. H. Critchlow; H. L. Millward; D. W. Nunn; D. Schofield, £1,840 to £2,120

Quantity Surveyor (Main Grade), R. P. Harland, £1,325 to £1,780

Deputy Chief Technical Planners, L. P. Elliott, C.B.E.; J. R. James, O.B.E., £3,000

Principal Planning Officers, T. C. Coot, M.B.E.; P. L. Joseph; J. F. P. Kacirek; W. F. B. Lovett; W. M. Ogden; J. L. Parkinson; R. S. Taylor; E. R. Voyce, £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Planning Officers, H. Armistead; G. C. Booth; H. J. Buck; S. R. Clarke; T. F. W. Clarke; G. H. C. Cooper; J. H. Hopper; G. L. M. Jenkins; Dr. N. Lichfield; F. H. Littler; B. C. Maynard; J. R. Oxenham, T.D.; R. H. Shaw; H. J. Smith-Boyes; E. Thompson; J. T. Wilkinson, £1,835 to £2,200

Planning Officers, J. C. Ball; J. R. Burgess; T. H. Carline; J. R. Coward; D. T. Cross; G. B. Dearden; W. D. Gash; C. E. D. Gibson; R. A. Hooker; W. A. Hutchinson; K. C. Jeremiah; D. E. Johnson; A. Mapletoft; J. W. Mason; H. L. Nicholson; P. W. Peck; P. R. Phillips; Dr. G. M. A. I. Pilch; D. T. B. Pope; R. S. Stoddart; H. H. E. Timmis, M.B.E.; J. E. Trimble; P. S. Waddington; D. Walpole; F. A. G. White; L. F. I. Wolters; G. P. Woodford; C. B. Wrigley, Men, £1,425 to £1,835

Principal Research Officer, Dr. E. C. Willatts, O.B.E., £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Research Officers, H. C. Andrews; F. T. Burnett, M.C.; L. M. Dunstan; A. Fawcett; J. R. Jarmain; R. Kiff; Mrs. E. Knight; P. H. Massey; A. G. Powell; J. Stephenson; R. S. Walshaw; R. O. Warburg, Men, £1,500 to £2,120

Statistician, Dr. E. H. Rutland, . . . £1,500 to £2,120

Deputy Chief Housing and Planning Inspectors, K. S. Dodd, O.B.E., M.C.; A. D. Parham, O.B.E.

£2,400 to £2,700

Principal Inspectors (Special Inquiries), J. G. Birkett; C. D. Buchanan; F. H. Carr; S. J. Docking; S. D. Igglesden. £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Housing and Planning Inspectors, M. B. Tetlow, £2,350 (personal); F. Appleton; A. Archer-Betham; J. Beetham-Shaw, O.B.E.; E. W. Berridge; C. T. Blackall; C. T. Bloodworth, O.B.E.; J. Botterill; F. J. K. Brindley; W. J. Brown, O.B.E.; S. G. Bulstrode; R. G. M. Chase; A. R. Chown; D. S. Church; L. J. Collman; E. L. Crawford; F. R. Day; W. A. Devereux; G. J. Easterbrook; R. H. Evans; J. McD. Fairweather; E. Farricker; R. H. Heath; L. Henshaw, M.C.; J. A. B. Holborn; J. D. Hossack, O.B.E.; R. A. Hudson; V. H. Loney; H. W. Lovell; D. R. McKinlay; V. L. Nash; D. F. Offord; A. K. Park, M.B.E.; G. E. Pike; C. E. Pinel; D. I. Pryde; E. W. Riley; S. T. Roberts; A. E. Rochard-Thomas; F. C. Sabin; D. Senior; E. A. Sykes; A. C. Todd; R. B. Walker; H. R. Wardill, O.B.E.; J. K. Weston; J. L. Wotton; R. St. G. Whelan; G. P. G. Whitaker; P. J. Williams, O.B.E.; R. F. F. Williams, G.M.; H. F. Yeomans. £1,840 to £2,120

Housing and Planning Inspectors, M. Adamson; C. F. Allan; C. J. Bartlett; C. D. J. Benton; J. E. S. Bodger, C.B.E.; A. C. Box; S. T. Bramble; H. A. Campbell; R. G. M. Chase; R. W. Deans, G.M.; K. Dodds; W. H. Fennell; B. J. Fleming; G. B. Fritchley; P. G. Gilling; J. R. Hale; L. C. Hall; H. A. Hamilton; H. C. Harris; R. J. Harris; M. B. Hatfield; C. Hilton; H. E. A. Jackson; C. Johnson; L. T. B. Kealey; J. A. Kent; S. R. H. King; B. W. Knott; D. H. Komlosy; R. Lindsay; J. S. Mappin; G. Marfeet-Brown; J. L. M. Metcalfe; G. Mill; A. L. Mortimer; E. Oakley; W. Orbell, M.B.E.; G. Owen; W. H. Owen; H. R. Parkin; S. J. Parnell; B. Pearson; R. E. Pethybridge; A. W. Poynor; A. M. Roberts; S. H. A. Rollison; J. R. Saldler, M.C., T.D.; C. E. Scanlon; R. le B. Shelton; G. A. Simpson; A. A. Sloma; E. Sterne; C. G. Sturt, A.F.C.; G. Swayne-Thomas; W. E. Tait, T.D.; P. H. Winter; W. G. Wookey; F. H. M. Young. £1,400 to £1,780

Deputy Chief Estate Officer, W. J. N. Oswald
£2,400 to £2,700

Senior Estate Officers, J. M. Berncastle; T. W. R. Bridson; D. L. Brocklesby, A.F.C.; K. J. W. Brown; R. M. Buckley; P. G. Burnett; A. Coates; V. R. Fothergill; J. A. Fox; J. R. Hodgson, T.D.; A. L. Horton; J. A. Speak
£1,840 to £2,120

Estate Officers, J. H. Baker, M.C.; T. A. L. Banks; H. J. Bedford; R. W. Castle; B. E. Cresswell; E. A. Hall; P. W. Jupp, C.B.E.; K. Keasley; E. H. M. Knight; R. F. Martin; W. S. Munday; A. R. Ralli; A. R. Sanders; E. Thomas
£1,325 to £1,780

Deputy Chief Inspector of Audit, W. D. Munrow
£3,300

District Auditors, O. Barraclough; G. W. Bellingham; P. A. Chater; S. V. Collins; A. R. Dean; T. Eagle; E. Fieth; A. S. Higlett, O.B.E.; F. J. Laycock; A. Long; J. M. Mackenzie, M.M.; A. R. Parr, O.B.E.; F. R. Smith; M. C. C. Sullivan; A. W. Vale. £2,700

Deputy District Auditors, R. C. Bannermann; J. Carmichael; C. V. Cashmore; C. H. Childgey; E. M. Clarke; G. Davies; R. K. Edwards; S. T. Evans; S. A. Hills; R. Jones; E. E. Keys; C. D. Lacey; L. J. May; B. Northcy; E. S. Sant; R. W. Thirwell; L. Tovell. £2,000 to £2,200

*Attached to the Ministry of Health.

Welsh Office

Cathays Park, Cardiff

[Cardiff: 28066]

Welsh Secretary, F. B. Gillie, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, P. L. Hughes, O.B.E.; H. N. Jerman. £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, I. Bassett, M.B.E.; I. Davey; B. H. Evans; A. Owen; J. L. Palmcr. £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officer, E. C. Taylor (Establishment Officer). £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, J. G. W. Butcher; G. M. Jenkins; G. E. Jewitt; W. B. Jones; B. E. Laugharne, M.B.E.; D. Morgan; A. D. Williams
£1,395 to £1,660

Architectural Staff†

Principal Architect, J. Hughes. £2,400 to £2,700
Senior Architects, C. H. Francis, M.B.E.; I. J. Lewis; H. O. Williams. £1,840 to £2,120
Senior Quantity Surveyor, A. D. Hill
£1,840 to £2,120

Engineering Staff†

Senior Engineering Inspector, E. Butler, C.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000
Engineering Inspectors, T. J. Crews; E. R. Davies; P. E. Luke; N. Robertson; B. C. W. Wood
£1,825 to £2,200

Planning Staff

Senior Planning Officer, W. L. Hulley
£1,835 to £2,200
Planning Officers, I. N. Jones; J. Peake; P. A. Sydney; J. W. Tester. £1,425 to £1,835
Senior Research Officer, D. S. Prosser
£1,500 to £2,120
Senior Estate Officer, B. J. Robe. £1,870 to £2,120
Estate Officer, W. Bradley. £1,325 to £1,780

†Also serve the Welsh Board of Health.

CENTRAL OFFICE OF INFORMATION

Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1

[Waterloo: 2345]

The Central Office of Information came into being on April 1, 1946, as a non-Ministerial Department with a separate vote; it operates in England and Wales, the regional work in Scotland being undertaken by the Scottish Home Department, and in Northern Ireland by the Government of Northern Ireland. The Department performs common technical and production functions, and gives specialized assistance and advice to other departments, for both home and overseas publicity purposes. Some of its principal functions are: (a) To act as the central Government agency for the preparation of publicity material required by departments, such as films, press and poster advertising, photographs, books, pamphlets and magazines and exhibitions; to maintain liaison with departments on their publicity requirements; and to provide technical advice and assistance, both at home and overseas. (b) To undertake publicity as required on home matters of inter-departmental scope. (c) To provide a daily service of comment and background information for the use of press officers and other British representatives overseas. (d) To provide a regional publicity organization in this country for the use of departments requiring such services. (e) To provide the machinery in this country for the central issue of Government news.

Director-General, T. Fife Clark, C.B.E. £5,000
Private Secretary, Miss E. M. Butler, M.B.E.

Group 1—Overseas

Controller, E. C. R. Hadfield, C.M.G. £3,500
Senior Information Officer, Mrs. M. M. Garrard
£1,345 to £1,600

Firms Division

Director, J. P. Langston, O.B.E.... £2,400 to £3,000
 Chief Information Officers, C. F. A. de V. Beauclerk, O.B.E.; C. H. Dand, £2,000 to £2,200
 Principal Information Officers, J. Baird; Miss D. V. F. Cockburn; L. Croft; R. A. Fleming; A. M. Kittermaster
 Men, £1,780 to £2,000; Women, £1,710 to £1,933
 Senior Information Officers, A. J. L. Bourne; P. G. Broderick; Mrs. R. Brownrigg; G. E. D. Fares; Miss G. R. Hembry; J. Maddison, M.B.E.; D. B. Mayne; K. H. Sanders; A. A. Vesselo; H. C. Wheeler; A. C. White
 Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Photographs Division

Director, A. H. M. Harrison, O.B.E.
 Principal Information Officer, J. D. Gilbert, M.B.E.
 Senior Information Officers, Miss H. R. Dunt; R. E. Hicks; R. N. Stone, M.B.E.
 Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Publications Division

Director, J. H. McMillan, M.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
 Chief Information Officer, H. J. Bewg
 Principal Information Officer, W. J. Masters
 Senior Information Officers, S. C. Bignell; R. D. Binfield; J. L. Bishop; G. Cockersell; H. J. S. Collett; H. Dunn, M.B.E.; D. F. Grant; A. R. Harris; R. F. Hoddinott; D. A. Loxley; W. W. Miller; R. T. Ronan; J. S. Tetley, M.B.E.; L. C. K. Vaughan-Jones..... £1,395 to £1,660

Production Services Division

Director, R. G. Biggs, O.B.E.... £2,000 to £2,200
 Principal Information Officers, A. W. Jenkins, M.B.E.; E. R. Mount, O.B.E. (part-time); W. H. J. Thornton..... £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Information Officers, A. E. Bates; F. C. Cooke; Miss E. M. Evans (part-time); A. A. Garnett, M.B.E.; C. P. Jeaffreson; A. W. Patten; E. H. Putnam; F. G. E. Terry; J. Wilson, M.B.E.
 Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600
 Senior Executive Officers, J. B. F. Foster; A. H. Kemp
 £1,395 to £1,660

Overseas Press Services Division

Director, M. H. Lovell, C.B.E.... £2,400 to £3,000
 Chief Information Officer, C. Barns, O.B.E.
 Principal Information Officers, J. M. Spey, M.B.E.; K. W. Sutton; H. J. Watters... £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Information Officers, S. G. S. Blatchford; Miss V. Chappelle; R. E. Collins; Mrs. C. Comber; T. Cooban; F. S. Cox; J. T. Edwards; M. Erskine-Wyse; G. P. H. Garton; S. F. J. Godfrey; L. Haffner; J. C. B. Hannah; L. A. J. Hawkins; W. Hucker; T. J. Hughes; E. R. Kelly; Miss D. J. Littlefield; S. W. Mason; Miss E. C. C. Mayson; D. J. Payton-Smith; F. R. Pickering, M.B.E.; G. A. Repath; D. C. St. Clair-Stannard, M.B.E.; J. Smallwood; P. J. Willis; C. F. G. Wills
 Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Reference Division

Director, Miss B. J. Fell, O.B.E.... £1,930 to £2,142
 Principal Information Officers, Miss N. M. Chown; A. Lindsey, O.B.E.
 Men, £1,780 to £2,000; Women, £1,710 to £1,933
 Senior Information Officers, A. E. Bevens; J. A. Cross; E. G. Farmer; W. H. Turnbull, M.B.E.; N. L. Webster..... £1,395 to £1,660
 Senior Executive Officer, A. J. Courtney
 £1,395 to £1,660

Group 2—Administration

Controller, B. C. Thomas, C.B.E..... £3,500

Campaigns Division

Director, E. R. M. Goode..... £2,000 to £2,200
 Senior Information Officers, A. B. Ashbourne, M.B.E.; O. G. Thetford; A. P. Watson, G.M.
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Senior Executive Officer, C. T. Sawyer
 £1,395 to £1,660

Exhibitions Division

Director, R. C. Cooke, C.M.G., C.B.E.
 Chief Information Officer, C. R. H. Ward
 Principal Information Officer, A. H. Midgley, O.B.E.
 Senior Information Officers, E. R. I. Allan; S. Hart-Still; N. J. Holland; E. T. W. Swaine, M.B.E.; A. V. Whitehead; D. Wilkes. £1,395 to £1,660

Social Survey Division

Block 5, Montagu Mansions, York Street, W.1
 [Welbeck: 4420]
 Director, L. Moss..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principal Information Officers, P. G. Gray; W. F. F. Kemsley; C. G. Thomas; H. D. Willcock, O.B.E.
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Information Officers, Miss A. I. Harris; C. S. O. Scott; D. Sheppard
 Men, £1,395 to £1,660; Women, £1,345 to £1,600

Finance and Accounts Division

Director, N. S. O'Connell..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Chief Executive Officers, A. F. Harman; G. E. Iles
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Executive Officers, S. Griffin; D. Hall, D.F.M.; D. F. Parsons..... £1,395 to £1,660

Establishment and Organization Division

Director, G. Meara..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Backhouse; J. L. Haynes-Dixon; R. W. Kingsbury
 Senior Executive Officers, G. A. Dixon; D. J. Etheridge; A. E. Youngs £1,395 to £1,660

Regional Unit

Principal Information Officer, D. Cranston, O.B.E.
 Senior Information Officer, K. C. F. Davies
 £1,780 to £2,000
 £1,395 to £1,660

News Distribution Service

Duty Officers, J. F. Hinds; I. L. Margetts.

Regional Offices

Northern—Prudhoe House, Prudhoe Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1
 Chief Regional Officer, J. W. Shand, O.B.E.
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Senior Information Officer, H. V. Tillotson
 £1,355 to £1,610
 East and West Ridings—Cabinet Chambers, Lower Basinghall Street, Leeds, 1
 Chief Regional Officer, T. J. Hunt, O.B.E.
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Senior Information Officer, L. W. Mandy
 £1,355 to £1,610

North Midland—Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham
 Chief Regional Officer, D. de M. Guilfoyle
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Eastern—Block D, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge
 Chief Regional Officer, P. L. K. Schwabé
 £1,680 to £1,900

London and South Eastern—Hercules Road,
Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1

Chief Regional Officer, M. F. Hackett, O.B.E.
£1,780 to £2,000
Senior Information Officer, E. A. Hunt
£1,395 to £1,660

Southern—Government Buildings No. 3,
Whiteknights, Reading

Chief Regional Officer, P. T. Ede. £1,680 to £1,900
South Western—30 Tyndalls Park Road, Bristol, 8
Chief Regional Officer, S. J. Fletcher
£1,950 to £2,150
Senior Information Officer, F. Barrett
£1,355 to £1,610

Midland—King Edward Building,
205 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4

Chief Regional Officer, R. Dean, M.B.E.
£1,730 to £1,950
Senior Information Officer, W. J. D. Irving
£1,355 to £1,610

North Western—Jubilee House, 1 Quay Street,
Manchester 3

Chief Regional Officer, G. Mould, M.V.O., O.B.E.
£1,730 to £1,950
Senior Information Officer, C. W. Bedford
£1,355 to £1,610

Welsh Office—42 Park Place, Cardiff

Chief Officer, Idris Evans, M.V.O. £1,950 to £2,150
Senior Information Officer, D. H. Davies
£1,355 to £1,610

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE

Somerset House, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 2407]

The Board of Inland Revenue was constituted under the Inland Revenue Board Act, 1849, by the consolidation of the Board of Excise and the Board of Stamps and Taxes. In 1909 the administration of excise duties was transferred to the Board of Customs. The Board of Inland Revenue is responsible for the management and collection of income tax, surtax, profits tax, estate duty, stamp duties and other direct taxes, and also for the valuation of freehold and leasehold property for Inland Revenue taxation, for certain purposes on behalf of other Government Departments and public authorities and, in England and Wales, for local authority rating. Salaries and expenses of the Board for 1959/60 are estimated at £46,058,000.

The Board

Chairman, Sir Alexander Johnston, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000
Private Secretary, J. P. Henderson
Deputy Chairman, Sir John Evans, K.B.E., C.B.; J. R. McK. Willis, C.B., C.M.G. £5,000
Other Members, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B.

Secretaries' Office

Secretaries, E. R. Brookes, C.B.; E. S. McNairn; A. J. N. Miller, C.B.; R. O. M. Nicholas, C.B. £3,800

Establishments Division

Director of Establishments, E. S. McNairn.
Assistant Secretaries, A. H. Dalton; N. C. Price; J. Webb. £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, F. Chadwick; M. H. Collins; J. M. Green; J. M. Stevenson, I.S.O. £1,500 to £2,120
Assistant Principal Clerks, Miss N. Curtis; A. H. England, M.B.E.; D. W. Mason; W. J. Pedersen, M.B.E.; J. B. Sweeting. £1,395 to £1,660
Accommodation Officer, C. H. W. Hall £1,780 to £2,000

Deputy Accommodation Officers, F. C. Harris, M.B.E.; A. Walder. £1,395 to £1,660
Senior Organization and Methods Officer, J. Shephard £1,780 to £2,000
Principal Clerk, S. G. Day. £1,780 to £2,000
Organization and Methods Officers, H. R. Brockwell; H. J. Hall; D. M. McL. Loudon £1,395 to £1,660

Principal Accountant, D. Grancek. £2,050 to £2,200
Chief Accountants, A. E. Allchurch; J. M. Fulton; W. A. Heslop; E. Lawson; C. U. Mack; S. R. F. Porter; A. Wilson; N. J. Wykes £1,690 to £2,055

Stamps and Taxes Division

Assistant Secretaries, F. A. Adams; R. F. Bailey; D. E. Barrett; W. E. Bruce; D. G. Daymond; G. R. East; G. B. N. Hartog; W. H. B. Johnson; J. A. Johnstone; J. G. Lewis; Miss A. H. McNicol; §D. A. Smith; J. P. Strudwick; Miss G. E. M. Wolters. £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, W. R. Atkinson; J. H. Gracey; F. B. Harrison; G. M. Kirby; §A. Lord; W. D. Pattinson; F. I. Robertson; §G. Smith; A. F. Taggart; J. D. Taylor Thompson; L. A. Warr £1,500 to £2,120
Assistant Principal Clerks, C. P. Byrne, M.B.E.; D. W. Tucker, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Statistics and Intelligence Division

Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, G. Paine. £2,400 to £3,000
Statisticians, R. F. Burch; F. G. Forsyth; S. F. James. £1,500 to £2,120
Principal Clerks, F. A. Oelman; T. I. Williams £1,780 to £2,000
Assistant Principal Clerks, J. B. Berry; A. J. Green, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Assessments Division

Barrington Road, Worthing, Sussex

Controller, R. Pearce, I.S.O. £1,900 to £2,100
Principal Clerks, A. E. Dredge, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. E. Hughes. £1,780 to £2,000
Assistant Principal Clerks, J. A. Cargill; A. R. J. Christie; A. W. N. Clark, M.B.E.; J. A. Day; B. E. Greville; R. G. Hopkins; P. E. Nielsen; E. C. Taylor. £1,395 to £1,660

Office of Special Commissioners of Income Tax

Hinchley Wood, Surrey

Presiding Special Commissioner, Sir Basil Todd-Jones £3,800
Special Commrs., W. E. Bradley; R. A. Furtado; F. Gilbert; R. W. Quayle, O.B.E.; N. F. Rowe; N. S. Spendlow; H. G. Watson; each £3,000; A. W. Buckley, O.B.E.; D. E. S. Davies; F. C. Skinner. Unpaid
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Assistant Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax and Assistant Inspector of Foreign Dividends, A. W. Buckley, O.B.E. £2,600
Senior Principal Clerks, F. H. Brooman; D. E. S. Davies; G. F. K. Grant; H. H. Leedale; J. N. Wright. £2,000 to £2,200
Principal Clerks, H. R. Barnes; R. V. Binding; G. Briddon; W. H. Day; J. P. Gee; W. H. S. Howell; W. M. Imlay; H. Leigh; J. A. Lewry; W. J. Maddren; P. H. Mountjoy; N. E. Nolan; J. M. Rice; N. W. Syde; R. C. Tebboth; F. G. Thompson; W. E. Webb; E. E. Wheeler; C. H. Windatt. £1,780 to £2,000
Assistant Principal Clerks, S. G. Ash, M.B.E.; W. P. Ashton; P. Beever; J. D. Benson; A. Blaney; §F. W. J. Boggiss; H. Booth; C. S. Brady; R. Carrington; A. H. Carter; R. A. Chattaway; A. W. Coates; Miss M. A. Connell; A. R. Cooper; A. D. Crombie; F. W. Etherington; E. F. J. Eustace; J. S. Ewing; Miss M. I.

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Estate Duty Office

Minford House, Rockley Road, West Kensington, W.14

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Deputy Controllers of Death Duties, E. W. C. Lewis; H. T. Veall. . . . £2,750

Asst. Controllers of Death Duties, E. J. Ashman; P. J. Bacon, O.B.E.; H. S. Fowler; H. W. Hewitt; A. T. Law; J. D. Lorde; D. H. McCartie; E. J. Salter; F. Withers. . . . £2,450

Actuary, A. W. Scott. . . . £1,780 to £2,120

Chief Examiners, W. K. D. Atkins; W. J. Atkinson; E. H. Baker; W. A. J. Barnett; W. G. Cannon; Miss M. Clark; W. R. G. Coleman; H. G. Cosgrove; M. F. B. Couzens; W. E. Dallas; R. D. J. Dean; Miss M. Dexter; P. Dunphy; E. L. Fairweather, O.B.E.; C. C. Ferguson; A. H. Folland; B. E. Glaze; C. P. Grant; C. D. Harding; G. E. Hayman; J. M. Henderson; C. C. Hughes, O.B.E.; C. D. Hughes; H. I. Isak; H. H. Jago; R. K. Johns; Miss M. M. Jones; W. L. Jones; §E. G. Marriott; D. W. Meacock; A. D. Mitchner; G. F. Parrott; G. Patrick; J. Pearce; N. L. Pearce; W. L. Plummer; F. E. Price; C. A. Robertson; W. K. Sisman; E. Sykes; H. E. Thomas; R. W. Thomas; G. Thompson; P. Vernon; A. H. Watson; J. B. Wells; Miss M. S. Whitley; W. Wright. . . . £1,780 to £2,120

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R. F. J. Thornton; L. B. Wafford; Miss J. E. Wakeford; A. W. Wilcox; F. Wood; §L. Worth W. F. Worth; G. W. Youngman

Assistant Principal Clerk, W. R. Howard
 £1,395 to £1,660

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office
 Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., W. F. B. Smith
 £3,000

Deputy do., G. F. Manfield. . . . £2,600

Assistant Accountants and Comptrollers-General, G. D. Bailey; J. B. Casey, O.B.E.; T. Proudlove, O.B.E.; R. A. J. Webber. . . . £2,000 to £2,200

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 £1,780 to £2,000

Regional Collectors, D. J. Barcham; J. A. T. Bryant; C. Carden; F. G. Coppage; L. A. E. Crick; D. C. Geddes; L. W. Guyatt; L. Herbert; E. E. Hill; J. F. Hill; W. B. Hindle; F. Hollowell; W. Holmes; G. How; A. F. Jackson; J. W. J. Johnson, M.B.E.; N. D. Jones; H. W. Nicholls; W. J. Noah, M.B.E.; W. Pickersgill; J. V. Pickles; G. M. Poole; H. T. Powell; F. E. Reeves; H. W. Reynolds; A. G. H. Richards; W. H. J. Sharp; J. D. Tucker; G. B. Walker; J. F. A. Walker; F. C. White. . . . £1,355 to £1,610

Audit Division

Principal Clerk, G. D. Wroe. . . £1,780 to £2,000

Assistant Principal Clerks, J. Laurence, M.B.E.; A. McKenzie; W. J. Moore; C. W. Price
 £1,395 to £1,660

Office of the Controller of Stamps

Bush House, South-West Wing, Strand, W.C.2

Controller, D. Neish, I.S.O. . . . £2,500

Principal Clerks, Miss M. C. Bird; A. A. E. E. Ettinghausen. . . . £1,780 to £2,000

Assistant Principal Clerks, Miss D. B. Bickmore; A. E. Bleksly; S. J. C. Boucher; R. O. Burnett; J. N. Gosling; S. G. Hammond; J. G. Hull; C. A. Thorpe; D. M. Watson. £1,395 to £1,660

Director of Stamping

Somerset House, W.C.2

Director, L. A. Griffith, I.S.O. . . . £2,035

Office of the Chief Inspector of Taxes

Somerset House, W.C.2

Chief Inspector, Sir Edward Norman. . . . £4,700

Deputy Chief Inspectors, H. A. Smith, C.B.E.; G. L. Turnbull, C.B.E. . . . £3,500

Senior Principal Inspectors, G. T. Bancey; L. Barford; J. E. Caro; W. J. Cowling; E. S. Davies; D. H. Diack; S. W. Grand; S. H. H. Hildersley; H. F. Hodgkinson; N. C. Jeffery; A. G. R. Knight; W. J. Lofthouse; W. F. Martin; R. M. Owen; O. D. Pullen; W. A. Purdie; A. G. T. Shingler, C.B.E.; A. Stocks; D. A. Swift; H. G. Thomas; R. K. Thorlby; V. Y. Timbrell; J. H. Walker; W. Walne; W. G. Wardrop. . . . £2,950

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- Forsey; A. M. Forsyth; A. W. Frame; M. C. Good; D. N. C. Gray; A. B. Hadden; H. C. Hart; C. W. Hopkins, M.B.E.; K. R. Hopwood; O. Hudd; A. J. Humphrcys; E. P. Jenkinson; W. A. Johnson; L. E. T. Jones; R. F. Jones; D. J. Jordan; A. J. Kent; M.B.E.; R. E. Kirby; G. N. Lacey; Mrs. C. M. Lcwellln; D.E. Lupton; F. T. J. Magee; A. W. Marsden; R. C. Murgatroyd; D. C. J. Naylor; R. J. Nicol; W. A. Noble, M.B.E.; R. S. Oxby; W. Parkin; P. H. C. Plumblly; S. F. Poad; A. Prothro; R. G. N. Pryor; R. F. Ratcliff; Miss M. Rogers; E. Routh; R. G. Savage; A. B. Scott; I. J. G. Scott; A. Scragg; A. S. Sear; Miss D. M. Sirett; G. V. Slarke; K. C. Southall; F. Spackman; Miss S. T. Stephen; R. W. Storr; R. H. Sturtevant; L. G. Taylor; S. R. Thompson E. M. R. Thompson; G. M. Treharne; P. Tyrer; R. E. Venn; Miss K. B. Walker; L. J. G. Watkins; R. Watson; W. Watson; R. Wealleans; A. F. Weightman; H. A. White; R. L. White; N. H. Whiteley; S. G. C. Wilson
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- Solicitor's Office**
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 Solicitor, A. Fraser £5,000
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, C. R. Sopwith .. £3,800
 Assistant Solicitors, K. G. Blake; D. M. Hutton; J. B. Hodgson; P. G. Hutton, C.B.E.; J. F. Josling; F. P. Laws; R. J. Lloyd; E. G. R. Moses; §G. V. Rogers; H. G. Rowland; J. W. Weston; J. M. R. Wreford £2,500 to £3,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, D. S. Blair; K. Brading; M.B.E.; R. T. Brand; P. Carter; J. S. Clarke; F. R. Davies; J. C. Doggett; P. D. Hall; Miss A. Hopkin; H. G. Kingston; D. G. Passmore; O.B.E.; D. H. S. Robson; A. K. Tavaré; P. Towle; A. Wheaton; R. H. Widdows
 £1,665 to £2,200
 Assistant Principal Clerks, L. E. Armstrong; E. E. Poole, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660
- Valuation Office**
 Somerset House, W.C.2
 Chief Valuer, Sir Kenneth Atkinson £5,000
 Deputy Chief Valuers, J. A. Edwards, C.B.E.; D. P. Iggulden, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D. £3,500
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- Emms, O.B.E.; C. S. Farnes; H. S. Ford; R. L. Fraquet; H. B. Freeman; W. H. Gibson; H. C. Grenyer; A. H. London; J. H. Lucas, O.B.E.; A. F. Meire; D. F. Mills; A. Molony; E. M. Neville; E. Passingham; C. J. Pither, O.B.E.; A. E. Roberts; F. G. Scrase; N. Simmonds; A. W. Smith; E. J. Smith; G. Thomas; M. C. Thorne; C. H. Tinsley; E. L. Woodruff £2,500 to £2,750
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 Senior Executive Officers, D. W. G. Bragg; R. G. West £1,395 to £1,660
- Edinburgh Branch Office**
 10 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1
Stamps and Taxes
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 Deputy Comptroller, D. Glass ... £1,350 to £2,950
 Principal Clerks, W. J. Hunt; D. S. Kirtley
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Asst. Principal Clerks, Miss W. J. Blanchard; W. T. Lyons; W. M. Stewart £1,355 to £1,610
- Solicitor's Office**
 Solicitor, H. Barton, C.B.E. £3,050
 Senior Legal Assistants, G. H. Brown; J. K. W. Dunn £1,615 to £2,150
- Estate Duty Office**
 6 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh 1
 Registrar of Death Duties, A. J. Williamson, C.B.E.
 £2,700
 Deputy Registrar of Death Duties, J. Howieson
 £2,400
 Chief Examiners, R. L. Balfour; R. Beveridge, O.B.E.; W. H. Cartwright; G. Emmett; R. A. Grieve; J. Jack; A. J. Kilpatrick £1,730 to £2,070
 Senior Examiners, P. C. Anderson; I. S. Beveridge; J. Carlin, D.F.C.; J. V. B. Crombie; J. B. Donald; G. T. Graham, D.S.C.; I. W. Grant; J. W. Grant; J. F. Halley; E. G. Lucas; G. G. McGregor; A. M. McKPake; D. J. Ritchie; T. Roy; J. A. Taylor; Miss A. C. Tennant; V. D. E. Webb; D. A. White £1,355 to £1,610
- Valuation Office, Scotland**
 29 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2
 Chief Valuer for Scotland, C. Short, C.B.E. ... £3,150
 Asst. Chief Valuers, D. S. Glen; N. E. MacKay
 £2,500 to £2,750
 † Temporary.
 § Seconded to other Government Departments.
- IRON AND STEEL BOARD**
 Norfolk House, St. James's Square, S.W.1
 [Trafalgar: 8833]
 Established by the Iron and Steel Act, 1953, for the supervision of the iron and steel industry.
 Chairman, Sir Cyril Musgrave, K.C.B. £8,500
 Deputy Chairman, Sir Lincoln Evans, C.B.E. ... £7,500
 Executive Member, Sir Robert Shone, C.B.E. ... £7,000
 Members (part-time), Sir Charles Connell; Sir Andrew Naesmith, C.B.E.; J. Owen; A. E. Pearce; N. H. Rollason; Sir Henry Spurrier; A. G. Stewart each £1,000
 Secretary, S. Robinson, C.M.G.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL SERVICE**
 8 St. James's Square, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 6200]
 The office of Minister of Labour was created by the New Ministries and Secretaries Act, 1916, which

provided for the transfer to the Ministry of Labour of certain of the duties of the Board of Trade. Under the *Minister of National Service Order, 1939*, the title of the Ministry was changed to the Ministry of Labour and National Service and the offices of Minister of Labour and National Service are held by the same Minister. The principal functions of the Ministry of Labour and National Service are: (1) Administration of the *Employment and Training Act, 1948*, and provision of facilities and services for the purposes of assisting persons to select, fit themselves for, obtain and retain employment suitable to their age and capacity, of assisting employers to obtain suitable employees, and generally for the purpose of promoting employment in accordance with the requirements of the community, including the operation of, (a) a national system of Employment Exchanges; (b) the Technical and Scientific Register, the Professional and Executive Register and Nursing Appointments Offices; and (c) Government schemes for vocational training. (2) Central administration through the Central Youth Employment Executive of a comprehensive Youth Employment Service, which may be provided locally either by the local education authority under a scheme approved by the Minister or the Ministry's local office. (3) Collection and publication of labour statistics including statistics of manpower, employment and unemployment, wage rates, earnings, hours of labour, retail prices (including compilation of the index of retail prices), household expenditure, industrial disputes, employers' and employees' organizations and industrial accidents and diseases, publication of *Ministry of Labour Gazette*. (4) General employment policy and co-operation with other Government Departments on such matters as the distribution of industry and the maintenance of a high and stable level of employment. (5) Registration, medical examination and calling-up of men under the *National Service Acts*; deferment and postponement of call-up; reinstatement in civil employment. (6) Re-settlement in civil employment of men called up under the *National Service Acts* or released from service in the Regular Forces. (7) Administration of the *Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944* and *1958*, to enable disabled persons to secure employment, including provision where necessary of courses of industrial rehabilitation and vocational training. (8) Administration and enforcement of the *Factories Acts 1937* to *1959*, and the *Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936*, and dealing generally with questions concerning the safety, health and welfare of workpeople in factories and certain other premises. (9) Administration of the *Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919*, and of the Government Wool Disinfecting Station at Liverpool. (10) Dealing with industrial relations, i.e. questions affecting relations between employers and employed, in particular with: (a) assistance in the prevention or settlement of industrial disputes, including the administration of the *Conciliation Act, 1896*, the *Industrial Courts Act, 1919*, and the *Terms and Conditions of Employment Act, 1959*; (b) administration of the *Wages Councils Acts, 1945* to *1959*; (c) administration of the *Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1954*, and (d) encouragement of good personnel management and of arrangements for joint consultation in industry. (11) Employment of foreign workers in Great Britain. (12) Dealing with labour policy in the international field, including relations with the International Labour Organization, and with overseas questions concerning labour and employment. (13) Agency work for other Government Departments in connexion with National Insurance, National Assistance, repayment of income tax to unemployed persons and the issue of passports.

The gross amount for the services administered by the Ministry (Parliamentary Vote, Class VI. 9) was estimated at £27,195,900 for the year ending March 31, 1960, reduced by Appropriations in Aid

to a net sum of £21,535,000. The gross estimate is made up as follows: Salaries, £17,768,700 for headquarters departments and outstations; £383,000 for travelling, etc.; expenses: £320,000 for telegraph and telephone services and £96,300 for incidental administrative expenses; £57,200 for adjudication, advisory services, etc.; £7,370,000 for employment, training and re-habilitation, including £3,837,000 for special facilities for seriously disabled persons; £336,600 for expenses in connexion with National Service; £579,000 for repayment of loan charges in respect of employment schemes; £279,500 in connexion with the International Labour Organization, including a subscription to the Organization of £268,500; and £15,200 for other services. The appropriations in aid amounting to £5,660,900 include estimated repayments of some £5,038,900 for agency services.

Minister of Labour and National Service, THE RT. HON. IAIN NORMAN MACLEOD, M.P. . . . £5,000
Principal Private Secretary, D. R. F. Turner.
Assistant Private Secretary, W. R. B. Robinson.
Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. F. B. Bennett, V.R.D., M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary, Hon. Richard Wood, M.P. £2,500

Private Secretary, K. R. Cooper.
Permanent Secretary, Sir Laurence Helsby, K.B.E., C.B. £7,000
Private Secretary, Miss A. E. Mueller.
Deputy Secretaries, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Chief International Labour Adviser to H.M. Government); H. F. Rossetti, C.B.; P. H. St. John Wilson, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief Industrial Commissioner) £5,000
Solicitor, B. J. B. Ezard, C.B.E. £5,000

Employment Department

Under-Secretary, J. G. Stewart, C.B., C.B.E. . . . £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, G. F. Blumer; J. R. Davies; J. M. Vincent-Smith £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, Mrs. E. B. Boggs; E. A. Ferguson; Miss B. M. Grainger, O.B.E.; Miss B. Green; C. A. Larsen
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,476 to £2,086
Temporary Principal Nursing Officer, Mrs. B. A. Bennett, O.B.E. £1,476 to £2,086
Grade 3 Officers, H. J. Beard; Miss M. D. Boston, M.B.E.; R. J. Littleton; A. Silkin; E. L. Stuart; Miss M. M. M. Wright
Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686
Senior Technical Officer, Hon. Christopher A. Hankey, O.B.E. £1,450 to £1,715

Technical and Scientific Register

Grade 3 Officer, E. A. W. Hill, M.B.E., D.S.M., C.B.E. £1,420 to £1,715
Senior Technical Officers, T. Bertram, O.B.E., I.S.O.; W. V. Burgoy; H. R. Cantelo; B. G. Meara; M. Pinto; Col. H. E. I. Robins
£1,450 to £1,715

Finance Department

Accountant-General, C. E. Maher, C.B. £3,800
Director of Accounts and Audit, W. B. Bradshaw, C.B.E. £2,700
Grade 1 Officers, E. Betterton; A. A. D'Encer; F. C. Sharpley; H. E. Wilkinson . . . £2,000 to £2,200
Grade 2 Officers, C. Broadbent; A. R. Cooke; T. J. Endersbee; D. W. J. Orchard £1,780 to £2,000
Grade 3 Officers, Miss V. Barclay; J. D. Dixon, M.B.E.; F. J. C. B. MacMillan; P. W. Nickless; H. North; R. L. Osborn, M.B.E.; J. R. Shipway; S. E. Smith; G. E. Taylor
Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,290 to £1,686

Regional Finance Officers

Grade 2 Officers (Regional Finance Officers), S. Duncalf (East and West Ridings); C. P. Field (London and South Eastern); A. R. Jenkins (Midland); G. F. Lloyd (Northern); C. Mark (North Western);

J. C. Potts (Wales); W. E. Rowland (Eastern and Southern); E. J. Smart (North Midland); A. E. Storie, O.B.E. (Scotland); F. W. Titman (South Western)..... £1,730 to £1,950
 Grade 3 Officers, H. A. Franklin (North Western); E. H. J. Burbridge (London and South Eastern); S. H. N. Hinton (Scotland)... £1,380 to £1,665

Industrial Relations Department

Under-Secretary, G. C. H. Slater, C.B.E.... £3,800
 Assistant Secretaries, Z. T. Claro, M.V.O., O.B.E. (Chief Conciliation Officer); C. H. Sisson; G. C. Wilson..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Grade 1 Officer, E. Robbie (Chief Wages Inspector) £2,000 to £2,200
 Principals, R. F. Keith; B. H. Tregillis; R. M. Walker..... £1,500 to £2,120
 Grade 2 Officers, J. H. Devey; G. W. Guise £1,780 to £2,000
 Grade 3 Officers, A. W. Barcy, M.B.E.; F. C. Bone; A. D. C. Fyfe; Miss G. N. Ellis; C. S. Macklon; Miss R. E. Millican; Miss S. F. L. Penn; Miss W. E. Tancock

Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,656
 Chief Personnel Management Adviser, Miss M. Towy-Evans, O.B.E..... £1,745 to £1,966
 Personnel Management Adviser, J. K. L. Taylor £1,420 to £1,715

Office of Wages Councils

Grade 2 Officer (Chief Officer), F. D. Grover, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000
 Grade 3 Officers, D. G. Brain; H. Goldring £1,420 to £1,715

Military Recruitment Department

Under-Secretary, C. J. Maston, C.B.E..... £3,800
 Director of Resettlement, Air Chief Marshal Sir Ronald Ivelaw-Chapman, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C..... (part-time) £1,500
 Assistant Secretaries, H. P. Bond; A. F. A. Sutherland..... £2,450 to £3,000
 Principals, I. F. Hudson; M. W. Smart £1,500 to £2,120
 Grade 2 Officers, A. Bennett, O.B.E.; H. J. Grimsey, M.B.E.; S. Price; L. Reason... £1,780 to £2,000
 Grade 3 Officers, J. J. Bunday, M.B.E.; R. Burt; D. C. Fincham; C. W. Gould; E. I. M. Jones; Mrs. D. E. Mears; G. Rodgerson; H. B. Saunders, M.B.E.; M. Sheinfeld; W. L. Stocker
 Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686

Organization and Establishments Department

Under-Secretary — Director of Organization and Establishments, G. J. Nash, C.B.E..... £3,800
 Assistant Secretaries, C. F. Heron, O.B.E.; A. J. S. James..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Chief Information Officer, A. Richardson, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
 Controller of Services, I. C. Webley, O.B.E. £2,700
 Grade 1 Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell (Chief Inspector); A. Kemp-Bailey (Chief Instructions Officer)
 Men, £2,000 to £2,200; Women, £1,965 to £2,171
 Principals, J. Blake; E. W. Moriarty, O.B.E.; J. A. Timoney, O.B.E..... £1,500 to £2,120
 Grade 2 Officers, P. C. D. Archer, O.B.E.; H. L. Cockerill; D. G. Cox; W. R. Joslin; R. J. Lee, O.B.E.; J. G. Leggett, M.B.E.; R. P. Snow, M.B.E.; Miss O. Spooner; J. J. Watson; J. A. Wyer, O.B.E.
 Men, £1,780 to £2,000; Women, £1,745 to £1,966
 Grade 3 Officers, L. H. Anderson; J. Bayliss; P. Bennetts; R. G. Bull; H. A. Bulpitt; R. J. Callan; A. E. V. J. Campion, M.B.E.; J. D. Drake; A. Grant; P. S. Grethe; A. G. Hart; J. A. Hawkins, M.B.E.; E. G. Hayward; T. F. Hopkins, M.B.E.; D. C. Horne, M.B.E.; D. W. Howell; I. E. Jones; J. J. Keane; O. Lambeth; G. A. E. Laning; J. McCarthy; Miss M. E. Nicholls;

H. W. Pack, M.B.E.; S. J. Pryke; Miss P. G. Ryan; Miss E. R. Rylands; S. T. Sturtridge, M.B.E.; Miss M. M. Taylor; C. Thompson; N. R. Tucker.
 Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686
 Chief Press Officer, J. McIntosh... £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Information Officers, T. J. Hudson; A. J. Randall..... £1,395 to £1,660

Overseas Department

Under-Secretary, G. C. Vesey, C.B.E..... £3,800
 Assistant Secretaries, E. C. M. Cullingford; D. Pointon; J. G. Robertson... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, J. S. Cassels; Miss M. F. Gracey; E. A. Mossman
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,476 to £2,086
 Grade 2 Officers, R. G. Richards; E. J. Toogood, O.B.E.; A. G. Wallis, D.F.C.... £1,780 to £2,000
 Grade 3 Officers, C. Marshall; Miss M. J. Starritt
 Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686

Safety, Health and Welfare Department

Under-Secretary (vacant)
 Assistant Secretaries, D. C. Barnes; H. F. B. Fane, O.B.E.; F. Pickford..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, D. P. Buckley; Mrs. V. D. Crane; I. S. Dewar; H. W. Evans; A. F. Hatfull; K. Kenney, O.B.E.; E. S. C. Sams
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,476 to £2,086
 Grade 2 Officer, H. E. Chester... £1,780 to £2,000
 Grade 3 Officers, Miss P. D. Salmon; Miss M. A. Stratton; S. L. Thompson
 Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686

H.M. Factory Inspectorate

(Headquarters)

Chief Inspector of Factories, T. W. McCullough, O.B.E..... £3,500
 Deputy Chief Inspectors of Factories, Miss K. Crundwell; L. N. Duguid, C.B.E.; W. F. Evans; J. MacColl; H. Woods
 Men, £2,850; Women, £2,814
 Senior Medical Inspector, Mrs. S. Horner, C.B.E. £3,300
 Deputy Senior Medical Inspectors, K. Biden-Steele; W. D. Buchanan..... £3,000
 Medical Inspectors, S. G. Rainsford, C.B.; G. O. Williams..... £1,825 to £2,350
 Senior Electrical Inspector, S. J. Emerson £2,200 to £2,400
 Senior Chemical Inspector, S. H. Wilkes, M.C. £2,200 to £2,400
 Senior Engineering Inspector, H. Eccles, O.B.E., M.C. £2,200 to £2,400
 Senior Inspector (Building and Civil Engineering), W. D. Short..... £1,840 to £2,120
 Deputy Superintending Inspector, E. W. Brittain... £1,750 to £2,155
 Factory Inspectors (Class IA), Miss B. Cashman; H. E. Hudson
 Men, £1,420 to £2,000; Women, £1,397 to £1,968

H.M. Factory Inspectors at Outstations

Superintending Inspectors, Miss A. S. Bettenson (North Western); Miss M. Brand (Midland); Miss V. E. Chinn (North Midland); R. K. Christy (Midland); E. A. Clothier (London (South)); Miss N. L. Forster (Eastern and Southern); R. Hillier (East and West Ridings); P. G. Horsler, M.C. (East and West Ridings); F. J. Kirk (London (North)); C. Mainwaring (Wales); F. W. Thompson (Scotland); R. H. Thompson (North-ern); E. Waller (North Western); E. I. Wilson (South Western)
 Men, £2,025 to £2,250; Women, £1,990 to £2,219
 Deputy Senior Medical Inspector, A. T. Doig (Glasgow)..... £2,950
 Medical Inspectors, A. H. Baynes (Sheffield); Mrs. J. E. Cottrell (London); H. I. Davies (Cardiff); L. E. Euntun (Liverpool); M. D. Kipling (Birmingham); R. Morley (Newcastle); R. Owen

(London); G. F. Smith (Bristol); I. B. L. Tomblason (Manchester); D. G. Trott (London); R. Whitelaw (Glasgow)..... £1,775 to £2,300
 Deputy Superintending Inspectors, (East and West Ridings); Miss D. Farquhar (East and West Ridings); B. H. Harvey (South Western); C. W. Hewlett (North Western); J. L. Hobson (East and West Ridings); E. W. Huddy (Midland); D. T. Jenkins (Wales); R. L. Lind (North Midland); A. B. E. Lovett (Eastern and Southern); W. S. Moore (London (South)); Miss H. Mosely (Midland); C. R. Noble (Scotland); W. J. C. Plumbe (London (South)); W. G. Symons (North Western) Men, £1,700 to £2,105; Women, £1,672 to £2,071
 Factory Inspectors (Class IA), R. C. R. Atock; Miss B. J. Beale; Miss M. E. Bell; Miss E. K. Blackburn; J. B. Bloor; R. F. Bloor; Miss N. F. Bourne; S. E. Boxer; Miss M. S. Boyde; J. H. Boyes; C. F. Carr; S. H. Carter; J. N. Cartwright; Miss M. E. Collington; N. C. Crane; A. Crook; T. K. Cross; Miss A. A. A. Crosthwaite; Miss J. N. R. Currie; J. M. S. Dale; A. T. Davidson; J. A. Davis; J. T. Dunn; L. G. Ebert, M.B.E.; H. Entwistle; G. F. Finch; N. L. Ford; W. D. Ford; W. A. Goldfinch; G. A. Gordon, M.C.; A. Gow; T. Graham; N. Gregson; R. E. Griffith; R. A. H. Griffiths; A. W. Grimsey; S. H. J. Groom; D. S. Gurney; E. W. M. Gurney; Miss K. M. Haddock, M.B.E.; I. S. Hagard; S. Hall; H. J. Henshall; Miss J. B. Hopgood; R. J. Hughes; Mrs. I. Hyde; Miss W. M. Irving; H. W. James; Mrs. C. M. John; A. N. Jones; V. B. Jones; A. A. H. Knebel; P. E. Knowles; N. S. Lambert; R. W. Ledward; L. Livesey; J. Lucas; A. McAlpine; A. M. Miller; A. Mills; Miss B. Moorcroft; J. B. H. Morton; G. T. Parkes; B. Paul; H. C. Piper; Miss L. A. Pittom; E. Preston; Miss J. Reid; G. G. S. Richardson; R. C. Roberts; E. C. Salliot; Miss P. E. Scarlett; A. D. Sill; Miss B. T. Smith; Miss K. M. M. Smith; R. Sutherland; Miss C. V. Tabb; F. J. Tanner; F. W. Taylor; W. G. Thomas; H. H. Tranter; K. G. Tupling; G. R. Wain-Heapy; J. N. Whitley; G. K. Wilby; J. Y. Williamson; D. G. Woolfenden; A. M. Young.
 Men, £1,380 to £1,950; Women, £1,357 to £1,918

Industrial Health and Safety Centre, 97 Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.1.—A permanent exhibition of methods, arrangements and appliances for promoting safety, health and welfare of industrial workers.
 Director, J. O. Peacock, M.B.E. £1,420 to £2,000

Government Wool Disinfecting Station
 Director, H. Gray..... £1,755 to £2,050

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, B. J. B. Ezard, C.B.E..... £5,000
 Assistant Solicitors, H. W. W. Huxham; F. D. Lawton; T. N. Lockyer..... £2,500 to £3,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, D. E. Belham; D. Bowden Dan; F. D. Lawton; H. T. Morgan, T.D.; T. O'Sullivan..... £1,665 to £2,200
 Grade 3 Officer, J. Walker, M.B.E. £1,420 to £1,715

Statistics Department

Director of Statistics, R. F. Fowler, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Director), P. D. Ward £2,000 to £2,200
 Principal, R. Turner..... £1,500 to £2,120
 Grade 2 Officers, R. M. Hobsbaum; F. Wynn Jones, O.B.E.; Miss E. G. Spachet
 Men, £1,780 to £2,000; Women, £1,745 to £1,966
 Grade 3 Officers, Miss M. A. Barkess; Miss A. McCrichek; A. E. McIsack; W. L. Magraw; L. Surman; A. Turner
 Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686

Training Department

Under-Secretary, M. D. Tennant, C.M.G..... £3,800
 Assistant Secretary, P. Goldberg, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, G. A. Brand; K. H. Clucas £1,500 to £2,120
 Grade 1 Officer, A. A. G. McNaughton (Chief Inspector of Training)..... £2,000 to £2,220
 Grade 2 Officer, S. Goldblatt... £1,780 to £2,000
 Deputy Chief Inspectors of Training, T. M. Iley (Technical); A. E. Pedgrift, D.C.M. £1,780 to £2,000
 Training Service Officers, Grade 1, H. J. Baggs; C. P. Rawlinson .. £1,450 to £1,715
 Senior Training Officer, E. Lord.. £1,395 to £1,660
 Grade 3 Officers, Miss C. M. Davis; J. Hendry; R. Wickings
 Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686

Youth Employment and Disabled Persons Department

Under-Secretary, M. D. Tennant, C.M.G..... £3,800
 Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Edwards; C. B. McAlpine, C.B.E..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Principals, G. S. Christie; Mrs. D. M. Kent; C. E. Kilvington; W. H. Mason; D. G. Storer
 Men, £1,500 to £2,120; Women, £1,476 to £2,080
 H. M. Inspector of Schools (on loan), H. E. Edwards £1,530 to £2,250
 Grade 2 Officer, G. E. T. Whiting £1,780 to £2,000
 Grade 3 Officers, D. F. Cochrane; D. J. Cooper; Miss P. Gorham; W. L. F. Hemming; C. H. Lindsey; L. G. Morgan; Mrs. W. M. Osbaldeston; W. E. Rumble, M.B.E.; L. A. Simpson; C. Thorne
 Men, £1,420 to £1,715; Women, £1,390 to £1,686

Regional Organization

Northern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, W. R. Iley, O.B.E..... £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), J. T. R. Bain..... £1,950 to £2,150
 Grade 2 Officers, M. Abbott, O.B.E.; Miss K. M. F. Gill; W. S. Walker (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer)
 Men, £1,730 to £1,950; Women, £1,695 to £1,916

East and West Ridings Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. J. German..... £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), W. J. Mitchell..... £1,950 to £2,150
 Grade 2 Officers, F. Carruthers, M.B.E. (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer); J. Elger; R. L. Perks £1,730 to £1,950

North Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, H. J. Wilson..... £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), Miss M. A. Mackie, M.B.E..... £1,915 to £2,121
 Grade 2 Officers, Miss F. B. Parker; A. E. L. Winter
 Men, £1,730 to £1,950; Women, £1,695 to £1,916

Eastern and Southern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, L. Hagesstadt, O.B.E..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), E. V. Eves..... £2,000 to £2,200
 Grade 2 Officers, S. Moore; G. K. Pollard; W. A. Sutcliffe..... £1,780 to £2,000

London and South Eastern Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, G. E. D. Ball, C.B.E..... £2,400 to £3,000
 Medical Officer, J. B. Atkins..... £1,825 to £2,350
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), K. D. Jones, O.B.E..... £1,850 to £2,050
 Grade 2 Officers, A. C. R. Cameron, O.B.E.; R. Dymond; P. C. Graham; W. J. Haimes; W. J. Hull; J. I. Mackay; H. J. Smith, O.B.E. (Reg. Ind. Rels. Officer)..... £1,780 to £2,000

South Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, C. A. Swindin..... £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), E. Barber, O.B.E..... £1,950 to £2,150
 Grade 2 Officers, O. J. Le P. Quantick; W. Simm £1,730 to £1,950

Wales

Assistant Secretary—Controller, B. M. Evans, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Controller), J. Foulds £1,950 to £2,150
 Grade 2 Officers, E. P. L. Good; C. G. Hillier £1,730 to £1,950

Midland Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, J. W. Eldridge, O.B.E..... £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), T. C. Southworth..... £1,950 to £2,150
 Grade 2 Officers, Miss M. M. Bongard, O.B.E.; D. A. Holland (Reg. Ind. Rel. Officer); A. G. Hutt Men, £1,730 to £1,950; Women, £1,695 to £1,916

North Western Region

Assistant Secretary—Regional Controller, H. F. Jones, C.B.E..... £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Regional Controller), Miss F. M. Sower, O.B.E..... £1,915 to £2,121
 Grade 2 Officers, J. C. Healey; J. Johnstone, O.B.E. (Reg. Ind. Rel. Officer); E. H. McGale; I. H. Thomas, M.B.E.; Miss J. C. Walker Men, £1,730 to £1,950; Women, £1,695 to £1,916

Scotland

Assistant Secretary—Controller, J. A. Diack, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
 Grade 1 Officer (Deputy Controller), Miss I. Robertson, M.B.E..... £1,915 to £2,121
 Grade 2 Officers, J. J. Brennan; R. Brown; A. Cameron; R. Kay; G. D. T. Wilson (Ind. Rel. Officer)..... £1,730 to £1,950

INDEPENDENT OFFICES

The Industrial Court

1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4571]

The Industrial Court was created by the Industrial Courts Act, 1919, to deal with trade disputes on the lines laid down by that Act.

President, The Lord Forster of Harray, K.B.E., Q.C. £5,000

Chairmen, Prof. H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L.; G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.; H. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.
 Members: H. Douglass; A. J. Espley, C.B.E.; Miss J. A. Kydd, M.B.E.; G. Marchand, C.B.E.; A. H. Mathias, C.B.E.; J. M. Prain, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; G. B. Thorneycroft, C.B.E.; A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E.

Secretary, L. F. Kemp £1,420 to £1,715

Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal

1 Abbey Garden, Great College Street, Westminster, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4571]

Chairman, G. G. Honeyman, C.B.E., Q.C.
 Secretary, L. F. Kemp..... £1,420 to £1,715

Office of the Umpire

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
 [Sloane: 9236]

Independent statutory authority—appointed by the Crown to decide appeals under Reinstatement in Civil Employment Act and National Service Acts.

Umpire, D. W. E. Neligan..... fees
 Deputy Umpire, S. J. W. Price..... fees
 Secretary, W. H. James..... £1,420 to £1,715

CENTRAL LAND BOARD, see WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

H.M. LAND REGISTRY

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2
 [Holborn: 3488]

H.M. Land Registry was established in pursuance of a recommendation of a Royal Commission by the Land Registry Act 1862. The aim of the Act was to render dealings with land more simple and economical by establishing a State register of land-owners who voluntarily submitted the titles to their land for examination and approval by the Registrar on behalf of the State. The Registry was reformed by the Land Transfer Act, 1875, which, while making many changes in the system, continued its voluntary basis. In 1897 the Land Transfer Act introduced the principle of compulsory registration, and four Orders in Council under that Act between 1898 and 1902 made the system compulsory on sale in the administrative county of London. By further Orders registration was made compulsory on sale in 1925 in Eastbourne; in 1928 in Hastings; in 1936 in the administrative county of Middlesex; in 1938 in the County Borough of Croydon; in 1952 in the administrative County of Surrey; in 1954 in the City of Oxford; in 1956 in the County Borough of Oldham; in 1957 in the Medway area of Kent and in the County Borough of Leicester; and in 1958 in further areas of Kent and the City of Canterbury. The Land Registration Act, 1925, consolidated the previous Acts, and made such changes in the system as the experience of a generation had shown to be necessary. The keynote of the system is that the machinery for the purchase and sale of land is assimilated to that for stocks and shares. Absolute titles granted by the Land Registry are guaranteed by the State. Simple forms, analogous to those used on transfers of stocks and shares, are provided. The cost of buying, selling or mortgaging registered land is much less than the cost in the case of unregistered land. It is open to any County Council or Council of a County Borough to apply to the Privy Council for an order making registration of title compulsory in its area. The Land Registry is administered under the Lord Chancellor by the Chief Land Registrar, who also controls the Land Charges Department under the Land Charges Act, 1925, and the Agricultural Credits Act, 1928 (Sec. 9).

Registration of Title

Chief Land Registrar, Sir George Curtis, C.B. £4,700
 Senior Registrar, T. B. F. Ruoff..... £3,500
 Registrars, E. D. Wetton, C.B.E.; W. E. B. Pryer; T. I. Casswell; D. Johnston; R. S. Hood; S. L. Whiteley; C. C. Scarth, £2,650 to £2,950
 Asst. Registrars, S. Jacey; G. E. O. Nutt; D. P. Chivers; A. G. W. James; C. N. T. Waterer; Miss M. M. F. G. Walker; A. O. Viney; U. Davidson; C. W. Furneaux; R. B. Roper; C. W. K. Donaldson; P. Kendall; Miss J. E. Bagshaw; R. E. Shorrocks
 Men, £1,665 to £2,200; Women, £1,580 to £2,107
 Organization Officer, A. J. Jenkins £1,730 to £1,950
 Senior Executive Officers, C. D. Garratt; S. Wallis; G. V. Cumber; B. Lombard; E. H. C. Llvemore; P. Gittings; R. T. Adams; K. C. Walpole; J. L. Memory; B. J. Moulden; F. E. J. Allen; E. W. Hannam; P. J. Dix; H. R. Goose; J. C. Eames; K. E. Aris; J. R. Reed; V. P. Sterlini; G. H. Fisher; R. Palmer; G. H. Scuffie; A. G. Caudle..... £1,356 to £1,605
 Chief Superintendent (Plans Branch), C. J. Sweeney, M.B.E..... £1,730 to £1,950
 Deputy Chief Superintendents, G. H. Ricks; F. H. Parker; G. E. Rice; B. M. White £1,355 to £1,610
 Chief Assistant (Establishment) and Clerk of Accounts, W. J. Walling, O.B.E..... £2,000 to £2,200
 Deputy Chief Assistant (Establishment) and Clerk of Accounts, C. C. Woods, M.B.E. £1,355 to £1,610

*Land Charges and Agricultural Credits
Departments*

Station Approach Buildings, Kidbrooke, S.E.3

[Lee Green: 9191]

Superintendent, S. A. Durrant... £1,355 to £1,610

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

[Holborn: 7641]

The Law Officers of the Crown for England and Wales (the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General) represent the Crown in courts of justice, advise Government departments and represent them in court. The Attorney-General has also certain administrative functions, including supervision of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Bt., Q.C., M.P. £10,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, F. P. Crowder, M.P.

Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Harry Hylton-Foster, Q.C., M.P. £7,000
Parliamentary Private Secretary, P. J. M. Thomas, M.P.

Legal Secretary, G. E. Dudman £2,500 to £3,000

Asst. Legal Sec., H. J. Davies... £1,615 to £2,150

LIBRARIES

BRITISH MUSEUM

See under MUSEUMS

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF SCOTLAND

George IV Bridge, Edinburgh 1

[Caledonian: 4104]

Open free on weekdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Thursdays to 8.30 p.m., except Exhibition Room); Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. Exhibition Room open on Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.

The Library, which had been founded as the Advocates' Library in 1682, became the National Library of Scotland by Act of Parliament in 1925. It continues to share the rights conferred by successive Copyright Acts since 1709. Its collections of printed books and MSS., augmented by purchase and gift, are very large and it has an unrivalled Scottish collection. The present building was opened by H.M. the Queen in 1956.

The Reading Room is for reference and research which cannot conveniently be pursued elsewhere. Admission is by ticket issued to an approved applicant.

Chairman of the Trustees, The Earl of Crawford and Balcarras, K.T., G.B.E.

Librarian of the National Library, William Beattie, LL.D. £2,650

Keeper of Printed Books, D. M. Lloyd

Assistant Keepers, J. H. Loudon; Miss M. P. Linton;

Miss M. I. Johnston; J. R. Seaton; L. J. G.

Heywood; A. Rodger; Miss A. M. Graham

Keeper of Manuscripts, William Park

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Secretary to the Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. K. L. Mackintosh, R.N.

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[Whitehall: 4884]

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- Rheumatism Research Unit*, Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow, Maidenhead, Berks. Hon. Director, Prof. E. G. L. Bywaters.
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New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1

[Terminus: 3300]

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Clerk of the Board, S. D. Askew.

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[Royal: 8261]

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Master and Worker. The Chancellor of the Exchequer (ex officio).

Deputy Master and Comptroller, and ex officio Engraver of H.M. Seals, J. H. James, C.B. £3,800
Chief Clerk, H. G. Stride, O.B.E., I.S.O.

(+ allee.) £2,000 to £2,200

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Senior Executive Officers, J. S. Congdon; W. H. Barker; A. J. Dowling. £1,395 to £1,660

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Deputy do., D. R. Cooper, T.D. £1,840 to £2,120

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Ph.D. £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Assayer, E. G. V. Newman

£1,500 to £2,120

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£1,395 to £1,660

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Melbourne, Victoria

Deputy Master, L. A. Webb.

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Deputy Master, C. Bowyer.

MONOPOLIES COMMISSION

8 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1

[Museum: 880r]

The Monopolies and Restrictive Practices Commission, which was set up under the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Inquiry and Control) Act, 1948, was reconstituted on Oct. 31, 1956, as the Monopolies Commission in accordance with a provision of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956. The Commission has the duty of investigating and reporting on the existence, in industries referred to it by the Board of Trade, of monopoly, restrictive practices affecting exports and other arrangements not registrable under Part I of the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and, where so required by the Board, to report on the effect of such arrangements on the public interest.

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Assistant Secretary, E. T. Harvey.

Assistant Director of Accountants, A. R. Shove.

Principals, Miss I. M. Asbury; Mrs. E. R. Brinton, O.B.E.; J. L. Prescott.

Chief Accountant, H. G. Pamment.

Establishment Officer, F. A. Bear, O.B.E.

MUSEUMS

STANDING COMMISSION ON MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 434r]

First appointed Feb. 11, 1931. The functions of the Commission are:—(1) To advise generally on questions relevant to the most effective development of the National Institutions as a whole and on any specific questions which may be referred to them from time to time; (2) to promote co-operation between the National Institutions themselves and between the National and Provincial Institutions; (3) to stimulate the generosity and direct the efforts of those who aspire to become public benefactors.

Chairman, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D., F.S.A.

Members, The Countess of Albemarle, D.B.E.; Sir George Barnes; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; The Viscount de L'Isle, V.C., P.C.; The Lord James of Rusholme; The Lord Kenyon; J. L. E. Smith; The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.; J. C. Witt, F.S.A.

Secretary, Sir Harold Cloughton, C.B.E.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM

Bloomsbury, W.C.1

[Museum: 1555]

Exhibitions.—Manuscripts, Printed Books, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman Sculptures, Romano-British, Prehistoric and Oriental Antiquities and Ethnography (Main Entrance, Great Russell Street, W.C.1). Select Exhibition of works of art and antiquities in the King Edward VII Gallery. Prints and Drawings, Oriental Paintings, Egyptian and Babylonian antiquities (North Entrance, Montague Place, W.C.1). Open weekdays 10 to 5 and Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free.

Reading-room open daily to readers, from 9 to 5, and Newspaper Room (at Colindale), from 10 to 5 throughout the year, except Good Friday, Christmas and Boxing Day and Sundays. Closed for cleaning the week beginning with first Monday in May. Long-period tickets of admission for purposes of research and reference which cannot be carried on elsewhere, are granted on written application beforehand to the Director. The applicant should state abode, business or profession and full particulars of purpose, and should send a recommendation from a person of recognized position.

The British Museum may be said to date from 1753, when Parliament granted funds to purchase the collections of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian manuscripts, and for their proper housing and maintenance. The building (Montague House) was opened in 1759. The present buildings were erected between 1823 and the present day, and the original collection has increased to its present dimensions by gifts and purchases, and by the operation of the Copyright Acts. The administrative expenses were estimated at £666,843 in 1959-60, and were met by a vote under "Education and Broadcasting," Class IV of the Civil Estimates.

STANDING COMMITTEE

The Three Principal Trustees, The Archbishop of Canterbury; The Lord High Chancellor; The Speaker of the House of Commons—*ex officio*; Appointed by the Sovereign, The Marquess of Cambridge, G.C.V.O.; Other Trustees, Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T., G.B.E.; Earl of Ilchester, G.B.E.; Visct. De L'Isle, V.C., P.C.; Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.; Hon. Sir David Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O.; Rt. Hon. J. Chuter Ede, C.H., M.P.; Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.S.; Sir George Clark, D.Litt., E.B.A.; Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.; Sir James Gray, C.B.E., M.C., F.R.S.; Professor A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor D. M. S. Watson, F.R.S.; Rev. Canon C. E. Raven, D.D., D.Sc., F.B.A.; T. S. R. Boase, M.C., LL.D.

OFFICERS

Director and Principal Librarian, F. C. Francis, C.B. £3,800
Secretary, B. P. C. Bridgewater £1,910 to £2,200
Assistant Secretary, P. R. Harris, £1,217 to £1,915
Principal Keeper of Printed Books, R. A. Wilson £2,800 to £3,000
Keeper, N. F. Sharp £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keepers, A. H. Chaplin; R. A. Skelton; P. Brown £1,910 to £2,200
Superintendent of Reading Room, A. H. Chaplin.
Assistant Keepers, *J. C. W. Horne, O.B.E.; *A. H. King; *G. H. Spinney; R. G. Lyde; *G. A. F. Scheele; Annie O'Donovan; Margaret S. Scheele; *H. M. Nixon; Audrey C. Brodhurst; *J. L. Wood; G. D. Painter; *H. G. Whitehead; R. Pine-Coffin; E. J. Miller; R. F. L. Bancroft; R. J. Fulford; A. F. Allison; F. J. Hill; G. J. R. Arnold; P. A. H. Brown; D. F. Foxon; D. E. Rhodes; Anna E. C. Simoni; L. J. Thomas; T. T. Tuckey-Smith; O. W. Neighbour; Helen M. Wallis; I. R. Willison; A. M. Cain; C. E. N. Childs; P. J. Fairs; P. C. Meade; J. W. Jolliffe; R. J. Roberts; Cynthia M. Howard.
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Librarian, B. Schofield, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keepers, T. C. Skeat; H. R. Aldridge; C. E. Wright £1,910 to £2,200
Assistant Keepers, Margery L. Hoyle; *G. R. C. Davis; L. J. Gorton; T. J. Brown; Antonia Grandsen; G. I. Bonner; Pamela Willetts; J. P. Hudson; D. H. Turner; P. D. A. Harvey; Alison M. Dyson.
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts, K. B. Gardner £2,400 to £2,700

Assistant Keepers, *G. M. Meredith-Owens; L. D. Barnett, C.B.; C. Moss; M. Lings; E. D. Grinstead.
 Keeper of Prints and Drawings, E. F. Croft Murray
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keeper, P. M. R. Pouncey £1,910 to £2,200
 Assistant Keepers, J. A. G. Gere; P. H. Hulton; C. J. White.
 Keeper of Coins and Medals, J. Walker
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keeper, G. K. Jenkins... £1,910 to £2,200
 Assistant Keepers, R. A. G. Carson; R. H. Dolley; J. P. C. Kent; D. W. MacDowall.
 Keeper of Egyptian Antiquities, I. E. S. Edward;
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Assistant Keepers, *T. G. H. James; A. F. Shore.
 Keeper of Western Asiatic Antiquities, R. D. Barnett
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Assistant Keeper, *D. J. Wiseman, O.B.E.
 Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, D. E. L. Haynes... £2,400 to £2,700
 Assistant Keepers, *R. A. Higgins; P. E. Corbett; D. E. Strong.
 Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities, R. L. S. Bruce-Mitford... £2,400 to £2,700
 Assistant Keepers, *J. W. Brallsford; P. E. Lasko; G. H. Tait; D. M. Wilson; G. de G. Sieveking.
 Keeper of Oriental Antiquities, B. Gray, C.B.E.
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keeper, R. S. Jenyns... £1,910 to £2,200
 Assistant Keepers, W. Watson; D. E. Barrett; R. H. Pinder-Wilson.
 Keeper of Ethnography, A. Digby. £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keeper, W. B. Fagg... £1,910 to £2,200
 Assistant Keepers, B. A. L. Cranstone; Margaret A. Bennet-Clark.
 Keeper of Laboratory, A. E. A. Werner
 £2,400 to £2,700

* Receives an allowance.

THE BRITISH MUSEUM (NATURAL HISTORY)

Cromwell Road S.W.7
 [Kensington: 6323]

Open free on week-days (except Good Friday and Christmas Day) 10 to 6, and on Sundays from 2.30 to 6.

Official Guide-lecturers conduct visitors round some portion of the collections at 3 p.m. daily on weekdays free of charge, and their services are available at other times for special parties (also free of charge) by arrangement with the Director. Students are admitted daily for the special study of the collections, and to make drawings and take photographs of specimens, under special regulations to be obtained from the Director. The Museum issues a large variety of publications, comprising scientific monographs and catalogues, popular guide-books and manuals, Instructions for collectors, economic pamphlets, and picture post-cards, both monochrome and in colour.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum (Bloomsbury) to South Kensington in 1887-85, the new Museum being opened to the public in 1887. The collections comprise all branches of natural history. During the war the Museum was badly damaged and nearly all the exhibition galleries were devastated but apart from the botanical gallery, they have now been re-opened to the public. The Zoological Museum, Tring [Tring: 2255], bequeathed by the second Lord Rothschild, has formed part of the British Museum (Natural History) since 1938.

The administrative expenses were estimated at £464,016 in 1959-60.

Director, Sir Gavin de Beer, D.Sc., F.R.S.... £3,800
 Secretary, W. A. Ferguson.... £1,510 to £2,120
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer (Library), A. C. Townsend.... £2,400 to £2,700
 Senior Experimental Officer, G. W. F. Claxton
 £1,395 to £1,660

Chief Exhibition Officer, Miss M. R. J. Edwards
 £1,710 to £1,933
 Senior Experimental Officers, S. L. Stammwitz; A. G. Leutscher... £1,395 to £1,660
 Keeper of Zoology, F. C. Fraser... £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keepers, J. D. Macdonald; Miss E. Trewavas
 Men, £2,400 to £2,700; Women, £2,334 to £2,635
 Principal Scientific Officers, Miss I. Gordon; J. P. Harding; W. J. Rees; N. B. Marshall; W. P. Crowcroft; G. O. Evans; D. W. Tucker; Miss A. M. Clark
 Men, £1,510 to £2,120; Women, £1,452 to £2,052
 Chief Experimental Officer, R. W. Hayman
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Experimental Officers, J. C. Battersby; S. Prudhoe; F. C. Sawyer; E. White; P. C. Purves
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Keeper of Entomology, W. E. China, C.B.E.
 £2,800 to £3,100
 Deputy Keeper, J. P. Doncaster... £2,400 to £2,700
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, R. B. Benson
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Principal Scientific Officers, J. F. Perkins; E. B. Britton; H. Oldroyd; P. F. Mattingly; P. Freeman; J. W. A. F. Balfour-Browne; I. H. A. Yarrow; D. E. Kimmins... £1,510 to £2,120
 Miss T. R. Clay... £1,452 to £2,052
 Senior Experimental Officers, R. J. Izzard; R. L. Coc
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Keeper of Geology, E. I. White, F.R.S.
 £2,800 to £3,100
 Deputy Keeper, Miss H. M. Muir-Wood
 £2,334 to £2,635
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, K. P. Oakley; L. R. Cox, O.B.E., F.R.S.... £2,400 to £2,700
 Principal Scientific Officers, H. D. Thomas; W. E. Swinton; L. Bairstow... £1,510 to £2,120
 Chief Experimental Officer, H. A. Toombs
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Senior Experimental Officers, F. M. Wonnacott; C. P. Castell; A. E. Rixon... £1,395 to £1,660
 Keeper of Mineralogy, G. F. Claringbull
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keeper, A. A. Moss... £2,400 to £2,700
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, H. M. Hey
 £2,400 to £2,700
 Principal Scientific Officers, J. D. H. Wiseman; S. E. Ellis... £1,510 to £2,120
 Senior Experimental Officer, Miss J. M. Sweet
 £1,345 to £1,600
 Keeper of Botany, J. E. Dandy... £2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keeper, A. W. Exell... £2,400 to £2,700
 Principal Scientific Officers, W. T. Stearn; R. Ross; A. Melderis... £1,510 to £2,120
 Mrs. F. L. Balfour-Browne... £1,452 to £2,052
 Senior Experimental Officers, E. B. Bangerter; L. H. J. Williams... £1,395 to £1,660

THE LONDON MUSEUM

Kensington Palace, W.8

[Western: 6325]

The Museum illustrates the history of London from the earliest times to the present. It has good collections of archaeological remains, topographical pictures and models, costumes and royal relics. Originally at Kensington Palace, the collections were transferred to Lancaster House in 1914. After the second world war, when most of Lancaster House was converted for use solely as a centre for government hospitality, the Museum was granted temporary accommodation for its exhibition and offices at Kensington Palace by King George VI. In 1956 the State Apartments at Kensington Palace were reopened to the public under the administrative control of the London Museum. The Apartments contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary.

Director and Accounting Officer, D. B. Harden, O.B.E., F.S.A.... £2,500
 Asst. Keepers, M. R. Holmes, F.S.A.; B. W. Spencer, F.S.A.; J. T. Hayes.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7
[Kensington: 6371]

Open free on weekdays 10 to 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. For Science Museum Library, see below.

The Science Museum, which is the National Museum of Science and Industry, was instituted in 1853 under the Science and Art Department as a part of the South Kensington Museum, and opened in 1857; to it was added in 1883 the Collections of the Patent Museum. In 1909 the administration of the Science Collections was separated from that of the Art Collections, which were transferred to the Victoria and Albert Museum. The Collections in the Science Museum illustrate the development of science and engineering and related industries.

The seven departments into which the exhibits are grouped are shown below.

The administrative expenses of the Museum and Library were estimated at £262,594 in 1959-60 to be met by a vote under Education.

Director and Secretary, T. C. S. Morrison-Scott, D.S.C. £3,200
Museum Superintendent, K. G. Hill, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Department of Physics

Keeper, F. A. B. Ward. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, J. A. Chaldecott. £1,372 to £2,070
Assistant Keeper (First Class), V. K. Chew £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Chemistry

Keeper, S. E. Janson. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keepers, F. Greenaway; W. Winton £1,372 to £2,070

Department of Transport and Mining

Keeper, F. Lcbeter. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, H. P. Spratt. £1,372 to £2,070
Assistant Keepers (First Class), P. L. Sunner; T. M. Simmons. £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Electrical Engineering and Communications

Keeper, D. H. Foillett. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, G. R. M. Garratt. £1,372 to £2,070
Assistant Keeper (First Class), Miss M. K. Weston £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Aeronautics and Sailing Ships

Keeper, W. T. O'Dea. £2,100 to £2,400
Assistant Keeper (First Class), G. W. B. Lacey £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Mechanical and Civil Engineering

Keeper, A. Stowers. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, K. R. Gilbert. £1,372 to £2,070
Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. St. C. B. Davison; G. B. L. Wilson. £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Astronomy and Geophysics

Keeper, H. R. Calvert. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, D. Chilton. £1,372 to £2,070
Assistant Keeper (First Class), J. Wainaby £1,217 to £1,915

Library

SCIENCE MUSEUM LIBRARY, Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.—A national library especially devoted to pure and applied Science, 445,000 volumes, 24,500 periodicals and transactions of learned societies, about 10,000 current. Bibliographies supplied.—Open on weekdays 10 to 5.30. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Day, Sundays and Bank Holidays. Admission free. Books lent to Government Departments, Universities, approved research institutions, and industrial organizations. Photo-copying service.

Keeper, H. T. Pledge. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, Miss H. J. Parker. £1,372 to £2,070

THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM

South Kensington, S.W.7
[Kensington: 6371]

Hours 10 to 6 (weekdays and Bank Holidays); Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Admission free. Art Library (10 to 6) and Print Room (10 to 5) open free (closed Sunday). Is a museum of all branches of fine and applied art, under the Ministry of Education.

The Museum descends direct from the Museum of Manufactures (later called Museum of Ornamental Art) opened in Marlborough House in 1852. The nucleus was a selection of objects bought for £5,000 from the Great Exhibition of 1851 which, with objects illustrating historic styles, was to be devoted to the "application of fine art to the objects of utility" and "the improvement of the public taste in design." The Museum was moved in 1857 to become part of the collective South Kensington Museum. Most of the older buildings date from 1860-82; the new parts from 1899-1909. The South Kensington Museum was re-named the Victoria and Albert Museum in 1899, and only became an exclusively art museum in 1909, besides comprising the departments named below, the Museum contains the national collections of post-classical sculpture (excluding modern), of British miniatures and of water-colours, the National Art Library, and of art lantern slides. The branch museum at Bethnal Green (composed of a building formerly at South Kensington) was opened in 1872. The Victoria and Albert Museum also administers the Wellington Museum (Apsley House); Ham House, Richmond and Osterley Park, Middlesex.

Director and Secretary, Trenchard Cox, C.B.E., F.S.A. £3,800

Secretariat

Museum Superintendent, P. Winter £1,780 to £2,000

Department of Architecture and Sculpture

Keeper, J. W. Pope-Hennessy, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700
Keeper, T. W. I. Hodgkinson, C.B.E. (also Sec. to Advisory Council). £1,910 to £2,200
Deputy Keeper, J. G. Beckwith. £1,217 to £1,915†

Department of Ceramics

Keeper, E. A. Lane. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, R. J. Charleston. £1,217 to £1,915†
Assistant Keepers, J. G. Ayers; J. E. Lowe £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Circulation

Keeper, P. C. Floud, C.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700
Assistant Keepers, H. G. Wakefield; C. Hogben £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Engraving, Illustration and Design

Keeper, A. G. Reynolds. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, J. H. Mayne. £1,217 to £1,915†
Assistant Keepers, B. E. Reade; P. W. Ward-Jackson. £1,217 to £1,915

Library

Keeper, A. W. When, M.M. £2,400 to £2,700
Assistant Keepers, J. P. Harthan; T. M. MacRobert £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Metalwork

Keeper, C. C. Oman. £2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Keeper, B. W. Robinson. £1,217 to £1,915†
Assistant Keeper, C. Blair. £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Museum Extension Services

Keeper, C. H. Gibbs-Smith. £1,910 to £2,200

Department of Textiles

Keeper, G. F. Wingfield Digby. £2,400 to £2,700
Assistant Keepers, D. King; P. K. Thornton £1,217 to £1,915

Department of Woodwork

Keeper, H. D. Molesworth.....£2,400 to £2,700
 Deputy Keepers, W. A. Thorpe; J. F. Hayward
 £1,217 to £1,915†

Indian Section

Keeper, J. C. Irwin.....£2,400 to £2,700
 Assistant Keeper, W. G. Archer, O.B.E. (temp.)
 £1,217 to £1,915

Conservation Department

Keeper (to be appointed).....£1,910 to £2,200
 † Plus *Allce.* £155.

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM

Cambridge Heath Road, Bethnal Green, E.2

A branch of the Victoria and Albert Museum, opened in 1872. The following sections are now open (admission free). (1) British paintings. (2) British ceramics. (3) British domestic silver and furniture. (4) Costumes, etc. (5) Children's Section.

Officer-in-Charge, C. M. Weekley (Deputy Keeper)
 (plus *allce.* £155) £1,217 to £1,915

THE COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

South Kensington, S.W.7

[Kensington: 3264]

The Institute was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. Its primary purposes were firstly, to give scientific and technical advice in the interests of the economic development of the natural resources of the Empire, and secondly educational, to promote wider public knowledge of the life, scenery and industries of the Commonwealth.

Since April 1, 1949, as a direct result of recommendations adopted by the Commonwealth Scientific Conference of 1946, the scientific and technical activities of the Institute have been transferred to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies; the Institute retaining its educational functions. From the same date the Minister responsible to Parliament for the administration and finance of the Institute is the Minister of Education, who includes in the Estimate for his Department an annual grant-in-aid from Parliament to supplement the annual grants to the Institute from Overseas Empire Governments and the annual income from its invested endowment funds. The name was changed from Imperial Institute to Commonwealth Institute by the *Commonwealth Institute Act, 1958*.

The management of the Institute is vested in a Board of Governors of which the Earl of Dundee is the Chairman and Sir Griffith Williams, K.B.E., C.B., Vice-Chairman. Membership of the Board consists of the High Commissioners in London of the Commonwealth Governments and of representatives of Colonial, educational, cultural and commercial interests as appointed by the Minister. United Kingdom Government Departments are represented by Assessors.

Exhibition Galleries open weekdays, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free. Cinema. Closed Good Fridays, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

Director, K. G. Bradley, C.M.G.....£2,750
 Deputy Director and Chief Education Officer, Mrs. M. Burke.....£1,735
 Accountant and Establishment Officer, B. Daly
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Curator, Exhibition Galleries, R. V. Hatt
 £1,395 to £1,660
 Senior Information Officer, D. A. Ashley
 £1,395 to £1,660

IMPERIAL WAR MUSEUM

Lambeth Road, S.E.1

[Reliance: 2636]

Open free daily (except Good Friday and Christmas Day), 10 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. Closes at 6 p.m.

The Museum was founded by the War Cabinet in March, 1917, and established by Act of Parliament in 1920 as a memorial of the effort and sacrifice made by the men and women of the Empire during the Great War of 1914-1918 and to provide a record and a place for the study of that period. On the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939, the Trustees were authorized to collect exhibits and records of the War of 1939-1945 on similar lines. In 1953 it was decided that the Museum should concern itself with all operations in which British Forces have been, or shall be, engaged since August 1914. The exhibition galleries contain relics, models, weapons, uniforms, badges, and medals and record the achievements of the three fighting services and the war effort and experiences of the home front. There are also picture galleries containing works by prominent British artists who recorded the wars in paintings, drawings, or sculpture. The reference library contains more than 70,000 printed and manuscript works in many languages, dealing with all aspects of the military, social, political and economic history of the wars, and files of the many service journals and other periodicals published during those periods. The Photographic Department contains all the official and many unofficial war photographs, to a total of over 3,000,000 prints. Prints may be purchased and reproductions authorized. The official cinematograph war films are also in the Trustees' custody.

Director, L. R. Bradley, C.B.E.....£2,500
 Keeper of Photographs and Deputy Director, A. J. Charge, M.B.E.....£1,225 to £1,915
 Keeper of Pictures, W. P. Mayes, F.S.A. (Scot.)
 £1,225 to £1,915

NATIONAL MARITIME MUSEUM

Greenwich, S.E.10

[Greenwich: 4422]

Open weekdays 10 till 6; Sundays 2.30 to 6. Closed on Good Friday, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day. Admission free. The Royal Observatory now forms part of the Museum, but at present is closed for restoration.

Reading Room and Students' Section of the Print Room open on weekdays 10 to 5 (Saturdays, 12.30); tickets of admission on written application to the Director.

The National Maritime Museum was established by Act of Parliament on July 24, 1934, for the illustration of the maritime history, archaeology and art of Great Britain. The Museum, which has absorbed the Royal Naval Museum and the Painted Hall Collections, is accommodated in the Queen's House (built by Inigo Jones, 1617-35) and the Caird Galleries (converted at the expense of Sir James Caird, Bt.). The collections include paintings; ship-models; ships' lines; prints and drawings; maps, atlases and charts; navigational instruments; relics; books and MSS. The amount for salaries and expenses including a Grant-in-Aid, was estimated at £64,583 in 1959-60.

Director and Accounting Officer, Frank G. G. Carr, C.B.E.....£2,650
 Deputy Director, Cmdr. W. E. May, R.N.
 £1,337 to £2,035
 Assistant Keepers (First Class), G. P. B. Naish; M. S. Robinson, M.B.E.; J. Munday; Miss K. L. MacDougall.....£1,217 to £1,915
 Establishment Officer, R. Lowen, M.B.E.
 £1,270 to £1,450

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALES

AMGUEDDFA GENEDIATHOL CYMRU

Cardiff

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (on Thursdays in Summer to 8 p.m.). Sundays (admission 6d.) 2.30 to 5 p.m.

Founded by Royal Charter, 1907, and maintained by Annual Grant from the Government and Museum rate from the Cardiff City Council. The collections consist of:—(Geology), Collections of geological specimens (rocks, minerals, and fossils) from all parts of Wales, with comparative material from other regions. Relief maps, models and photographs illustrating the structure and scenery of Wales. (Botany), the Welsh National Herbarium, illustrating especially the flora of Wales and comprising the Griffith, D. A. Jones, Vachell, Salter, Shoolbred, Wheldon and other herbaria, and display collections illustrating general and forest botany and the ecology of Welsh plants. (Zoology). Collections of skins, British mammals and birds, eggs of British birds, extensive entomological collections, "J. R. Tomlin" collection of molluscs, spirit collections, chiefly of Welsh interest. (Archæology), Welsh prehistoric, Roman and medieval antiquities, casts of pre-Norman monuments of Wales, important numismatic collection. (Art), The works of Richard Wilson, R.A., Augustus John, O.M., and Sir Frank Brangwyn, R.A., are well represented; the Gwendoline Davies Bequest of works of the 19th-century French School, the British School and Old Masters Pyke Thompson collection of water-colour drawings and a general collection of paintings in oil; sculpture, including many works by Sir W. Goscombe John, R.A., Swansea and Nantgarw porcelain, the De Winton collection of Continental porcelain and the Jackson collection of silver, etc. (Industry), Models and specimens illustrating the history and present status of the characteristic industries of Wales.

President, The Lord Raglan, F.S.A.
Vice-President, The Marquess of Anglesey, F.S.A.
Director, Dr. D. Dilwyn John, T.D.
Secretary, R. J. H. Lloyd, T.D.
Keepers (Geology), Dr. D. A. Bassett; (*Botany*), H. A. Hyde; (*Zoology*), Colin Matheson; (*Archæology*), H. N. Savory, D.Phil., F.S.A.; (*Art*), R. L. Charles, M.C.

Welsh Folk Museum
 Amgueddfa Werin Cymru
 St. Fagans

The museum is situated 4 miles west of Cardiff. Open weekdays (except Monday) 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. April to September, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. October to March (admission 1s.). Open Sundays from 2.30 p.m. The museum was made possible by the gift of St. Fagans Castle and its grounds by the Earl of Plymouth in 1947. The rooms of the Castle contain period furniture; the gardens are maintained. A woollen factory from Brecknockshire, a 16th-century barn from Flintshire, three farmhouses and an 18th-century chapel have been re-erected and other typical Welsh buildings are being re-erected in an area adjoining the Castle to picture the old Welsh way of life and to show the rural crafts of the past. Part of the Welsh Folk Collection is exhibited in a museum gallery.
Curator, Dr. Iorwerth C. Peate, F.S.A.

Legionary Museum of Caerleon
 Caerleon, Mon.

Open daily (April–September), 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and at other times on application to the Caretaker. Contains material found on the site of the Roman fortress of Isca and in the immediate neighbourhood.

Turner House Art Gallery

Penarth, Nr. Cardiff

Open daily (except Mondays), 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. In summer; 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. in winter.

ROYAL SCOTTISH MUSEUM

Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 1

[Edinburgh Caledonian: 7534–5]

Open free on weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and on Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.

Director, D. A. Allan, C.B.E. £2,450
Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Department, W. I. R. Finlay £1,440 to £1,630
Keeper, Technological Department, R. W. Plenderleith £1,440 to £1,630
Keeper, Natural History Department, A. R. Waterston, O.B.E. £1,440 to £1,630
Assistant Keepers (First Class), C. Aldred; C. D. Waterston; A. S. Clarke; R. Oddy; Miss P. J. Telford; A. G. Thomson £895 to £1,340

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES OF SCOTLAND

Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2

[Edinburgh Waverley: 5984]

Founded in 1781 by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, and transferred to the Nation in 1858. Open free. Weekdays, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 2–5 p.m.

Keeper, R. B. K. Stevenson £1,860 to £2,150
Assistant Keepers, S. Maxwell; Miss A. S. Henshall.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

6 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4

[Central: 2090]

Chairman, Sir Geoffrey Hutchinson, M.C., T.D., Q.C. £5,000

Private Sec., B. R. Williams, M.B.E.
Deputy Chairman, W. Asbury, C.M.G. £750
Other Members, H. T. Edwards; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; W. Leonard; Dr. H. Pigott
Secretary S. D. Sargent, C.B. £5,000
Under-Secretaries, Miss J. Hope-Wallace, C.B.E.; T. D. Kingdom, C.B. (*Director of Establishments*)
Men, £3,800; *Women*, £3,763
Assistant Secretaries, G. W. Cole; Miss F. M. Collins; C. W. Dixon; H. W. Harvey; T. M. Logan; J. W. M. Siberry
Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*, £2,367 to £2,790
Solicitor to the Board, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E.
Principals, A. G. Beard; G. G. Beltram; R. E. Higginson; H. S. Jones; E. T. Randall; K. R. Stowe; R. Windsor
Men, £1,500 to £2,120; *Women*, £1,476 to £2,086
Chief Executive Officers, L. G. Ballard; J. Begbie; R. Fish; E. W. Hawkins; F. F. Jones; Miss C. M. Liptrot; H. A. Saunders
Men, £1,730 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,695 to £1,916
Senior Executive Officers, B. R. Brewer; F. J. Burls; Miss M. Carroll; E. A. Connell; T. Eden; H. A. C. Ferraro; R. J. Forrest; H. W. Hart, M.B.E.; W. T. Hartland; A. E. Kent, M.B.E.; H. Moore; G. H. Neale, V.R.D.; Miss V. E. Preddle; R. B. Pullan; L. Roper; G. C. Seager; A. J. Selman-Smith; F. A. Stringer, M.C.; J. M. Watts; W. G. F. West; R. D. F. Whitelaw; S. E. Wilkins; A. Wood
Men, £1,355 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,330 to £1,580

Regional Organization

Regional Controllers, J. H. Bradley; E. A. Cusworth, M.C.; E. W. Davies; E. G. Gowan; J. G. Grimshaw, O.B.E.; F. Jackson; D. S. Johnston, O.B.E.; T. R. Jones, O.B.E.; W. L. Liddbury, O.B.E.; R. McN. Wright £2,015 to £2,250

Deputy Regional Controllers, J. M. Anderson; J. Gaskell; F. W. Goodchild; C. Hanchard; F. Hill; I. Jones; S. Morrison; W. Norris; J. R. Reddall; W. S. Smethurst; A. N. Smith; C. H. Vernon; S. B. Williamson. £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, R. E. Balls; J. R. Beattie; V. W. P. Bellamy; A. O. B. Bevan; A. Blisset; F. Blunden; R. J. Boyle; J. Brogden; H. E. C. Brookman; J. W. Camm; J. R. Cockburn; P. C. Collie; T. J. Collins; R. A. W. Cork; R. L. Cornes; J. H. Dobson; M. Duncan; W. S. Duthie; F. G. Dyson; Miss A. Evans; C. Evans; M. Glen; W. R. D. Greenan; H. Hall; A. J. Hillton; O. H. Holme; O. Hughes; T. Jeff; J. B. Jeffrey; H. J. Kimble; J. G. Klander; F. R. Klsby; J. R. Lambie; Miss J. Lind; V. J. Lockwood; J. S. McDougall; J. G. McKie; J. M. Makin; G. K. Mann; W. G. Millard; F. W. Morris; J. K. Nichol; T. C. Noble; R. L. Orme; W. P. M. Ottino; E. D. Potter; D. B. Powell; A. Provan; G. G. Quaife; D. F. Rae; W. T. Reeve; W. H. Rudge; E. T. J. Salter; D. M. Sangster, M.B.E., M.M.; I. G. Scanlan; Miss E. M. Scott; T. Y. B. Shaw; A. Smith; E. Smith; J. W. Stevens; Mrs. B. M. Taylor; E. Telfer; H. T. A. Tregear; R. G. Trent; H. Wilcoxon, M.B.E., M.C.; E. Wilkinson; Miss E. E. Wilkinson, M.B.E.; L. G. Williams; A. E. Winn; A. H. Woodrow

Men, £1,355 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,330 to £1,580

NATIONAL COAL BOARD

Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, S.W. 1

[Sloane: 3401]

The *Coal Industry Nationalization Act* received the Royal Assent on July 12, 1946, and the National Coal Board was constituted on July 15, 1946. It took over the mines on January 1, 1947. The Board was reconstituted on August 1, 1957 and in February 1955.

Chairman, Sir James Bowman, K.B.E. £10,000

Deputy Chairman, J. Latham, C.B.E. £8,000

Members, J. O. Blair-Cunynghame, O.B.E.; H. E. Collins, C.B.E.; J. Crawford, C.B.E.; H. W. Hembray; R. H. Thomas, O.B.E.; A. H. A. Wynne each £7,500

Part-time Members, S. P. Chambers, C.B., C.I.E.; J. A. Bird; Sir Henry Wilson Smith, K.C.B., K.B.E.; W. J. P. Webber. each £1,000

Secretary, C. A. Roberts, C.B.E.

Legal Adviser, D. H. Haslam.

Director-General of Production, H. A. Longden.

Director-General of Research, W. Idris Jones, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Director-General of Finance, A. W. John, O.B.E.

Director-General of Industrial Relations, J. V. Wood.

Director-General of Marketing, F. Wilkinson.

Director-General of Carbonization, Dr. R. J. Morley.

Director-General of Staff, C. G. Simpson, O.B.E.

Director-General of Purchasing and Stores, J. Murray Grammer.

Director-General of Reconstruction, W. V. Sheppard.

Director-General of Process Development, Dr. J. Bronowski.

Director of Statistics, Dr. E. H. Sealy.

Director of Public Relations, N. Gee, M.C.

Chief Medical Officer, Dr. J. M. Rogan.

Chairmen of Divisional Boards, R. W. Parker, C.B.E. (*Scottish Division*); L. Graham, C.B.E. (*Northern Northumberland and Cumberland*); W. Reid, Ph.D. (*Durham*); W. H. Sales (*North Eastern*); Col. G. G. H. Bolton, M.B.E., M.C. (*North Western*); R. Ringham, C.B.E. (*East Midlands*); E. H. Browne, C.B.E. (*West Midlands*); D. M. Rees, C.B.E. (*South Western*); J. H. Plumtre (*Divisional General Manager*) (*South Eastern*).

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

and Office for Purchase of Government Life Annuities

Bank Buildings, 19 Old Jewry, E.C.2

Secretary to the National Debt Commissioners and Comptroller-General, G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. £3,800

Asst. Comptroller, H. S. Mileman. £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Clerk, G. B. Hill, M.B.E. £1,355 to £1,610

Principal Clerks, F. T. Roberts; F. D. Ashby

£1,355 to £1,610

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens & Co. £2,000

NATIONAL GALLERIES

See ART GALLERIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

See HEALTH SERVICE

NATIONAL PARKS COMMISSION

3 Chester Gate, Regent's Park, N.W. 1

[Welbeck: 0366]

The National Parks Commission, a body corporate, was established under the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949. Members are appointed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, to whom the Commission reports annually. This report is laid before each House of Parliament.

The Commission is entrusted with the task of designating National Parks and areas of outstanding natural beauty in England and Wales. The former are extensive tracts of country affording facilities for open-air recreation. The Parks, when approved by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, are administered by Local Planning Authorities, subject to a general supervision by the Parks Commission. Ten have been established—the Peak District, Lake District, Snowdonia, Dartmoor, Pembrokeshire Coast, North York Moors, Yorkshire Dales, Exmoor, Northumberland and the Brecon Beacons, covering in all some 5,246 square miles. Areas in the Gower Peninsula, Llyn, the Quantock Hills, the Northumberland coast, the Surrey hills, Shropshire hills, Cannock Chase and Dorset have been established as areas of outstanding natural beauty.

The Commission is also required to report to the Minister of Housing and Local Government on long-distance routes, along which there will be continuous right of way for walkers and riders, e.g. the Pennine Way; to make representations to Ministers or Local Planning Authorities on any proposed development likely to be prejudicial to the natural beauty of any area; and to provide information services for the public.

Chairman, The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E. £2,000

Deputy Chairman, Mrs. J. Dower, O.B.E. £1,000

Members, Brig. P. B. E. Acland, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.; Prof. H. C. Darby, O.B.E., Ph.D.; Mrs. Elwyn Davies, Ph.D.; J. C. P. de Winton; Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.; G. Huxley, C.M.G., M.C.; A. Lubbock; D. F. Morgan, O.B.E.; F. Ritchie; H. Wardale; W. B. Yapp.

unpaid

Secretary, H. M. Abrahams, C.B.E.

£2,400 to £3,000

Principal Officer, J. R. B. Ferguson £1,500 to £2,120

Field Officer, L. J. Watson £1,395 to £1,660

Senior Executive Officer, E. J. S. Burbidge

£1,395 to £1,660

NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

1 Tilney Street, W.1

[Grosvenor: 5431]

The National Research Development Corporation is a Public Corporation set up by the Board of Trade under the provisions of the Development of Inventions Act, 1948, to develop or exploit in the public interest inventions resulting from research carried out by Government Departments or other public bodies, or any other research in respect of which financial assistance has been provided out of public funds; and also worthwhile inventions from other sources which are not already being developed or exploited.

Chairman, Sir William Black..... unpaid
Managing Director, J. C. Duckworth..... £5,000

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

19, Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 3241]

The Nature Conservancy was set up by Royal Charter in March, 1949, and is directly responsible to the Lord President of the Council as Chairman of the Privy Council Committee for Nature Conservation. The National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, provided the necessary powers for the proper discharge of the responsibilities laid on the Conservancy.

The duties laid upon the Conservancy by the Royal Charter and the 1949 Act are—the provision of advice; the practice of conservation; and the stimulation and conduct of research. All three functions are intimately connected; advice and practice seek to apply the results of research in a field that is still largely unexplored; research aims at a better understanding of the general behaviour of natural and semi-natural communities of plants and animals; and this entails the acquisition and full control of a representative series of Reserves, as well as the establishment of laboratories.

In Great Britain seventy-six Nature Reserves, covering some 135,000 acres, had been declared up to July 10, 1959. The Conservancy has powers under Part III of the National Parks and Access to the Countryside Act, 1949, to make byelaws for the protection of National Nature Reserves.

Research Stations have been set up at Merlewood, Grange-over-Sands, and Furzebrook, Warcham, and Field Stations at Moor House, Westmorland, and Anancaun, Ross-shire, where long-term ecological research is undertaken into such problems as the relation of vegetation to soils and climates, peat growth, effects of grazing and of moor burning, the spread of myxomatosis, coastal erosion and roadside spraying. Grants are made for research and the Conservancy awards a number of post-graduate studentships annually.

Reports and publications are issued through H.M. Stationery Office and are obtainable from any bookseller or from the above address.

Chairman, Arthur Bryce Duncan.

Members, A. Blenkinsop, M.P.; Prof. A. R. Clapham, Ph.D.; Dr. F. Fraser Darling, F.R.S.E.; Lt.-Col. C. M. Floyd, O.B.E.; The Lord Hurcomb, G.C.B., K.B.E.; G. V. Jacks; Major J. G. Morrison, T.D., M.P.; Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.; C. F. A. Pantin, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Prof. W. H. Pearsall, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Prof. P. W. Richards, Sc.D.; Col. H. M. Salmon, C.B.E., M.C.; Dr. L. D. Stamp, C.B.E.; Prof. J. A. Steers; The Lord Strang, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., M.B.E.; Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.B.E.

Scottish Committee

Chairman, Major Sir Basil H. H. Neven-Spence, M.D.

Members, Major D. C. Bowser, O.B.E.; Dr. J. W. Campbell, M.B.E.; A. B. Duncan; Colonel J. P. Grant, M.B.E.; Commander G. H. Hughes-Onslow, D.S.C.; Prof. J. R. Matthews, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; M. A. C. Noble, M.P.; Dr. J. E. Richey, M.C., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.; A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.; Prof. V. C. Wyane-Edwards; Prof. C. M. Yonge, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Director-General, E. M. Nicholson, C.B.
Deputy Director-General (Scientific), E. B. Worthington, Ph.D.

Administrative Secretary, P. H. Cooper.

Director, Scotland, J. Berry, Ph.D., F.R.S.E., 12, Hope Terrace, Edinburgh, 9.

Director, Merlewood, Miss V. M. Conway, Ph.D., Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

Director, Furzebrook (vacant).

Regional Offices

Wales, The Conservation Officer, The Nature Conservancy, Y Fron, The Crescent, Bangor.

South Wales Region, Department of Zoology, University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea.

North Region, Merlewood Research Station, Grange-over-Sands, Lancashire.

East Anglia Region, Government Offices, Bishopgate, Norwich.

South Region; South-West Region, Furzebrook Research Station, Warcham, Dorset.

South-East Region, 19 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Midland Region, The Nature Conservancy, Attingham Park, Shrewsbury, Salop.

ROYAL OBSERVATORIES

Royal Greenwich Observatory

[Herstmonceux: 3171]

The Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was established by Charles II in 1675. When international agreement on the selection of a zero or prime meridian from which the longitudes of all places should be measured was sought in 1884, the choice of the meridian through the transit circle of the Royal Observatory was a recognition of the importance of the contributions of the Observatory to astronomical and nautical science. With the growth of London, there has been a progressive deterioration in the conditions for astronomical observations at Greenwich, and the installation of brighter street lighting has made the skies at night too bright for long exposure photography. The removal of the Observatory from Greenwich to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex, is now complete. The Castle, built in 1440 and carefully restored and modernized in recent years, is one of the finest early brick buildings in England. It was built by Sir Roger de Fiennes, Treasurer to the Household of Henry VI. The removal entails no change in the prime meridian.

H.M. Astronomer Royal, Richard van der Riet Woolley, O.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S..... £3,750
Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, R. D'E. Atkinson, Ph.D..... £2,750 to £3,050
Senior Principal Scientific Officer, O. J. Eggen, Ph.D..... £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers, H. F. Finch; A. Hunter, Ph.D.; B. E. J. Pagel, Ph.D.; H. M. Smith; L. S. T. Symms; G. B. Wellgate
£1,460 to £2,070

H.M. Nautical Almanac Office

c/o The Royal Greenwich Observatory

The "Nautical Almanac" was first published for 1767 by the Board of Longitude. The Office is now a branch of the Royal Greenwich Observatory. Annual publications—Astronomical Ephemeris, Nautical Almanac, Air Almanac, Apparent Places of Fundamental Stars, Star Almanac.

Superintendent, D. H. Sadler, O.B.E.

Principal Scientific Officers, Mrs. F. McBain Sadler, £1,412 to £2,002; J. G. Porter, Ph.D. £1,460 to £2,070

Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope

The Cape Observatory was founded by order in Council in 1820 to continue in the Southern Hemisphere the work being undertaken by Greenwich in the North. Extensive programmes are carried out to ascertain the positions, distances, magnitudes and radial velocities of stars.

Astronomer, R. H. Stoy, C.B.E., Ph.D.

Chief Assist., D. S. Evans, Ph.D.

Senior Observatory Officers, A. W. J. Cousins, Ph.D.; J. v. B. Lourens.

SCOTLAND

Royal Observatory

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh 9

[Edinburgh: 42303]

The Observatory was founded by the Astronomical Institution in 1818. Originally situated on Calton Hill, near the centre of the city, it was moved southwards to its present site in 1896. It is primarily a research institution concerned with work in astrophysics and stellar astronomy, and undertakes spectroscopic and photometric observations. The Library contains the valuable collection of Lord Crawford.

Astronomer Royal for Scotland and Regius Professor of Astronomy in the University of Edinburgh, H. A. Brück, Ph.D., D.Phil. £2,750

Principal Scientific Officers, H. E. Butler, Ph.D.; P. B. Fellgett, Ph.D. £1,460 to £2,070

GENERAL OPTICAL COUNCIL

41 Harley Street, W.1

[Langham: 3715]

Set up under the Opticians Act, 1958.

Chairman, G. C. Baker, O.B.E., Q.C.

Members, M. G. Aird; I. G. Aitchison; F. W. R. Andrews; F. W. Campbell; R. Cbampness; S. W. Gerrie, M.B.E.; G. H. Giles, O.B.E.; R. Goode; M. J. Roper-Hall; R. H. Ingram; W. Jones, O.B.E.; C. H. Keeler; F. W. Law; D. H. Lewis; J. Marshall, M.C., T.D.; H. B. Marton; A. Millar, O.B.E.; O. Gayer Morgan; J. Pike; J. E. Richardson; J. M. Rusk; R. S. Russell, M.P.; M. Sorsby; J. H. Strathie.

Registrar, A. T. Gerard.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES INCOME TAX OFFICE

26 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

The Official Representative is appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and acts in respect of those territories, Protectorates, etc., which have decided to avail themselves of his services in connection with territorial Income Tax and Excess Profits Tax.

Official Representative, W. Williams, C.B.E. . . £3,000
Deputy, F. C. Yandell. £2,750

PATENT OFFICE

(and Industrial Property Department, Board of Trade).

25 Southampton Buildings, W.C.2

[Holborn: 8721]

The duties of the Department, which deals mainly with the granting of patents, the registration of designs and trade marks, and with questions relating to literary and artistic copyright, are performed by a Comptroller-General with a staff of

officials. In 1958 the Patent Office sealed 18,531 patents and registered 8,680 designs and 7,250 trade marks.

Comptroller-General, G. Grant, C.B.E. £3,800
Assistant Comptrollers, R. E. Tollerfield, £3,500;
W. Wallace; R. G. Atkinson, C.B.E. £3,300
Superintending Examiners, W. Parkin, O.B.E.; W. E. Watts, O.B.E.; J. V. Hudson; R. D. Satchell;
A. E. Tollerfield; S. H. Biles; E. T. Vincent;
T. C. Taylor; L. F. W. Knight £2,300 to £2,500

Patent Office Library

The Library (382,000 volumes) is open to the public daily from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Mondays to Fridays; Saturdays 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Chief Librarian, F. W. Gravell. . . £1,780 to £2,000

Manchester Office

51 Regent House, Cannon Street, Manchester.

[Blackfriars: 3759]

Keeper of Manchester Branch, W. E. Edwards

£1,355 to £1,610

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE

Russell Square House, Russell Square, W.C.1

[Museum: 8646]

The Paymaster General's Office was formed by the consolidation in 1835 of various separate pay departments then existing, some of which dated back at least to the Restoration of 1660. Other offices were incorporated in 1848. Its function is that of paying agent for the different Government Departments, other than the Revenue Departments. The majority of its payments are made through banks, to whose accounts the necessary transfers are made at the Bank of England. The payment of pensions is an important feature of its work. The Establishment expenses were estimated at £474,820 in 1959-60.

Paymaster General, THE RT. HON. REGINALD MAUDLING, M.P. £5,000

Assistant Paymaster General, J. H. Vetch

£2,400 to £3,000

Dep. Asst. Paymaster Gen., P. Shingler

£2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, S. Cowling; F. J. Clay

£1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, A. M. Ford, M.B.E.; C. C. Attenborough; S. A. H. Guille; C. S. Scouller; E. F. Coppins; F. S. J. Jones; F. T. Simmons; N. C. Norfolk; K. G. L. Harrold; D. M. Wheble; A. A. C. Jackson; Miss H. M. Bottrill; P. J. Sheppard. . . Men, £1,395 to £1,660;
Women, £1,345 to £1,600

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance is responsible for the administration of war pensions, family allowances and national insurance, including industrial injuries insurance. The schemes administered by the Ministry are explained in detail in the main article (see Index).

Minister, RT. HON. JOHN ARCHIBALD BOYD-CARPENTER, M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, H. Archer, D.F.C.

Assistant Private Secretary, F. Sutton.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, Comdr. R. A. Scott-Miller, V.R.D., M.P. unpaid

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, Miss E. M. Pitt,

O.B.E., M.P.; W. M. F. Vane, T.D., M.P. . . . £2,500

Secretary, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E. . . . £7,000

Private Secretary, N. M. Hale.

Deputy Secretary, J. Walley, C.B. £5,000

War Pensions

Under Secretary, C. G. Dennys, C.B., M.C.... £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, T. W. Casey, C.B.E., M.C.;
 J. H. F. Ludgate, C.B.E..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, J. Squire; F. H. Johnstone
 £1,500 to £2,120
Head of Branch, J. Worsfold, O.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officers, E. J. W. Ely, O.B.E.; F. G.
 Ackerman, M.B.E.; Miss M. M. Killeen
Men, £1,780 to £2,000; *Women*, £1,710 to £1,933

Insurance Department A

(Industrial Injuries and Family Allowances)

Under Secretary, Miss M. Riddelsdell, C.B.E. £3,726
Assistant Secretaries, A. J. G. Crocker; J. C. Hobbs;
 G. D. Caldwell..... £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, J. E. Ashford; R. Dronfield; Mrs.
 F. P. A. Parr; J. H. Ward.. *Men*, £1,500 to
 £2,120; *Women*, £1,452 to £2,052
Chief Executive Officers, Miss D. A. Wade; G. W.
 Horn; T. C. Naylor.. *Men*, £1,780 to £2,000;
Women, £1,710 to £1,933

Insurance Department B

(National Insurance Scheme Benefits)

Under Secretary, N. Leach..... £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, Miss N. Hellon; Mrs. E. M.
 Kemp-Jones; K. R. Malcolm, D. Overend; J. P.
 Carswell, *Men*, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*,
 £2,334 to £2,940
Principals, D. J. Carter; E. W. Whittemore, M.M.;
 H. B. Lewin, M.B.E.; S. B. Kibbey; R. B.
 Hodgkiss; C. M. Regan £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Executive Officers, P. J. Haddy; F. J. Good-
 ridge..... £1,780 to £2,000

Insurance Department C

(Insurability, Contributions, Statistics, Overseas
Matters, etc.)

Under Secretary, D. C. H. Abbot, C.B. £3,800
Assistant Secretaries, A. Patterson, C.M.C.; Miss
 G. M. Jones; J. A. Atkinson, D.F.C.; F. K.
 Forrester, M.B.E... *Men*, £2,400 to £3,000;
Women, £2,334 to £2,940
Principals, J. Vaughan; E. Jenkins, O.B.E.; D. H.
 Fulcher, D.S.C.; Mrs. M. Parsons; I. G. Gilbert;
 Miss J. A. Bates..... *Men*, £1,500 to £2,120;
Women, £1,452 to £2,052.
Chief Executive Officer, S. F. Evans.. £1,780 to
 £2,000.

Establishments and Organization Department

Under Secretary, G. M. Williams, C.B., C.B.E.
 (Director of Establishments and Organization)

£3,800
Assistant Secretaries, D. F. Herring, C.B.E.; S. S.
 Menneer; J. E. McDonnell, O.B.E.; J. Rickard
 £2,400 to £3,000
Chief Information Officer, F. D. Bickerton,
 £2,400 to £3,000
Principals, B. Lindlaw; W. F. Morris; G. T.
 Williams..... £1,500 to £2,120
Chief Instructions Officer, P. J. Burchett
 £2,000 to £2,200
Controller of Office Services, W. J. V. Thorne, O.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,200
Chief Executive Officers, M. Eastaugh; Miss C. H.
 Hampton; A. O. Patterson; J. Johnston; M.
 Innes; J. A. W. Turner; J. H. C. Nightingall;
 N. S. Kiernan.. *Men*, £1,780 to £2,000; *Women*,
 £1,710 to £1,933

Finance Department

Under Secretary for Finance and Accountant General,
 L. Errington..... £3,800
Assistant Secretary for Finance, R. S. Swift
 £2,400 to £3,000

Principals, F. J. Eager; T. C. Stephens

£1,500 to £2,120
Directors of Accounts, H. E. Morgan; R. U. L.
 Edwards, O.B.E..... £2,700
Assistant Accountants General, M. W. Viney, M.B.E.;
 A. A. Reid; W. L. Williams, £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Barrs; J. T. Perkins;
 R. Taylor, O.B.E.; H. W. Willis; L. C. Donohoe;
 G. Cox; W. T. Elsworth.... £1,730 to £1,950
Regional Finance Officers, A. Lacy (Northern); J. K.
 Studley (East and West Ridings); A. Astbury
 (North Midlands); W. G. Nightingale (London
 North); W. M. Baker, O.B.E. (London South);
 A. W. Hepburn (South Western); W. P. Sheppard
 (Wales); D. W. Scarth (Midland); E. M. Fillmore
 (North Western); J. E. Small (Scotland)
 £1,730 to £1,950

Legal Department

Solicitor, A. E. W. Ward, C.B.E..... £5,000
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Garbut, C.B.E.; G. H.
 Brinkworth; J. R. B. Hodgets; W. H. M.
 Clifford; H. W. Hornsby; M. W. M. Osmond
 £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, H. S. Badger; R. H. Prender-
 gast; R. F. N. Thoys; Miss C. K. Bridge-
 water; D. O. Robinson; T. C. A. Butcher;
 W. H. C. Hodges; W. H. D. Winder; R. N.
 Williams; M. O'Connor; A. J. A. Compton;
 H. L. Palmer; E. W. Howard; T. A. Parsons;
 A. S. Dinnis; S. E. Ingram; H. Knorpel; J. S.
 Lewis; N. F. MacCabe; C. A. Emanuel... *Men*,
 £1,665 to £2,200; *Women*, £1,609 to £2,138

Medical Department

Chief Medical Officer, C. G. Magee, C.B.E... £4,400
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, F. M. Collins ... £3,800
Principal Medical Officers, C. J. P. Grosvenor, C.B.E.;
 C. W. A. Emery, C.B.E.; J. Watkins-Pitchford;
 E. G. Dryburgh; T. H. Sims, O.B.E..... £3,250
Senior Medical Officers, J. W. James; S. Vatcher;
 D. E. V. Jones; H. E. Martin; M. Newman;
 G. D. Gordon; G. A. Miller; N. R. Donald;
 G. S. Moran; J. C. Mackay, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.;
 W. D. T. Brunyate; E. D. Robson; A. D.
 Aveling, M.B.E.; W. Hosie; C. Huddleston;
 A. J. Lea; J. C. McVittie; N. C. Simpson; B.
 Yuill; I. M. Cribb; J. Black; W. W. Jones;
 R. W. Thomas; Miss A. M. MacGown; G. B.
 Murray, D.C.M.; M. S. Patrick; R. T. Fletcher,
 M.B.E.; H. W. Farrell, O.B.E.; J. R. Connelly

£2,950
*Medical Officers (Regions and Central Office, Black-
 pool)*, G. P. Thorold; T. M. Davies, C.B.E.; C. D.
 Allan; S. J. V. Mouat; W. L. Nicholson, O.B.E.;
 J. H. Williams; D. T. Lewis; D. R. P. Wilkie;
 J. L. Donnelly; J. N. U. Russell, M.B.E.; S.
 Conlan; G. N. Hunt; J. N. Heales, M.B.E.; Sir
 David Clyde, K.C.I.E.; D. C. Farquharson, O.B.E.;
 C. C. Harvey; E. J. Clarke, M.C.; Miss M. E.
 Newin; E. L. Brittain, T.D.; M. R. Hayes; E. E.
 Rollins; Mrs. A. D. MacLaine; A. R. Wood-
 forde; G. Shearer; Miss B. T. M. Douglas;
 H. A. D. Doyle; W. Sagar; S. B. Davis; J. K.
 Steel, T.D.; J. H. Boag, M.C.; A. M. Roberts;
 P. Noel-Hanson; H. S. Hamlin; N. G. Clements;
 G. T. Cribb; E. G. Houghton; R. S. Parkin;
 R. St. J. R. Johnston; W. Lawie; G. O. Airey;
 W. J. R. Jones; N. Macleod; J. E. Outhwaite;
 F. I. G. Tweedie; Miss B. Winterton; J. B.
 McCallum; J. L. Cox, V.R.D.; A. Mackinnon;
 L. H. Buckland; R. P. Liston; W. E. A. Burton;
 J. Weir; W. Smith; A. D. Bourne; W. H.
 Stephen, T.D.; F. W. Whiteman, C.B.E.; G. L.
 Pett; P. B. Atkinson; J. F. H. Gausson; J. B.
 Evans; P. Fitzpatrick; G. G. Michell; E. Living-
 stone; H. G. G. Bernstein, M.B.E.; M. D. Ed-
 wards; R. J. C. Hamilton, T.D.; W. S. Shaw;
 J. E. M. Barnes; J. W. Laird; R. T. Dudley-
 Paget; W. S. Brown, T.D.; W. M. Quin;
 T. G. S. James; E. C. Vardy; R. Mediccott;
 J. H. F. Pankhurst; E. Haigh; R. D. Menzies;

P. S. Hawkins; Miss C. Swanston; E. A. L. Murphy, T.D.; W. R. C. Spicer; A. M. Laugwill; D. S. Gideon; D. J. Sheehan; R. S. Flynn; G. O. Mayne; J. A. G. Carmichael; W. G. Greene; G. Longworth-Kraft; J. G. S. Holman, M.C. £1,775 to £2,300

Medical Officers (Pneumoconiosis), C. L. Sturtevant, C.B.E.; S. Bryson; J. M. Tyrrell; J. Egan; W. Williams; A. M. Campbell, O.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; R. M. McGowan; P. K. Walker; Mrs. M. L. Williams; A. Caplan; W. B. Lister; W. C. Sharp; T. J. Reid; R. M. Buchanan; A. H. Pritchard; W. Richmond; J. E. M. Hutchinson; H. D. McGorvy; S. F. Seelig; M. K. Coles; D. R. Mackintosh; J. P. Lyons; W. N. Pringle; Miss A. F. Roberts; D. L. Cran; A. C. Byles; A. N. Dempsey; M. G. Ellis; F. H. Morrell; B. Roberts; R. L. Sadler; R. G. Williamson; C. Y. Bland; G. J. Ryder; W. R. Parkes
£1,775 to £2,300

Blackpool Central Office

(War Pensions Awards and Appeals, War Pensions Issue Office)

Controller, L. S. Bihhings, C.B.E. £2,650
Heads of Branch, R. Hohhins; E. L. Trew; F. W. Beavan £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, Miss P. V. Carr; Miss F. M. Taylor; H. Wilson; D. E. Thomas; V. W. B. Slater; P. V. Hincks; L. J. Birtles; R. A. E. Tow; S. Watson; D. J. Robertson. *Men*, £1,730 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,660 to £1,883

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Central Office

(Records Branch, Family Allowances, etc.)

Controller, J. H. McCarthy £3,750
Heads of Division, L. M. Lambie, O.B.E.; W. H. Watling £2,650
Heads of Branch, W. B. Cowie; H. V. O'Toole; A. E. Hancock, O.B.E.; R. J. Eayrs
£1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, W. R. Dean; F. Wilshaw; G. H. A. Othen; L. M. Maclean; A. C. Chilman, M.B.E.; J. A. Corry; Miss H. Marshall; G. Cryer; A. E. Ashton; A. I. M. Petrie. *Men*, £1,730 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,660 to £1,883
Statistician, D. Newman £1,460 to £2,070

Scotland

39 Drumsheugh Gardens, Edinburgh 3

Controller, I. Mc. G. Robertson, C.B.E.
£2,350 to £2,950
Deputy do., J. H. O. Noble, O.B.E.
£1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., D. M. Bridges, I.S.O.; Miss E. I. T. Heatic; G. T. Davidson; J. G. Burton; *Men*, £1,730 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,660 to £1,883
Chief Executive Officer, J. T. McMahon
£1,730 to £1,950

Wales

Gahalfa, Cardiff

Controller, E. Evans, C.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Deputy do., J. O. Davies £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., G. T. Huws; D. M. Watt, M.M.
£1,730 to £1,950

Regional Organization (England)

Northern—Newcastle

Regional Controller, C. C. Fleetwood, O.B.E. £2,650
Deputy do., J. H. Hargreaves, O.B.E.
£1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., W. A. Dearman; F. B. Hindmarsh; Mrs. D. C. Reid
Men, £1,730 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,660 to £1,883

East and West Riding—Leeds

Regional Controller, M. H. Mackellar, O.B.E. £2,650
Deputy do., C. E. Lynch £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., T. C. Secret; J. E. Dodwell; W. G. Kuhnel £1,730 to £1,950

North Midland—Notttingham

Regional Controller, H. H. Leeman £2,650
Deputy do., C. Kenwright £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., F. F. Haines; J. C. Moy
£1,730 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officers, T. C. Pitkin; J. F. C. Parsons £1,730 to £1,950

London (North)

Regional Controller, R. H. G. Garside, C.B.E. £2,650
Deputy do., T. E. Cammell, O.B.E.
£1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., G. E. Dracup; H. E. Knott; F. W. Jones; S. Reeves; J. W. Porter £1,730 to £1,950

London (South)

Regional Controller, E. Wilkinson, C.B.E. £2,650
Deputy do., F. D. S. Waterton £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., W. R. Denaro; D. Pilkington; T. C. Sutton £1,730 to £1,950
Principal, E. Franks £1,500 to £2,120

South Western—Bristol

Regional Controller, C. D. Curtis, O.B.E. £2,650
Deputy do., J. W. Newing £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., S. H. Bate; J. A. Worrall
£1,730 to £1,950

Midland—Birmingham

Regional Controller, J. Snoxhill, C.B.E. £2,650
Deputy do., G. H. Childs £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., A. E. Howells; E. G. Harmer; G. F. Franklin, M.C. £1,730 to £1,950
Chief Executive Officer, Miss B. M. Chaplin
£1,660 to £1,883

North Western—Manchester

Regional Controller, A. W. Facer £2,650
Deputy do., J. W. Farnsworth
£1,950 to £2,150
Assistant do., F. Turnhull; J. C. Lewis; J. F. Cramp-ton; R. Mather £1,730 to £1,950

Canada

Ministry Representative, G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
£1,950 to £2,150

NATIONAL INSURANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2

[Whitehall: 9066]

The National Insurance Advisory Committee was appointed on Oct. 28, 1947, under the National Insurance Act, 1946, to give advice and assistance to the Minister in connection with the discharge of his functions under the Act, and to perform any other duties allotted to it under the Act. These other duties include the consideration of preliminary drafts of regulations to be made under the National Insurance Acts, and of representations received thereon. When the regulations are laid before Parliament, the Committee's Report on the preliminary draft is laid with them, together with a statement by the Minister showing what amendments to the preliminary draft have been made, what effect has been given to the Committee's recommendations, and, if effect has not been given to any recommendation, the reasons for not adopting it. The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance may also refer to the Committee for consideration and advice any questions relating to the operation of the Acts (including questions as to the advisability of amending the Acts).

Chairman, Sir Ifor Evans.
Members, Professor J. K. Charlesworth, C.B.E.;
 Mrs. I. M. Howell; H. M. D. Parker, C.B., C.B.E.;
 Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E.; Sir Richard Snedden,
 C.B.E.; Professor R. M. Titmuss; H. W. Town-
 ley, C.B.E.; N. C. Turner.
Secretary, T. C. Stephens.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES ADVISORY COUNCIL

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 9066]

The Industrial Injuries Advisory Council, established under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, considers and advises the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance on the Regulations proposed under the Act, and on other questions which the Minister refers to it.

Chairman, Prof. Sir Arnold Plant.
Members, A. Bridges; N. J. Campbell; W. L. Clarke; C. R. Dale; T. Eccles, O.B.E.; E. Hall; Dame Florence Hancock, D.B.E.; E. C. Happold; E. J. Kimmins; Prof. R. E. Lane, C.B.E.; T. A. E. Laybourn, C.B.E.; J. Megaw, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C.; A. Miller; Dr. D. G. Morgan, O.B.E.; Dr. L. G. Norman.

Secretary, R. Dronfield.

NATIONAL INSURANCE JOINT AUTHORITY

10 John Adam Street, W.C.2
 [Whitehall: 9066]

Members, The Minister of Pensions and National Insurance; the Minister of Labour and National Insurance for Northern Ireland.

Deputies, Sir Eric Bowyer, K.C.B., K.B.E.; D. C. H. Abbot; W. N. McWilliam; H. A. Lowry.

Joint Financial Advisers, H. Tetley, C.B.; L. Errington; J. E. Aiken.

Secretary, I. G. Gilbert.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION SUPPLEMENTATION BOARD

and PNEUMOCONIOSIS AND BYSSINOSIS BENEFIT BOARD

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
 [Abbey: 1200]

The Workmen's Compensation Supplementation Board was appointed on July 11, 1951, under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, to consider and determine all claims arising and any other questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme deals solely with persons who have rights under the Workmen's Compensation Acts on account of an accident which happened (or industrial disease contracted) before January 1, 1924. It gives them allowances out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to bring their compensation up to about the level it would have stood at if the later Workmen's Compensation Acts had applied to them.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Board was appointed on March 10, 1952, under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, to consider and determine all claims arising and all questions assigned to it under the scheme. The scheme provides for payments out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for disablement or death from pneumoconiosis or byssinosis in certain cases which are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Act. The Board also deals with claims arising under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, which makes corresponding provision for uncompensated cases of certain other industrial diseases of a malignant nature.

Chairman, R. F. Levy, Q.C.
Deputy Chairman, D. M. Campbell, Q.C.
Members, E. Hall; H. Hewitt, O.B.E.; J. C. Hobbs; R. Pilkington; W. C. Stansfield; Miss D. A. Wade.

Secretary, S. G. Nicholls, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF INSURANCE OFFICER FOR NATIONAL INSURANCE

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.
 [Abbey: 1200]

Chief Insurance Officer, G. Edwards, C.B.E... £3,300
Chief Executive Officers, E. P. Hyam; J. L. Oxlade;
 J. S. Campbell-Dick..... £1,780 to £2,000

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL INSURANCE COMMISSIONER

6 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1
 [Sloane: 9236]

23 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3
 [Edinburgh: 30196]
 7 Park Place, Cardiff
 [Cardiff: 32623]

The Commissioner is the final Statutory Authority to decide claims under the National Insurance Acts and under the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts.

Commissioner, His Honour Sir David Davies, Q.C.
Deputy Commissioners, Sir Archibald Safford, M.C., Q.C.; H. A. Shewan, O.B.E., Q.C.; N. P. d'Albuquerque; G. Owen George; R. G. Micklethwait, Q.C.; D. W. E. Neligan.

Legal Assistant: J. R. C. Walford, M.B.E.
Secretary, A. D. Church, M.B.E.

POLITICAL HONOURS SCRUTINY COMMITTEE

H.M. Treasury, Great George Street, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 1234]

Chairman, The Viscount Crookshank, P.C., C.H.
Members, The Lord Pethick-Lawrence, P.C.; The Viscount Thurso, P.C., K.T., C.M.G.
Secretary, Sir Robert Knox, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Office, Trinity Square, E.C.3
 [Royal: 2000]

The Port of London Authority, established under the Port of London Act, 1908 (8 Edw. VII. c. 63), on the 31st March, 1909, for the purpose of administering, preserving, and improving the Port of London, consists of 28 members—10 appointed and 18 elected, with a Chairman and Vice-Chairman appointed by the Authority; these offices may (but need not) be filled by an elected or appointed member.

The following undertakings were transferred to the Port Authority as from the 31st March, 1909:—Thames Conservancy (all rights, powers and duties of the Conservators of the Thames in respect of the river below Teddington); Loudon and India Docks Company; Surrey Commercial Dock Company; Millwall Dock Company; and Watermen's Company, except certain property and funds. The working of the Port for the year ended March 31, 1959, showed a surplus of £15,818, leaving a surplus balance of £596,968 carried forward.

Chairman, The Viscount Simon, C.M.G.
Vice-Chairman, The Lord Cottesloe, T.D.

Appointed Members

By the Admiralty, Vice-Admiral Sir John A. Edgell, K.B.E., C.B., F.R.S.; By the Ministry of Transport, Charles Brandon; The Lord Cottesloe, T.D.; By the Corporation of London, S. G. Gates, C.B.E.; By the London County Council, The Lord Macpherson of Drumochter; T. O'Leary, O.B.E.; N. W. Farmer, C.B.E.; E. E. Woods, O.B.E.; By Trinity House, Capt. C. St. G. Glasson.

Elected Members

(Eighteen members are elected by payers of rates, wharfingers and owners of rivercraft.)
 C. F. B. Arthur; J. S. Bevan; Capt. Sir Ion Hamilton Benn, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., T.D.; H. M. Gordon Clark; T. C. S. Cope; A. K. Graham;
 G. D. Hodge; Sir Herbert McDavid, C.B.E.; J. McLean, C.B.E.; D. F. Martin-Jenkins, T.D.; Sir Ralph Metcalf; G. Milling; K. R. Pelly, M.C.; C. D. Scriven; H. G. Sorrell, O.B.E.; Sir John Tait; R. M. Turnbull; A. Lawrence Williams.

Officers

General Manager, Sir Leslie Ford, O.B.E.
Deputy General Manager, P. W. J. Martin, M.B.E.
Principal Assistant to do., H. Allen.
Chief Engineer, G. A. Wilson.
Chief Accountant, G. Edney.
Solicitor, G. D. G. Perkins.
Secretary, E. S. Birch, M.B.E.
River Superintendent and Harbour Master, Cmdr. G. Parmiter, R.N. (ret.).
Establishment Officer, C. J. Saunders.
Chief Information Officer, C. F. J. Tomlinson.
Chief Police Officer, T. J. Oliver, O.B.E.
Stores Officer, W. C. Gorrie.
Estate Officer, H. W. Ellis.
Medical Officer, A. M. Lawrence-Smith.
Commercial Superintendent, H. A. Lingwood.
Traffic Superintendent, G. W. Smith.

Docks and Warehouses, etc.

London and St. Katharine Docks, Superintendent, A. T. A. Chipperfield; *Dockmaster*, Capt. F. A. C. Bishop.
Surrey Commercial Docks, Superintendent, G. A. G. Ansell; *Dockmaster*, Capt. E. V. Henday.
India and Millwall Docks, Superintendent, E. S. Tooth; *Dockmaster*, J. S. C. Masson.
Royal Victoria, Albert and King George V. Docks, Superintendent, G. T. Johnson, O.B.E.; *Dockmaster*, Capt. H. E. Morison, D.S.C.
Tilbury Docks, Superintendent, P. W. Lane, M.B.E.; *Dockmaster*, Capt. P. V. Mills.
Railway Dept., *Superintendent*, G. E. D. Toomey.

Australia and New Zealand

42 Bridge Street, Sydney, N.S.W.
Representative, W. C. Perkins.

South Africa and Southern Rhodesia

P.O. Box 3034, Cape Town
Representative, W. H. A. Webster, C.I.E.

THE POST OFFICE

St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1

[Headquarters: 1234]

Crown services for the conveyance of Government letters and despatches by posts or stages were set up under a Master of the Posts about 1516. Public correspondence was officially accepted for the first time for conveyance by these services at fixed postage rates in 1635, but they were still under direct Crown control. In 1657 a Post Office was created under a Postmaster-General by Oliver Cromwell, and responsibility for the carrying of all letters was thus transferred to Parliament. Charles the Second ratified this arrangement by statute in 1660, since when the Post Office has been one of the great revenue collecting Departments.

The *Money Order Office* was inaugurated in 1792, the *Uniform Penny Post* in 1840, the *Book Post* in 1848, the *Post Office Savings Bank* in 1861, the *Post Office Telegraphs* in 1870, *Postal Orders* and the *Post Office Telephone Service* in 1881 and the *Parcel Post* in 1883.

The Post Office also acts as agent for many other Government Departments in the collection of revenue and the disbursement of pensions and allowances.

The expenses of the Post Office (salaries, wages, etc., only) were estimated at £253,678,000 in 1959-60. Post Office transactions with the public during 1957-58 exceeded £5,099,000,000.

There are in Great Britain and Northern Ireland nearly 25,000 Post Offices, nearly 6,000 Telephone Exchanges, over 72,000 Telephone Call Offices and over 7,360,000 Telephones.

Postmaster General, RT. HON. ERNEST MARPLES, M.P.

Principal Private Secretary, R. G. Armstrong, M.C.
Assistant Private Secretaries, Miss R. O. Corke;
 Miss C. L. Crump.
Assistant Postmaster General, K. P. Thompson, M.P.

Private Secretary, D. S. Haskett.
Director General, Sir Gordon Radley, K.C.B., C.B.E., Ph.D. £2,500
Private Secretary, G. J. Pocock. £6,950

Deputy Directors General, R. J. P. Harvey, C.B.;
 Sir Ronald German, C.M.G. £4,950
Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £4,950
Engineer-in-Chief, Brig. Sir Lionel H. Harris, K.B.E., T.D. £5,750

Director of Postal Services, A. Wolstencroft. £3,750
Director of Inland Telecommunications, F. I. Ray, C.B., C.B.E. £3,750

Director of External Telecommunications Executive, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. £3,750
Director of Radio Services, W. A. Wolverson, C.B. £3,750

Director of Establishments and Organization, A. W. C. Ryland. £3,750
Director of Personnel, J. M. Newton. £3,750

Director of Finance and Accounts, I. K. Horsefield, C.B. £3,750
Director of Mechanization and Buildings, Brig. K. S. Holmes, C.B.E. £3,750

Administrative Departments

Assistant Secretaries, F. J. Tickner, C.B.E.; A. Hibbs; A. H. Ridge; S. Horrox, E.R.D.; A. Kemp, C.B.E.; H. A. Daniels; R. J. S. Baker; J. V. Greenlaw; J. T. Baldry; Miss P. G. H. Bridger, M.B.E.; H. N. Pickering, O.B.E.; G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; D. E. Knapman; D. C. Balaam; S. Scott, O.B.E., M.C.; R. Martin, M.B.E.; K. H. Cadbury, M.C.; H. G. Lilliacar; M. O. Tinniswood; C. R. Smith, O.B.E.; F. E. Jones, M.B.E. Men, £2,350 to £2,950; Women, £2,284 to £2,890

Principals, N. A. Perkins; E. E. Wilkins, E.R.D.; J. F. Parry; J. Evans; A. B. Hards; Miss E. M. Perry; A. H. Martin-Smith; D. G. C. Lawrence; Mrs. M. Swaffield; K. Hind; C. E. Lovell; D. Smith; R. G. Armstrong, M.C.; P. W. F. Fryer; R. J. Broadbent; H. A. Longley; C. F. Perryman; A. V. Leaver; J. O. Thompson; D. S. Pullin; W. A. Kirupatrick; E. Sharpe, M.B.E.; D. Wesil; D. C. Jones; T. C. Carpenter; G. H. G. Tilling; Miss D. J. Fothergill; J. T. Beddoe; T. U. Meyer; L. T. Andrew; R. Davies; J. L. Judd; D. E. Baptiste; A. H. Mowatt; A. E. Denman, M.B.E.; T. P. Hornsey; J. V. R. Birchall; F. H. Goldsmith; J. M. Morris, M.B.E.; J. Hodgson; J. E. Golothan, T.D.; A. G. Smith; Miss C. Kennedy; Mrs. D. E. Mitchell; Miss P. A. Peverett; D. P. Wratten; Miss E. A. Knight; E. H. Trustlove; H. G. Corpe; G. McMorran; N. E. A. Moore; R. W. Story, D.F.C.; T. Scott; Miss S. P. M. Fisher; J. R. Baxter; H. Beastall; J. M. Harper; J. M. Norman; R. A. Giles; R. A. Neate; W. Pounder; K. C. Lawrance.

Men, £1,460 to £2,070; Women, £1,412 to £2,002.
Chief Executive Officers, R. S. Drummond, O.B.E.; S. J. Marsh; D. F. Hamilton; N. O. Johnson; J. E. Sayers; R. H. Jebb; B. J. Rose; F. B. Savage; G. W. Shephard; C. H. Selby; H. A.

Fricker; L. W. Addis; J. Evans; T. Gibson, M.B.E., E.R.D.; C. F. Payne; T. E. Spiller; G. J. N. Bolster; D. H. Sutcliffe. £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, R. J. Boone; W. H. Wyles; E. C. K. Argall; E. C. Baker, M.B.E.; G. L. Mallett; H. W. Bray; R. V. Hatton; R. C. Catterson; J. W. Morris; E. A. Smallwood; F. G. Phillips; J. W. Judd; W. S. Ryan; S. T. B. Johns; A. J. Walmley; R. L. Edgerton, T.D.; G. E. Price; K. H. Maunder; H. A. J. Logan; R. O. Bradbury; A. A. Mead; A. O. Martin; S. L. Hulse; Miss D. E. A. Furbank; E. H. Garner, M.B.E.; Miss W. A. Purnell; M. D. L. Bevis; R. W. Groves; A. O. Carter; R. J. Boggis; W. A. Brown; H. G. Robson; P. E. A. Faulkner; R. J. Johnson; A. H. Endecott; F. Henderson; J. F. Hanson; W. W. Norris; K. Ridehalgh; A. L. Evans; G. H. Aldridge; R. V. T. Pryor; Miss N. K. Simes, Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

Headquarters Inspector of Clerical Establishments, N. H. Harper.

(+£150 allce.) £1,355 to £1,610

Postal Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, E. G. Hucker. £2,650
Deputy Chief Inspectors, F. J. Clark, O.B.E.; V. J. L. Finn. £1,950 to £2,200
Senior Inspectors (Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I), W. Appleby; V. C. Lucas; A. G. Gomm; W. F. Stacey; B. G. Genn; A. Heaton; V. A. Huckerby £1,505 to £1,905
Postal Controllers, W. C. Harvey; K. E. F. Gowan, M.B.E.; R. O. Bonnett. £1,950 to £2,200
*Assistant Postal Controllers, Class I, W. J. Rowe; *H. S. Hughes; S. V. F. Hurrell £1,505 to £1,905*

Telecommunications Sales Establishment

Controller of Sales, S. L. Holcombe £1,730 to £1,950
Assistant Controllers of Sales, C. A. Richardson; J. S. Meikleham; R. M. Watson £1,355 to £1,610

Wireless Telegraph Establishment

Inspector, T. A. Davies, O.B.E. £2,100 to £2,350
Deputy Inspector, R. M. Billington £1,790 to £2,025
Assistant Inspectors, A. Whalley; G. F. Wilson; G. Holmes; J. G. Handford. £1,375 to £1,770

Public Relations Department

Public Relations Officer, T. A. O'Brien, C.P.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Deputy to Public Relations Officer, J. Evans (+allce. £100) £1,460 to £2,070
Controller of Publicity, F. B. Savage £1,730 to £1,950
Principal Information Officers, J. L. Young; K. J. Ley £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Information Officers, W. H. Armitage; B. Hogben. £1,355 to £1,610
Assistant Controller of Publicity, A. H. Endecott £1,355 to £1,610

External Telecommunications Executive

Director, Col. D. McMillan, C.B., O.B.E. £3,750
Deputy Directors, G. H. Coates, M.B.E.; H. G. Lillihar; E. F. H. Gould. £2,350 to £2,950
Controllers, A. G. Sutherland; C. H. G. Eburne, M.B.E. £1,950 to £2,200
Asst. Controller, Lt.-Col. D. T. Gibbs, M.V.O., O.B.E., T.D. £1,730 to £1,950
Telegraph Manager, R. A. Harrison. £2,030
Deputy Telegraph Manager, E. Bowden. £1,815

Investigation Branch

Controller, C. G. Osmond. £2,650
Deputy Controller, A. C. Hawksworth £1,950 to £2,150

Asst. Controllers, S. A. Hunnisett; Z. C. Claro; R. J. Mitchell. £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Investigation Officers, S. P. Wright; W. G. Sharp; C. T. W. Read; S. F. Clark; F. Urquhart; R. F. Yates; W. H. C. Thomas, M.B.E., T.D.; W. J. Edwards; C. J. Saunders; B. A. E. Evans; J. Johnston; E. J. Passmore; G. A. Harlow; W. Bowles; P. E. Whetter; F. A. Carr; A. J. Foster; S. C. Vinson; J. B. Taylor; F. S. Upton; F. L. Wilkinson; G. C. Molsom; J. M. Murray; G. Woodin; J. Culbert; K. J. Thomas £1,355 to £1,610

Accountant General's Department

Deputy Director General and Comptroller and Accountant General, K. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E. £4,950
Director of Finance and Accounts, J. K. Horsefield, C.B. £3,750
Chief Statistician, S. Wood. £2,350 to £2,950
Deputy Director of Finance (Policy), E. W. Shepherd £2,350 to £2,950
Deputy Directors of Finance and Accounts, H. W. Barnes; N. F. Holman. £2,650
Senior Chief Executive Officers, J. W. Grady; A. J. Levell; C. E. Haynes, D.F.C.; H. T. Davis; R. C. Westlake; K. S. Nash; E. C. Shanks £1,950 to £2,150

Principals, N. A. Perkins; G. H. G. Tilling £1,460 to £2,070
Chief Executive Officers, A. R. E. Moore; H. V. Holden; D. S. Nagle; A. F. Andrews; W. J. J. Wells; D. Slater. £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, H. Mouncey; Miss C. E. Skelton; E. S. Pritchard; T. S. Cocker; S. H. Smith; R. Brumby; J. H. Outhwaite; W. F. Smith; W. H. Durant; Miss N. E. May; F. J. H. Capps; R. Murray; J. Naughton; C. A. E. Chandler; Miss R. M. Lambert; L. A. Marsh; Miss M. St. C. Ridland; T. C. Weaver; Miss G. J. Gobby; R. J. Stormer; W. D. Boyling; Miss C. E. Lovell; C. E. Beauchamp; J. Roberts; J. V. Bond; Miss R. L. Spencer; J. Hall; E. J. Walton; G. P. Olver; R. H. Curtis. Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief, Brig. Sir Lionel H. Harris, K.B.E., T.D. £5,750
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, A. H. Mumford, O.B.E. £3,750
Director of Research, R. J. Halsey, C.M.G. £3,750
Asst. Engineers-in-Chief, Capt. C. F. Booth, C.B.E.; D. A. Barron; R. E. Jones, M.B.E.; H. Williams £3,250
Deputy Director of Research, C. E. Richards. £3,250
Staff Controller (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), G. Daly, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,200
Chief Engineer (Scotland), (Edinburgh), R. J. Hines £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Engineer (Wales and Border Counties), (Cardiff), P. L. Barker. £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Regional Engineers, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E.; L. L. Tolley; W. S. Procter, O.B.E.; C. E. Moffatt; G. S. Berkeley; Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.; Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas. £2,350 to £2,650
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller (Northern Ireland), (Belfast), N. C. C. de Jong (+allce. £140) £1,790 to £2,070
Staff Engineers, H. R. Harbottle, O.B.E.; F. C. Carter, O.B.E.; H. G. Beer; E. H. Jolly, O.B.E.; L. F. Scantlebury; T. H. Flowers, M.B.E.; R. S. Phillips; H. Stanesby; J. Stratton; R. H. Franklin, E.R.D.; R. O. Carter; J. J. Edwards; R. A. Brockbank, Ph.D.; F. J. D. Taylor, M.B.E.; W. J. E. Tobin; L. F. Salter; E. W. Anderson; H. T. Mitchell; W. J. Bray; J. W. H. Frebody; G. N. Davison; H. Leigh; A. Cook; J. Balcombe; H. E. Francis. £2,350 to £2,650
Chief Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), W. J. Manning; A. G. Southgate £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office),
A. W. Ford; W. H. Scrivener; H. T. B. Bourn;
S. A. Norris; F. W. Wilkinson; H. K. Kirby;
Miss J. M. Root

Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550
Chief Motor Transport Officer, C. E. Calveley, O.B.E.,
E.R.D. £2,350 to £2,650

Motor Transport Officers, Class I, E. L. Collman;
P. E. Brownlow £1,790 to £2,070
Submarine Suplt., W. H. Leech, O.B.E., D.S.C.

Commanders, O. R. Bates (H.M.T.S. Alert); J. P. F.
Betson, O.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Monarch); C. M. G.
Evans, M.B.E. (H.M.T.S. Ariel); I. R. Finlayson
(H.M.T.S. Iris) £1,605 to £1,980

Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; H. F. Epps;
W. H. Brent; A. J. Jackman; D. E. Blak; J. G.
Straw; R. O. Boocock; S. I. Brett; A. H. C.
Knox; A. J. Leckenby, M.B.E.; P. R. Couch;
F. Summers; R. MacWhirter; H. M. W. Acker-
man; S. M. E. Rousell; S. D. Mellor; W. F.
Bevis; W. L. A. Coleman; E. Blackburn; E. S.
Rusbridge; H. S. Thomsett; F. Warren; W.
Hawking; T. H. A. Mascall; J. Duff; A. J.
Cawsey; C. A. L. Nicholls, O.B.E.; F. C. Hal-
burton; A. G. Robins; A. F. O'Rourke; C. G.
Grant; A. M. Hunt; J. Knox; R. C. Devereux;
E. Hoare; C. D. S. G. Robertson

Assistant Staff Engineers, R. W. Palmer; F. Holling-
hurst; *W. G. N. Chew; L. G. Dunford;
A. W. C. Pearson; D. A. Thorn; L. L. Hall;
F. C. Mead; *J. L. Creighton; R. H. Chapman;
H. C. S. Hayes; R. S. Salt; J. Rhodes, M.B.E.;
A. E. Wood; G. Spears; W. C. Ward;
E. C. H. Seaman; F. C. G. Greening; C. W.
Souton; G. M. Mcw; F. E. Williams; H.
Barker; H. E. Wilcockson; C. E. Floyd; W.
H. Maddison; *P. R. W. Brock; *J. H. H.
Merriman; N. V. Knight; C. J. Cameron;
H. R. Brown; E. F. S. Clarke; S. Welch;
G. E. Styles; T. Kilvington; H. B. Law;
J. Piggott; S. W. Broadhurst; L. K. Wheeler;
F. Scowen; D. E. Watt-Carter; A. C. Hales;
R. W. Hopwood; M. H. James; E. C. Swain;
R. W. White; W. D. Cooper; D. C. Blair;
T. C. Harding; A. J. Forty; D. L. Richards;
W. A. Humphries; A. J. Thompson; W. T.
Duerdoth; W. B. Jago; R. N. Renton, E.R.D.;
I. Smith; G. P. Copping; J. K. S. Jowett; R. L.
Corke; J. C. Billen; D. G. Jones; J. P. Harding;
H. Knee £1,790 to £2,070

Deputy Chief Scientific Officer, G. H. Metson, M.C.,
Ph.D. £2,750 to £3,050

Senior Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's
Office), R. F. J. Jarvis, Ph.D.; N. W. J. Lewis,
Ph.D.; J. R. Tillman, D.Sc.; A. C. Lynch; E. A.
Speight, Ph.D. £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers (Engineer-in-Chief's
Office), D. W. Glover; A. W. M. Coombs,
Ph.D.; H. J. Josephs; A. Fairweather, Ph.D.; R.
Taylor, Ph.D.; A. D. W. Downes; H. D. Bickley;
E. V. Walker; R. L. Bull; E. W. Ayers; M. F.
Holmes; F. F. Roberts; W. E. Thomson; E. F.
Rickard; J. M. Linke; Ph.D.; H. G. Bassett;
H. J. Orchard; J. I. Carasso; W. W. Chandler;
A. A. New; E. S. Parkes; D. C. Shotton

Chief Draughtsmen (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. C.
Benstead; F. H. Owles, M.B.E.; R. J. Jury
£1,460 to £2,070

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Postal Region

Regional Director, A. J. Ryan, C.B.E. £3,750

Deputy Regional Director, G. R. Downes
£2,350 to £2,950

Controllers, F. G. Fielder; C. McCarthy
£1,950 to £2,200

Staff Controller, G. R. Clegg £1,950 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. F. A. Hough,
O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650

Regional Finance Officer, G. S. Pitman
£1,950 to £2,150

Divisional Controllers, C. F. S. Hearn, O.B.E.; H. A.
Knight £1,950 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officer (Deputy Staff Controller),
L. F. Weatherhead £1,730 to £1,950

Assistant Controllers, N. Crosby; G. W. Robson;
R. B. Salmon; G. M. Pollock; W. Shires;
A. E. Chappell; J. L. T. Buckley; W. R. Ward;
E. A. Lovegrove; J. M. Mudd, £1,730 to £1,950

Chief Supts., E. Caddy, T.D.; L. P. Palmer; D. J.
McDougall; C. J. Lambourne, M.B.E.; G. H. A.
Newell; F. J. S. Crabb £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, B. Wallis; A. W. A.
Baldwin (Regional Training Officer); A. Vinn;
T. Gilpin; J. M. Richards; S. T. Hodges; R.
Brown £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. F.
Burr £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Welfare Officer, W. C. Littlejohns, M.B.E.,
M.M. £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Engineer, T. H. A. Mascall
£1,790 to £2,070

Court Postmaster, R. D. Norton.

North and South Postal Engineering Sections

Senior Executive Engineers, S. E. Pugh; D. W. Roy
£1,285 to £1,730

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street, W.C.1

District Postmaster, E. C. L. Sheppard
£1,730 to £1,950

Western, Wimpole Street, W.1
District Postmaster, W. K. Goodhind
£1,730 to £1,950

Paddington, London Street, W.2
District Postmaster, C. W. F. Beaman
£1,730 to £1,950

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road, E.1
District Postmaster, R. B. Trowbridge
£1,730 to £1,950

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria
Street, S.W.1

District Postmaster, V. J. Roques. £1,730 to £1,950

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.11
District Postmaster, L. C. E. Bennett
£1,730 to £1,950

South-Eastern, 230 Borough High Street, S.E.1
District Postmaster, E. G. White. £1,730 to £1,950

Northern, 116 Upper Street, N.1
District Postmaster, R. Askew. £1,730 to £1,950

North-Western, Eversholt Street, N.W.1
District Postmaster, R. L. Jeffery. £1,730 to £1,950

Post Office Savings Department

Director of Savings, H. W. Smart £3,750

Deputy Director, J. B. Lacey £2,650

Senior Chief Executive Officers, A. S. Baker; J. Wilt-
shire; P. E. Plummer; J. P. Wilde; J. Higson
£1,950 to £2,150

Chief Executive Officers, G. E. Peters; Miss R. Saint;
Miss B. K. Billot; Miss P. M. Dothie,
M.B.E.; E. H. Werrell; Miss C. K. Brind, M.B.E.;
L. A. Taylor; H. R. West; A. F. Johns; A. E.
Webber; C. W. Hand; F. L. Picton

Men, £1,730 to £1,950; Women, £1,660 to £1,883

Senior Executive Officers, W. Matthews; W. R.
Holloway (+ allice, £90); R. Bailey; Miss D.E.
Day; T. A. West; G. E. Bligh; Miss W. A. Roper;
E. F. King; G. Brown; J. H. B. Davis; A. Smith;
D. Craven; Miss H. M. Kenward; H. Hill; M.
Marshall; E. H. Bickell; R. H. Dryden; W. A.

Reeve; H. C. Sainsbury; Miss E. L. Jones; J. W. Wilkinson; Miss E. M. Bullock; Miss H. B. Townsend; A. F. Weston; Miss J. A. Tapsfield; Miss M. A. Allanson; L. Aldred; Miss M. M. Quirke; S. C. Blazdell; H. F. W. Sindell; Miss B. J. Weyvill; G. W. Mantle; Miss M. Acraman; B. C. Smith; Miss F. E. Lee; D. F. Falconer; Miss E. A. French; Miss C. S. Archer; A. R. Jefferies; S. J. Allison; R. Mills; J. E. McLindon; K. G. Taylor; R. G. Lock; Miss B. A. Clair. *Men*, £1,355 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,305 to £1,550
Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, Miss P. L. Griffiths; J. M. Anderson; Miss D. L. Cox
Men, £1,355 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,305 to £1,550
Chief Welfare Officer, H. Clark. £1,355 to £1,610
 * On loan to another Government Department.

Supplies Department

Controller, C. J. Gill. £2,800
Deputy Controller, H. J. Harding. £2,500
Asst. Controllers, H. H. Simmons; F. E. Gates; G. M. Punnett. £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, C. H. Lyle; F. G. Welch; L. L. Ellis; E. H. P. Farrow; G. Luxton
 £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, P. J. N. Rich; H. Barrett; R. E. T. Sanderson; C. G. Butcher; C. A. Powis; H. A. Jenkinson; E. C. Cole; C. J. Beckinsall; J. H. Howard-Smith; D. R. Busst; L. Carnie; R. E. Carter; W. W. W. H. Brown
 £1,355 to £1,610

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, J. P. Ricks. £4,950
Assistant Solicitors, A. T. Roberts; F. Hesketh, C.B.E.; P. Turner; S. Pemberton; W. Vaughan Williams; A. R. C. Griffiths. £2,450 to £2,950
Senior Legal Assistants, J. H. Weston; C. B. Maxted; A. G. E. Price; J. C. Fetherston; J. A. Howard; S. Rothstein; L. J. N. Stainton; D. Howells; B. A. Ritchie; E. L. Orkin; D. B. Broad; R. L. Johnstone; A. S. Alcock; R. H. Snell; C. L. Morrow; J. B. Collins. £1,615 to £2,150

Factories Department

Controller, W. A. Hibberd. £2,700
Deputy Controller, T. H. Southerton. £2,350
Chief Factories Engineer, T. F. A. Urben
 £1,790 to £2,070
Factories Senior Executive Engineers, G. Haley; F. A. L. Goddard (London); D. C. Smith (Birmingham). £1,285 to £1,730
Chief Executive Officer, J. V. Young
 £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, J. G. Price; R. Harry; C. V. Hunt (London); N. A. Hogarth (Birmingham). £1,355 to £1,610
Factory Managers, D. J. Woods (London); R. A. Cooper (Birmingham), £1,950; T. Bradley (Cwmcan), £1,770.

Contracts Department

Director, C. T. Meredith. £3,250
Deputy Director, P. J. Mapplebeck. £2,650
Assistant Directors, R. Oliver; G. H. Arnold; E. Williams. £1,950 to £2,150
Principal Accountant, P. J. Bolton
 £2,000 to £2,150
Principal Technical Costs Officer, S. D. Hull
 £1,790 to £2,070
Deputy Principal Accountant, E. Harmer
 (+*allice*) £1,640 to £2,005
Chief Accountants, J. W. Breckenridge; S. H. G. Clarke. £1,640 to £2,005
Senior Executive Officers, A. Cave, M.B.E.; G. P. S. Coy; W. J. Treadaway; C. W. Wells; G. W. Hancock; T. J. Taylor; L. Folds; L. Hudson; N. G. Carty; F. J. Giddins. £1,355 to £1,610
Senior Technical Cost Officers, B. S. Burns, M.B.E. (+*allice*); W. A. H. Venus; W. F. Harrington; J. W. Horwood. £1,285 to £1,730

Post Office Headquarters, Scotland

Director, A. G. Robertson, C.B.E., M.M. £3,250
Deputy Director, Col. M. G. Holmes. £2,650
Postal Controller, J. S. Blake. £1,950 to £2,200
Chief Engineer (Scotland), R. J. Hines
 £2,350 to £2,650
Telecommunications Controller, J. A. Beaver
 £1,950 to £2,200
Staff Controller, D. W. L. Hughes
 £1,950 to £2,200
Finance Officer (and Chief Accountant for Scotland), B. E. Hearn (+*£150 allice*). £1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Finance Officer, J. Anderson
 (+*£180 allice*) £1,355 to £1,610
Accountant (Edinburgh), W. Carr. £1,805
Senior Executive Officers, E. Harrison; T. P. Taylor; V. Smithies; J. Baillie, J. Christison
 £1,355 to £1,610
Solicitor, J. Richardson, w.s.
Head Postmaster (Glasgow), E. T. Vallance
 £2,400 to £2,550
Head Postmaster (Edinburgh), A. W. Lloyd
 £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), L. E. Nice; K. Thomas; A. E. F. Lane; W. W. Service
 £1,505 to £1,905
Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, H. Scarborough. £1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, A. T. Gray; E. R. P. Chant. £1,355 to £1,610
Inspector of Clerical Establishments, G. Dawson
 £1,355 to £1,610
Public Relations Officer, A. J. Fullerton
 £1,355 to £1,610
Chief Welfare Officer, W. H. Procter
 £1,355 to £1,610
Training Officer, W. Bunting. £1,355 to £1,610
Telephone Managers, Aberdeen, R. C. Birnie, M.B.E.; Dundee, W. F. Pratt (£1,870); Edinburgh, I. Matheson (£2,030); Glasgow, M. W. Ramsay (£2,500); Scotland West, S. J. Smith (£2,030).

Post Office Headquarters, Northern Ireland

Director, L. J. Taylor. £2,950
Postmaster Controller, Belfast, J. Johnstone
 £1,950 to £2,150
Regional Engineer and Telecommunications Controller, N. C. C. de Jong
 (+*allice* £140) £1,790 to £2,070
Staff Controller, E. K. May. £1,730 to £1,950
Finance Officer, G. H. Clemitson
 £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, S. J. Giffen. £1,505 to £1,905
Assistant Postal Controller (Class I), D. Henry
 £1,505 to £1,905
Telephone Manager, Belfast, R. E. Jordan. £2,030

North-Eastern Region

Regional Director, L. E. Ryall, Ph.D. £3,250
Deputy do., H. F. Rodgers. £2,650
Postal Controller, A. H. Woodland, E.R.D.
 £1,950 to £2,200
Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. J. Baines, O.B.E.
 £2,350 to £2,650
Telecommunications Controller, N. F. Sephton
 £1,950 to £2,200
Staff Controller, P. S. Bell. £1,950 to £2,200
Regional Finance Officer, P. D. H. King
 £1,950 to £2,150
Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I) L. G. Gage; A. V. Kew; D. Goodall. £1,505 to £1,905
Senior Executive Officers, C. Fletcher; E. W. Smale; W. W. McKechnie. £1,355 to £1,610
Senior Assistant Controller of Telecommunications, (vacant). £1,505 to £1,905
Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. W. Seed; H. S. Holmes. £1,355 to £1,610
Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. Murdoch. £1,355 to £1,610
Regional Public Relations Officer, J. Gibbin
 £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Training Officer, L. Wilson
 £1,355 to £1,610
 Chief Welfare Officer, W. C. Taylor
 £1,355 to £1,610
 Telephone Managers:—Bradford, B. R. Bailey; Leeds,
 F. Wood (each £2,030); Lincoln, F. O. Watson;
 Middlesbrough, Col. J. R. Sutcliffe, O.B.E., T.D.
 (each £1,870); Newcastle, W. Millman (£2,030);
 Sheffield, E. S. Loosemore; York, H. A. Clibbon
 each £1,870

North-Western Region

Regional Director, H. A. Ashdowne, C.B.E. £3,250
 Deputy Regional Director, S. A. Manser £2,650
 Postal Controller, W. Scott, O.B.E.

£1,950 to £2,200
 Telecommunications Controller, F. R. B. Bucknall,
 E.R.D. £1,950 to £2,200
 Chief Regional Engineer, Lt.-Col. F. N. Lucas

£2,350 to £2,650
 Staff Controller, W. D. Evans £1,950 to £2,200
 Head Postmaster, Manchester, J. R. E. Aitken

£2,400 to £2,550
 Head Postmaster, Liverpool, C. H. Anderson

£2,400 to £2,550
 Regional Finance Officer, J. E. Morris

£1,950 to £2,150
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), A. H. Peake;
 D. G. J. Wilkey, D.S.C.; F. M. Ash, O.B.E.; A. G.
 Kruger £1,505 to £1,905

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, E. A.
 Petche £1,505 to £1,905
 Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, J. D. H.
 Martin; W. Palk; J. Ellison; A. Savage

£1,355 to £1,610
 Senior Executive Officers, R. Arthur; R. Lock; D.
 Johnson £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, S. F.
 Kelly £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Public Relations Officer, J. B. Crockatt

£1,355 to £1,610
 Regional Training Officer, A. D. Burgoyne

£1,355 to £1,610
 Chief Welfare Officer, J. D. Howard

£1,355 to £1,610
 Telephone Managers:—Liverpool, H. C. Jones, O.B.E.;
 Manchester, R. R. Walker, each £2,500; Blackburn,
 W. R. Beach; Lancaster, H. W. Peddle; Preston,
 B. Lloyd each £1,870

Home Counties Region

Regional Director, J. McA. Owen, C.B.E. £3,250
 Deputy Regional Directors, A. F. James (£2,350 to
 £2,950); A. B. Harnden £2,650

Postal Controller, L. W. Higgins (temp.)
 £1,950 to £2,200

Telecommunications Controller, H. A. Peun, M.B.E.,
 E.R.D. £1,950 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, W. E. Hudson, O.B.E.
 £2,350 to £2,650

Staff Controller, E. W. Cross £1,950 to £2,200
 Regional Finance Officer, P. Davies

£1,950 to £2,150
 Chief Executive Officers, P. Stimpson; H. E. Reed
 £1,730 to £1,950

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), D. E. Roberts,
 M.B.E.; H. R. H. White; W. E. Phillips; C. H.
 Rose; D. H. Loosemore; A. W. B. Strachan; P. J.
 Manson £1,505 to £1,905

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controllers, L. G.
 Hawker; V. T. Dodson £1,505 to £1,905

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, H. J. R.
 Cox; V. F. B. Medland £1,355 to £1,610

Senior Executive Officers, L. Wilson; A. C. Smith;
 W. J. Johnson; T. E. Stappard; F. E. Bailey

£1,355 to £1,610
 School Principal and Chief Regional Training Officer,
 F. P. J. Dockrill £1,675 to £1,820

Regional Public Relations Officer, L. G. Fawkes
 £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Training Officer, G. Davis
 £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss W. Greggains, B.E.M.
 £1,305 to £1,550

Regional Inspectors of Clerical Establishments, W. A.
 Lewington; Miss A. M. North

Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

Telephone Managers:—Bedford, H. Jeffs; Brighton,
 H. C. Andrews, £2,030; Cambridge, S. J. Edwards;
 Canterbury, C. W. A. Kent; Colchester, L. H.
 Brown; Guildford, E. A. Mayne; Norwich, H. J. H.

Webb; Oxford, A. D. V. Knowers; Portsmouth,
 E. J. Carr; Reading, E. W. Weaver; Southend, J. L.
 Howard; Tunbridge Wells, E. A. Bracken

each £1,870

Midland Region

Regional Director, W. T. Gemmill £3,250
 Deputy Regional Director, L. J. Glanfield (temp.)
 £2,650

Postal Controller, P. J. W. de Grouchy
 £1,950 to £2,200

Telecommunications Controller, H. R. C. Hickish
 (temp.) £1,950 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, L. L. Tolley
 £2,350 to £2,650

Staff Controller, T. H. Davies £1,950 to £2,200
 Head Postmaster, Birmingham, A. W. Langford

£2,400 to £2,550
 Regional Finance Officer, F. F. Buckle

£1,950 to £2,150
 Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), W. H. Blunt;
 T. Frankland; R. M. Clemence £1,505 to £1,905

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, R.
 Clinnick; R. Thompson £1,355 to £1,610

Senior Executive Officers, M. G. Sims; Miss B. E.
 Coggins; H. W. Izzard

Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550
 Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, J. A.
 Wilkinson £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Public Relations Officer, W. J. Lewis
 £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Training Officer, A. Roney
 £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Welfare Officer, A. G. Jones
 £1,355 to £1,610

Telephone Managers:—Birmingham, Brig. F. Jones,
 C.B.E., £2,500; West Midlands, C. W. Lemmey;
 Nottingham, Lt.-Col. A. T. J. Beard, M.B.E.
 each £2,030; Coventry, W. Bewick; Stoke-on-

Trent, H. Todkill; Leicester, E. L. Perkins; Peter-
 borough, Lt.-Col. W. E. Gill, T.D. (each) £1,870

Post Office Headquarters, Wales and Border Counties

Director, C. O. Horn, O.B.E. £3,250
 Deputy Director and Telecommunications Controller,
 H. R. Jones, O.B.E.

(+ £150 allice) £1,950 to £2,200
 Postal Controller, F. W. Guenier, M.B.E.

£1,950 to £2,200
 Chief Engineer (Wales), P. L. Barker

Staff Controller, E. E. Neal £1,950 to £2,200

Finance Officer, D. J. Richman . . . £1,950 to £2,150

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), Lt.-Col. R. G.
 Treagus; D. F. Kerridge . . . £1,505 to £1,905

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller, R. F.
 Bradburn £1,505 to £1,905

Chief Telecommunications Superintendent, J. F.
 Hetzel, T.D. £1,355 to £1,610

Senior Executive Officers, C. E. Clifton; H. W.
 Lewis; J. M. G. Lynch, M.B.E. £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Welfare Officer, Col. H. R. Humphries, T.D.
 £1,355 to £1,610

Public Relations Officer, J. T. Smith
 £1,355 to £1,610

Training Officer, Lt.-Col. T. W. Norrish, O.B.E.
 £1,355 to £1,610

Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L. Davenport
 £1,355 to £1,610

Telephone Managers:—Cardiff, F. R. Perris, £2,030;
Swansea, G. J. Alston; Chester, W. G. Luxton;
Shrewsbury, F. Bate. (each) £1,870

South-Western Region

Regional Director, L. G. Semple, C.B.E. £3,250
Deputy Regional Director, W. H. Penny. £2,650
Postal Controller, F. W. Lister. . . £1,950 to £2,200
Telecommunications Controller, G. H. Farnes
£1,950 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineer, C. E. Moffatt

£2,350 to £2,650

Staff Controller, R. B. Bailey. . . £1,950 to £2,200

Finance Officer, J. L. Herlihy. . . £1,950 to £2,150

Assistant Postal Controllers (Class I), J. A. V. Teesdale;
D. Stewart; K. W. Mills; C. C. Warren

£1,505 to £1,905

Senior Assistant Telecommunications Controller,
W. O. Vokins (temp.) £1,505 to £1,905

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, W. F.
Westaway; *V. Roberts; B. Raker

£1,355 to £1,610

Senior Executive Officers, B. J. Craven; G. E.
Trusler; D. W. Knott. £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Inspector of Clerical Establishments, L.
K. Hinton. £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Public Relations Officer, F. J. Hart

£1,355 to £1,610

Regional Training Officer, E. A. Figures

£1,355 to £1,610

Chief Welfare Officer, R. D. Hop

£1,355 to £1,610

Telephone Managers:—Bristol, M. E. Tufnail,
£2,030 (fixed); Bournemouth, W. R. Tyson, O.B.E.;

Southampton, F. E. Ferneynough; Taunton, W. F.
Hickox; Exeter, H. G. Dean; Gloucester, S. A. F.
Adam; Plymouth, H. C. O. Stanbury

£1,870 (each)

* On loan to another Government Department.

London Telecommunications Region

Regional Director, Col. H. B. Somerville, C.B.E., T.D.

£3,750

Deputy Regional Directors, H. T. W. Millar;
H. M. Turner. £2,650

Telecommunications Controllers, R. H. McGann;
A. Hudson. £1,950 to £2,200

Chief Regional Engineers, W. S. Procter, O.B.E.;

G. S. Berkeley. £2,350 to £2,650

Deputy Chief Regional Engineers, J. G. Straw; H. F.
Epps. (+£160 allow.) £1,790 to £2,070

Staff Controller, L. Hill. £1,950 to £2,200

Deputy Staff Controllers, J. Bellew; F. W. Wood

£1,730 to £1,950

Regional Finance Officer, F. J. L. Clark

£1,950 to £2,150

Principal Telecommunications Superintendents, R. J.
Niles; J. Short; F. Sugden; W. T. Munro; W. F.
Green. £1,730 to £1,950

Assistant Controller (Telegraphs), Lt.-Col. W. A.
Stripp. £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, S. G. Reed; F. W. Buck-
nell; H. A. Warton; Miss L. A. Ralph; Miss
N. D. L. Hollman; Miss K. N. Hunt; S. J.
Lubbock; W. E. Mason; G. S. C. Page; J. H.
Hayter; Miss M. M. Wittich

Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

Telephone Manager (Centre Area), G. J. Millen

£2,500

Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. Turner; J.
Walmsley; H. S. M. Hall; C. W. Davies; C.
G. Brooks; Lt.-Col. J. C. Rowe, T.D.; A. Taylor;
H. M. de Borde. £2,030

Deputy Telephone Manager (Central Area), C. R.
Dancey. £1,870

Deputy Telephone Managers (other Areas), C. H.
Howard; E. I. Markby; G. C. Goodman;
J. Boyd; W. H. Owens; S. A. T. Payne, £1,815

Chief Telecommunications Superintendents, E. H. Burt;
E. E. Hancock; V. W. N. Bowles, M.B.E.; *A. L.

Budd, M.B.E.; A. P. W. McCarthy; R. F. Blox-
ham; A. L. S. Gadden; W. G. Aylett; E. D.
Harvey; J. A. T. Cordercy; W. H. Cleaves;
E. W. Sanson; *J. L. Brooker; A. E. Tyzack;
H. W. Merrick; L. W. Craft; A. D. Rollings;
J. D. Rollings; E. A. Thorogood; L. B. Kerwin;
R. C. Friend; R. N. Milton; S. W. Dabbs;
R. J. G. Blackett. £1,355 to £1,610

Chief Sales Superintendents, H. A. Bishop; L. H.
Cocks; R. G. Forsyth; A. E. Jones; W. J. Reason;
H. A. Morris; L. S. R. Kitching; F. Barber
(+£85 allow.); E. R. Adams; M. G. Bonar

£1,355 to £1,610

Chief Clerks (Senior Executive Officers), W. W.
Armstrong (£1,355 to £1,610); C. J. Richings;
Miss K. L. D. Kingston; Miss I. M. Holton;
L. J. Ray; W. R. Parry; H. E. Bromley; D. C.
Thompson; Miss G. E. S. Leavey, M.B.E.

Men (+£85 allow.) £1,355 to £1,610

Women (+£85 allow.) £1,305 to £1,550

Regional Training Officer, A. F. J. Lee

£1,355 to £1,610

Chief Welfare Officer, F. J. O. Wilks

£1,355 to £1,610

Regional Public Relations Officer, C. E. Conway-
Gordon. £1,355 to £1,610

Regional Engineers, W. T. Palmer; S. L. Brett; H.
M. W. Ackerman; S. M. E. Rousell; C. G. Grant;
R. C. Devereux; A. J. Jackman

£1,790 to £2,070

Senior Executive Engineers, F. V. Partridge; W. S.
Mabe; G. E. Brett; A. M. Stonebanks; R. H.
Crooks; E. G. Hills; W. H. Lamb; L. W.
Rappkin; R. C. W. Walker; E. M. Gleadle-
Richards; L. W. Medcalf; D. M. Rogers

£1,285 to £1,730

Area Engineers, J. E. Young; E. W. Johnson; G. E.
Smith; J. A. Sheppard; E. B. M. Beaumont;
J. Prescott; H. T. A. Sharpe; A. B. Cooper; C. N.
Smith; A. Blight; L. R. Watson; L. G. Wootten;
W. T. Wooding; E. Palk; R. F. Holliday, M.B.E.;

C. A. Pride; T. C. Loveday; M. Berge; S. J.
Mayo; A. E. Bavin; L. P. Johnson; C. A.
Morgan; Lt.-Col. J. E. Z. Bryden; E. Croft;
C. W. Arnold; C. E. C. Watling; A. E. J. Sims;
D. E. Wadson; C. W. A. Clark; K. E. Stotes-
bury; F. J. Smith; B. E. J. Chapman

£1,285 to £1,730

Management Training Centre

Commandant, A. Crisswell. £2,650

Instructor (Telecommunications Controller), P. H.
Paul. £1,950 to £2,200

Instructor (Staff Controller), (vacant)

£1,950 to £2,200

Instructor (Postal Controller), W. Park

£1,950 to £2,200

Joint Post Office—Ministry of Works Research Development Group

Abell House, John Islip Street, S.W.1.

Deputy Regional Director in Charge, W. K. Mack-
enzie. £2,650

Assistant Staff Engineer, P. R. W. Brock

£1,790 to £2,070

Assistant Postal Controller, Class I, H. S. Hughes

£1,505 to £1,905

Senior Executive Officer, (Finance) Accountant General's
Department, R. J. J. Hunt. £1,355 to £1,610

* On loan to another Government Department.

MINISTRY OF POWER

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1

[Abbey: 7000]

Set up in June, 1942, when it absorbed the former
Mines and Petroleum Departments and the functions
of the Board of Trade in relation to Gas, Electricity
and Iron and Steel, the Ministry of Power deals
with policy considerations affecting the coal, oil,
gas, electricity and iron and steel industries and is
responsible for the general administration of the
statutes dealing with those industries.

Minister of Power, THE LORD MILLS, P.C., K.B.E. £5,000

Private Sec., A. A. Jarratt.

Parliamentary Secretary, Sir Ian Horobin, M.P. £2,500

Private Sec., A. Blackshaw.

Secretary, Sir Dennis Proctor, K.C.B. £7,000

Private Sec., E. Wright.

Deputy Secretaries, Sir Reginald Ayres, K.B.E., C.B.; M. T. Flett, C.B. £5,000

Chief Scientist, C. M. Cawley, C.B.E., D.Sc. £5,000

Chief Inspector of Nuclear Installations, Maj.-Gen. S. W. Joslin, C.B., C.B.E. £3,800

Under Secretaries, J. A. Beckett, C.M.G.; P. Chantler; Dr. G. H. Daniel; C. H. S. de Pcyer, C.M.G.; O. Francis; E. J. Meadon; M. P. Murray, C.B.; A. M. Rake, C.B.E.; K. L. Stock, C.B. £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, J. R. Baker, C.B.E.; W. R. G. Bell; A. C. Campbell; R. E. L. Cleaver; D. H. Crofton, O.B.E.; E. J. C. Dixon (Controller of Gas Standards); J. W. Farrell; B. Gottlieb; J. G. Liverman, O.B.E.; N. E. Martin, D.F.C.; A. H. Norris; A. B. Powell; W. C. C. Rose, C.B.E.; Mrs. J. M. Spence; C. G. Thorley; D. J. Turner, C.B.E.; R. Wakefield; A. F. Williams; J. R. Wilson £2,400 to £3,000

Chief Statistician, C. I. K. Forster £2,400 to £3,000

Chief Information Officer, H. P. Haddow, O.B.E., M.C. £2,070 to £2,400

Mines Inspectorate

Chief Inspector of Mines, T. A. Rogers, C.B.E. £4,400

Deputy Chief Inspectors of Mines, W. Brown; H. R. Houston, C.B.E.; G. Hoyle, C.M.G. £3,500

Divisional Inspectors, W. Widdas (Durham); H. S. Stephenson (East Midland); H. Hyde (Scotland); R. H. Clough, O.B.E. (North Western); H. F. Wilson, O.B.E. (Northumberland and Cumberland); C. Leigh (South Western); H. J. Perrins, O.B.E. (North Eastern); F. S. Pollard (West Midland and Southern) £3,150

Principal Inspector for Special Development Duties, W. H. N. Carter £3,150

Principal Inspector of Mechanical Engineering, S. J. Ayres £3,150

Principal Medical Inspector, J. M. Davidson, M.D. £3,300

Principal Electrical Inspector, J. Cowan, C.B.E. £2,150

Regional Organization

Senior Scottish Officer, I. L. Warrander £2,400 to £3,000

Senior Officer for Wales, I. W. Davies, O.B.E. £2,400 to £2,650

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord President of the Council, THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., Q.C. £5,000

Private Secretary, E. H. Simpson.

Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.

Clerk of the Council, W. G. Agnew, C.V.O. £3,300

Deputy Clerk of the Council, E. N. Landale £1,795 to £2,250

Senior Clerk, N. E. Leigh £2,420 to £1,685

OFFICE OF LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL

Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1
[Whitehall: 1234]

Lord President of the Council, THE VISCOUNT HAILSHAM, P.C., Q.C. £5,000

Private Secretary, E. H. Simpson.

Asst. Private Secretary, Miss M. C. Douglass.

Office of the Lord President of the Council
Privy Council Office, Whitehall, S.W.1
Under Secretary, R. N. Quirk £3,800

Head of Scientific Secretariat, E. D. T. Jourdain £2,400 to £3,000

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

See RECORD OFFICES

PUBLIC TRUSTEE OFFICE

Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.2
[Holborn: 4300]

This is a Government Office (opened in 1908) by means of which the State acts as executor and trustee under a will, or as trustee under a settlement, and in other capacities of a like nature. The value of the trusts accepted up to March 31, 1959, was £631,349,476.

The facts of any trust, new or old, in which it is desired that the Public Trustee should act may be brought to his notice by letter or by personal interview. The appointment is effected in the same way as a private trustee, or by an Order of the Court. He can act solely or jointly with others.

In the case of a will, all that the testator need say is, "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my Will"; or the appointment may be a joint one with others. Executors who have obtained probate can transfer their duties to him under an Order of the Court. He can also act as administrator with, or without, the will annexed.

Strict secrecy is observed in all matters dealt with in the Department. Accounts in simple form are furnished to the beneficiaries as required. An interview with the Public Trustee or with any of his senior officers can be arranged at any time. A pamphlet giving particulars and details of the fees can be obtained free of cost from the Office of the Public Trustee, Kingsway, W.C.2.

Public Trustee, R. P. Baukwill, C.B.E. £4,700

Assistant Public Trustee, J. Knowles £3,800

Chief Administration Officers, H. B. Worthington, O.B.E.; E. W. Eldridge, O.B.E.; O. N. Sidebottom £2,500 to £3,000

Acceptance Officer and Officer in Charge of Legality of Investments, S. A. Williams £1,665 to £2,200

Trust Officers, B. L. M. Davies; J. M. B. Dove; F. Haynes; J. H. Horne; C. F. Jackson; H. K. Mackinder; C. A. J. N. O'Sullivan; N. D. Ouvry; H. L. Pettitt; J. Radford; W. Ross Taylor; F. Wheatley; D. A. Wakeford; H. H. W. Duffy £1,665 to £2,200

Establishment Officer (and Secretary, National Disaster Relief Fund) J. C. McCathie, I.S.O. £1,780 to £2,000

Deputy Establishment Officer, H. P. Callow, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Chief Accountant, A. Bird £2,000 to £2,200

Asst. Chief Accountant, H. T. Bowden £1,780 to £2,000

Accountants, C. R. Randall; P. Habgood; E. N. T. Platt; E. G. Vincent £1,395 to £1,660

Income Tax Officer, G. J. Harrup £1,395 to £1,660

Chief Investment Manager, F. G. Turner, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Asst. Chief Investment Manager, A. C. B. Urwin £1,780 to £2,000

Investment Managers, F. R. Lee; J. J. Olliffe; K. Stillard; F. A. Beechan £1,395 to £1,660

Securities Officer, J. E. Smart £1,395 to £1,660

Chief Property Adviser, S. Vidler £1,840 to £2,120

Senior Property Advisers, G. L. Jennings; H. N. Venner, M.B.E. £1,325 to £1,780

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

19 Old Jewry, E.C.2
[Monarch: 6234]

The Board is an independent statutory body, consisting of 12 unpaid Commissioners appointed

by the Crown to hold office for 4 years; 3 Commissioners retire each year and may be re-appointed.

The functions of the Commissioners, derived chiefly from the Public Works Loans Act, 1875, and the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1945, are to consider applications for loans by Local Authorities and other prescribed bodies, and, when loans are approved, to collect the repayments.

Funds for loans are provided from time to time by Acts of Parliament and are drawn from the Local Loans Fund through the National Debt Commissioners. Rates of interest on the Board's loans and fees to cover management expenses are fixed by the Treasury.

During the year ended March 31, 1959, 4,095 applications for loans totalling £41,923,105 were approved and advances totalling £43,859,370 were made.

Chairman, Sir Jeremy Raisman, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. *unpaid*
Deputy-Chairman, J. Biuns *unpaid*
Other Commissioners, C. J. J. Clay; A. B. Griffiths, O.B.E.; F. Haywood; Sir John Imrie, C.B.E.; R. H. Jessel; Sir James Lythgoe, O.B.E.; A. Mackinnon, D.S.O., M.C., T.D.; G. Miles, C.B.E., M.M.; J. S. E. Todd; F. W. Warwick *unpaid*
Secretary, J. C. Seddon £2,850
Asst. Secretary and Establishment Officer, S. C. Merson £1,780 to £2,000
Accountant, H. W. Darvill £1,395 to £1,660

RACECOURSE BETTING CONTROL BOARD

163 Euston Road, N.W.1
 [Euston: 5871]

Established by the Racecourse Betting Act, 1928, to set up and operate totalisators on approved horse racecourses in Great Britain.

With the approval of the Home Secretary, grants are made annually for purposes conducive to the improvement of breeds of horses, the sport of horse racing and the advancement and encouragement of veterinary science and education.

Members

Appt. by the Home Secretary:—Sir Dingwall Bateson, C.B.E., M.C. (*Chairman*); H. J. Hamblen, C.B.E.; *by the Chancellor of the Exchequer*:—E. Holland-Martin; *by the Secretary of State for Scotland*:—Col. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles MacAndrew, T.D., M.P.; *by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food*:—G. E. C. Wigg, M.P.; *by the Jockey Club*:—The Lord Howard de Walden; Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.; T. F. Blackwell, M.B.E.; *by the National Hunt Committee*:—Maj.-Gen. J. F. B. Combe, C.B., D.S.O.; The Lord Bicester; *by the Racecourse Association, Ltd.*:—J. C. H. Booth; *by Tattersall's Committee*: Col. F. T. Halse, T.D.

Secretary, G. S. B. McNaughton.

RECORD OFFICES, ETC.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Chancery Lane, W.C.2
 [Holborn: 0741-4]

National Records since the Norman Conquest brought together from Courts of Law and Government Departments. Search rooms open daily from 9.30 to 5; Saturdays, 9.30 to 1. The Museum (open Monday to Friday, 1 to 4 p.m., and to organized parties at other times by arrangement) contains *Domesday Book* (2 vols), made by order of William the Conqueror in 1085, and *Domesday Chest*; the *Gunpowder Plot* papers (1605); bull of Pope Clement VIII, confirming Henry VIII as *Fidei Defensor* (1524); the Log Book of H.M.S. *Victory* at Trafalgar (1805); and many other documents of national interest.

Keeper of Public Records, Sir David Evans, O.B.E., £3,800
Principal Assistant Keeper and Secretary, H. C. Johnson, O.B.E. £2,800
Records Administration Officer, J. H. Collingridge, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
Establishment Officer, O. G. R. Fox, O.B.E. £1,785 to £2,000

Accommodation Officer, W. L. White, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660
Assistant Keepers, First Class, Directing Sections, H. N. Blakiston, O.B.E. (*Public Search Rooms*); J. R. Ede (*Modern Records*); L. C. Hector, O.B.E. (*Publications and Editorial*); D. B. Wardle, O.B.E. (*Repository and Technical, including Repairs and Photography*) £1,910 to £2,200
Assistant Keepers, First Class, R. E. Latham; C. A. F. Meekings; E. K. Timings; E. W. Denham; Miss D. H. Gifford; A. W. Mabbs; N. J. Williams; R. A. Brown; R. F. Hunnissett; R. L. Storey; L. Bell; Miss P. M. Barnes £1,217 to £1,915

Inspecting Officers, R. D. Farmer, M.B.E.; R. F. Monger; K. F. Huggons; F. T. Williams, D.F.M. £1,395 to £1,660

Land Revenue Records and Enrolments

Keeper of the Records, Sir David Evans, O.B.E.

HOUSE OF LORDS RECORD OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 6240]

Until 1497 the records of Parliament were normally transmitted at the end of a session to Chancery, and are now therefore preserved in the Public Record Office. Since 1497 the records of Parliament as a whole, and also of the House of Lords, have been kept within the Palace of Westminster. They are in the custody of the Clerk of the Parliaments, who in 1946 established a record department to supervise their preservation and production to students. The Search Room of this office is open to the public throughout the year, Mondays to Fridays inclusive, from 10 to 5. The records preserved number some 1,500,000 documents, and include Acts of Parliament from 1497, Journals of the House from 1510, Minutes and Committee proceedings from 1621, and Papers laid before Parliament, from 1531. Amongst the records are the Petition of Right, the Death Warrant of Charles I, the Declaration of Breda and the Bill of Rights. The House of Lords Record Office can also arrange access for students to the Journals of the House of Commons (from 1547), and to the other surviving records of the Commons (from 1835). The records of both Houses are preserved in the Victoria Tower at the Houses of Parliament.

Clerk of the Records, M. F. Bond, O.B.E., F.S.A. £1,910 to £2,200
Assistant Clerks of the Records, Miss E. R. Poyser; H. S. Cobb £1,217 to £1,915

HISTORICAL MANUSCRIPTS COMMISSION

Quality House, Quality Court, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

The Historical Manuscripts Commission is empowered (by the original commission issued in 1869, renewed in 1919) to make inquiry into the place of deposit of collections of manuscripts and papers of general public interest and with the consent of their owners to publish their contents. Over 200 volumes of reports have been issued. The National Register of Archives is an extensive organization of voluntary helpers for the furtherance of these inquiries.

Chairman, The Master of the Rolls.
Executive Commissioner, Sir David Evans, O.B.E., D.Litt.

Commissioners, The Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.; The Earl of Harrowby; Sir Cyril Flower, C.B.; Sir Hilary Jenkinson, C.B.E., LL.D.; Sir Kenneth Pickthorn, Bt., M.P., LLt.D.; Prof. E. F. Jacob, D.Phil., F.B.A.; Prof. J. G. Edwards, D.Litt., F.B.A.; Prof. G. R. Potter, Ph.D.; Miss C. V. Wedgewood, C.B.E., LL.D.; Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.; The Dean of Gloucester.

Secretary, R. H. Ellis, F.S.A.

Registrar (National Register of Archives), Miss W. D. Coates.

SCOTTISH RECORD OFFICE

Register House, Edinburgh

[Edinburgh Waverley: 2561]

The Scottish Record Office has a continuous history from the 13th century. Its present home, the General Register House, was founded in 1774 and built to designs by Robert Adam, later modified by Robert Reid. Here are preserved, in accordance with the Treaty of Union, the public records of Scotland and many collections of private muniments lodged with the national records. Search Rooms open daily from 9.30 to 4.30; Saturdays, 9.30 to 12.30. Museum section open at the same hours in the summer months for exhibitions, and at other times by arrangement. Permanent exhibits include Bull of Pope Honorius III (1218), Declaration of Arbroath (1320), Treaty of Northampton (1328), National Covenant (1638) and Treaty of Union (1707).

Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt. £2,650

Curator of Historical Records, Dr. C. T. McInnes, O.B.E. £1,860 to £2,150

Senior Executive Officer, A. A. Carter

£1,355 to £1,610

Assistant Keepers (1st Class), A. Anderson; J. K. Bates; P. Gouldsbrough; J. Imrie; A. L. Murray; Miss M. D. Young £1,185 to £1,860

DEPARTMENT OF THE REGISTERS OF SCOTLAND

Register House, Edinburgh

(Waverley: 2561)

The Registers of Scotland consist of:—

(1) General Register of Sasines; (2) Register of Deeds in the Books of Council and Session; (3) Register of Protests; (4) Register of English and Irish Judgments; (5) Register of Service of Heirs; (6) Register of the Great Seal; (7) Register of the Quarter Seal; (8) Register of the Prince's Seal; (9) Register of Crown Grants; (10) Register of Sheriffs' Commissions; (11) Register of the Cachet Seal; (12) Register of Inhibitions and Adjudications; (13) Register of Entails; (14) Register of Hornings.

The largest of these is the General Register of Sasines, which forms the chief security in Scotland of the rights of land and other heritable (or real) property.

Keeper of the Registers of Scotland, G. Black, £2,500

Deputy Keeper, W. P. Armit . . . £1,810 to £2,030

Assistant Keepers, J. Maccabe; C. S. Scobie

£1,730 to £1,950

Accountant, J. S. C. Gill £1,505 to £1,760

Senior Examiners, G. M. MacGregor; A. M. Manson; D. R. Peatie; T. R. Wilson

£1,355 to £1,610

CORPORATION OF LONDON RECORDS OFFICE

Guildhall, E.C.2

[Monarch: 3030]

Contains the municipal archives of the City of London which are regarded as the most complete collection of ancient municipal records in existence. Includes charters of William the Conqueror, Henry II, and later Kings and Queens to 1957;

ancient customals; Liber Horn, Dunthorne, Customarum, Ordinationum, Memorandum and Albus, Liber de Antiquis Legibus, and collections of Statutes; continuous series of judicial and administrative rolls and books from 1252 to present day; records of the Old Bailey and Guildhall Sessions from 1603, and financial records from the 16th century, together with the records of London Bridge from the 12th century and numerous subsidiary series and miscellanea of historical interest. A Guide was published in 1951. Readers' Room open Monday to Friday, 9.30 A.M. to 5 P.M.; Saturday, 9.30 A.M. to 12.30 P.M.

Keeper of the City Records, The Town Clerk,

Deputy Keeper, P. E. Jones.

Assistant Keeper, M. J. Chandler.

THE CONVENTION OF THE ROYAL BURGHS OF SCOTLAND

Agents' Chambers, 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2
Instituted about 1150, and extended in 1405 and 1487; Annual General Convention meets in Edinburgh; Committees meet in Edinburgh City Chambers.—*Preses*, The Lord Provost of Edinburgh; *Chaplain*, The Very Rev. Charles Laing Warr, K.C.V.O., D.D., LL.D.; *Standing Counsel*, H. R. Leslie, Q.C.; *Engineer*, W. P. Haldane, M.B.E.; *Convention Officer*, William H. Young (City Chambers, Edinburgh); *Party Agents*, Beveridge & Co.; *Agent, Clerk, and Treasurer*, J. Gibson Kerr, W.S., F.R.S.E., 51 Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.

ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851

1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7
[Kensington: 3665]

Incorporated by Supplemental Charter as a permanent Commission after winding up the affairs of the Great Exhibition of 1851. It has for its object the promotion of scientific and artistic education by means of funds derived from its Kensington Estate, purchased with the surplus left over from the Great Exhibition.

President of the Royal Commission, H.R.H. the Princess Royal.

Chairman, Board of Management, Sir Edward Peacock, G.C.V.O., D.C.L.

Chairman, Science Scholarships Committee, Sir Eric Rideal, M.B.E., F.R.S.

Secretary to Commissioners, W. D. Sturch.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

INSPECTION COMMITTEE

3-4 Clement's Inn, W.C.2.

This Committee was established under the Savings Bank Act, 1801, and is responsible for the inspection of the books and accounts of Trustee Savings Banks and for other duties set out in this and subsequent Acts.

Chairman, G. R. Freeman, C.B.E.

Vice-Chairman, A. R. B. Haldane, D.Litt., W.S.

Other Members, Sir John Fox, O.B.E.; C. W. Wise, O.B.E., M.C.; Sir Leonard S. Holmes; J. Renwick; Sir Henry Imbert-Terry, Bt., D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary, N. E. Sheldon.

THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 5166]

Chairman, The Viscount Mackintosh of Halifax.

Vice-Presidents, Sir Harold Parkinson, K.B.E.; Sir Kenneth Stewart, G.B.E.

Vice-Chairmen, Lt.-Col. Sir Myers Wayman, K.B.E.; G. Ff. Williams, C.B.E.; G. Woodcock, C.B.E.;

Air Chief Marshal Sir Hugh Saunders, G.C.B.; K.B.E., M.C., D.F.C., M.M.; A. G. B. Owen, C.B.E. *Members*, J. Ainsworth, M.B.E. (*Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants*); R. C. Ashman, O.B.E.; M. Barnett, M.B.E.; R. Bennett, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Bradley, C.B.E.; W. Brown, C.B.E.; E. A. G. Carøe, C.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Bank Association*); A. D. Chesterfield (*Joint Stock Banks*); Sir William Cocker, O.B.E.; N. H. Cross (*Post Office*); Sir George Eddy, O.B.E.; W. R. Elliott (*Ministry of Education*); Mrs. O. Farquharson (*National Federation of Women's Institutes*); W. Fisk, C.B.E.; R. Foster, O.B.E. (*Trustee Savings Banks Association*); G. D. Frazer, C.B.E. (*Post Office*); G. Freeman, O.B.E.; H. Gauntlett, C.B.E.; C. A. Harrison, C.B.E.; G. E. Haynes, C.B.E. (*National Council of Social Service*); P. R. Hicks, O.B.E. (*Stock Exchange*); The Dowager Lady Hillingdon, D.B.E. (*Women's Voluntary Service*); W. Holmes, C.B.E. (*Trades Union Congress*); S. H. G. Hughes, C.B., C.B.E. (*Ministry of Housing and Local Government*); J. Killey, O.B.E.; G. D. Kirwan, C.B., C.M.G., M.C. (*National Debt Office*); D. D. Livesey, O.B.E.; Sir Andrew McC. MacTaggart (*British Employers' Confederation*); E. W. Maude (*Treasury*); L. F. Milner, C.B.E.; Lt.-Gen. G. N. Molesworth, C.S.I., C.B.E.; A. V. Mussett (*Association of Education Committees*); Sir Tom O'Brien, M.P. (*Trades Union Congress*); G. Paul, O.B.E. (*National Union of Teachers*); D. H. Peacock, O.B.E.; Mrs. E. Perkins, C.B.E. (*National Street and Village Groups Advisory Committee*); H. G. Reynolds, O.B.E.; H. W. Smart (*Post Office*); A. A. Thorpe, O.B.E.; J. H. Trower, O.B.E.; E. Whitley-Jones.

OFFICERS

Secretary, D. R. Davidson, M.B.E. £3,000
Director of Establishment and Finance, J. Hurst
 £1,950 to £2,150
Director of Publicity, Major W. Morris, O.B.E., M.C.
 £2,150
Chief Commissioners, R. H. Dowler, O.B.E.; J. W. King £1,950 to £2,150
Chief Executive Officers, B. R. Cody; H. G. D. Gabriel £1,730 to £1,950
Commissioners, L. S. Burke; W. N. Cryer, O.B.E.; D. J. Cresswell; J. Dean; R. Dutton, I.S.O.; K. J. Griffin; Capt. J. A. H. Harries, M.B.E.; E. H. Harwood, M.B.E.; H. Houston, M.B.E.; J. S. Jephcott; K. T. Pinch; R. Rees; J. C. Timms; K. J. Wilson, I.S.O., M.B.E. £1,730 to £1,950

SCOTTISH SAVINGS COMMITTEE

68 George Street, Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Caledonian: 5486]

Chairman, Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.
Vice-Chairman, J. M. Archer.
Members, Mrs. M. Anderson; Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; A. Bonthron; D. S. Carmichael; J. Craig; P. L. Duncan; Sir James R. Fiddes, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. M. B. Forrest, M.B.E.; The Lord Greenhill, O.B.E.; R. J. Hastings, O.B.E.; J. Innes; Sir John D. Imrie, C.B.E.; P. Jamieson, I.S.O.; J. Keir, M.B.E.; Lady MacColl, C.B.E.; A. C. Marshall, C.B.E.; A. Moffat; M. Neil; The Very Rev. Canon O'Hanlon; G. F. Primrose; A. G. Robertson, C.B.E., M.M.; I. Russell, M.B.E.; J. W. Scholes, M.B.E.; Sir James F. Simpson; The Rev. Canon A. W. Stevenson; J. B. Thomson, O.B.E.; A. Yeaman, M.B.E.
Secretary, A. Garrow, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
Deputy Secretary, R. F. Johnson. £1,515 to £1,820

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

Charles House, 5-11 Regent Street, S.W.1 (Whitehall: 9788). 20 Chester Terrace, N.W.1 (Hunter: 8361) (*Lending Library Unit*). Scottish Branch Office: 20 Walker Street, Edinburgh 3 (Caledonian: 2383). Welsh Branch Office:

Block 2, Room 104, Government Buildings, Gahalfa, Cardiff (Cardiff: 21044).

A Committee of the Privy Council was appointed by Order in Council dated July 28, 1915 (amended February 6, 1928), to direct the application of any sums of money provided by Parliament for the organization and development of Scientific and Industrial Research. On December 15, 1916, a separate Department was created for the service of the Committee. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research Act, 1956, placed the Department under a Research Council, and re-defined the Department's functions and the purposes for which it may make grants.

The aggregate net estimate for the Department in 1959-60 amounts to £10,821,097, a net increase of £1,334,685 on the same estimate for 1958-59. The gross estimate amounts to £12,435,692. Headquarters administration, £749,000; Grants for Research, £3,793,000; Research Work and Research Establishments, £6,526,000; American Aid, £11,000; European Nuclear Research, £1,259,000; contributions to N.A.T.O. scientific schemes, £93,000; and other international bodies, £4,500.

President of the Committee of the Privy Council, The Lord President of the Council.

Research Council, Sir Harry Jephcott, D.Sc. (*Chairman*); Sir Eric Ashby, D.Sc., sc.D., LL.D.; Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Prof. P. M. S. Blackett, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Harold Roxbee Cox, D.Sc., Ph.D.; H. Douglass; Sir Walter Drummond; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral Sir Frank Mason, K.C.B.; Prof. E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. J. Smithells, M.C., D.Sc.; L. T. Wright.

Headquarters Office

Secretary, Sir Harry Melville, K.C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S. £6,950

Private Secretary, I. A. Learmouth.
Deputy Secretary, B. K. Blount, C.B., D.Phil. Nat. £4,950

GROUP A

Director of Establishment and Finance, R. G. Elington. £3,750

Establishment Division

Assistant Secretary (Deputy Establishment and Organization Officer), T. C. Crawshall, O.B.E.

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, S. E. B. Solomons £2,350 to £2,950

Principal, T. Lacey £2,350 to £2,650
Principal Scientific Officers, F. E. Brown; *H. W. Nightingale; R. A. A. Taylor

£1,460 to £2,070
Chief Executive Officer, F. A. Foot £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, A. E. R. Dobbins; W. A. Rickard; G. W. Shott, M.B.E.; L. White £1,355 to £1,610

Finance Division

Finance and Accounts Officer, S. H. Smith, O.B.E. £2,650

Deputy Finance and Accounts Officer, C. F. Fryer £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, E. F. C. Nunn; J. F. Price £1,355 to £1,610

GROUP B

Director, E. Lee, Ph.D. £3,750

Stations Division

Deputy Director, H. Wooldridge, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. O. Jones, Ph.D.; D. Neville-Jones; J. Wallace. £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers, D. Ambrose, Ph.D.; R. Edmonds; L. H. A. Holmes; Mrs. J. O. Paton; Miss P. K. Piercy.

Men, £1,460 to £2,070; *Women*, £1,436 to £2,036
Senior Experimental Officer, Miss A. G. Allen £1,330 to £1,580

Industry Division

Deputy Director, J. Knox £2,750 to £3,050
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, A. B. Hammond;
 M. A. Vernon £2,350 to £2,650
 Principal Scientific Officers, T. E. Easterfield, Ph.D.;
 G. A. MacMillan; W. M. Rodgers; Miss N.
 Sullivan, M.B.E. Men, £1,460 to £2,070;
 Women, £1,436 to £2,036

GROUP C

Director, W. L. Francis, Ph.D. £3,750

Grants Division

Deputy Director, C. Jolliffe £2,750 to £3,050
 Senior Principal Scientific Officer, P. D. Greenall
 £2,350 to £2,650
 Principal Scientific Officers, A. P. J. Edwards; L. S.
 Smith; R. G. Stansfield £1,460 to £2,070
 Senior Executive Officer, A. C. Locke
 £1,355 to £1,610

Information Division

Deputy Director, H. E. Beckett (+allc.)
 £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. Ashton; D. J.
 Urquhart, Ph.D. (Lending Library Unit)
 £2,350 to £2,650
 Principal, *L. R. Poole (+allc.) £1,460 to £2,070
 Principal Scientific Officers, *R. A. Fereday, Ph.D.;
 J. C. Gray; E. Martindale (Scotland); R. E. Over-
 bury; J. B. Reed; A. L. Thorogood, M.B.E.;
 *J. Wardley-Smith; E. E. Williams (Wales)
 £1,460 to £2,070
 Principal Information Officer, Lt.-Col. W. G. Hing-
 ston £1,730 to £1,950
 Senior Experimental Officers, W. H. Bickle, M.B.E.;
 D. Hastings; L. E. E. Jeanes; A. A. Morris; Miss
 M. J. Foreman; Miss A. E. Glennie . . Men, £1,355
 to £1,610; Women, £1,330 to £1,580

Overseas Liaison Division

Africa House, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Holborn: 3422]

Assistant Secretary, H. L. Verry, C.B.E.
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Principal Scientific Officer, A. R. M. Murray, Ph.D.
 £1,460 to £2,070
 Senior Executive Officer, H. A. W. Couves
 £1,355 to £1,610

United Kingdom Scientific Mission, North
 America

(Unit of British Commonwealth Scientific
 Offices)

1907 K Street, N.W.

Washington 6, D.C., U.S.A.

Director, E. S. Hiscocks £2,750 to £3,050
 Principal Scientific Officers, H. K. Bourne; M. W.
 Hodges £1,460 to £2,070

Building Research Station

Bucknalls Lane, Garston, near Watford

[Garston: 4040]

Montagu Mansions, Crawford Street, W.1

[Welbeck: 4420]

Chairman of Board, Sir Hubert Manzoni, C.B.E.
 Director, F. M. Lea, C.B.E., D.Sc. £4,050
 Deputy Director, T. W. Parker, Ph.D.

£3,450
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. C. Bevan;
 L. F. Cooling; D.Sc.; N. Davcy, D.Sc.; J. W.
 Harding, Ph.D.; F. E. Jones, D.Sc.; R. W. B.
 Nurse, D.Sc.; A. T. Pickles, O.B.E.; J. W. Rlce;
 R. J. Schaffer; F. G. Thomas, Ph.D.; J. West,
 D.Sc.; J. C. Weston, Ph.D. £2,350 to £2,650
 Principal Scientific Officers, K. Alsop; *H. Bagenal;
 S. C. C. Bate, Ph.D.; B. Butterworth; J. B. Col-
 lins; E. Danter; J. B. Dick; S. B. Hamilton,
 O.B.E., Ph.D.; F. C. Harper, Ph.D.; D. B.

Honeyborne; R. G. Hopkinson, Ph.D.;
 W. Kinniburgh; C. R. Lee; G. W. Mack;
 J. H. Madge; R. J. Mainstone; H. G. Midgley,
 Ph.D.; G. R. Mitchell; C. W. Newberry; P. H.
 Parkin; A. D. M. Penman; A. W. Pratt; H. J.
 Purkis; W. J. Reiners; A. Short; A. Sobolev;
 P. A. Stone; L. S. Vallance; W. H. Ward;
 J. H. Welch; T. Whitaker; R. H. Wood, D.Sc.

£1,460 to £2,070
 Superintending Architects, W. A. Allen; G. A.
 Atkinson £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Architects, A. Miller; G. D. Nash; R. A.
 Simons £1,790 to £2,070
 Superintending Engineer, Lt.-Col. K. G. H. Fryer,
 O.B.E., T.D. £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Engineers, J. Comrie; J. F. Eden; N. W. B.
 Clarke; W. S. Forbes £1,790 to £2,070
 Chief Experimental Officers, H. J. Eldridge; A. J.
 Newman £1,730 to £1,950
 Senior Executive Officer, C. L. Clark
 £1,355 to £1,610

Scottish Laboratory

Thorntonhall, Glasgow

[Busby: 1171]

Officer-in-Charge, H. M. Llewellyn
 (+allc.) £1,460 to £2,070
 Senior Architect, D. K. Baron £1,790 to £2,070

Fire Research Organization

(A joint organization in conjunction with the Fire
 Offices' Committee)

Fire Research Station, Boreham Wood, Herts.

[Elstree: 1341 and 1797]

19 Cornwall Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.1.

[Museum: 5030]

Chairman of the Board, Prof. A. R. J. P. Ubbelohde,
 D.Sc., F.R.S.
 Director, D. I. Lawson £2,750 to £3,050
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, R. G. Silversides;
 (Assistant Director); F. E. T. Kingman, Ph.D.
 £2,350 to £2,650
 Principal Scientific Officers, G. Bird; J. F. Fry;
 P. Nash; D. J. Rasbash, Ph.D.; P. H. Thomas,
 Ph.D. £1,460 to £2,070
 Chief Experimental Officer, L. A. Ashton
 £1,730 to £1,950

Forest Products Research Laboratory

Princes Risborough, Bucks.

[Princes Risborough: 101]

Director, F. Y. Henderson, C.B.E., D.Sc.
 £2,750 to £3,050
 Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. Bryan (Assistant
 Director); P. Harris £2,350 to £2,650
 Principal Scientific Officers, F. H. Armstrong; J. D.
 Bletchly; R. H. Farmer, D.Sc.; R. F. S. Hearmon;
 R. A. G. Knight; F. G. O. Pearson; E. W. J.
 Phillips, Ph.D.; B. J. Rendle; J. G. Savory; D.
 N. R. Smith; W. C. Stevens. £1,460 to £2,070

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum
of Practical Geology

Head Office: Exhibition Road, South Kensington,
 S.W.7 [Kensington: 9441-5] with 15 and 17
 Young Street, Kensington, W.8 [Western:
 9651-4]. Scottish Office: South Park, 19 Grange
 Terrace, Edinburgh 9 [Edinburgh: 45203-4];
 North of England Office, Ring Road, Halton,
 Leeds 15 [Leeds: 64-9161/3]; North Ireland
 Office: 20 College Gardens, Belfast [Belfast:
 28041].

Chairman of Geological Survey Board, Sir Walter
 Drummond.

Director of Survey and Museum, Sir William Pugh,
 O.B.E., D.Sc., I.L.D., F.R.S. £3,750
 Assistant Directors, C. J. Stubblefield, D.Sc., F.R.S.;
 F. M. Trotter, D.Sc.; W. N. Edwards (Northern
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Chief Executive Officers, J. T. Clark, M.B.E.; J. A. Ensor, M.B.E. (*Accountant*); Miss J. Coull; W. R. Adam, M.B.E.; J. O'Neill
 Men, £1,730 to £1,950; Women, £1,660 to £1,883
Senior Executive Officers, J. Baillie, M.B.E.; A. K. Will; J. Primrose; Miss I. J. Irvine; Miss J. H. Renwick; W. A. Bruce; D. G. Blyth; Miss N. J. Strongman
 Men, £1,355 to £1,610; Women, £1,305 to £1,550

H.M. Inspectors of Schools

Senior Chief Inspector, J. S. Brunton£3,100
Chief Inspectors, J. W. M. Gunn; R. Macdonald; Miss E. I. Young; J. G. Strachan, Ph.D.; D. Dickson, Ph.D.; P. M. Gillan
 Men, £2,579; Women, £2,517
Inspectors, J. J. Davidson; A. S. Kelly, O.B.E.; A. Law; J. Stevenson; R. Macleod, O.B.E.; W. S. Gray; C. A. Forbes; J. P. Forsyth; A. J. Mee; J. Shanks; J. C. Holmes; L. Pendleton; Miss M. S. Thomson; J. Dryburgh; A. T. Emond; N. Fullwood; J. Gilbert, Ph.D.; J. A. McPherson; Miss B. R. Marshall; K. E. Miller, O.B.E.; A. G. Skinner; J. H. Smith; T. L. Taylor; C. Murray
 Men, £2,329; Women, £2,267
 E. W. Thomas, Ph.D.; W. Macdonald; Miss J. T. Duncanson; Miss L. Boyd, D.Sc.; J. J. Reid; J. W. Baxter, Ph.D.; D. G. Biggar, Ph.D.; A. McC. Shields; W. Christie; W. A. Milne; B. S. Fraser; J. B. Caird; Miss M. G. Watt; J. Deans; W. Gillic; J. Robertson, Ph.D.; J. Bennett, M.B.E.; Miss E. B. Taylor; R. Morrison; W. F. Kerr, M.B.E.; J. A. MacDonald; D. Young; J. R. M. M. Brown; Miss M. M. Murray; A. Garden; J. F. MacDonald; J. Cumming; T. Crippin; W. Cunningham; E. F. Thompkins; R. Allan; B. E. Shaw; A. F. Cadzow, Ph.D.; W. K. Ferguson; D. S. Petrie; W. Anderson; Miss M. K. G. Fraser; Miss M. I. Brown; R. S. Marks; Miss A. M. C. Mathewson; Miss M. G. Sibbald; Miss B. McQueen; Miss C. S. Cameron; J. Anderson; J. Rankin; J. Mackinnon; D. B. Kane; G. J. Brown; Miss M. M. Lawson; W. C. Brown; W. Mitchell; A. A. Macpherson; Miss E. M. W. Thomson; G. C. Morrison; J. F. McGarrity; A. D. Chirnside; G. S. Mutch; D. G. Marwick; A. Nisbet; J. C. Leitch; P. D. B. Walker
 Men, £1,462 to £2,182; Women, £1,421 to £2,128

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 7241]

Dover House, Whitehall,
 London, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 6151]

The Department of Health for Scotland is responsible for general supervision of the National Health Service in Scotland; the administration of the Housing (Scotland) Acts, supervision of the house-building programme and distribution of grants to local authorities for housing purposes; and the administration of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Acts. The Department is responsible also for various environmental and welfare services such as water supplies, sewerage, care of the aged, etc.

Secretary, T. D. Haddow.....£4,950
Private Secretary, J. B. More.
Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E.....£4,350
Under-Secretaries, N. W. Graham; J. H. McGuinness; J. C. Wilson.....£3,750
Assistant Secretaries, R. G. Forrest; R. P. Fraser; E. L. Gillett; E. W. Hancock; J. Hogarth; A. A. Hughes; T. V. Hughson; H. F. G. Kelly; J. Mackenzie; A. Maclehorse; A. C. Sheldrake; T. B. Skinner; J. Y. Sutherland, C.B.E.
 £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, G. F. Belfour; D. N. Braid; F. H. Cowley; Miss P. A. Cox; W. W. Crabbe; R. D. Cramond; H. V. De Lorey; G. M. Fair; B. J. Fiddes; J. B. Fleming; J. M. Foster; J. L. Graham, O.B.E.; T. A. Greig, O.B.E.; J. J. Haughney; R. I. Hullej; J. B. Hume; J. B. Kirkwood, O.B.E.; T. L. Lister; T. H. McLean; J. G. S. Macphail; D. M. McPhail; A. Milne; A. F. Reid; P. C. Rendle; A. L. Rennie; A. L. Scott;

P. Stevenson; M. Wilson, O.B.E., £1,460 to £2,070; Miss L. C. Watson, O.B.E., £1,412 to £2,002
Chief Executive Officers, G. W. McIntosh; R. H. T. Stubbings; J. E. Tinkler; Miss A. D. Watson, O.B.E.
 Men, £1,730 to £1,950; *Women*, £1,660 to £1,883
Senior Executive Officers, A. W. Boyd, M.B.E.; D. H. Collier; W. H. Fraser; W. H. McCulloch; K. Mackay; Miss M. A. McPherson; R. Macleod; S. J. Ness; J. Pettigrew; G. Robertson; W. Robertson; W. J. A. Scott; G. Skinner; L. A. Wells..... £1,355 to £1,610
 Mrs. C. G. Cohen; Miss M. W. Baxter £1,305 to £1,550

Finance

Accountant General, I. M. Robertson, M.V.O. £2,350 to £2,950
Assistant Accountants General, F. E. Bland; A. B. Ramsay..... £1,850 to £2,050
Chief Executive Officers, I. D. Hamilton; G. Hill; A. McKenzie; J. Mackenzie; A. B. Ramsay £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, C. S. Donaldson; F. B. Drysdale; Miss C. K. Duff; C. T. Hole; W. P. Lawrie; A. D. Robertson; I. S. Scott; J. W. Shiell; V. C. Stewart; C. G. Weaver
 Men, £1,355 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,305 to £1,550

Medical Staff

Chief Medical Officer, Sir Kenneth Cowan, M.D., F.R.S.E..... £4,350
Deputy Chief Medical Officer, R. J. Peters..... £2,750
Principal Medical Officers, H. B. Craigie; W. D. Hood; J. M. Johnston, C.B.E., F.R.S.E.; A. B. Walker..... £3,750
Senior Medical Officers, J. L. Halliday; E. J. C. Hewitt; P. L. McKinlay, F.R.S.E.; I. N. Sutherland; A. L. Wilson; Laura M. D. Mill..... £2,950
Medical Officers, Anne N. M. Brittain; R. M. Gordon; T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.; R. P. J. McBroom; I. M. Macgregor; R. D. Martin; Catherine H. S. Begg; Mabel E. Mitchell; A. Menzies; Patricia O'Kane; A. Laurie..... £1,775 to £2,300
Regional Medical Officers, J. B. Barr; T. W. Buchan; A. A. Gordon; W. K. Henderson; W. J. Hogg; I. B. K. MacGregor; D. E. Walker; Jean W. Symington; G. H. Clement; I. H. McNeill; R. I. T. Dunnachie..... £1,775 to £2,300
Chief Dental Officer, J. W. Galloway..... £3,950
Dental Officers, R. A. Morrison; A. Pacitti; A. J. Ritchie..... £1,730 to £2,200

Technical Staff

Chief Engineer, J. C. O. Burns..... £3,250
Deputy Chief Engineer, J. B. Dempster..... £2,950
Chief Architect and Technical Planner, T. A. Jeffrey's £3,250
Deputy Chief Architects, G. H. Lawrence; R. S. Morton; R. Woodcock..... £2,310 to £2,650
Regional Planning Officers, F. J. Connell; F. J. Evans; R. Grieve..... £2,350 to £2,650
Senior Quantity Surveyor, J. C. Tait £1,790 to £2,070

Inspectorate

General Inspectors, H. Forrest; D. R. J. V. Lennox, M.B.E.; J. Macfarlane, I.S.O., D.C.M. £1,730 to £1,950
Chief Finance Inspector, E. A. B. Birse..... £2,350
Chief Food and Dairy Officer, C. H. Chalmers, O.B.E. £1,528 to £2,100

General Board of Control for Scotland

(Lunacy and Mental Deficiency)

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1

Commissioners, Dr. John Jardine, C.B., O.B.E. (*Chairman*), £1,275; John A. Lillie, Q.C., £250; Sir Hugh Rose, Bt.; A. A. Templeton, C.B.E.; Sir Garnet D. Wilson..... unpaid
Senior Medical Commissioner, H. B. Craigie.. £3,250

Medical Commissioners, E. J. C. Hewitt; Laura M. D. Mill..... £2,950
Deputy Commissioners, Catherine H. S. Begg; Anne N. M. Brittain; R. P. J. McBroom; Patricia O'Kane..... £1,775 to £2,300
Secretary, J. Will..... £1,355 to £1,610

General Registry Office

New Register House, Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 3952]

Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Scotland, A. B. Taylor..... £2,350 to £2,950
Secretary, A. D. Michie..... £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, D. B. Gardner; D. M. Skinner..... £1,355 to £1,610

SCOTTISH HOME DEPARTMENT

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh 1
 [Edinburgh Waverley: 2501]

Dover House, Whitehall, London, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 6151]

The Scottish Home Department was constituted in 1939 with responsibilities for Scotland similar to those of the Home Office in England and Wales regarding police, probation and remand home services, criminal justice, prisons and borstal institutions, etc.; fire services, civil defence preparations, care of children by local authorities, legislation concerning shops, theatres, cinemas, and licensed premises. The Department is concerned in addition with the structure and finance of local government, including valuation and rating and the administration of Exchequer equalization grants; oversight and protection of Scottish Fisheries; electricity; highways; and, in co-operation with the Board of Trade and other Departments, Scottish economic development and the rehabilitation of the Highlands.

Secretary, Sir John Anderson, K.B.E., C.B.... £4,950
Private Secretary, N. E. Sharp.
Deputy Secretary, A. J. Aglen, C.B. (*Fisheries Secretary*)..... £3,750
Under-Secretaries, A. F. C. Clark (*Establishment Officer*); A. B. Hume; R. E. C. Johnson. £3,750
Assistant Secretaries, R. D. M. Bell; A. C. Cowan; E. U. E. Elliott-Binns; J. M. Fearn; K. M. Hancock (*Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services*); T. F. S. Hetherington; N. J. P. Hutchison; R. H. Law; Miss M. K. Macdonald; I. A. H. More; J. S. Munro; W. G. Pottinger, C.V.O.; J. E. Stark; N. D. Walker; W. L. Walker, C.B.E. (*Finance Officer*); H. A. A. Whitworth, M.B.E..... £2,350 to £2,950
Principals, A. J. Betts; Miss B. P. Boyes, M.B.E.; Miss H. M. Connor; D. J. Cowperthwaite; F. Dawson; J. S. Gibson; J. R. Gordon; Miss I. F. Haddow; J. Inglis; J. Kceley; W. S. Kerr; †J. J. Lane, M.B.E.; I. London; N. K. McCallum; J. H. Macdonald; T. M. Martin; G. J. Murray; A. T. F. Ogilvie; T. Ravity; J. G. C. Richardson; F. H. Roberts; J. Scrimgeour; J. S. Scott Whyte; I. L. Sharp; D. W. Thomson; G. N. Watson; H. G. Whiles; R. E. C. Whipp; I. M. Wilson
 Men, £1,460 to £2,070; *Women*, £1,412 to £2,002
Chief Executive Officers, E. U. Brockway; G. C. Wilson..... £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Executive Officers, G. Aithie; D. A. Flett; Miss A. H. Graham; †W. J. Jesson; H. Neville; J. Ramsay; W. H. A. Thrower; J. Topping
 Men, £1,355 to £1,610; *Women*, £1,305 to £1,550
Deputy Finance Officers, R. S. M. Gray; A. J. Morbin, M.B.E.; A. M. Swanson £1,730 to £1,950
Senior Accountants, W. R. Butcher; J. Henderson; J. G. Henderson, M.B.E.; E. C. Hodges; A. B. Miller; W. Robertson..... £1,355 to £1,610

Solicitor's Office

(For the Scottish Department and certain U.K. services, including H.M. Treasury, in Scotland).

Solicitor, J. M. Dick, C.R., C.B.E., V.R.D. £3,750
Deputy Solicitor, Alex. Thomson £2,950
Assistant Solicitors, J. S. Dalgetty (£2,950); K. J. A. Greig £2,650
Senior Legal Assistants, J. A. Beaton; E. S. Robertson; W. Thomson; R. W. Deans; A. G. Brand, M.B.E.; R. A. Lawrie; W. Moffat

£1,615 to £2,150

Counsel to the Secretary of State for Scotland, under Private Legislation Procedure (Scotland) Act, 1935 (2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh). Counsellors, C. N. Fraser, Q.C.; M. R. McLarty, Advocate.

Scottish Information Office

St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1
[Edinburgh Waveley: 2501]

Director, W. M. Ballantine, M.V.O.

£2,350 to £2,950

Principal Information Officer, J. W. P. Dundas

£1,730 to £1,950

Senior Information Officers, A. G. Christie; † D. McCaffrey; D. F. Mackenzie; A. W. Tait

£1,355 to £1,610

† At Dover House.

Chief Road Engineer's Office

Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh, 11

[Craiglockhart: 4010]

Chief Road Engineer, J. Emlay Jones, O.B.E., T.D.

£2,950

Deputy Chief Road Engineer, H. N. Glanns

£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Civil Engineers, R. A. H. Allen; G. C. W. Hurry; A. N. Sutherland; W. Henderson, M.B.E. (Bridge Engineer) £1,790 to £2,070

Marine Laboratory

Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen *

[Aberdeen: 25218]

Director, C. E. Lucas, C.M.G., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

£2,750 to £3,050

Assistant Director, B. B. Rae, Ph.D.

£2,350 to £2,650

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, J. B. Tait, D.Sc. F.R.S.E.; J. H. Fraser, Ph.D., F.R.S.E.; K. A. Pyefinch, F.R.S.E. (at Pitlochry) £2,350 to £2,650

Principal Scientific Officers, H. J. Thomas, Ph.D.; B. B. Parrish; J. A. Stuart (at Pitlochry); R. Johnston, Ph.D.; A. Laville; R. E. Craig; W. Dickson £1,460 to £2,070

Miscellaneous Appointments

Chief Inspector of Sea Fisheries, C. Sim £2,350
Deputy Chief Inspector, I. Suttar £1,725 to £1,930
Inspector of Salmon Fisheries, S. D. Sedgwick

£1,560 to £2,070

Marine Superintendent, Capt. D. I. MacCallum, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.) £1,765 to £1,965

Chief Inspector, Child Care and Probation, 23 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh 3, G. R. Corner

£2,015 to £2,250

Chairman, After Care Council, Rev. Sir George F. MacLeod, Bt., M.C., D.D.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1, T. Renfrew, C.B.E. £2,880

Commandant, Scottish Police College, S. A. Kinnear, C.B.E. £2,550

H.M. Inspector of Fire Services, A. D. Wilson

£2,000 to £2,200

State Managements Districts, Scotland

30 George Square, Glasgow

[Central: 4101]

General Manager, G. Morton, O.B.E.

£2,000 to £2,200

Prisons Divisions

Broomhouse Drive, Edinburgh 11

[Craiglockhart: 4040]

Director of Scottish Prison and Borstal Services, K. M.

Hancock £2,250 to £2,950

Visiting Physician and Medical Adviser, T. D. Inch, C.B.E., M.C.

Psychiatrist, W. Boyd, M.D. (part-time).

Prison Governors

Aberdeen, Maj. M. P. Lothian, M.C. £1,410 to £1,600

Edinburgh, Maj. D. C. Heron-Watson

£1,750 to £1,950

Glasgow (Barrlinnie), A. H. Anderson £2,200

Greenock, Miss E. I. W. Hobkirk, C.B.E.

£1,348 to £1,543

Perth, G. S. W. Laidlaw £1,410 to £1,600

Peterhead, D. Mackenzie £1,750 to £1,950

Polmont Borstal Institution, J. Oliver

£1,750 to £1,950

HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

[City: 9876]

Bookshops in London:—

Retail.—York House, Kingsway, W.C.2., and 423

Oxford St., W.1.

Wholesale.—Cornwall House, Stamford Street,

S.E.1.

H.M. Stationery Office was established in 1786 and is the British Government's central organization for the supply of printing, binding, office supplies and office machinery of all kinds, and published books and periodicals, for the Public Service at home and abroad; it also undertakes duplicating and distributing services for government departments. The Stationery Office is the publisher for the government, and has bookshops for the sale of government publications in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Bristol, Birmingham and Belfast; leading booksellers in the larger towns act as agents; and there are wholesale departments in London, Edinburgh and Belfast from which booksellers may obtain supplies. It is also the agent for the sale of publications of the United Nations and its specialized agencies and for certain other international organizations. The Controller of the Stationery Office is under Letters Patent the Queen's Printer of Acts of Parliament and in him is vested the Copyright in all British Government documents.

Government publications are of a wide and varied range and about 5,700 titles are published each year. They include the London Gazette, which has been issued twice weekly since 1665, and Hansard, the verbatim report of the proceedings in both Houses of Parliament, available on the morning following the debate. The Stationery Office has in stock some 300,000 titles and its subscription lists contain 65,000 names. The annual sales total about 17,000,000 copies.

The aggregate net estimate for the department in 1959-60 was £15,096,100 (an increase of £205,100 on the same estimate for 1958-59). The gross estimate amounts to £21,021,100 and includes £2,762,000 for salaries and wages of office and warehouse staffs, £6,380,000 for printing and binding (inclusive of salaries and wages of printing works staff), £6,350,000 for paper, £3,985,000 for office supplies and office machinery and £935,000 for published books, periodicals and maps. The receipts side includes £1,577,500 from the sale of government publications and £100,000 from the sale of waste paper recovered from all departments.

Generally the department obtains its supplies from commercial sources by competitive tender. For printing and binding, however, the Stationery Office has its own printing works and binderies which produce about one-third of the total requirement, including telephone directories, pension

allowance books, national savings certificates and stamps, postal orders, premium bonds and National Insurance stamps. The annual face value of these certificates and stamps is nearly £1,100,000,000.

The staff employed on April 1, 1959, was 6,635, including 1,797 in warehouses and 2,264 at printing works; the total space occupied was two million square feet, including 1,250,000 sq. ft. for warehouse space and 448,000 sq. ft. for the printing works.

Controller, Sir John Simpson, C.B. £4,950
 Private Secretary, P. J. George.
 Deputy Controller, R. H. Owen, C.M.G. £3,750
 Assistant Controllers, C. H. Legg, O.B.E., I.S.O.
 (Group 1) (£2,950); H. Pickford, O.B.E. (Group 2); W. A. Beck, O.B.E., M.V.O. (Group 3) £2,650
Advisee on Typography, Sir Francis Meynell. unpaid

Group 1

Accounts Division

Director, J. J. Cherns. £1,950 to £2,150
 Deputy Director, L. G. Robinson £1,355 to £1,610
 Assistant Directors, J. H. Francis; R. H. Chisholm; V. H. Morley; G. Wight. £1,355 to £1,610
 Chief Examiner of Printers' and Binders' Accounts, R. H. Sloane. £1,355 to £1,610

Establishments and Organization Division

Director, A. J. Long, M.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
 Deputy Director, C. W. Blundell £1,730 to £1,950
 Assistant Directors, J. W. Wilson, M.B.E.; R. F. Norris; R. J. Crang. £1,355 to £1,610

Contracts Division

Director, J. W. E. Bates. £1,950 to £2,150
 Deputy Director, J. V. Westlake. £1,355 to £1,610
 Assistant Director, A. W. Symons £1,355 to £1,610

Group 2

Printing Works Division

Director, J. P. Turner. £1,950 to £2,150
 Assistant Directors, D. A. Jamieson; A. H. Phillips; J. E. Chapman. £1,355 to £1,610
 Senior Works Manager, J. Brookes £1,730 to £1,950
 Works Managers, C. G. H. Walker, M.B.E.; J. W. H. Elvin; C. J. Errington £1,355 to £1,610
 Senior Deputy Works Manager, J. H. Hynes £1,355 to £1,610

Printing and Binding Division

Director, D. E. Masson, M.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
 Deputy Director, A. S. Powis. £1,355 to £1,610
 Assistant Director, R. Blundell, D.F.C. £1,355 to £1,610

Duplicating Division

Director, G. Pengelly, M.B.E. £1,730 to £1,950
 Deputy Director, F. T. Hillman, M.B.E. £1,355 to £1,610
 Assistant Director, W. H. Jameson £1,355 to £1,610

Co-ordination of Reproduction Services Section

Co-ordinator of Reproduction Services, R. E. Pysden £1,730 to £1,950
 Deputy Co-ordinator, H. M. Dodge £1,355 to £1,610

Group 3

Publications Division

Director, P. McGrath, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150
 Deputy Director, D. C. Dashfield, M.V.O. £1,670 to £1,885
 Assistant Directors, J. L. Wilkinson; J. R. McKay; S. W. Westoby; G. P. Brown £1,355 to £1,610

Typographic Design and Layout Section

Head of Section (vacant). £1,665

Supplies Division

Director, A. C. A. Taylor. £1,950 to £2,150
 Deputy Director, H. V. Roc. £1,355 to £1,610
 Assistant Directors, J. P. Morgan; C. P. Bradshaw £1,355 to £1,610
 Inspection, Transport and Warehouses Division
 Director, L. G. Smith. £1,950 to £2,150
 Deputy Director, S. Brown. £1,355 to £1,610
 Deputy Director (Warehouses), E. A. Barrett £1,355 to £1,610
 Chief Examiner of Paper and Office Requisites, E. Halson, M.B.E. £1,535 to £1,795

REGIONAL OFFICES

Scotland

Government Buildings, Bankhead Avenue, Edinburgh 11.

Bookshop: 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh 2.
 Director, N. G. Thompson. £1,730 to £1,950
 Deputy Director, F. E. Davey. £1,355 to £1,610

Wales

Bookshop: 109 St. Mary Street, Cardiff.
 Officer in Charge, J. Holden.

Northern Ireland

Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast

Retail Bookshop: 80 Chichester Street, Belfast.
 Wholesale Bookshop: Custom House, Belfast.
 Superintendent, J. I. Jones. £1,355 to £1,610

Manchester

Broadway, Chadderton, Lancs.

Bookshop: 30-41 King Street, Manchester 2.
 Director, J. W. Eyres. £1,730 to £1,950
 Deputy Director, B. A. Smith. £1,355 to £1,610

Bristol

All Saints Street, Bristol 1

Bookshop: Tower Lane, Bristol 1.
 Superintendent, B. J. Crisp. £1,355 to £1,610

Birmingham

Bookshop: 2 Edmund Street, Birmingham 3.

STATUTE LAW COMMITTEE

House of Lords, S.W.1

President, The Lord Chancellor.
 Members, J. G. Archibald; The Right Hon. Sir Norman Brook, G.C.B.; The Right Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., Q.C., LL.D.; Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.; Sir John Cunningham, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O.; Sir Alan Ellis, K.C.B., Q.C.; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; C. Fletcher-Cooke, Q.C., M.P.; Sir Noel Hutton, K.C.B., Q.C.; Sir Andrew Innes, K.B.E., C.B., Q.C.; Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.; The Right Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.; Sir David Milne, K.C.B.; H. W. Pritchard; The Lord Reid, P.C.; The Viscount Simonds, P.C.; Sir John Simpson, C.B.; T. G. Talbot, Q.C.; The Lord Terrington, K.B.E.
 Secretary, R. W. Perceval.

Statutory Publications Office

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1
 [Abbey: 7755]

Editors, S. G. G. Edgar; R. L. Hurst £2,000 to £2,300

SUGAR BOARD

52, Mark Lane, E.C.3
 [Royal 6221]

The Sugar Board was constituted under the Sugar Act, 1956, on October 15, 1956. The Board buys the sugar which the United Kingdom has contracted to buy under the Commonwealth

Sugar Agreement at prices negotiated annually by the Government and resells the sugar commercially at world prices. The Board also provides temporary finance for the British Sugar Corporation and receives from or pays to the Corporation any surplus or deficit arising on the production and refining of home grown beet sugar. The Board, in turn, balances its accounts, taking one year with another, by receiving a surcharge or making a distribution payment, on all imported and home produced sugar and molasses.

Chairman, Sir George Dunnett, K.B.E., C.B. £5,000
Vice-Chairman, J. A. Dyson, C.B.E. £3,500
Members (part time), Sir Henry Brewer, M.B.E.;
 F. E. Harmer, C.M.G. unpaid
Secretary, A. V. Parsons, M.B.E.
Chief Marketing Officer, R. C. W. Gunner, M.B.E.
Chief Accountant, G. Keddie, M.B.E.

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

Shell Mex House, Strand, W.C.2
 [Gerrard: 6933]

The Ministry of Supply furnishes supplies to the Armed Forces; undertakes the design and development of equipment for the Army and the Royal Air Force and certain types of equipment for the Royal Navy; carries out the primary Government responsibility in the field of electronics and the light metals industry; develops new types of civil aircraft, including those required by the national air lines. The Ministry administers the Royal Ordnance Factories and various experimental, storage and miscellaneous establishments.

Minister of Supply, THE RT. HON. AUBREY JONES, M.P. £5,000
Private Secretaries, N. Craig (Principal); D. J. Northrop (Assistant).

Parliamentary Private Secretary, J. Hall, C.B.E., M.P. unpaid
Parliamentary Secretary, W. J. Taylor, C.B.E., M.P. £2,500

Permanent Secretary, Sir William Strath, K.C.B. £7,000
Private Secretary, G. W. Clark.

Deputy Secretary (A), R. G. K. Way, C.B., C.B.E. £5,000

Deputy Secretary (B), P. Humphreys-Davies, C.B. £5,000

Deputy Secretary (C), D. W. G. L. Haviland, C.B. £5,000

Controller of Munitions, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Cowley, K.B.E., C.B.

Deputy Controller of Munitions, Maj.-Gen. E. S. Lindsay, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Asst. Controller of Munitions, Maj.-Gen. G. P. Walsh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (ret.) £3,600

Assistant Controller of Munitions (B), Maj.-Gen. G. E. R. Bastin, C.B., O.B.E.

Director of Munitions, Brigadier J. A. Fitzpatrick.

Director, Standardization (Munitions), Comdr. F. W. Hornsby, R.N. (ret.) £2,700

Controller of Aircraft, Sir George Gardner, K.B.E., C.B., D.Sc. £5,000

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Military), Rear Admiral A. S. Bolt, C.B., D.S.O., D.Sc.

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Research and Development), Dr. W. Cawood, C.B., C.B.E. £3,750

Deputy Controller of Aircraft (Overseas Affairs), E. T. Jones, C.B., O.B.E. £3,750

Assistant Controller of Aircraft, Air Vice-Marshal C. D. C. Boyce, C.B., C.B.E.

Controller of Guided Weapons and Electronics, (vacant) £5,000

Deputy Controller of Electronics, Air Vice-Marshal G. P. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E.

Director-General, Atomic Weapons, Dr. B. G. Dickins, C.B.E. £3,800

Directors, Capt. F. B. Lloyd, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.); W. J. Brown

Controller, Royal Ordnance Factories and Controller of Atomic Warheads, Sir Stewart Mitchell, K.B.E., C.B. (+allce) £4,250

Deputy Controller, Royal Ordnance Factories, R. Ratcliffe, C.B., M.B.E. £3,400
Chief Scientist, Dr. R. Cockburn, C.B., O.B.E. £5,800

Administration and Finance

Under-Secretaries, D. W. Bartington, C.B.; R. Burns, C.M.G.; L. H. Curzon, C.B.; F. J. Doggett;

V. P. Harries, C.B.; T. E. H. Hodgson, C.B.; H. O. Hooper, C.M.G.; E. S. Jackson, C.B.;

G. Leitch, O.B.E.; N. V. Meeres. £3,800

Director of Contracts, A. W. Isherwood, C.B.E. (Air); H. T. Kirby (Munition Supplies) £2,800

Accountant-General, W. Cairns, C.B.E. £2,800

Assistant Secretaries, W. W. Abson; J. E. Barnes; J. K. Batey; Dr. W. E. Berry; E. M. Bowen;

H. C. Budden; R. H. W. Bullock; J. R. Christie; A. F. Cooper; T. M. Crowley; S. P. Dobbs;

W. G. Downey; D. F. A. R. Freeman; G. F. Gainsborough; G. A. Haig, O.B.E.; N. Hartley;

E. W. G. Haynes; W. T. Horsley; J. A. Jaggres; C. R. F. Lark; C. F. McFarlane; K. M. McLeod;

L. C. J. Orchard; F. E. Prince; G. T. Rogers; Miss M. L. Senior; Mrs. L. Silverston, O.B.E.;

R. St. J. Walker; E. S. Wilson; T. M. Wilson; G. A. C. Witheridge

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; *Women*, £2,334 to £2,940
Chief Information Officer, I. S. Jehu, C.I.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Munitions, etc.

Director-General of Armaments Production, L. G. Gale, O.B.E. £3,400

Directors, T. D. Jacobs; E. S. Jones; Dr. R. Owens £3,000

Director-General of Artillery, Maj.-Gen. G. Kellett, C.B., C.B.E.

Directors, Brigadier J. H. Parsons, O.B.E.; S. W. Coppock £2,500 to £2,800

Director-General of Fighting Vehicles, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Lardet, C.B.E., D.S.O.

Directors, C. J. Taft (£3,000); Brigadier M. W. H. Head, O.B.E.

Director-General of Inspection, Maj.-Gen. Sir Launcelot Cutforth, K.B.E., C.B. (ret.) £4,000

Directors, Brigadier R. H. Bright, O.B.E.; Brigadier W. P. T. Roberts, C.B.E.; Brigadier C. A. Zweigbergk, M.C.; Group Capt. D. G. Scott, O.B.E.;

R. E. Swift, C.B.E. (£3,400); E. W. S. Press, C.B.E. (£2,800).

Director (Armament Research and Development Establishment), Dr. D. H. Black, C.M.G. £3,600

Director (Fighting Vehicles Research and Development Establishments), A. E. H. Masters, C.B., C.B.E. £3,600

Directors, Royal Ordnance Factories, D. C. Allan; G. C. Allfrey; R. J. Cowey; H. W. Hobbs; C.B.E.;

J. E. Jackson, C.B.E.; J. D. Parsons; S. E. Van Ryssen, M.B.E.

Varying rates to £3,150

Director-General of Scientific Research (Munitions), Dr. W. B. Littler, C.B. £3,600

Directors, E. E. Haddon; Dr. C. H. Johnson, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal T. McClurkin (ret.)

Varying rates to £2,800

Directors, Dr. D. W. W. Henderson, C.B., F.R.S.; Dr. J. W. C. Phillips; Dr. E. A. Perren; Sir Donald Bailey, O.B.E.;

Dr. W. H. Wheeler, C.M.G. *Varying rates to* £3,300

Chief Superintendent of Ranges, Brigadier A. Vaughan-Jones.

President, Ordnance Board, Air Vice-Marshal J. G. Franks, C.B., C.B.E.

Director-General of General Services, C. H. Latchford, C.B.E. £2,700

Director-General of Stores and Clothing, F. H. Harrison, C.B.E. £2,600

Director of Royal Engineer Equipment, Brig. S. A. Stewart, C.B.E.

Director-General of Ministry of Supply Staff (Washington), L. T. D. Williams. £3,400

Directors, Brig. C. T. D. Lindsay; Air Commodore H. E. Dicken, O.B.E.

Head of United Kingdom M.O.S. Staff in Australia,
S. Scott Hall.....£3,150
M.O.S., Canada, Adviser on Defence Supplies, F. S.
Barton, C.B.E.....£2,800

Aircraft

Director-General of Aircraft Equipment Research and
Development, Dr. H. M. Wilson, M.B.E....£3,400
Director-General of Aircraft General Services, A. E.
Woodward-Nutt.....£3,150
Director-General of Engine Research and Development,
R. H. Weir.....£3,400
Director-General of Aircraft Research and Develop-
ment (R.A.F.), L. Boddington.....£3,400
Director-General, Scientific Research (Air), L. F.
Nicholson.....£3,800
Directors, C. J. Carter; H. B. Howard; Dr. N. J. L.
Megson; Dr. J. W. Drinkwater, O.B.E.; Air
Commodore R. H. E. Emson, C.B.; Air Com-
modore W. D. Disbrey; F. G. R. Cook; R. A.
Schlotel, C.B.E.; E. A. Poulton; H. Templeton;
C. Moore.....Varying rates to £3,600
Director, Royal Aircraft Establishment, M. J. Light-
hill, F.R.S.....£5,000
Director-General, Aircraft Production, W. R. McGaw,
C.B.....£3,400
Directors, L. R. Beesly; H. J. Curnow, O.B.E.; B. D.
Davies; H. E. Hancock, O.B.E.....£3,000
Chief Superintendent, Aeroplane and Armament
Experimental Establishment, Dr. D. Cameron
£2,500 to £2,800
Director, Air Technical Publications, S. T. L. Mansell
£3,000

Guided Weapons and Electronics

Director-General, Guided Weapons, J. E. Serby, C.B.,
C.B.E.....£3,600
Directors, Capt. F. Dossor, R.N.; Air Commodore
W. R. Brotherhood, C.B.E.; Air Commodore
H. B. Wrigley, C.B.E.....£2,500 to £2,800
Director, Royal Radar Establishment, W. J. Richards,
C.B., C.B.E.....£3,600
Director-General of Electronics Research and Develop-
ment, Dr. J. S. McPetrie.....£3,400
Directors, Air Commodore A. G. P. Brightmore;
C. P. Fogg; F. H. Scrimshaw; R. G. Friend
£2,800
Directors, H. E. Drew; P. E. Pollard, O.B.E.; R. O.
Freeman.....£3,000
Director-General of Ballistic Missiles, W. H. Stephens
£3,800
Directors, J. H. Phillips (£2,900); Brig. E. W.
Denison.

THAMES CONSERVANCY

See

CONSERVANCY BOARDS

TITHE REDEMPTION COMMISSION

Finsbury Square House, 33/37 Finsbury Square,
E.C.2

[Monarch: 2052]

The Tithe Redemption Commission was con-
stituted pursuant to the Tithe Act, 1936 (26 Geo. V
and 1 Edw. VIII). Estimates (1959-60), £338,735.
Chairman, Sir Arthur N. Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B.,
C.B.E.....£500
Other Members, Sir Russell Kettle; H. G. Richard-
son; H. E. James, C.B.E. (ex-officio); S. A. Piggott,
C.B.E. (ex-officio).

Secretary and Principal Finance Officer, S. A. Piggott,
C.B.E.....£2,700
Head of Division and Establishment Officer, D. A.
Eden, O.B.E., I.S.O.....£1,950 to £2,150
Head of Division, C. G. Harris, O.B.E.
£1,730 to £1,950

Heads of Branches, E. A. Bouchier; H. A. Cox,
M.B.E. (Deputy Establishment Officer); J. W.
Fisher; L. Gregory; W. J. Weightman, M.B.E.
£1,355 to £1,610

BOARD OF TRADE

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1

[Trafalgar: 885]

The Board of Trade has general responsibility
for the United Kingdom's commerce, industry
and overseas trade, and particular responsibility
in relation to all industries, except those which are
the direct concern of other Departments, e.g. food,
agriculture and fisheries, building and quarrying,
electronics, ship building, fuel and power, and
transport.

The Divisions of the Board form four main
groups, the Overseas group, the Home group, the
Regulative group, and the Common Service
Divisions such as the Accountant's, Statistics,
Finance, and Establishment Divisions, and the
Solicitor's Department.

President of the Board of Trade, THE RT. HON.
SIR DAVID MCADAM ECCLES, K.C.V.O., M.P.

£5,000

Private Secretaries, W. P. W. Barnes; M. E. Healy;

Miss M. C. Gibbs.

Parliamentary Private Secretaries, D. K. Freeth,
M.P.; J. A. Kershaw, M.P.....unpaidMinister of State, JOHN KENYON VAUGHAN-MORGAN,
M.P.....£3,750

Private Secretary, R. Goldsmith.

Parliamentary Secretary, J. C. Rodgers, M.P....£2,500

Parliamentary Clerk, L. E. Holmes

£1,780 to £2,000

Permanent Secretary, Sir Frank Lee, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

£7,000

Private Secretary, Miss G. D. J. Wannan.

Second Secretaries, Sir Edgar Cohen, K.C.M.G.; Sir

Leslie Robinson, K.B.E., C.B.; G. H. Andrew, C.B.

£5,000

Solicitor, Sir Robert Speed, C.B.....£5,000

Accountant Adviser, Sir Richard Yeabsley, C.B.E.

unpaid

Commercial Relations and Exports Department

Under-Secretaries, R. F. Bretherton, C.B.; W.

Hughes, C.B.; R. C. Bryant; C. D. Campbell

£3,800

Adviser on Commercial Policy, C. W. Sanders, C.B.

£3,800

Assistant Secretaries, A. G. White; S. Golt; C. W.

Jardine; Dr. F. E. Budd; Miss M. W. Dennehy,

C.B.E.; G. Parker; K. E. Mackenzie; C. J. A.

Whitehouse, O.B.E.; P. B. Hypher; E. A. Midg-

ley, M.B.E.; Miss C. B. Reynolds; H. F. Hein-

mann; E. V. Marchant

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; Women, £2,334 to £2,940

General Division

Under-Secretary, G. Bowen, C.M.G.....£3,800

Assistant Secretaries, Miss N. K. Fisher; E. L. Phillips

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; Women, £2,334 to £2,940

Export Licensing Branch

Gavrelle House, Bunhill Row, E.C.1

[Monarch: 4071]

Controller, E. J. Cornell.....£2,000 to £2,200

Export Services Branch

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4411]

Director, H. Birtles.....£2,700

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch

Export Publicity and Fairs Officer, M. L. G. Balfour,

O.B.E.....£2,400 to £3,000

Principal Information Officer, A. B. Savage

£1,780 to £2,000

Principal, R. H. C. Hammond...£1,500 to £2,120

News Branch

Chief Information Officer, N. Shepherd £2,400 to £3,000
 Editor, Board of Trade Journal, J. E. Holroyd £1,780 to £2,000
 Chief Press Officer, Miss M. I. Lee £1,710 to £1,933
 Deputy Chief Press Officer, J. Pilkington £1,395 to £1,660
 Senior Information Officer, E. C. Leach £1,395 to £1,660

Industries and Manufactures Department

Under-Secretaries, J. A. R. Pimlott, C.B.; J. B. L. Munro, C.B., C.M.G.; Miss E. Ackroyd; G. J. MacMahon, C.M.G.
 Men, £3,800; Women, £3,736
 Assistant Secretaries, D. Carter; R. H. King; J. L. May; A. L. Burgess; P. Harris; R. Reid-Adam, C.B.E.; V. I. Chapman; G. S. Knight; A. D. Neale, M.B.E.; P. E. Thornton; D. N. Charlish
 Men, £2,400 to £3,000; Women, £2,334 to £2,940

Import Licensing Branch

Romney House, Marsham Street, S.W.1.

[Abbey: 9080]

Controller, P. E. Thornton £2,400 to £3,000

Standard Weights and Measures Department

26 Chapter Street, S.W.1

[Victoria: 7032]

Controller, T. G. Poppy, O.B.E. £1,790 to £2,070

Regional Organization

Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne)

Controller, R. Wood £2,700

E. and W. Riding (Leeds)

Controller, D. A. Wilson, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

London and South Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, B. W. T. Kay, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Eastern

(Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1)

Controller, S. R. Raffan £2,400 to £3,000

South Western (Bristol)

Controller, M. Weber £2,700

Office for Wales (Cardiff)

Controller, R. W. Daniel £2,400 to £3,000

Midland (Birmingham)

Controller, A. N. Halls, M.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

North Western (Manchester)

Controller, R. J. Forbes £2,700

Office for Scotland (Glasgow)

Controller, A. Young, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Controls

Fuse Control

Controller, A. B. Ferguson, O.B.E. £2,450 to £2,650

Distribution of Industry and Regional Division

Under-Secretary, A. E. Welch, C.B., C.M.G. £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, C. M. P. Brown, C.M.G.; A. Rees; W. Gilbert, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Tariff Division

Tariff Adviser, R. M. Nowell, C.B. £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, C. M. P. Brown, C.M.G.; A. Currall; S. L. Edwards £2,400 to £3,000

Insurance and Companies Department*

and Bankruptcy Department

Under-Secretary, R. J. W. Stacy, C.B. £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Carruthers; P. J. Mantle, C.M.G. £2,400 to £3,000

Inspector General of Companies, Companies Liquidation and Bankruptcy, J. M. Clarke £3,000

* Annual Returns and other documents filed with the Registrar of Companies are available for inspection at the Public Search Room, Bush House, South West Wing, Strand, W.C.2.

Accountants Division

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4411]

Director, E. L. Wright, C.B.E. £3,000

Finance Division

Principal Finance Officer, A. C. Hill, C.B. £3,800

Assistant Secretary, R. L. Davies. £2,400 to £3,000

Enemy Property Branch

Lacon House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1

[Chancery: 4411]

Controller, R. H. M. Clayton £1,500 to £2,120

Solicitor's Department

Solicitor, Sir Robert Speed, C.B. £5,000

Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. Ryder £3,800

Assistant Solicitors, E. M. Parsey, C.B.E.; E. W. Dean, C.B.E.; J. F. Brown; R. W. Rainsford-Hannay; W. T. Beynon; H. C. Cotman, M.C. £2,500 to £3,000

Establishment Division

Principal Establishment and Organization Officer, J. Leckle, C.B. £3,800

Assistant Secretaries, J. L. Reading; W. G. Onslow; Miss H. Barkley; J. B. Smith

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; Women, £2,334 to £2,940

Statistics Division

Director of Statistics, J. Stafford, C.B. £3,800

Chief Statisticians, Miss J. M. Maton, C.B.E.; H. C. Stanton; W. Rudoe; T. Paterson; H. E. Browning

Men, £2,400 to £3,000; Women, £2,334 to £2,940

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION

Berkeley Square House, W.1

[Mayfair: 9494]

19-29 Woburn Place, W.C.1

[Terminus: 3366]

21-37 Hereford Road, W.2

[Bayswater: 3456]

1-6 Tavistock Square, W.C.1

[Terminus: 3366]

The powers and duties of the Minister relate to: Inland Transport—railways, tramways, canals, waterways and inland navigation; roads, bridges and ferries and vehicles and traffic thereon; Shipping—national and international shipping policy; harbours, docks, piers and conservancy; ships, their masters and seamen; safety of life at sea; navigation (including pilotage, lighthouses and other aids to safety in navigation); wreck and salvage; coastguard; boiler explosions, wherever occurring; and Civil Aviation—the organization, implementation and encouragement of measures for its development; the promotion of safety and efficiency in the use of aircraft; research into matters relating to the navigation and operation of civil aircraft; general oversight of the activities of the Air Corporations; the investigation of aircraft accidents; the licensing and supervision of training arrangements for aircrews; the operation of over twenty-five civil aerodromes, air traffic control and telecommunications services.

Minister, RT. HON. HAROLD ARTHUR WATKINSON, M.P. £5,000

Private Secretaries, J. Garlick; R. F. Prosser, M.C.

Assistant Private Secretary, Miss J. E. Beeton.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, G. Beresford Craddock, M.P.

Joint Parliamentary Secretaries, G. R. H. Nugent, M.P.; J. A. Hay, M.P. £2,500
 Permanent Secretary, L. J. Dunnett, C.B., C.M.G. £7,000
 Private Secretary, R. H. Bird.
 Deputy Secretaries, M. M. V. Custance, C.B.; P. Faulkner, C.B.; J. E. Hampson, C.B. £5,000
 Controller of Aviation Ground Services, E. A. Armstrong, C.B., C.B.E. £4,400

Advisers to the Minister
 Hon. Scientific Adviser (Civil Aviation), Sir Frederick Brundrett, K.C.B., F.B.E.
 Hon. Advisers on Marine Insurance Matters, Sir Philip D'Ambrumenil; H. Dumas.
 Hon. Chief Business Adviser (Civil Aviation), Sir Leslie Gamage, M.C.
 Hon. Adviser on Shipping in Port, Sir Eric Millbourn, C.M.G.
 Hon. Financial Adviser (Shipping and Inland Transport), Sir Alan Rae Smith, K.B.E.
 Chief Aeronautical Adviser, Air Marshal Sir Charles Guest, K.B.E., C.B. (ret.).
 Adviser on Commercial Air Transport, A. H. Wilson, C.B., C.B.E.

SHIPPING

Deputy Secretary, P. Faulkner, C.B.

Marine

Under-Secretary, D. C. Haselgrove £3,800

Marine Crews

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wood £2,400 to £3,000

Marine Navigational Aids

Assistant Secretary, R. W. N. B. Gillling £2,400 to £3,000

H.M. Coastguard

Chief Inspector, Cdr. J. H. Lewty, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.) £2,000

Deputy do., Cdr. D. F. White, R.D., R.N.R. (ret.) £1,780

Marine Safety

Assistant Secretary, E. C. V. Goad £2,400 to £3,000

Professional and Consultative Staff

Professional Officer (Chief Nautical Surveyor), Capt. J. H. Quick, C.B.E. £3,000
 Engineer Surveyor in Chief, G. Burdon £3,000
 Chief Ship Surveyor, R. J. Shepherd £3,000
 Professional Officer (Navigational Aids), Capt. H. Menzies, R.N. £2,400

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen

Llantrisant Road, Llandaff, Cardiff

(Cardiff: 71221)

Registrar General, A. G. Blows, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150

Shipping Operations, Ports and Planning

Under-Secretary, H. R. Lintern £3,800

Ports

Assistant Secretary, O. F. Gingell £2,400 to £3,000

Sea Transport

Assistant Secretary and Director, R. W. Bullmore, M.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000
 Deputy Director, S. R. Skinner £2,700

Ship Management and Contracts

Assistant Secretary, T. G. Osborne £2,400 to £3,000

Shipping Planning

Assistant Secretary, T. L. Beagley £2,400 to £3,000

Shipping Policy

Under-Secretary, B. P. H. Dickinson £3,800

Commercial Services

Assistant Secretary, C. F. Brown, O.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Foreign Shipping Relations

Assistant Secretary, B. E. Bellamy £2,400 to £3,000

General Shipping Policy

Assistant Secretary, J. N. Wood . . . £2,400 to £3,000

INLAND TRANSPORT

Deputy Secretary, J. E. Hampson, C.B.

Highways Administration

Under-Secretaries, L. S. Mills, I. V. Pugh . . . £3,800

Highways General Planning

Assistant Secretary, S. M. A. Banister £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Special Roads

Assistant Secretary, T. R. Newman £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Trunk Roads

Assistant Secretary, A. H. M. Irwin £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Classified Roads

Assistant Secretary, K. T. Harrison £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Land and Closures

Assistant Secretary, J. W. L. Ivimy £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Management and Services

Assistant Secretary, H. Gillender . . £2,400 to £3,000

Highways Engineering Staff

Chief Engineer, J. F. A. Baker, C.B. £4,400
 Deputy Chief Engineers, J. S. McNeil; J. G. Smith £3,300

Assistant Chief Engineers, H. C. Adams, M.C.; W. F. Adams; E. B. Holiday; J. D. W. Jeffery, T.D. £2,550 to £3,000

Mechanical Engineering Staff

Chief Mechanical Engineer, R. A. Lovell, C.B.E. £3,300

Road Safety, Traffic and Vehicle Regulation

Under-Secretary, D. E. O'Neill, C.B. £3,800

Road Safety

Assistant Secretary, E. I. R. MacGregor £2,400 to £3,000

Road Traffic

Assistant Secretary, C. H. Wykes £2,400 to £3,000

Vehicle Regulation and Taxation

Assistant Secretary, R. S. S. Dickinson £2,400 to £3,000

Railways, Inland Waterways and Road Transport

Under-Secretary, T. F. Bird, C.B. £3,800

Inland Transport Planning

Assistant Secretary, G. G. D. Hill £2,400 to £3,000

International Inland Transport

Head of Branch, Brig. A. E. M. Walter, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Railways and Inland Waterways

Assistant Secretary, R. E. M. Le Goy £2,400 to £3,000

Railway Inspectorate

Chief Inspecting Officer, Brig. C. A. Langley, C.B.E., M.C. R.E. (ret.) £3,300

Rates and Charges (Inland Transport)

Assistant Secretary, E. W. Godfrey, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

Road Transport

Assistant Secretary, J. M. Moore, D.S.C.
£2,400 to £3,000

CIVIL AVIATION

Deputy Secretary, M. M. V. Custance, C.B.

Aviation Economic Planning and General Policy
Under Secretary, G. V. Hole £3,800

Aviation Economics and Aircraft

Chief Statistician, A. H. Watson £2,400 to £3,000
Assistant Secretary, W. W. Simpson

£2,400 to £3,000

Aviation Overseas Policy

Under Secretary, Mrs. A. Munro £3,726
Assistant Secretaries, A. V. Davies, M.B.E.; W. P. Shovelton; T. Paris, C.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Aviation Safety and General

Under-Secretary, R. R. Goodison £3,800
Aviation, Charters and General

Assistant Secretary, S. R. Walton £2,400 to £3,000
Aviation Safety and Licensing

Director, W. E. B. Griffiths, O.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000

Deputy Directors, A. M. Raffael; M. H. Vivian
£2,000 to £2,300

Aviation Medical

Senior Medical Officer, Air Commodore J. D. Leahy,
M.C. (ret.) £3,000

Accidents Investigation (Civil Aviation)

Chief Inspector, P. G. Tweedie, O.B.E. £3,000

AVIATION GROUND SERVICES

Controller of Ground Services, E. A. Armstrong, C.B.,
C.B.E. £4,400

Aerodromes

Under-Secretary, G. I. Morris, C.B. £3,800

Aerodromes Planning

Assistant Secretaries, G. S. Hill; E. S. Foster; J. H. P.
Draper £2,400 to £3,000

Aerodromes Estate Management

Assistant Secretary, D. F. Allen . . . £2,400 to £3,000

Aviation Navigational Services

Director General, Air Commodore W. E. G. Mann,
C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (ret.) £3,800

Deputy Director General, J. B. Veal, C.B.E., A.F.C.
£3,300

Aerodromes Technical

Director, G. W. Stallibrass, O.B.E. £2,650 to £3,000

Aviation Control and Navigation Development

Planning

Director, V. A. M. Hunt, C.B.E. . . £2,650 to £3,000

Aviation Control and Navigation Operations

Director, W. M. Hargreaves, C.B.E.
£2,650 to £3,000

Telecommunications Engineering Staff

Chief Telecommunications Engineer, C. G. Phillips,
O.B.E. £3,300

Deputy Chief Telecommunications Engineer, E. L. T.
Barton, O.B.E. £3,000

Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineers, V.
Dodd, O.B.E.; J. C. Farmer; W. H. Garnett,
O.B.E.; S. L. Hulme, O.B.E.; W. A. J. Thorn,
O.B.E. £2,400 to £2,700

Supply Ground Services

Assistant Secretary, A. E. Manning, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

Aviation Operational Research

Senior Principal Scientific Officer, G. E. Bell, Ph.D.
£2,400 to £2,700

Aviation Works Directorate

Director, C. E. Foster, C.B.E.

COMMON SERVICES

Establishment, Organization and General

Under-Secretary, C. P. Scott-Malden (Principal
Establishment and Organization Officer) . . . £3,800

Establishment Staffing A

Assistant Secretary, H. E. Robson
£2,400 to £3,000

Establishment Staffing B

Assistant Secretary, A. W. Wray, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

General

Assistant Secretary, O. Cochran, O.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

Organization and Services

Assistant Secretary, F. C. Hampden, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

Information

Chief Information Officer, R. G. S. Hoare, M.V.O.,
M.B.E. £2,400 to £3,000

Welfare

Chief Welfare Officer, Miss C. H. Henry, M.B.E.
£1,355 to £1,600

Finance, Accounts and Statistics

Under-Secretary and Director of Finance, R. B. Lang,
O.B.E. £3,800

Accounts

Head of Division, E. H. Edlin, O.B.E. £2,700

Finance, Air

Assistant Secretary, W. C. Gawthorne
£2,400 to £3,000

Finance, General

Assistant Secretary, G. C. Wardale
£2,400 to £3,000

Finance, Ground Services Division

Assistant Secretary, A. E. Manning, C.B.E.
£2,400 to £3,000

Statistics

Assistant Secretary, A. Clark £2,400 to £3,000

REGIONAL OFFICES

Marine Survey Offices

East of Scotland—Leith, Edinburgh 6; Principal
Officer, F. J. Girling £2,075 to £2,150

North East England—Newcastle 1: Principal Officer,
J. Graham, O.B.E. £2,075 to £2,150

East England—Hull: Principal Officer, A. M.
Daniels £2,075 to £2,150

London—Walsingham House, Seething Lane,
E.C.3: Principal Officer, Capt. W. A. Hann
£2,125 to £2,200

South and South West England—Southampton:
Principal Officer, Capt. D. W. Jones
£2,075 to £2,150

Bristol Channel—Cardiff: Principal Officer, Capt.
H. W. D. Story £2,075 to £2,150

Liverpool—Liverpool 3: Principal Officer, Capt.
E. W. Lewis £2,075 to £2,150

West of Scotland—Glasgow, C.2: Principal Officer,
J. W. Bull £2,075 to £2,150

Northern Ireland—Belfast: Principal Officer, J. C.
M. Sutcliffe £2,075 to £2,150

Mercantile Marine Offices

Berkeley Square House, W.1: Inspector of Mercantile Marine Offices, K. A. B. Sampson
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Scotland and Northern Ireland—Glasgow, C.2:
 District Superintendent, R. A. Parkin
 £1,355 to £1,610
 North East England—Newcastle 1: District Superintendent, R. J. Granger £1,355 to £1,610
 London—Dock Street, E.1: District Superintendent, C. A. Ashley £1,355 to £1,610
 South England—Southampton: District Superintendent, H. W. C. Wernham £1,355 to £1,610
 Bristol Channel—Cardiff: District Superintendent, G. T. Plant £1,355 to £1,610
 Liverpool—Liverpool 1: District Superintendent, A. H. Lynam £1,355 to £1,610

Divisional Road Engineers

Eastern—Bedford: A. K. Richards
 £2,500 to £2,950
 Metropolitan—Gaywood House, Great Peter Street, S.W.1: C. E. Hollinghurst £2,550 to £3,000
 Midland—Birmingham 3: J. E. Jones
 £2,500 to £2,950
 North Eastern—Leeds 1: J. G. Taylor, C.B.E.
 £2,500 to £2,950
 North Midland—Nottingham: L. W. H. Savage
 £2,500 to £2,950
 North Western—Manchester 3: V. H. Haynes
 £2,500 to £2,950
 South Eastern—Awdry House, 11 Kingsway, W.C.2: H. S. Keep, M.C. £2,550 to £3,000
 South Western—Exeter: T. E. Hutton
 £2,500 to £2,950
 Wales and Monmouth—Cardiff: J. J. Liptrott
 £2,500 to £2,950
 Transport Commissioner for Wales and Monmouthshire—Cardiff: A. G. Curtis, O.B.E. £3,300

Traffic Commissioners and Licensing Authorities

Traffic Areas and Chairmen

East Midland—Nottingham: C. R. Hodgson, O.B.E.
 £2,950
 Eastern—Cambridge: W. P. S. Ormond £2,950
 Metropolitan—Marsham Street, S.W.1: D. I. R. Muir, O.B.E. (Traffic Commissioner) £3,100
 Northern—Newcastle 1: J. A. T. Hanlon £2,950
 North Western—Manchester 3: F. Williamson, C.B.E. £2,950
 Scottish—Edinburgh 1: W. F. Quin £2,950
 South Eastern—Southbridge House, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1: H. J. Thom, C.I.E., M.C.
 £3,000
 South Wales—Cardiff: I. Owen, M.B.E. £2,550
 West Midland—Birmingham 15: W. P. James, O.B.E. £2,950
 Western—Bristol: S. W. Nelson, C.B.E. £2,950
 Yorkshire—Leeds 2: F. S. Eastwood, C.B.E. £2,950

Civil Aviation Ground Services

London Airports

General Manager, R. S. F. Edwards £3,500
 Deputy General Manager, A. R. Hiscock
 £2,400 to £3,000
 Aerodrome Commandants, Special Grade, G. J. H. Jeffs, M.V.O., O.B.E. (London Airport) (£2,650 to £3,000); B. A. Oakley (Gatwick)
 £1,950 to £2,250

Southern Division

Heston Aerodrome, Hounslow, Middlesex [Hounslow: 2345]
 Divisional Controller, C. M. Colbeck
 £2,400 to £3,000
 Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, R. A. Pink £2,400 to £2,700

Deputy Director (Operations), J. M. Buckeridge
 £2,000 to £2,300
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, G. W. Monk, O.B.E., D.F.C. £1,805 to £2,050

Scottish Division

Divisional Offices, Broomhouse Drive, Saughton, Edinburgh, 11.
 [Craiglockhart: 4040]
 Divisional Controller, G. M. Macintosh, O.B.E.
 £2,600 to £2,950
 Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, D. E. Horne £2,300 to £2,600
 Deputy Director (Operations), D. F. Peel
 £1,950 to £2,250
 Aerodrome Commandant Special Grade (Prestwick), C. D. Waldron £1,950 to £2,250
 Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Renfrew), W. F. Murray, O.B.E. £1,745 to £2,050
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, C. A. Robinson, O.B.E. £1,755 to £2,000

Northern Division

24-26, Grove Park, Liverpool 8 [Sefton Park: 1421]
 Divisional Controller, G. J. Warcup
 £2,600 to £2,950
 Assistant Chief Telecommunications Engineer, A. B. Gilbert £2,350 to £2,650
 Aerodrome Commandant Grade I (Belfast), J. B. Selway, D.F.C. £1,745 to £2,050
 Deputy Director (Operations), G. F. K. Donaldson
 £1,950 to £2,250
 Divisional Air Traffic Control Officer, E. V. P. Miller, O.B.E. £1,755 to £2,000

Transport Tribunal

Watergate House, 15 York Buildings, W.C.2 [Trafalgar: 7194]

President, Sir Hubert Hull, C.B.E.
 Permanent Members, J. C. Poole, C.B.E., M.C.; H. H. Phillips, O.B.E.

THE TREASURY

Great George Street, S.W.1 [Whitehall: 1234]

The office of the Lord High Treasurer has been continuously in commission for well over 200 years. The Lords Commissioners of H.M. Treasury consist of the First Lord of the Treasury (who is also the Prime Minister), the Chancellor of the Exchequer and five Junior Lords. This Board of Commissioners is assisted at present by a Parliamentary Secretary, a Financial Secretary and an Economic Secretary who are also Ministers, and joint Permanent Secretaries. The Prime Minister and First Lord is not primarily concerned in the day-to-day aspects of Treasury business, and the Junior Lords and the Parliamentary Secretary are Government Whips in the House of Commons. The higher departmental direction of Treasury business, therefore, devolves on the Chancellor of the Exchequer, assisted at Ministerial level by the Financial Secretary and the Economic Secretary, who advise the Chancellor on general financial and economic policy. The Financial Secretary devotes himself in particular to the Treasury's long-standing responsibilities for financial administration, including questions relating to the Civil Service.

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury, THE RT. HON. HAROLD MACMILLAN, M.P. £10,000
 Principal Private Secretary, T. J. Bligh, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C.
 Private Secretaries, A. J. Phelps; P. F. de Zulueta; J. E. R. Wyndham, M.B.E.

South East Asia, J. L. Rampton.
 South Asia, G. B. Blaker.
 Statistician, S. T. Charles.
 U.K. Executive Director, International Monetary Fund
 and International Bank for Reconstruction and De-
 velopment, Washington, The Earl of Cromer, M.B.E.

Information Division

Head of Division, C. Raphael, O.B.E. £3,300
 Deputy Head of Division and Chief Press Officer,
 N. F. Cowen.
 Head of Section, J. D. Groves.

Capital Issues Committee

Chairman, Sir Thomas Frazer, O.B.E.
 Members, Sir Otto Niemeyer, G.B.E., K.C.B.; Sir
 Percy Lister; H. B. Turle, C.B.E.; M. F. Berry;
 Sir Thomas Barlow, G.B.E.
 Secretary, G. G. Sangster, O.B.E.

Parliamentary Counsel

7 Old Palace Yard, S.W.1

First Counsel, Sir Noel Hutton, K.C.B. £7,000
 Private Sec., J. U. Reid.
 Second Counsel, J. S. Fiennes, C.B.
 Counsel, P. H. Sée, C.B.; C. H. Chorley, C.B.;
 S. M. Krusin; J. C. P. Elliston £4,200 to £5,000
 Deputy Counsel, H. P. Rowe; Mrs. E. A. Eadie
 £3,800
 Senior Assistant Counsel, T. R. F. Skemp; F. B.
 Humphry; F. A. R. Bennion. £2,500 to £3,000

Ratine of Government Property

Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, W.1

Treasury Valuer, J. G. Cook £2,800
 Deputy Valuer, J. L. Powell £2,250 to £2,500
 Inspector of Rates, E. A. Bates, O.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,200

Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer
 See Scottish Law Courts and Offices, p. 463-4.

Economic Planning Board

Appointed July 8, 1947, to advise H.M. Govern-
 ment on the best use of the economic resources of
 the United Kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Roger Makins, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
 Other Members, J. A. Birch; R. W. B. Clarke, C.B.,
 C.B.E.; Sir Graham Cunningham, K.B.E.; Sir
 Harold Emmerson, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Sir Robert
 Hall, K.C.M.G., C.B.; W. E. Jones, O.B.E.; Sir
 Frank Lee, K.C.B., C.M.G.; Sir Thomas Padmore,
 K.C.B.; Lord Plowden, K.C.B., C.B.E.; Sir Dennis
 Proctor, K.C.B.; B. Sanderson, M.C.; Sir Vincent
 Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.; H. T. Weeks.

THE TREASURY SOLICITOR

Department of H.M. Procurator-General and of
 the Solicitor to the Treasury
 35 Old Queen Street, S.W.1
 [Whitehall; 1124 and 7363]

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir Harold
 Kent, K.C.B. £7,000
 Deputy Treasury Solicitor, W. A. H. Druitt, C.B.
 £4,700
 Principal Assistant Solicitor, F. N. Charlton, C.B.E.
 £3,800
 Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Allen; R. J. B. Anderson,
 C.B.E.; R. L. Bennett; G. B. Burke; S. G. Gains,
 C.B.E.; B. B. Hall, M.C., T.D.; D. Neill, M.C.;
 H. G. Ware; H. Woodhouse £2,500 to £3,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, R. T. Boase; A. Bridge;
 C. F. Brooke; L. M. Burrigge; A. J. M. Chitty;
 E. M. Cockburn, M.B.E.; G. Corderoy; W. H.
 Godwin; J. H. Humphreys; A. B. Lyons; J. L.
 Parker; G. S. Payne; G. A. Peacock; R. K. Price;
 A. G. Robinson; E. R. Udal; L. A. Wolfe
 £1,605 to £2,200
 Senior Executive Officers, H. A. Gridley, M.B.E.; A. B.
 Tanner, M.B.E.; W. D. Thomas, M.B.E.; R. A. W.
 Wildash, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, G. A. Sizmur, I.S.O.
 £1,780 to £2,000
 Accountant, C. A. Briggs £1,395 to £1,660
Establishments Branch
 Establishment Officer, E. R. Udal.
 Deputy Establishment Officer, R. J. Muskette, M.B.F.
 £1,395 to £1,660

Queen's Proctor's Office

Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold Kent, K.C.B.
 Assistant Queen's Proctor, C. Worstfold
 £1,950 to £2,400
 Senior Legal Assistant, D. H. Harrison
 £1,665 to £2,200

Conveyancing Division

Principal Assistant Solicitor, E. A. K. Ridley, £3,800
 Assistant Solicitors, R. R. Cole; W. T. Kermode;
 A. A. R. Martin; G. A. Sifton; G. H. Wiggles-
 worth £2,500 to £3,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, B. G. Bradley; R. W. Cor-
 bett; E. J. D. Eastham; S. M. Fox; G. V. Free-
 man; R. B. Gardner; J. Holdron; K. A. M.
 Johnson; W. S. Karran; N. J. Orchard; P. M.
 Sprott; C. F. S. Spurrell; S. D. Stubbs; J. B.
 Sweetman; T. F. Swindells; J. A. Thompson;
 J. M. Venables £1,665 to £2,200
 Senior Executive Officers, H. G. Kay; M. R. Tollow
 £1,395 to £1,660

Bona Vacantia Division

28 The Broadway, S.W.1
 [Whitehall; 7363 and 1124]

Assistant Solicitor, P. C. Carter . . £2,500 to £3,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, K. G. Morris; A. D. Waldron
 £1,665 to £2,200
 Senior Executive Officer, L. Moorcroft
 £1,395 to £1,660

Claims Commission Branch, War Office

Claims House, Montagu Mansions,
 Baker Street, W.1.

[Welbeck; 7755]

Senior Legal Assistant, H. Parke . . £1,665 to £2,200

Ministry of Power Branch

Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1
 [Abbey; 7000]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, G. E. Johnstone, C.B.
 £3,800

Assistant Solicitor, R. M. Mainwaring
 £2,500 to £3,000

Senior Legal Assistants, P. A. Featherstone-Witty;
 J. P. H. Trevor; K. T. Wildman
 £1,665 to £2,200

**Office of Registrar of Restrictive Trading Practices
 Branch**

Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2
 [Chancery; 2858]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, B. M. Stephenson, C.B.E.
 £3,800

Assistant Solicitor, A. E. Frost . . £2,500 to £3,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, †M. N. Ben-Levi, M.C.;
 L. I. Brett; A. J. C. Hay; C. H. A. Lewes; C. J.
 Macmahon; R. Vincent £1,665 to £2,200

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation Branch

Berkeley Square House, Berkeley Square, W.1

[Mayfair; 9494]

Principal Assistant Solicitor, R. L. A. Hankey, C.B.
 £3,800

Assistant Solicitors, A. W. G. Kean; A. H. Kent;
 C. H. Oliver £2,500 to £3,000
 Senior Legal Assistants, M. Abrahams; R. B. A.
 Cushman; L. S. Falk; *M. A. Lush; G. A. Pres-
 ton; T. D. Salmon; F. C. Scorch; G. D. Seagrims
 £1,665 to £2,200

* Temporary.

† Seconded to another Department.

COUNCIL ON TRIBUNALS

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1

The Council on Tribunals, with its Scottish Committee, was constituted in 1958 under the provisions of the Tribunals and Inquiries Act of that year to act as an advisory body in the field of administrative tribunals and statutory inquiries.

Its principal functions under the Tribunals and Inquiries Act are (a) to keep under review the constitution and working of the various tribunals which have been placed under its general supervision by the Act; (b) to report on particular matters relating to any tribunal which may be referred to it by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland; and (c) to report on matters relating to statutory inquiries which may be similarly referred to it or which the Council may determine to be of special importance. In addition, the Council must be consulted before procedural rules are made for any of the tribunals under its general supervision, and it may make general recommendations about appointments to membership of such tribunals. The numerous tribunals which have been placed under the Council's supervision are concerned with a wide variety of matters varying from agriculture and road traffic to independent schools and pensions. They include the National Assistance appeal tribunals, and the main National Health Service, National Insurance and National Service Tribunals, together with such tribunals as the Lands Tribunal, the Performing Right Tribunal and the Transport Tribunal.

The Scottish Committee of the Council considers Scottish tribunals and matters relating only to Scotland.

The Members of the Council are appointed by the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland. The Scottish Committee is composed partly of members of the Council designated by the Secretary of State for Scotland and partly of other persons appointed by him.

The Council submits an annual report on its proceedings and those of the Scottish Committee to the Lord Chancellor and the Secretary of State for Scotland, which must be laid before Parliament.

Chairman, The Marquess of Reading, P.C., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Members, Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.; The Hon. R. E. B. Beaumont, T.D.; D. B. Bogle, W.S.; Sir Herbert Brittain, K.C.B., K.B.E.; H. Collison; The Earl of Cranbrook, C.B.E.; Miss V. Dart, O.B.E.; Sir Milner Holland, C.B.E., Q.C.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Aymer Maxwell, C.B.E., M.C.; H. W. Pritchard; The Lord Strathalmond, C.B.E.; H. W. R. Wade, I.L.D.

Secretary, A. Macdonald.

Scottish Committee

51 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

[Caledonian; 3236]

Chairman, Sir Hugh Rose, Bt., T.D.

Members, D. B. Bogle, W.S.; Maj.-Gen. Sir Aymer Maxwell, C.B.E., M.C.; W. P. McGinniss, O.B.E.; J. P. Morrison, O.B.E.; I. H. Shearer, Q.C.; T. H. Thornycroft.

Secretary, I. M. Wilson.

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, E.C.3

[Royal; 6601]

Trinity House, the first General Lighthouse and Pilotage Authority in the Kingdom, was a body of importance when Henry VIII. granted the Institution its first charter in 1514, *inter alia* "for the relief, increase and augmentation of the Shipping of this Realm of England." Since that period the duty of erecting and maintaining lighthouses and other marks and signs of the sea has by Royal Charter and

Acts of Parliament been entrusted to the Corporation of Trinity House, and until 1874 Masters of the Navy were examined by the Elder Brethren of the Corporation. In the present day, the principal duty of the Corporation of Trinity House, as a Public Department, is the administration of the Lighthouse, &c., Service of England and Wales with certain statutory jurisdiction in regard to lighthouses and other seamarks in Scotland, Ireland, the Channel Islands and Gibraltar, while the Corporation is also the chief Pilotage Authority in the United Kingdom, and in its capacity as a private corporation or guild it administers certain Charitable Trusts specifically dedicated to the relief of aged and distressed master mariners, their widows and spinster daughters. The Corporation controls some 60 lighthouses and 40 lightships, and maintains a fleet of 9 steam and motor vessels. The Active Elder Brethren of the Corporation also sit with the Judges of the Admiralty Division of the High Court of Justice to act as Nautical Assessors in Marine Causes tried in that Court. The Lighthouse Service of the Trinity House is maintained out of the General Lighthouse Fund, this fund being provided by means of special dues called Light Dues levied on shipping using the ports of the United Kingdom. The accounts are submitted annually to Parliament.

Elder Brethren

Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G.
Deputy Master, Captain Sir Gerald Curteis, K.C.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*). *Elder Brethren*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Spencer Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.; H.R.H. The Duke of Windsor, K.G.; Capt. Sir Arthur Morrell, K.B.E.; Capt. W. R. Chaplin, C.B.E.; Capt. W. E. Crumplin; The Viscount Monsell, P.C., G.B.E.; Capt. C. St. G. Glasson; Commodore R. L. F. Hubbard, C.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); The Viscount Alexander of Hillsborough, P.C., C.H.; Commodore T. L. Owen, O.B.E., R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Admiral of the Fleet the Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O.; Capt. G. C. H. Noakes, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.F., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. D. Dunn; The Earl Atlee, K.G., P.C., O.M., C.H.; Capt. K. McM. Drake, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Field-Marshal the Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.; Capt. G. P. McCraith; Capt. R. J. Galpin, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C.; Capt. T. A. Sergeant, R.D., R.N.R.; Capt. G. E. Barnard.

Officers

Secretary, T. H. Burleigh.
Deputy Secretary, R. S. McLernon, O.B.E.
Heads of Departments, D. C. Henry (*Lights*); J. R. A. Savage (*Chief Accountant*).
Chief Staff Officer, A. R. W. Ransley.
Higher Executive Officers, J. H. J. Rogers; P. F. Martin; L. N. Potter; R. S. Beckett; S. W. Heesom; J. R. Snipper; G. S. Ingram; J. R. Backhouse; W. Torkington.
Engineer-in-Chief, P. W. Hunt.
Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, I. C. Clingan.
Assistant Engineer-in-Chief, R. L. Shergold.
Chief Research Officer, A. C. MacKellar.
Engineers, G. S. Cliff; C. A. Woollard; J. Huggins; J. E. Lewis; P. W. Brown.
Senior Experimental Officer, L. G. Reynolds.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, W. D. Seaman.
Deputy do., E. M. Jones.
Pilotage Dept., S. R. Smitb, O.B.E. (*Principal*); E. Babbs.
Corporate Dept., G. D. D'Ombrain (*Principal*).
Estate Surveyors, Messrs. Drivers, Jonas & Co.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHTHOUSES

84 George St., Edinburgh 2

[Edinburgh Caledonian; 2868 and 2922]

The Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses are the General Lighthouse Authority for Scotland and the Isle of Man. The present Board owes its origin to an Act of Parliament passed in 1786 which authorized the erection of 4 lighthouses; 19 Commissioners were appointed to carry out the Act. At the present time the Commissioners operate under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

The Commissioners control 86 first-class Lighthouses, 1 Manned Lightvessel, 11 Minor Lights and many Lighted and Unlighted Buoys. They have a fleet of 4 Steam and Motor Vessels.

Commissioners

The Lord Advocate, the Solicitor General, the Lord Provost and Eldest Bailie of Edinburgh, the Lord Provost and Eldest Bailie of Glasgow, the Lord Provosts of Aberdeen and Dundee, and the Provosts of Inverness, Campbeltown, and Greenock, the Sheriffs of the Lothians and Peebles; Lanark; Renfrew and Argyll; Inverness, Moray, Nairn, and Ross and Cromarty; Aberdeen, Kincardine and Banff; Ayr and Bute; Fife and Kinross; Perth and Angus; Caithness, Sutherland, Orkney and Zetland; Dumfriesshire and Galloway; Roxburgh, Berwick and Selkirk; and Stirling, Dumbarton and Clackmannan.

Officers:

General Manager and Secretary, J. Glencorse Wakelin, C.B.E., O.B.E. (Mil.).
Deputy Secretary, W. Renwick.
Senior Executive Officer, A. R. Stewart.
Accountant, A. R. Malcolm.
Superintendent, J. R. Cadger.
Engineer, P. H. Hyslop, D.S.C.

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2

Chairman, W. F. Robertson.
Clerk, L. E. Dickson.
Engineer, Ritchie M. Campbell.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow C.2

Chairman, G. Innes.
General Manager and Secretary, J. R. Proudfoot.
Engineer, Archibald Thomson.

UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMITTEE

38 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 9912]

The Committee was appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in July, 1919, and its present terms of reference are as follows:

"To inquire into the financial needs of university education in Great Britain; to advise the Government as to the application of any grants made by Parliament towards meeting them; to collect, examine, and make available information relating to university education throughout the United Kingdom; and to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to national needs."

Chairman, Sir Keith Murray, Ph.D. £5,800
Other Members, The Countess of Albemarle, Ph.D.; Miss K. Anderson, Ph.D.; Professor W. M. Arnott, T.D., M.D.; Professor J. F. Baker, O.B.E., D.Sc., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Professor A. Briggs; Professor R. S. Edwards; J. C. Gridley, C.B.E.; Lord

Heyworth; Sir Willis Jackson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor R. H. Matthew, C.B.E.; Professor P. B. Medawar, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Lord Justice Morris; A. Robertson, I.L.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.; E. L. Russell, C.B.E.; Sir George Thompson, I.L.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Professor F. A. Vick, O.B.E., Fb.D.; K. C. Wheare, C.M.G., D.Litt., F.B.A.; Professor T. V. Wright.

Secretary, Sir Cecil Syers, F.C.M.G., C.V.O. . . . £5,000
Deputy Secretary, E. R. Copleston, C.B. £3,800
Asst. Secretaries, H. J. Oram, O.B.E.; P. L. Smith, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,950
Principal, Mrs. D. R. Williams. £1,412 to £2,002
Superintending Architect, S. Meyrick

£2,350 to £2,650
Senior Architect, G. B. Oddie. . . . £1,270 to £2,070
Quantity Surveyor, P. E. Batburst £1,285 to £1,730

WAR DAMAGE COMMISSION

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 4341]

The War Damage Commission was appointed on March 27, 1941, to administer Part I of the *War Damage Act, 1941*, 4 & 5 Geo. 6, ch. 12. The 1941 Act, and two subsequent amending Acts, were consolidated in the *War Damage Act, 1943*, 6 & 7 Geo. 6, ch. 21. Its operations are related only to war damage to land and buildings, those parts of the Act which are concerned with goods and chattels being administered through the Board of Trade. In addition to Headquarters the Commission has two other offices in London. There are technical centres in Hull, Sheffield, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Plymouth, Exeter, Southampton, Norwich, Cardiff, Swansea, Glasgow and Belfast.

Headquarters

Chairman (part-time), Sir Robert Fraser, K.C.B., K.B.E.

Commissioner and Secretary, H. N. V. Clarke

£2,400 to £3,000

Commissioner and Establishment and Finance Officer,

A. Thom, I.S.O. £2,400 to £3,000

Deputy Commissioners, W. E. A. Bull; G. A.

Coombe, M.C.; J. R. Edwards, M.B.E.; T. C.

Howitt, D.S.O., O.B.E.; F. Scarlett; J. K. Stephens

Principal, Miss S. D. Clements, O.B.E.

£1,460 to £2,070

Senior Chief Executive Officer, R. Snook, O.B.E.

£2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officer, S. G. Smith, I.S.O.

£1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, B. H. Du Feu, M.B.E.; J. S.

Sagar, M.B.E.; Miss C. J. Wood

£1,355 to £1,610

Senior Technical Adviser, W. H. Martin, O.B.E.

£1,790 to £2,070

Technical Adviser, L. J. Bruce. . . . £1,790 to £2,070

Ex-Headquarters Organisation

Chief Executive Officers, J. L. Moffat, I.S.O.; R. G.

Townend, O.B.E. £1,730 to £1,950

Senior Executive Officers, H. B. Andrews, M.B.E.;

S. A. W. Wilson, M.M. £1,355 to £1,610

Technical Advisers, T. H. Hopkins; H. J. B. Tufton;

J. P. Ward. £1,790 to £2,070

IMPERIAL WAR GRAVES COMMISSION

32 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0751]

Wooburn House, Wooburn Green,

Hill Wycombe, Bucks.

[Bourne End: 594]

President, H.R.H. The Duke of Gloucester, K.G.

Chairman, The Secretary of State for War.

Vice-Chairman, General Sir John Crocker, C.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Secretary, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, W. Wynne Mason, M.C.; A. K. Pallot.
 Director of Works, Maj.-Gen. J. F. D. Steedman, C.B.E., M.C.
 Legal Adviser, H. L. Simmons.
 Chief Horticultural Adviser, W. F. W. Harding, O.B.E.
 Honorary Chief Architect and Artistic Adviser, Sir Edward Maufe, R.A.
 Hon. Consulting Engineer, H. D. Morgan.
 Hon. Botanical Adviser, Dr. George Taylor, F.R.S.E.
 Hon. Literary Adviser, Edmund Blunden, C.B.E., M.C.

Imperial War Graves Endowment Fund

Trustees, Sir Edward R. Peacock, G.C.V.O.; Col. Sir Eric Gore-Browne, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.; General Sir John Crocker, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 Hon. Secretary to the Trustees, W. J. Chalmers, C.B.E.

WAR WORKS COMMISSION

6 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4341]

Appointed Sept. 6, 1945. It is an independent body, charged with the adjudication of disputes which may arise in cases where the Government is desirous of acquiring land on which works for war purposes have been created at the public expense, or where it is sought to make permanent the stopping up of certain highways and footpaths which had been found necessary in connection with such works.

Chairman (part-time), Sir Thomas W. Phillips, G.B.E., K.C.B.
 Commissioners (part-time), Sir John Maxwell Erskine, G.B.E.; Sir Luke Fawcett, O.B.E.; Sir Basil Gibson, C.B.E.; D. MacLeod Matheson, C.B.E.; Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C., I.L.D., D.C.L.
 Secretary (part-time), H. N. V. Clarke.

WHITE FISH AUTHORITY

Lincoln's Inn Chambers, 2/3 Cursitor Street, E.C.4
 [Chancery: 9441]

Chairman, Sir Louis Chick, K.B.E.
 Deputy-Chairman, Sir John Ure Primrose
 Members, H. J. Johns, C.B., M.B.E.; G. C. Wilson, O.B.E. each (part-time) £2,000
 N. Wood (part-time) £1,000
 Chief Executive, R. A. Forbes.

MINISTRY OF WORKS

Head Office, Lambeth Bridge House, Albert Embankment, S.E.1
 [Reliance: 7611]

The Ministry of Works was constituted in 1940. It took over the functions of the Commissioners of H.M. Works and Public Buildings who had been incorporated by the Commissioners of Works Act, 1852. The principal functions of the Commissioners were to provide, furnish and maintain buildings required for the public service, including buildings overseas, manage the Royal Parks, maintain the Royal Palaces and certain historic buildings and to administer the Ancient Monuments Acts.

The Ministry is now also responsible for co-ordinating the work of the building and civil engineering industries and of the building materials industries. It encourages efficiency and increased production by supplying technical information and making known the results of research.

Minister of Works, RT. HON. (ARTHUR) HUGH (ESDALE) MOLSON, M.P. £5,000
 Private Secretary, C. D. E. Keeling
 (+ £330 *allice*) £1,460 to £2,070
 Parliamentary Private Secretary, H. R. Gower, M.P.

Parliamentary Secretary, H. Nicholls, M.P. . . . £2,500
 Private Secretary, Mrs. M. G. Bradley.
 Secretary, Sir Edward Muir, K.C.B. £7,000
 Deputy Secretary, F. J. Root, C.B. £4,950

Secretariat

Under-Secretaries, M. W. Bennitt; L. T. Foster; K. Newis, M.V.O. £3,750
 Assistant Secretaries, J. H. S. Burgess; A. W. Cunliffe, M.B.E.; N. Digney; O. H. Lawn; H. Leadbeater; A. S. Lee; R. B. Marshall, M.B.E.; P. H. Ogle-Skan, T.D.; A. W. J. Scoble; G. H. M. Williams. £2,350 to £2,950
 Principals, Miss O. E. S. I. Cockett; S. N. Collings; A. E. Coules; Miss I. M. Davis; C. A. Gay; Mrs. D. M. Phillips; A. J. Isaac; P. Jenkins; A. Jolly, I.S.O.; T. L. Jones; K. P. Leary; G. May; J. W. T. Pritchard; H. W. Silver; G. J. Spence; E. Vickers; Miss M. E. I. Waterman; F. C. Withey
 Men, £1,460 to £2,070; Women, £1,412 to £2,002
 Statistician, Mrs. F. E. Lea, O.B.E. £1,412 to £2,002
 Head of Technical Information Service, R. E. Thallon
 £1,790 to £2,070

Directorate of Establishments

Under-Secretary, W. P. D. Skillington (Director of Establishments) £3,750
 Assistant Secretaries, R. P. Cooke, T.D.; A. A. Creamer, D.F.C.; E. H. A. Stretton; Mrs. J. Toohey
 Men, £2,350 to £2,950; Women, £2,284 to £2,800
 Principals, C. C. Burdge, C.B.E.; C. W. G. Hindley; A. B. Saunders; J. T. Travis, I.L.D. £1,460 to £2,070
 Head of Branch, L. G. H. Gloster

Chief Executive Officers, F. H. Baglow; R. C. Geall; R. F. Halse; F. J. Miller; G. Raw; B. Roberts
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Librarian (Grade I) A. B. Agard Evans
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Chief Information Officer, R. W. B. Howarth
 £1,950 to £2,150
 Controller of Transport, G. MacAulay, O.B.E. £2,730

Finance

Under-Secretary, T. Brockie £3,750
 Finance Division
 Assistant Secretary, L. Middleton Smith
 £2,350 to £2,950
 Principal, D. W. Royle £1,460 to £2,070

Accounts Division

Comptroller of Accounts, A. Chadwick £2,950
 Chief Accountant, A. L. Smith £1,730 to £1,950
 Chief Executive Officers, F. C. Goldsmith; O. C. Leach £1,730 to £1,950

Directorate of Contracts

Director, A. R. Plowman £2,950
 Deputy Director, T. H. Pritchard
 (+ *allice*, £155) £1,950 to £2,150
 Assistant Director, I. C. Fletcher £1,950 to £2,150
 Principal Accountant, H. J. Cartwright, O.B.E.
 £2,000 to £2,150
 Chief Accountants, C. T. Williams; W. M. Youngson £1,640 to £2,005

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Director, L. F. Savourin £3,300
 Deputy Director and Chief Estate Surveyor (General), N. Sutton, O.B.E. (+ *allice*, £150) £3,000
 Chief Estate Surveyor (London), J. W. Gardner, £3,000
 Chief Estate Surveyor (Provinces), A. C. B. Evans, £3,000
 Superintending Estate Surveyors, J. R. Fernatt; J. A. Geer, O.B.E.; C. S. Hardwick; G. R. Inkpen; J. F. James; C. G. Libby; R. K. Smerdon
 £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Estate Surveyors, J. D. Burnell; K. C. Eyles; R. Gealy; J. P. Hatfield; A. E. Horat; R. B.

Hunt; C. H. Jones; J. G. McLachlan; C. P. Miller; N. F. Plews; P. E. Rayner; C. L. Reeves; R. E. Robson; F. H. Sweeting; G. C. W. Twyman; G. T. Wilby; G. E. Woodlock
 £1,790 to £2,040

Directorate General of Works

General Manager, A. J. Filer, C.B.E. £4,950
 Deputy Director-General of Works, C. G. Mant, C.B.E. £3,800
 Director of Maintenance Services, G. L. Wraige £3,300

Chief Architect's Division: Architect's Branch

Chief Architect, E. Bedford, C.B., C.V.O. £3,800
 Assistant Chief Architects, J. M. Curry; G. Ford, O.B.E.; G. H. Shepherd; R. Turner, C.M.G.

£3,000
 Superintending Architects, A. K. Barter, O.B.E., D.F.C.; W. S. Bryant, M.B.E.; J. C. Clavering; J. A. Douglas; A. C. Hopkinson; J. W. Parr; F. L. Routhwell; J. Russell; H. A. Snow; J. O. Stevens; C. A. E. Thatcher £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Architects, T. A. Bailey, M.B.E.; E. H. Banks; R. T. Boutall; M. H. Bristow; E. H. Brown; O. P. Carver; T. G. Champkins; K. H. Choate; A. Dumble; W. S. Frost; H. E. Furse; J. Heald; N. Hinwood, M.M.; D. M. Jones; K. W. Judd; W. Kendall; S. C. Mason; J. Moss; R. H. Ouzman; S. G. Page; G. A. H. Pearce; C. G. Pinfold; G. W. Pollard; A. S. Reid; R. E. Rossell; E. T. Sargent; H. G. Swann; A. J. Truscott; M. Williams; T. F. Winterburn; R. G. Wood; C. J. Woodbridge; G. R. Yeats
 £1,790 to £2,070

Senior Surveyors, J. Johnston; V. H. N. Roles
 £1,790 to £2,070

Structural Engineering Branch

Chief Structural Engineer, G. C. A. Greatham, O.B.E. £3,000
 Superintending Structural Engineers, L. R. Creasy; A. E. Hewitt, O.B.E. £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Structural Engineers, W. Freeman; R. W. Frost; J. F. Greinig; R. J. R. Hancock, M.B.E.; R. W. Pearson; W. J. Purcell; G. H. G. Stewart; F. Walley £1,790 to £2,070
 Senior Civil Engineer, B. W. Huntsman
 £1,790 to £2,070

Public Health Engineering Branch

Chief Public Health Engineer, G. L. Ackers, O.B.E. £3,000
 Superintending Public Health Engineer, R. T. Gillet £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Public Health Engineers, H. St. G. Burge; D. D. Lewis; R. V. Lindsley; R. A. Parker; T. H. Robinson; C. H. Stevens
 £1,790 to £2,070

Site Control Branch

Chief Works Engineer, R. Johnson £3,000
 Superintending Civil Engineer, E. H. MacMillen £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Civil Engineers, J. E. Jones; N. Lampitt; N. H. Menesse, O.B.E.; J. R. Phillips, O.B.E.; C. J. Rigby, M.M. £1,790 to £2,070

Maintenance Surveyor's Branch

Chief Maintenance Surveyor, O. P. D. Williams £3,000
 Superintending Surveyors, J. S. Cree; N. C. Hughes; J. Roberts £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Surveyors, E. Baldwin; E. Carr; J. F. Donaldson; W. E. L. Pollard; P. R. Price; F. W. M. Pyott; C. Whitaker, M.V.O.; D. K. Wilson £1,790 to £2,070

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers' Division
 New Works Branch

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, A. B. Mann, C.B.E. £3,800
 Assistant Chief Engineers, P. McKearney, O.B.E.; H. Perring; W. L. Wilson, O.B.E. £3,000

Superintending Engineers, K. Bolton; C. L. Champion; H. H. Fairhurst; D. A. Grant; K. J. Jarvis; J. C. Knight; R. Manser; E. H. Nash; A. L. Parker; M. Woolfson £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Engineers, T. Barnes; S. J. Buckley; C. H. Byart; D. H. W. Channon; C. W. Crook; T. W. Dean; C. H. Doherty; L. S. Drake; G. Johnston; G. C. Kim; A. N. Kinkead; E. H. Lever; R. A. Lorton; E. G. Mallalieu; V. Noble; D. R. Orchard; A. M. Palmer; J. W. M. Parsons; J. C. Paterson; C. G. Phillips; J. H. Rigby; A. N. Robinson; C. E. Shelley, I.S.O.; H. A. Soper; W. H. Spencer; C. Stagg; J. J. Taylor; W. C. J. Watts; E. H. Woodhall
 £1,790 to £2,070

Principal Scientific Officer, E. H. Williams, M.B.E.
 £1,460 to £2,070

Maintenance Branch

Chief Maintenance Engineer, C. E. Bedford £3,000
 Superintending Engineers, H. T. Denbon; T. W. Franks, I.S.O. £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Engineers, L. E. Atkins; W. P. Bingham; W. J. Bull; F. T. Butler; E. B. Carter; R. G. Dale; R. Flack; D. Forbes; J. Garey; L. H. Keeley; J. O. Savage; H. W. Wallis; F. A. R. Webb; C. G. E. Winfield, M.B.E.
 £1,790 to £2,070

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division

Chief Quantity Surveyor, J. T. A. Brooks, C.B.E. £3,300
 Assistant Chief Quantity Surveyors, R. Menzies, O.B.E.; R. C. Miller; C. A. Wales £3,000
 Supt. Quantity Surveyors, R. H. Dow; N. E. Higgitt; E. S. Leslie; W. M. Stevenson; L. J. F. Stone £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Quantity Surveyors, I. A. Angus; C. W. Bungey; F. Campey; D. L. Deans; R. F. Durrant; A. A. Dykes; F. E. C. Dymond; S. P. Foster; N. P. Golds; T. Grimshaw; R. C. Haddow; C. G. Howard; D. Kinver; E. A. Lee; S. D. P. Lothian; T. L. McSwiney, M.S.M.; D. J. Mason; K. R. Moore; E. Murray; L. W. Payne; A. D. Poore; L. E. Rawles; S. J. Robinson; C. A. Rowe; L. Speak; W. C. Thompson; R. Walder; H. J. Whale; W. R. M. Writer
 £1,790 to £2,070

Works General Branch

Head of Branch, C. R. Bossom £1,950 to £2,150
 Chief Executive Officers, A. E. Davies; A. W. Deller
 £1,730 to £1,950

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, H. Glover £2,950
 Assistant Controller of Supplies (Furniture), H. J. Clark, M.B.E. £2,200 to £2,300
 Assistant Controllers of Supplies, E. F. J. Bignell; C. R. Marks £1,950 to £2,150
 Chief Executive Officers, D. W. Cain; R. E. Hounsell; A. E. Lister £1,730 to £1,950

Fuel Section

Superintending Technical Officer, J. Young
 £1,775 to £1,950

Furniture Section

Superintending Technical Officers, J. C. S. Aberdeen; J. H. Leat; H. J. Taylor £1,775 to £1,950

Ancient Monuments Inspectorate

Chief Inspector, P. K. Baillie Reynolds, C.B.E., T.D. £2,550
 Assistant Chief Inspector, A. J. Taylor
 (+ allce. £340) £1,265 to £1,865
 Inspector (England), R. Gilyard-Bear
 (+ allce. £205) £1,265 to £1,865
 Inspector (Wales), O. E. Craster, T.D.
 £1,265 to £1,865

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, I. K. C. Hobkirk, M.C.
 £1,950 to £2,150

Regional Organization

North Eastern (Leeds)
 Director, A. W. T. Ellis £2,350 to £2,950
 Asst. Directors, A. H. Elwell (+allice. £140), £1,460
 to £2,070; S. R. Driver, O.B.E. (+allice. £200);
 P. B. Norman £1,790 to £2,070

Southern (Reading)
 Director, W. T. Jackson, M.B.E. £3,300
 Asst. Directors, F. S. Butler (+allice. £140), £1,460
 to £2,070; R. P. Mills, £2,350 to £2,650;
 L. G. Stevens, £1,790 to £2,070; S. House
 £1,730 to £1,950

South Western (Bristol)
 Director, W. T. Lewis £2,350 to £2,950
 Asst. Directors, H. J. G. Shearsmith (+allice. £140);
 £1,730 to £1,950; R. G. Tee (+allice. £200);
 A. H. Healy £1,790 to £2,070

Midland (Birmingham)
 Director, A. B. Moore £2,350 to £2,950
 Asst. Directors, K. P. L. Bergin (+allice. £140),
 £1,730 to £1,950; F. R. McCutcheon, £1,730
 to £1,950; A. C. Quarmby . . . £1,790 to £2,070

North Western (Manchester)
 Director, S. Ashburner £2,350 to £2,950
 Asst. Directors, D. T. Lord (+allice. £140), £1,730
 to £1,950; H. J. Muir (+allice. £200), £1,790 to
 £2,070; B. F. B. Verchild . . . £1,790 to £2,070

Wales (Cardiff)
 Director, G. G. Walters, C.B.E. . . . £2,350 to £2,950
 Asst. Directors, E. G. Trent (+allice. £140), £1,730
 to £1,950; C. F. Fox (+allice. £220); E. R.
 Timothy £1,790 to £2,070

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

122 George Street, Edinburgh 2
 [Edinburgh Caledonian: 2533]

Administration

Under-Secretary, W. V. Wastie, O.B.E. £3,750
 Assistant Secretary, D. F. Mann . . . £2,350 to £2,950
 Principals, G. M. Patrick, D.S.C.; J. M. Ross
 £1,470 to £2,070

ROYAL COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Foreign Compensation Commission

1 Princes Gate, S.W.7

The Commission was set up by the Foreign Compensation Act, 1950, to distribute funds paid by foreign governments as compensation for expropriated British interests. The Commission has completed the final distribution of the funds contributed by Yugoslavia. Distributions are being made as sufficient funds become available from Czechoslovakia. Agreements with Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland and Egypt to create similar funds have been made, and the Commission has registered British claims in Roumania. Distribution orders in respect of Polish debts and nationalization claims came into operation on April 30, 1956, and a distribution is being made on Polish guaranteed debts. Distribution orders for various types of Bulgarian claims came into operation on March 1, 1958, and for Hungarian claims on April 14, 1958. A distribution and registration order for Egyptian claims was made on April 6, 1959.

Chairman, C. Montgomery White, Q.C.
 Deputy Chairman, N. H. Moller, O.B.E.
 Commissioners, R. A. J. Mullarkey; C. Middleton,
 Secretary, H. H. Butcher.
 Legal Officer, H. G. Morgan.

Royal Commission on Doctors' and Dentists' Remuneration

10 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4341]

Set up on March 27, 1957, "to consider how the levels of professional remuneration from all sources

Directorate of Lands and Accommodation

Superintending Estate Surveyor, F. S. Borley
 £2,350 to £2,650
 Senior Estate Surveyor, K. Ryden, M.C.
 £1,790 to £2,070

Directorate General of Works

Director of Works and Services, J. E. R. G. Kean,
 C.B.E. £2,950

Chief Architect's Division: Architects' Branch
 Superintending Architect, C. Gorrod, O.B.E.
 £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Architects, D. C. Ireland; R. Saddler; A. C. Shallis; S. Sim; H. G. White, M.V.O.
 £1,790 to £2,070

Senior Structural Engineer, E. A. Mackay
 £1,790 to £2,070

Public Health Engineer, R. H. Shepherd
 £1,285 to £1,730

Maintenance Branch

Senior Surveyor, G. I. Hunter . . . £1,790 to £2,070

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineers
 Superintending Engineer, D. Wilkie
 £2,350 to £2,650

Chief Quantity Surveyor's Division
 Superintending Quantity Surveyor, J. Tindale
 £2,350 to £2,650

Senior Quantity Surveyors, R. A. S. Jamieson; J. Morrison; A. M. Murdoch . . . £1,790 to £2,070

Supplies Division

Senior Technical Officer, T. E. Kemp
 £1,385 to £1,615

Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh
 Regius Keeper, Dr. H. R. Fletcher
 £2,750 to £3,050

Principal Scientific Officer, B. L. Burt
 £1,460 to £2,070

Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments
 Inspector, S. H. Cruden
 (+allice. £205), £1,265 to £1,865

now received by doctors and dentists taking any part in the National Health Service compare with the remuneration received by members of other professions, by other members of the medical and dental professions, and by people engaged in connected occupations; what, in the light of the foregoing, should be the proper current levels of remuneration of such doctors and dentists by the National Health Service; whether, and if so what, arrangements should be made to keep that remuneration under review; and to make recommendations."

Chairman, Sir Harry Pilkington.
 Members, Mrs. K. M. C. Baxter; A. D. Bonham-Carter, T.D.; J. H. Gunlake, C.B.E.; Prof. J. Jewkes, C.B.E.; I. D. McIntosh; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Sir Hugh Watson; S. Watson, C.B.E.

Joint Secretaries, W. A. Fuller, D.S.C.; J. B. Hume.

Royal Commission on Local Government in Greater London

Sanctuary Buildings, 16 Great Smith Street, S.W.1
 [Whitehall: 4300. Ext. 207]

Set up on December 10, 1957, "to examine the present system and working of local government in the Greater London area; to recommend whether any, and if so what, changes in the local government structure and the distribution of local authority functions in the area, or in any part of it, would better secure effective and convenient local government; and to regard, for these purposes,

local government as not including the administration of police, or of water, and the Greater London area as comprising the Metropolitan Police District together with the City of London, the Boroughs of Dartford, Romford, and Watford, the Urban Districts of Caterham and Warlingham, Chorley Wood, Hornchurch, Rickmansworth, and Walton and Weybridge, and the Parish of Watford Rural in the Watford Rural District."

Chairman, Sir Edwin Herbert, K.B.E.
Members, P. S. Cadbury, C.B.E.; Miss A. C. Johnston, C.B.E.; W. H. Lawson, C.B.E.; Prof. W. J. M. Mackenzie; Sir Charles Morris; Sir John Wrigley, K.B.E., C.B.
Secretary, J. R. Niven.

Local Government Commission for England

Sanctuary Buildings, 18 Great Smith Street, S.W. 1

Set up on October 31, 1958, under the Local Government Act, 1958, with "the duty of reviewing the organization of local government (a) in the areas specified in the Third Schedule to the Act (the conurbations of Tyneside, West Yorkshire, South East Lancashire, Merseyside and West Midlands), and (b) in the remainder of England exclusive of the Metropolitan Area;" and of making such proposals as were authorized in the Act "for effecting

changes appearing to the Commission desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government".

Chairman, Sir Henry Hancock, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Chairman, M. E. Rowe, C.B.E., Q.C.

Members, Hon. Dame Ruth Buckley, D.B.E.; B. D. Storey, C.B.E.; E. W. Woodhead; Prof. E. Devons; R. H. Parry, M.D.

Secretary, J. D. Jones.

Local Government Commission for Wales

22 Cathedral Road, Cardiff

Set up on December 18, 1958, under the Local Government Act, 1958, with the duty of reviewing the organization of local government in Wales and of making such proposals as are authorized in the Act for effecting changes appearing to them to be desirable in the interests of effective and convenient local government.

Chairman, Sir Guildhaume Myrddin-Evans, K.C.M.G., C.B.

Deputy Chairman, Sir Emrys Evans, LL.D.

Members, Prof. C. E. Gittins; W. Jones, O.B.E.; Mrs. J. Morgan.

Secretary, I. Davey.

THE NATIONAL TRUST

40-42 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1

The National Trust was founded in 1895 by Miss Octavia Hill, Sir Robert Hunter and Canon Rawnsley, their object being to preserve as much as possible of the history and beauty of their country for its people. It has since become an organization incorporated by Act of Parliament to ensure the preservation of lands and buildings of historic interest or natural beauty for public access and benefit. It is independent of the State and relies mainly on the voluntary support of private individuals for working funds. The State, however, allows it certain tax exemptions. A further, and only recently instituted, branch of the Trust's work is the acquisition and preservation, with the co-operation of the Royal Horticultural Society, of gardens of national importance. It also has under its care bird sanctuaries and nature reserves, together with several hundred farms.

The National Trust now administers more than 290,000 acres of land in England, Wales and Northern Ireland; and in this area are over 1,000 properties. These properties have come into its hands mainly by gift or bequest; but since 1946 certain land and buildings accepted by the Treasury in lieu of death duties have been handed over to the Trust, the Treasury recompensing itself from the National Land Fund. The properties acquired by the National Trust before last year include the Ashridge Estate (Bucks. and Herts.); Cliveden (Bucks.); West Wycombe Park and village (Bucks.); Wicken Fen (Cambs.); Lyme Park (Cheshire); Cotehele House (Cornwall); Pentire Head (Cornwall); St. Michael's Mount (Cornwall); Terrace (Cornwall); Doveclade (Derhs. & Staffs.); Arlington Court Estate (Devon); Hatfield Forest (Essex); Chedworth Roman Villa (Glos.); Hidcote Manor Gdn. (Glos.); Knole (Kent); over 30,000 acres in the Lake District including the Buttermere Valley, Monk Coniston Estate, Scafell Pike and Troutbeck Park Farm; Tattershall Castle (Lincs.); Osterley Park (Middx.); Blickling Hall Estate (Norfolk); Farne Islands (Northumberland); Clumber Park (Notts.); Holnicote Estate (Somerset); Montacute House (Somerset); Flatford Mill (Suffolk); Box Hill

(Surrey); Ham House (Surrey); Bodiam Castle (Sussex); Petworth House (Sussex); Charlecote Park (Warwicks.); Lacock Abbey and village (Wilts.); Stourhead Estate (Wilts.); Derwent Estate (Yorks. and Derbys.); Penrhyn Estates (N. Wales); Bodnant Gardens (N. Wales); Powis Castle (Mont.); Castlecoole (N. Ireland); Hanbury Hall (Warwicks.); Lanhydrock (Cornwall); Tintinhull House (Somerset); Nymans Gardens (Sussex); Shelfield Park Gardens (Sussex); Uppark (Sussex); Nostell Priory (Yorks.); Staunton Harold Church (Leics.); Penard Cliff (Glam.); Blundell's Old School (Devon); Castlewald (N. Ireland).

Acquisitions last year include Waddesdon Manor (Bucks.); Lantic Bay (Cornwall); Hardwick Hall (Derhysshire); Clent Hills (Worcs.); and Beningbrough Hall (Yorks.).

THE PILGRIM TRUST

Millbank House, 2 Great Peter Street, S.W. 1

Trustees, The Right Hon. Sir Alan Lascelles, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., M.C. (*Chairman*); The Right Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., C.B.E.; Richard Fleming, M.C.; The Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.T. G.B.E.; W. F. Oakeshott; The Lord Evershed, Master of the Rolls; The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C.

Secretary, The Lord Kilmae, C.B.E.

The Pilgrim Trust was founded in 1930 by the late Edward S. Harkness of New York, who placed in the hands of British trustees £2,000,000 for the benefit of Great Britain. Since then the Trust has been able to make substantial grants for the repair of ancient buildings, the preservation of historical records, the support of learned societies, the purchase of works of art and the assistance of social welfare schemes.

Since its foundation the Trust has made grants amounting to £3,326,150, and retains investments with a market value of £4,080,279. In 1958 the Trustees voted grants totalling £190,320. The grants were made under the three heads: Preservation (£85,761), Art and Learning (£88,509) and Social Welfare (£20,550).

York Minster received a further grant of £4,500 towards the cost of re-instating and re-arranging the

ancient glass in the windows of the Minster. Other grants for the preservation of ecclesiastical buildings included Eton College Chapel (£15,000); St. Monan's Church, Fife (£2,500); Arbutnott Church, Kincardineshire (£500); the Giffard Chapel in Boyton Church, Wiltshire (£675); Gwydir Chapel, Llanrwst, Denbighshire (£1,000); Lord Leycester's Hospital Chapel, Warwick (£800).

Among secular buildings which the Trust helped to preserve were the following: Brodick Castle, Isle of Arran (£10,000); Fyde House Boston, Lincolnshire (£1,000); the ancient Barbican area of Plymouth (£2,000); Danny House, Hurstpierpoint (£2,000); the House of St. Barnabas in Soho (£1,000). Three ancient almshouses received a grant of £1,000 each, viz.: Partis College, Bath; the Hospital of the Holy Trinity, Aylesford, Kent; and the Duchess of Somerset's Hospital, Froxfield, Wiltshire.

Under the head of Art and Learning the Trustees made a grant of £10,000 each to Churchill College, Cambridge, St. Catherine's College, Oxford, and to the new Law Library, Oxford. They assisted the British Museum to acquire books from the Chatsworth Library (£15,000) and to purchase 8 MSS from the Dyson Perrins Collection (£5,000). Grants were also voted to Sion College, London (£2,000); Bishop Cosin's Library, Durham (£1,000); Abbot Hall Museum and Art Gallery, Kendal (£2,500); and with the Trust's aid the Royal Scottish Museum acquired the J. A. Holms Cup (£1,000) and the Victoria and Albert Museum the "Luck of Edenhall" (£2,000).

Other grants included: The Royal Ballet School (£5,000); the Byam Shaw School of Drawing and Painting (£1,500); Rotherhithe Church Organ (£800); Searchlight Cripples Workshops (£1,000), and the Royal Association for the Deaf and Dumb (£2,000).

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

65 Davies Street, W.1

The British Council was established in 1934 to promote abroad a wider knowledge of the United Kingdom and of the English language, and to develop closer cultural relations between the United Kingdom and other countries. Almost the whole of the Council's funds are derived from grants voted by Parliament. Grants for 1959-60 amounted to £5,308,150.

The Council's activities include the formation of new, and the encouragement of existing, British cultural centres, Anglophilic societies and British schools abroad; the encouragement of English language teaching and British studies in schools, universities and other institutions abroad. Scholarships and bursaries for study in this country of British institutions, methods and achievements are granted to overseas graduates and others.

In June, 1959, the Council had staffs at work in most European countries, in many Latin-American Republics, in most countries of the Middle East, in Burma, Indonesia, Japan and Thailand, in Australia, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya and in most British colonies. At the request of H.M. Government it set up in 1955 the Soviet Relations Committee to promote cultural relations with the Soviet Union, primarily by sponsoring visits in both directions by professional and other groups.

The Council maintains centres in the United Kingdom, mainly in university cities, to provide services for students, professional visitors, holders of U.N. and Colombo Plan awards and others from overseas. It is responsible for accommodat-

ing and welfare services for the main body of colonial students in the U.K., funds for this work being provided from the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund.

President, General Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.

Director-General, Sir Paul Sinker, K.C.M.G., C.B.

THE ARTS COUNCIL OF GREAT BRITAIN

4 St James's Square, S.W.1

The Arts Council of Great Britain was incorporated under Royal Charter on August 9, 1946, "for the purpose of developing greater knowledge, understanding and practice of the fine arts exclusively, and in particular to increase the accessibility of the fine arts to the public . . . to improve the standard of execution of the fine arts and to advise and co-operate with . . . Government Departments, Local Authorities and other bodies on any matters concerned directly or indirectly with those objects. . . ."

The Members of the Council, who may not exceed 16 in number, are appointed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer after consultation with the Minister of Education and the Secretary of State for Scotland. They normally serve for a period of five years.

In addition to the Headquarters Office there are separate offices in Edinburgh and Cardiff.

The Council receives an annual grant from the Treasury. For the year 1959-60 the amount was £1,218,000.

Chairman, Sir Kenneth Clark, C.H., K.C.B.

Secretary-General, Sir William Emrys Williams, C.B.E.

BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

British Standards House, 2 Park Street, W.1

The British Standards Institution is recognized as the organization responsible for preparing and publishing voluntary national standards for industrial and consumer products.

The Institution dates from 1901 when the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers together with the Iron and Steel Institute and the Institution of Naval Architects formed a Joint Engineering Standards Committee, which eventually became the British Engineering Standards Association. Between 1923 and 1929 the building, chemical and textile industries joined in the work. In 1929 the organization was incorporated by Royal Charter under the title of "British Standards Institution."

British Standards are arrived at by common consent among authorized representatives of the industries which make and use the materials and goods concerned (mainly the engineering, chemical, building and textile industries). The 300 new and revised British Standards published each year specify agreed manufacturing processes, dimensions, methods of test and analysis, standards of safety and performance, and glossaries of terms.

The Institution has more than 10,000 subscribing members, consisting of public authorities, trade and technical institutions, distributors, manufacturers, engineers and other users.

President, R. E. Huffam, M.C.

Director, H. A. R. Binney, C.B.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.2

The Bank of England was incorporated in 1694 under Royal Charter. It is the banker of the Government on whose behalf it manages the Note Issue, the profits on which are paid to H.M. Treasury. It also manages the National Debt and administers the Exchange Control regulations. As central reserve bank of the country, the Bank keeps the accounts of British banks, who maintain with it a proportion of their cash resources, and of most overseas central banks; but it has gradually withdrawn from new commercial business.

As from March 1, 1946, the capital stock, amounting to £14,553,000, was transferred to a nominee of the Treasury (the Treasury Solicitor), under the provisions of the Bank of England Act, 1946, holders receiving in exchange 3 per cent. Treasury Stock, to such an amount as provided them with annual interest equal to the annual gross dividend of the previous 20 years, namely, 12 per cent.

Governor, The Rt. Hon. Cameron Fromanteel Cobbold (*1964).

Deputy Governor, Humphrey Charles Baskerville Mynors (*1954).

Directors, Sir George Edmond Brackenbury Abell, K.C.I.E., O.B.E. (*1960); The Lord Bicester (*1962); Sir George Lewis French Bolton, K.C.M.G. (*1960); Laurence John Cadbury, O.B.E. (*1963); Geoffrey Cecil Ryves Eley, C.B.E. (*1962); Sir Charles Jocelyn Hambro, K.B.E., M.C. (*1963); Sir John Coldbrook Hanbury-Williams, C.V.O. (*1960); Sir Frank Cyril Hawker (*1962); William Johnston Keswick (*1963); The Lord Kindersley, C.B.E., M.C. (*1963); Maurice Henry Parsons (*1961); Sir Harry (William Henry) Pilkington (*1960); Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E. (*1962); Basil Sanderson, M.C. (*1961); Michael James Babington Smith, C.B.E. (*1961); John Melior Stevens, D.S.O., O.B.E. (*1961).

* Date of Retirement.

Chief Cashier, L. K. O'Brien.

Chief Accountant, W. D. Simpson.

Chief of Overseas Dept., G. M. Watson.

Secretary, H. M. Neatby.

Chief of Establishments, H. G. Askwith.

Advisers to the Governors, W. M. Allen; J. L. Fisher, C.M.G.; L. P. Thompson-McCausland; J. St. J. Rootham.

Advisers, D. W. C. Allen, M.B.E.; A. C. Darby; E. P. Haslam; C. E. Loombe; J. B. Loynes; R. T. Nightingale; F. J. Portsmore; G. R. Raw; C. W. St. J. Turner; *R. H. Bonham Carter; *J. S. Forde; *R. I. Hallows; *P. L. Hogg; *S. W. Payton; *P. A. Pescud; *A. L. Ryan.

Deputy Chief Cashiers, J. Q. Hollom; C. R. P. Hamilton; R. A. O. Bridge; C. C. Excell; J. V. Bailey.

Assistant Chief Cashiers, L. G. Pearce; G. H. Tansley; L. A. Whittome.

Deputy Chief Accountants, E. W. Geipel; L. H. F. Bardo.

Assistant Chief Accountant, B. W. Maunder.

Deputy Chief of Overseas Dept., L. F. Crick.

Assistant Chief (do.), R. E. Heasman.

Deputy Secretaries, C. H. H. White; D. D. W.

Wynn-Williams; E. Smith.

Assistant Secretary, P. A. S. Taylor.

Deputy Chiefs of Establishments, D. L. Jacques; G. Noakes; P. J. Keogh, M.C.

Assistant Chiefs of Establishments, Miss J. Knight; H. D. Weston; J. B. Reid.

* Acting.

Discount Office

Principal, H. S. Clarke.

Deputy Principal, J. N. Waddell-Dudley.

Dealing and Accounts Office

Principal, L. T. G. Preston.

Deputy Principals, R. C. H. Hallett; L. M. Mears.

Branch Banks Office

Principal, M. L. Hinde.

Deputy Principal, K. W. Hamlin.

Statistics Office

Principal, J. B. Selwyn.

Deputy Principals, R. L. Thomas; M. J. Thornton, M.C.

Auditor, K. J. S. Andrews, M.B.E.

Printing Works

General Manager, H. L. Chadder.

Deputy General Manager, W. G. Cuttle.

Works Managers, V. T. Kalmar; G. C. Fortin.

Branches and Agents

Birmingham, D. H. Buchanan; *Bristol*, A. E. Bilton;

Leeds, H. S. Hunt, D.S.O., O.B.E.; *Liverpool*, A. A.

Fraser; *Manchester*, S. G. Barker; *Newcastle*, R. R.

Stevens; *Southampton*, J. H. Sears. *Law Courts*,

D. E. Johns.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDED AUGUST 26, 1959

ISSUE DEPARTMENT		BANKING DEPARTMENT	
£	£	£	£
Notes issued —	Govt. Debt 11,015,100	Capital 14,553,000	Govt. Securities 256,639,550
In Circulation 2,127,350,271	Other Govt. Securities 2,135,769,174	Res. 3,894,114	Other Securities —
In Banking Department 23,009,549	Other Securities 703,358	Public deposits:—	Discount & Advances 20,190,500
	Coin other than gold 2,512,368	Public Accounts† 12,073,247	Other Deposits—
	Amount of Fiduciary Issue 2,150,000,000	Bankers' 229,139,964	Bankers' 22,545,301
	Gold Coin and Bullion* 359,820	Other Accts. 63,551,412	Notes 23,009,549
£2,150,359,820	£2,150,359,820	£323,211,737	Coin 826,837
			£323,211,737

* 250s. 1d. per oz. fine.

† Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

STERLING BALANCES

In the middle of 1939 United Kingdom net external liabilities amounted to rather more than £500 million. During the war years overseas sterling holdings rose extremely fast, reaching nearly £3,600 million at the end of 1945. Of this total a large proportion represented obligations to other countries arising from the exigencies of war rather than their working balances or normal reserves voluntarily held in London. The trends in the sterling holdings of different regions since the war are shown in the following table.

31st December	1945	1948	1951	1954	1958
United Kingdom Colonies*	411	519	919	1,221	881
Other sterling area countries*	1,986	1,636	1,717	1,703	1,737
<i>Total sterling area countries.</i>	2,397	2,155	2,636	2,924	2,618
Dollar area	34	19	38	97	48
Other western hemisphere	163	135	57	8	24
O.E.E.C. countries	351	309	328	244	372
Other non-sterling countries	622	534	518	430	284
<i>Total non-sterling countries.</i>	1,170	997	941	779	728
<i>Total—all countries.</i>	3,567	3,152	3,577	3,703	3,346
Non-Territorial Organisations	—	398	566	476	623
TOTAL	3,567	3,550	4,143	4,179	3,969

* Since September 1957, figures quoted by the Treasury for Ghana, the Federation of Malaya and Singapore have been included in "Other sterling area countries".

Colonial Sterling Holdings.—Distribution of colonial funds at the end of 1945, 1951 and 1957 was as follows:—

	£ million		
	1945	1951	1957
Currency funds	148	312	441
Special purpose funds, sinking funds, savings bank funds, etc. with Crown Agents	74	112	154
General revenue balances, general purpose reserve funds, etc., with Crown Agents	41	148	321
Miscellaneous official funds (price assistance funds, marketing boards, etc.)	—	131	107
Other funds (with United Kingdom banks)	148	216	246
TOTAL	411	919	1,269

The existence of currency and many other funds in sterling is due to the fact that the colonies do not possess developed local capital markets and therefore hold in London the very large funds which governments require for many and diverse purposes. Colonial currencies are very largely backed by sterling securities. The steadily increasing circulations which have accompanied rising populations, the increased use of money and increasing external incomes have thus produced an almost automatic increase in the Currency Boards' investments in United Kingdom and other government securities. Special funds, particularly those of savings banks, have also risen steadily, as have general government funds for planned development expenditures and for current working balances. The other funds, which are held with United Kingdom banks, represent the general banking assets of commercial banks operating in the colonies and the known liquid funds of companies and individuals resident there, held in London.

The underlying reason for the growth of the total holdings was the expansion of colonial economies at a time of rising prices and, in particular, the unprecedentedly high level of export earnings in the years following the outbreak of the Korean War. More recently, the colonial territories have been in deficit on current account but as there has also been a large capital inflow there has been little change in the general level of sterling holdings.

Independent sterling area holdings.—It is the normal practice of central banks in Independent sterling

area countries to hold the bulk of their foreign exchange reserves in sterling. Moreover, they are often required by statute to hold certain minimum reserves in foreign exchange (which may include sterling) against local currency issues. A large proportion of these statutory reserves is in practice held in sterling.

Much of the fall in the holdings of independent sterling area countries took place in the first few years after the war and represented the reduction of surplus balances built up during the war years. During the last few years trends in individual countries have been diverse. India's holding has recently been run down further to finance the second five-year development plan, and the holdings of Australia and New Zealand have fluctuated widely, largely under the influence of changes in the prices of their exports of primary products and their import policies. On the other hand, the balances of the middle east sterling area countries have increased considerably.

Non-sterling countries.—After allowance is made for special holdings by the German authorities, the holdings of the O.E.E.C. countries nowadays represent sterling held by residents of these countries for commercial and financial reasons. Their size varies with the scale of the holders' business in sterling and the attractions of London as a financial centre in which to hold funds. The same generalization applies to the small net balances of sterling held by the dollar area countries. The very large fall in the holdings of other non-sterling countries since the war was due to the fact that several of these countries had accumulated large surpluses of sterling well beyond their normal commercial requirements during the war period. Egypt was an outstanding example, and in this and some other cases the funds were transferred to special or "blocked" accounts and provisions made for regular annual releases. Apart from these special accumulations, which have now been mainly used up, most of the countries in this group (including countries in the far east, middle east, western hemisphere and Soviet bloc) only hold sterling funds for financing foreign trade, particularly with sterling area countries.

Non-territorial organizations.—The two main holders are the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. At the end of 1958, the I.M.F. held £574 million and the I.B.R.D. £39 million.

BRITISH MONETARY UNITS

GOLD COINS
 †Five Pound £5
 †Two Pound £2
 †Sovereign £1
 †Half-Sovereign 10s.

BRONZE COINS
 Penny 1d.
 Halfpenny ½d.
 Farthing ¼d.

CUPRO-NICKEL
 Crown 5s.
 †Double Florin 4s.
 Half-Crown 2s. 6d.
 Florin 2s.
 Shilling 1s.
 Sixpence 6d.
 Threepence 3d.

NICKEL-BRASS
 Threepence 3d.

SILVER

Maundy Money

Fourpence 4d.
 Threepence 3d.
 Twopence 2d.
 Penny 1d.

NOTE.—The legal weight of a penny is one-third, of the halfpenny one-fifth, and of the farthing one-tenth of an ounce avoirdupois; the halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

The "Remedy" is the amount of variation from standard permitted in fineness and in weight of coins when first issued from the Mint.

Bank of England Notes are issued for sums of 10s., £1 and £5. As from April 22, 1943, the Bank of England ceased to issue bank notes of denominations of £10 and upwards, and commenced to withdraw those already issued; notes of these denominations ceased to be legal tender on May 1, 1945.

Silver—No silver coins have been struck since 1946, except Maundy money.

Nickel Brass is an alloy of copper 79 parts, nickel 1 part and zinc 20 parts.

Bronze is an alloy of copper 95½ parts, tin 3 parts and zinc 1½ parts. These proportions are subject to slight variation.

Cupro-nickel is an alloy of nickel 25 parts and copper 75 parts.

Currency Notes.—Under the provisions of the *Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1928*, Currency Notes (popularly known as Treasury notes) of the value of £1 and 10s. were replaced by Bank of England Notes and the profits of the whole Note issue were paid over by the Bank to H.M. Treasury.

Legal Tender of Money.—Bank of England Notes of £1 and 10s. are legal tender in Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the payment of any amount; those of £5 are legal tender in England and Wales only. Notes of £5 dated before Sept. 2, 1944, are not now legal tender but, like notes of £10 to £1,000, are payable when presented at the Bank of England. Change cannot be de-

† Discontinued.

manded except from the Bank of England. Gold (dated 1838 onwards), if of or above the least current weight, is legal tender to any amount. Silver (dated 1816 onwards), and cupro-nickel are legal tender for sums up to £2, nickel brass 3d. up to 2 shillings, and bronze (introduced 1860, to replace copper) up to 12d.

Work of the Royal Mint in 1958.—In 1958 the Royal Mint struck 593,201,554 coins, weighing 2,940 tons. This output was 85½ million higher than in 1957 and has been exceeded only twice in the history of the Mint—in 1943 and 1948 when the figures were 682,067,510 and 599,867,539 respectively.

Of the 1958 total, 299,535,313 were United Kingdom coins and 293,666,241 were for Commonwealth and foreign governments.

The outstanding feature of the 1958 output was the very high proportion of sixpences and halfpennies. The mintings of these two coins, 123,518,527 and 66,283,200 respectively, were much higher than in 1957 and amounted to almost two-thirds of the total United Kingdom coins struck. The striking of all other coins declined. Florins at 9,564,580 were less than one-third of the 1957 total and half-crowns at 15,745,668 were rather less than half. Shillings at 55,214,862 showed a moderate fall. 8,700,000 sovereigns were struck, not for issue at home but for sale abroad for dollars or gold. No pennies or farthings were struck during the year but 16 million pennies were withdrawn as surplus.

Of the 293,666,241 coins struck for nineteen overseas governments some 200 million—over two-thirds of the Mint's output for the year—were for Ghana. Coins were struck for Iceland, Iraq, and Jordan. A silver five-shilling piece was struck for Bermuda to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the first settlement on that island in 1609.

1959 operations.—During the first half of 1959 the demand for United Kingdom coin for home circulation was small. Once again no farthings or pennies were minted but there was a brisk demand for halfpennies. The minting of sixpences increased but that of 3d. hits declined: there were indications that the sixpence is to some extent replacing the 3d. hit in circulation.

During 1957 coin in circulation increased by some £6 million and in 1958 the increase was about £1½ millions. Estimates for 1959-60 provide for an increase of £1½ millions but it remains to be seen whether this will be required. During 1959 the Mint continued its silver recovery programme—withdrawing pre-1947 silver coin and replacing it with cupro-nickel.

THE ROYAL MINT, 1958-59

Coins struck in 1958

United Kingdom	Number	Value	Estimated number of Coins in circulation, Oct. 31, 1959	
				Number
		£		
Gold: Sovereign.....	8,700,000	8,700,000	Crown.....	8,000,000
Cupro Nickel: Half-crown.....	15,745,668	1,968,208	Half-crown.....	390,000,000
Florin.....	9,564,580	956,458	Florin.....	432,000,000
Shilling.....	55,214,862	2,760,743	Shilling.....	845,000,000
Sixpence.....	123,518,527	3,087,963	Sixpence.....	1,250,000,000
Silver: *Maundy.....	4,476	47	3d. piece (silver)....	70,000,000
Nickel-brass: 3d.....	20,504,000	256,300	do. (nickel-brass)..	665,000,000
Bronze: Halfpenny.....	66,283,200	138,900	Penny.....	1,545,000,000
Total U.K. Coin.....	299,535,313	£17,867,856	Halfpenny.....	999,000,000
Commonwealth and Foreign.	293,666,241		Farthing.....	200,000,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	593,201,554		TOTAL.....	6,404,000,000

* Maundy coins are made of standard silver, i.e. 92½ per cent. pure silver.

Law Courts and Offices

LAW SITTINGS (1960).—*Hilary*, Jan. 11 to April 13; *Easter*, April 26 to June 3; *Trinity*, June 14 to July 31; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 1 to Dec. 21.

THE JUDICIAL COMMITTEE

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (see below) and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office." Among the last are included Lord Wright, C.C.M.C., Lord Normand, Lord Trevethin and Oaksey, Lord Morton of Henryton, Lord MacDermott, Lord Birkett, Sir John Beaumont, L. M. D. de Silva, and the following judges from the Commonwealth: Sir John Grieg Latham, N. J. de Wet, H. V. Evatt, T. Rinfret, Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, Sir Owen Dixon and Sir Robert Clarkon Tredgold.

Office—Downing Street, S.W.1.

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, A. J. N. Paterson.

Chief Clerk (Judicial), L. W. S. Upton, M.B.E.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords, which is the ultimate Court of Appeal from all the Courts in Great Britain and Northern Ireland (except criminal courts in Scotland).

The Lord High Chancellor—

The Rt. Hon. David Patrick Maxwell, VISCOUNT KILMUIR, G.C.V.O., born 1900 (apptd. 1954), (£8,000 as Judge and £4,000 as Speaker of the House of Lords) £12,000.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £9,000)

Apptd.

Rt. Hon. Viscount Simonds, born 1881	1944
Rt. Hon. Lord Reid, born 1890	1948
Rt. Hon. Lord Radcliffe, G.B.E., born 1899	1949
Rt. Hon. Lord Tucker, born 1888	1950
Rt. Hon. Lord Cohen, born 1888	1951
Rt. Hon. Lord Keith of Avonholm, born 1886	1953
Rt. Hon. Lord Somervell of Harrow, O.B.E., born 1889	1954
Rt. Hon. Lord Denning, born 1899	1957
Rt. Hon. Lord Jenkins, born 1899	1959

Registrar: The Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Victor Goodman, K.C.B., O.B.E., M.C.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

COURT OF APPEAL

Ex officio Judges.—The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

The Master of the Rolls (£9,000)

The Rt. Hon. (Francis) Raymond LORD EVERSHERD (born 1899, apptd. 1949).

Sec., A. H. Ormerod; Clerk, F. R. Hallett, M.B.E.

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £8,000)— Apptd.

Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Lord Charlton Hodson, M.C., born 1895	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir John William Morris, C.B.E., M.C., born 1896	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Robert Ritchie Romer, O.B.E., born 1897	1951
Rt. Hon. Sir Fredric Aked Sellers, M.C., born 1893	1957

Rt. Hon. Sir Benjamin Ormerod, born 1890	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir (Edward) Holroyd Pearce, born 1901	1957
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Gordon Willmer, O.B.E., T.D., born 1899	1958
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Eustace Harman, born 1894	1959

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

President, The Lord High Chancellor

Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Hon. Sir Harry Bevir Vaisey, born 1877	1944
Hon. Sir Ronald Francis Roxburgh, born 1889	1946
Hon. Sir Henry Wynn-Parry, born 1899	1946
Hon. Sir Harold Otto Danckwerts, born 1888	1949
Hon. Sir George Harold Lloyd-Jacob, born 1897	1950
Hon. Sir Gerald Ritchie Upjohn, C.B.E., born 1903	1951

Queen's Bench Division

The Lord Chief Justice of England (£10,000)

The Rt. Hon. Hubert Lister, LORD PARKER OF WADDINGTON (born 1900, apptd. 1958)

Secretary, P. Stephenson; Clerk, A. E. Shelton.

Judges (each £8,000)—	Apptd.
Rt. Hon. Sir Malcolm Hilbery, born 1883	1935
Hon. Sir Wintringham Norton Stable, M.C., born 1888	1938
Hon. Sir James Dale Cassels, born 1877	1939
Hon. Sir Gonne St. Clair Pilcher, M.C., born 1890	1942
Hon. Sir Austin Ellis Lloyd Jones, M.C., born 1884	1945
Hon. Sir Laurence Austin Byrne, born 1896	1945
Hon. Sir Donald Leslie Finemore, born 1889	1947
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Hugh Benbow Streetfield, M.C., born 1897	1947
Hon. Sir Gerald Osborne Slade, born 1891	1948
Hon. Sir Patrick Arthur Devlin, born 1905	1948
Hon. Sir William Gorman, born 1890	1950
Hon. Sir Patrick Redmond Joseph Barry, M.C., born 1898	1950
Hon. Sir Terence Norbert Donovan, born 1898	1950
Hon. Sir William Lennox McNair, born 1892	1950
Hon. Sir Cecil Robert Havers, born 1889	1951
Hon. Sir Colin Hargreaves Pearson, C.B.E., born 1899	1951
Hon. Sir William Arthian Davies, born 1901	1952
Hon. Sir Hildreth Glyn-Jones, born 1895	1953
Hon. Sir John Percy Ashworth, M.B.E., born 1906	1954
Hon. Sir (William John) Kenneth Diplock, born 1907	1956
Hon. Sir George Raymond Hinchcliffe, born 1900	1957
Hon. Sir Gilbert James Paull, born 1896	1957
Hon. Sir Cyril Barnett Salmon, born 1903	1957
Hon. Sir (Herbert) Edmund Davies, born 1906	1958
Hon. Sir Richard Everard Augustine Elwes, O.B.E., T.D., born 1901	1958
Hon. Sir Gerald Alfred Thesiger, born 1902	1958
Hon. Sir (Charles) Rodger (Noel) Winn, C.B., O.B.E., born 1903	1959

Clerk of The Lists, Q.B.D.—W. J. Fell.

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench Division.

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division

President (£8,000)

Rt. Hon. (Frank) Boyd, LORD MERRIMAN, G.C.V.O., O.B.E., LL.D. (born 1880, apptd. 1933)
Sec., Miss M. E. Manisty, M.B.E.; Clerk, F. E. Brown.

Judges (each £8,000)— Apptd.
Hon. Sir Hubert Joseph Wallington, born 1875 1944
Hon. Sir Charles Arthur Collingwood, born 1887 1950
Hon. Sir Seymour Edward Karminski, born 1902 1951
Hon. Sir Eric Sachs, M.B.E., T.D., born 1898. 1954
Hon. Sir (Aubrey) Melford (Steed) Stevenson, born 1902 1957
Hon. Sir Geoffrey Walter Wrangham, born 1900 1958
Hon. Sir Joseph Bushby Hewson, born 1902 1958
Hon. Sir Archie Pellow Marshall, born 1899 1959
Hon. Sir Henry Josceline Phillimore, O.B.E., born 1910 1959
Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C.
Queen's Proctor, Sir Harold S. Kent, K.C.B.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S OFFICE

House of Lords, S.W.1

Clerk of the Crown in Chancery and Permanent Secretary to the Lord Chancellor, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B. £7,000
Private Sec. to the Lord Chancellor and Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms, C. L. Breitemeyer

£1,440 to £1,850
Deputy Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, D. W. Dobson, C.B., O.B.E. £3,800
Principal Establishment Officer, H. Boggis-Rolfe £2,500 to £3,000
Deputy Establishment Officer, L. C. Ridley, M.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000
Assistant Establishment Officer, Miss A. Barry.
Welfare Officer, E. J. Brittain.
Secretary for Ecclesiastical Patronage, Brigadier B. S. Watkins, C.B.E. £1,420 to £1,970
Secretary of Commissions of the Peace, W. T. C. Skyrme, C.B.E., T.D. £3,300
Deputy, The Lord Clwyd £1,665 to £2,200
Assistant Solicitors, R. L. Rieu; R. E. K. Thesiger, O.B.E. £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, R. C. L. Gregory; K. M. Newman; J. M. Cartwright Sharp £1,665 to £2,200

Vote Office of the Supreme Court

(Room 192, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)
Accounting Officer, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.
Clerk of Accounts, A. C. E. Cook. £1,405 to £1,660

Royal Courts of Justice Attendant Staff

(Room 466, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. 2)
Superintendent, E. A. Oldfield.

SUPREME COURT OFFICES, ETC.

Conveyancing Counsel of the Supreme Court
W. T. Elverston; B. G. Burnett-Hall; B. S. Tatham.

Examiners of the Court

(Empowered to take Examination of Witnesses in all Divisions of the High Court.)

Miss L. H. MacGarvey; M. H. Lush; S. L. Langdon; F. J. Telling; Herbert Malone, Q.C.

Official Referees of the Supreme Court

Courts—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
His Hon. Sir Bract Cloutman, J.C., M.C., Q.C.;
His Honour Walker Kelly Carter, Q.C.; His
Honour Percy Charles Lamb, Q.C. each £4,700

Official Solicitor's Department

Room 213—Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
Official Solicitor to the Supreme Court. I. M. L. Evans, C.B.E. £3,000 to £3,800
Asst. do., N. H. Turner. £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assts., R. W. D. Auld; T. W. Swift £1,665 to £2,200
Legal Assts., R. S. Dhondy; R. Andreae; Miss A. S. Wilkinson. £1,180 to £1,610
Principal Clerks, C. W. Vickery; K. A. Scollay; H. R. Wilson; H. Folkard. £1,405 to £1,660
Staff Clerk, S. F. Bland.

Supreme Court Pay Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
Accountant-General, Sir George Coldstream, K.C.B.
Chief Accountant, G. Gilchrist, O.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000
Senior Executive Officers, C. D. G. Cook; E. C. Coppard; W. P. Coult. £1,405 to £1,660
Stockbrokers, Messrs. W. Mortimer & Son.

Central Office of the Supreme Court

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2
Senior Master, Q.B.D. and Queen's Remembrancer, R. F. Burnand, C.B.E. £4,100
Masters of the Q.B.D., A. H. King, C.B.E. (Queen's Coroner and Attorney and Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal); C. H. Grundy; B. A. Harwood; W. R. Lawrence; C. Clayton; A. S. Diamond; I. H. Jacob each £3,000 to £3,800

Action Department
Head Clerk, D. Macbeth. £1,385 to £1,511
Writ, Appearance and Judgment Section*
Chief Clerk, E. S. Davis. £1,200 to £1,385
Summons and Order Section†
Chief Clerk, R. C. Newman. £1,200 to £1,385

Filing Department*
Chief Clerk, V. W. Judd. £1,200 to £1,385
Masters' Secretary's Department and Queen's Remembrancer's Department*
Chief Clerk (Secretary to the Masters), W. H. Redman, M.B.E. £1,200 to £1,385

Crown Office and Associates' Dept.
Clerk of the Lists (Q.B.D.), W. J. Fell. £1,695
Head Clerk (Crown Office), H. W. K. Hills £1,385 to £1,511
Chief Associate, F. W. Player. £1,385 to £1,511

Criminal Appeal Office
(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)
Registrar, A. H. King, C.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D. £2,500 to £2,800

Deputy Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson £1,665 to £2,200

Courts-Martial Appeals Office
(Room 473, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2)
Registrar, H. A. Palmer, T.D.
Assistant Registrar, D. R. Thompson.

* Office hours, 10 to 4; Vacations, 10 to 2;
Saturdays, 10 to 1.
† Office hours, 10.30 to 4.30; Vacations, 10.30 to 2.30; Saturdays, 10.30 to 1.

Supreme Court Taxing Office
Chief Master, Paul Adams, T.D. £4,100

Masters of the Supreme Court, William Francis Hood; Ernest Marshall Foster; Graham John Graham-Green, T.D.; Charles Edgar Cullis; Dennis Robert Clarke; Leonard Humphrey Razzall £3,000 to £3,800

Principal Clerks, C. B. Cooper; A. E. Bishop; B. P. Treagus; G. N. H. Harris; H. E. Pritchard; H. C. Aiton; E. W. Plnder; R. S. Stanton; W. E. Gadd.....£1,289 to £1,660

CHANCERY DIVISION

Chancery Judges' Chambers

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Master (attached to all the Judges), William Francis Spencer Hawkins.....£4,100

Secretary to Chief Master, C. L. R. Dalley.

GROUP A

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, Thomas Lutwyche Dinwiddy; E to K, William Francis Spencer Hawkins; L to R, Robert Edward Ball, M.B.E.; S to Z, Edmund Rawlings Heward.....£3,000 to £3,800

GROUP B

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, A to D, James Stephen Neave; E to K, (vacant) L to R, Arthur Edmund Frost; S to Z, William Lister Pengelly.....£3,000 to £3,800

Chancery Registrars' Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Chief Registrar, J. B. H. Wyman, £3,000; *Registrars*, D. C. Smlth; C. M. Kidd; P. Halliday

£2,400 to £2,800

Principal Clerks, H. J. Wilson; D. G. Leach; M. B. Miller; M. Birks; M. E. Edwards; A. Williams, O.B.E.....£1,170 to £1,505

Secretary to Chief Registrar, C. L. R. Dalley.

Petition and Entry Clerk, S. S. Holloway.

Companies Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Vaisey, the Hon. Mr. Justice Roxburgh and the Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.

Registrar, M. Berkeley.....£3,000 to £3,800

Principal Clerks, E. L. Russell...£1,315 to £1,626

J. G. Usher.....£1,200 to £1,511

Senior Official Receiver, Companies (Winding-up)

Department, F. M. Collins....£2,200 to £2,800

PROBATE, DIVORCE AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY

Somerset House, W.C.2

Senior Registrar, Sir Bertram Long, M.C., T.D.

£4,100

Registrars, C. T. A. Wilkinson, C.B.E.; J. F. Compton Miller, M.B.E., T.D.; C. H. G. Forbes, O.B.E.; H. C. T. Millers; J. P. Kinsley; J. E. N. Russell

£3,000 to £3,800

Secretary, D. A. Newton.....£1,500 to £1,755

Establishment Officer, W. D. S. Caird

£1,405 to £1,660

Principal Clerks, W. J. Salmon; A. G. Widdicombe;

F. Barton; C. Kenworthy; T. B. Williams;

B. W. Campbell; D. R. L. Holloway; H. S.

Savage; C. A. Piper; W. R. Hurst; A. R. Lee

£1,405 to £1,660

Clerk of Rules and Orders (Royal Courts of Justice)

J. L. Truscott.....£1,405 to £1,660

DISTRICT PROBATE REGISTRIES

Birmingham and Northampton, G. H. Hayden.

Bodmin, A. J. F. Jenkins.

Bristol, Gloucester and Hereford, E. J. B. Harris.

Cheser, Bangor and St. Asaph, S. J. Sibley.

Exeter, F. C. Ottway.

Leicester and Carlisle, F. W. H. Reed.

Lewes, W. A. Worrell.

Liverpool, G. Wentworth.

Llandaff and Carmarthen, F. J. Taylor.

Manchester, H. A. Gurney.

Newcastle and Durham, F. B. Birdsall, O.B.E.

Norwich, Peterborough and Ipswich, A. C. Stone.

Nottingham, Leicester, Lincoln and Derby, L. E.

Eggleton.

Oxford, F. W. Lockstone.

Wakefield, F. J. E. Bools.

Winchester and Salisbury, C. F. Walker.

York, E. E. Smart.

Admiralty Registry and Marshal's Office

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie.....£3,300 to £3,800

Marshal and Chief Clerk, P. V. Gray

£1,370 to £1,635

Bankruptcy (High Court) Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.2

Judges, The Hon. Mr. Justice Danckwerts and the Hon. Mr. Justice Upjohn.

Chief Registrar, John Francis Bowyer.....£4,100

Registrars, Thomas Cunliffe; Maurice Berkeley

£3,000 to £3,800

Principal Clerk, F. W. A. Bates...£1,200 to £1,511

Official Receivers' Department

Senior Official Receiver, G. F. Morris

£2,500 to £2,800

Official Receiver, A. A. Walter...£2,000 to £2,200

Assistant do., R. G. Goddard; N. Saddler; R. A. D.

Copper.....£1,720 to £1,995

OFFICE OF THE MASTER IN LUNACY

The Court of Protection,

25 Store Street, W.C.1

Master, R. W. Jennings, Q.C.....£4,100

Assistant Master, M. E. Reed, C.B.E.

£2,500 to £2,800

Assistants to the Master, T. W. Willbourne, O.B.E.,

M.M.; W. J. Tabner; W. J. K. McDonald;

W. E. Cane.....£1,820 to £2,165

Chief Clerk, E. F. Atkinson...£1,775 to £1,885

Assistant Chief Clerk, R. H. Phillips

£1,289 to £1,1660

Principal Clerks, D. G. Hunt; P. Jones; G. F.

Porter; L. A. Douglass.....£1,289 to £1,1660

OFFICE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VISITORS

Legal Visitor, R. O. L. Armstrong-Jones, M.B.E., Q.C.

£2,800

Medical Visitors, R. G. Anderson; W. D. Nicol

£2,800

RESTRICTIVE PRACTICES COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2

Judges nominated to sit in the Restrictive Practices

Court: Mr. Justice Devlin (*President*); Mr. Justice

Pearson; Mr. Justice Upjohn; Lord Cameron;

Mr. Justice McVeigh.

Lay Members, W. G. Campbell; Sir Stanford

Cooper; W. L. Heywood, O.B.E.; Sir Godfrey

Mitchell (*part-time*); G. H. E. Parr, C.B., C.B.E.

(*part time*); W. Wallace, C.B.E.; Sir John Johnston

Campbell (*part time*).

Clerk of the Court, Mr. Registrar Bowyer.

NOTE ON CIVIL COURTS.—Smaller civil actions

are heard locally in County Courts which, with

some exceptions, deal with all common law cases

where the sum involved is less than £400. Jurisdic-

tion given by special statutes is of the widest range and cases under such statutes are dealt with irrespective of the amount involved. County Courts are presided over by a paid Judge sitting alone. The county court for the City of London is the Mayor's and City of London Court, which deals with small cases and has also jurisdiction unlimited in amount. Bankruptcy cases arising in London are dealt with in the London Bankruptcy Court, Carey Street, W.C.2; those arising out of London are dealt with in the county courts.

Actions in the High Court are distributed among the several Divisions of the High Court according to their nature. Certain classes of actions, *e.g.*, those dealing with the administration of estates of deceased persons, partnerships, trusts and mortgages, specific performance of contracts between vendors and purchasers of real estates, including contracts for leases, partition or sale of real estates, wardship of infants and the care of infants, estates, and company and bankruptcy cases are usually commenced in the Chancery Division. The Queen's Bench Division deals with most ordinary civil cases. Actions may be tried in London or the Assizes. The Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division has jurisdiction in matters concerning wills, divorces, and Admiralty, prize and shipping cases.

COUNTY COURTS

In 1958 the total number of proceedings in County Courts of England and Wales (including the Mayor's and City of London Court) was 1,348,034 (as against 1,090,929 for the year 1957). The number of debtors imprisoned under the *Debtors Act*, 1869, was 2,539 (1957) and 4,160 (1958) and of the last number 2,899 served the full terms of imprisonment for "Contempt to Court" in failing to comply with the order for payment.

County Court Judges (each £4,400)

[County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour" and "Your Honour."]

The figures in parentheses indicate the number of the County Court Circuit in which the Judges sit.

Andrew, William Mouro, M.B.E. (43), Marylebone.
 Armstrong, Arthur Henry (55), Wilts, Dorset, etc.
 Barrington, John Harcourt, T.D. (47), Southwark.
 Bassett, John Henry, Q.C. (58), Essex.
 Batt, Francis Ralcigh (8), Lancs.
 Baxter, Herbert James, O.B.E. (40), Bow.
 Beresford, Eric George Harold (25 and 21), Staffs.
 Blagden, John Basil (44), Westminster.
 Braund, Sir Henry (19), Derbyshire.
 Brown, Harold (6), Lancs.
 Campbell, W. Lawson (35), Cambridgeshire.
 Carr, Norman Alexander (22), Worcs.
 Clark, Reginald, Q.C. (41), Clerkenwell.
 Clothier, Wilfrid, Q.C. (48), Lambeth.
 Cohen, Clifford Theodore, M.C., T.D. (2), Durham.
 Cohen, Nathaniel Arthur Jim (43), Marylebone.
 Drabble, John Frederick, Q.C. (1), Northumberland.
 Duven, Claude Henry, M.B.E., Q.C. (38), Edmonton.
 Evans, Carey (32), Norfolk.
 Evans, David Eifion, Q.C. (28), Shropshire.
 Evans, David Meurig (29), Caernarvonshire.
 Evans, Sir Shirley Worthington-, Bt. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
 Fenwick, Christian Bedford, Q.C. (3), Cumberland.
 Flint, Abraham John (18), Nottingham, etc.
 Gage, Conolly Hugh (62), Southend, etc.
 Glazebrook, Francis Kirkland (56), Keut.
 Hamilton, Allister McNicoll (23), Warwickshire.
 Harding, Rowe (30), Glamorgan.

Harington, John Charles Dundas, Q.C. (51), Hampshire.
 Harper, Norman (12), Yorkshire.
 Harrison, James Fraser (6), Lancs.
 Herbert, Jesse Basil, M.C., Q.C. (34), Brentford and Uxbridge.
 Hillard, Richard Arthur Loraine, M.B.E. (54), Bristol.
 Hodgson, Arthur John (45), Wandsworth, etc.
 Howard, Geoffrey (37), West London, etc.
 Hurst, Sir (James Henry) Donald (36), Berks., Glos. and Oxon.
 Jellinek, Lionel, M.C. (60), Surrey.
 Jones, Benjamin Rowland Rice- (56), Croydon.
 Jones, Hugh Emllyn- (7), Cheshire.
 Jones, Thomas Elder- (52), Somerset and Wilts.
 Kennan, John Melville (12), Bradford.
 Leon, Henry Cecil, M.C. (46), Willesden.
 McKee, Dermot St. Oswald (14), Yorks.
 MacMillan, James (39), Shoreditch, etc.
 Maddocks, George (5), Lancs.
 Mais, Robert Hugh (37), West London.
 Morgan, Hopkin Trevor, M.C., Q.C. (31), Carmarthenshire.
 Morris, O. Temple-, Q.C. (24), Cardiff, etc.
 Neal, John, M.C. (49), Kent.
 Nicholas, Montagu Richmond (40), Bow.
 Nicklin, Robert Shenstone (21), Birmingham.
 Ould, Ernest (13), Yorks.
 Paton, Harold William, D.S.C. (54), Glos. and Somerset.
 Pratt, Hugh MacDonald (57), Devon.
 Pugh, Sir John Alun (42), Bloomsbury.
 Rawlins, Percy Lionel Edwin (61), Aldershot, etc.
 Reid, John Alexander, M.C. (45), Wandsworth, etc.
 Rewcastle, Cuthbert Snowball, Q.C. (39), Shoreditch.
 Robson, Denis Hicks, Q.C. (20), Leicestershire, etc.
 Saul, Bazil Sylvester Wingate- (39), Croydon.
 Shepherd, Harold Richard Bowman, Q.C. (59), Cornwall, etc.
 Shove, Ralph Samuel (17), Lincolnshire.
 Smith, Stuart Hayne Granville, O.B.E. (38), Edmont-
 ton, etc.
 Southall, Thomas Frederick (33), Suffolk.
 Steel, Edward (10), Cheshire and Lancs.
 Tucker, Howard Archibald (26 and 21), Staffs.
 Walsmsley, Allan, Q.C. (4), Lancs.

County Courts Branch

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.1

Registry of County Courts Judgments, etc.

(Hours for searching, Monday to Friday, 11 to 4.)
 Superintendent, F. Mayell, O.B.E. £2,700
 Asst. Supt. and Clerk of Accounts, A. J. Cole, O.B.E.
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Establishment Officer, F. G. Axmann, O.B.E.
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Establishment Inspectors, J. W. Twiss; S. A. G.
 Nowell; H. Slater £1,355 to £1,610
 Auditors, A. M. Thompson; E. H. R. Ezard; H. E.
 Patterson; W. L. Wright; E. T. Foster; J. E.
 Woodhouse; W. E. Hoile; R. L. Baker; S. E.
 Skidmore; S. L. Padmore; F. Hobson; G. F.
 Allen; H. Rusbridge; R. J. Skeldon; R. L. Rees;
 C. F. Stratton; O. M. Hopkins; H. Mark; J. C.
 White; F. Popleston; W. A. Evans; E. E.
 Mayers £1,205 to £1,610

MAYOR'S AND CITY OF LONDON COURT

Guildhall, E.C.2.

Judges—

The Lord Mayor and the Aldermen: The Recorder;
 The Common Serjeant.

Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D. £4,000
 John Cyril Maude, Q.C. £4,000

Leslie Kenneth Alien Block, D.S.C. £3,750
Registrar and Clerk of the Seal, E. E. Stammers

£2,850

Serjeant at Mace, E. W. Humphries £1,422
Chief Accounts Clerk, A. A. Coles £1,375

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey, E.C.4.

Judges, The Lord Mayor, the Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or Judge of the High Court, and the present Judges of the High Court; the Aldermen, Recorder, Common Serjeant, and Judges of the Mayor's and City of London Court for time being.

Clerk of the Court, Leslie Balfour Boyd.
Deputy, William Hugh Corbett Lowe.

Under-Sheriffs.

Under Sheriffs, (1959-60), Brigadier Claude Max Valentin, M.C., 30 Kensington Place, Campden Hill, W.8, and Col. Colin Fraser Tod, The Old Mill House, Westcott, Dorking, Surrey.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

The dates of the Assizes, in the 7 Circuits into which England and Wales are divided, are respectively about the middle of January (Winter), middle of May (Summer), and middle of October (Autumn). There is an additional assize for Lancashire and Yorkshire only, in May.

South Eastern Circuit.

Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon)—W. and S.
Herts (Hertford)—W., S. and A.
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 3).
Suffolk (Ipswich W.), (Bury St. Edmunds S.)—and A. alternately (Ipswich, 1960).
Norfolk (Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Do. (City of Norwich)—W., S. and A.
Essex (Chelmsford)—W., S. and A.
Surrey (Kingston)—W., S. and A.
Kent (Maidstone)—W., S. and A.
Sussex (Lewes)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, R. C. Lancaster. £1,655 to £2,500
Clerk of Indictments and Deputy Clerk of Assize, R. E. Gorton.

Associate, H. N. Collinson.

Office, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.

Midland Circuit.

(Counties in order of visit.)

Bucks (Aylesbury)—W., S. and A.
Beds (Bedford)—W., S. and A.
Northants (Northampton)—W., S. and A.
Leicestershire (Leicester)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 2).
Rutlandshire (Oakham)—W. and S.
Lincolnshire (Lincoln)—W., S. and A.
Derbyshire (Derby)—W., S. and A.
Notts (Nottingham)—W., S. and A.
Warwickshire (Warwick Div.)—W., S. and A.
Do. (Birmingham Div.)—W., S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, H. C. Naldrett.
Clerk of Indictments, B. H. Sayer.
Associate, S. Carlton.
Clerks, Miss I. M. Ramsden; D. S. Currie.
Circuit Office, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Northern Circuit.

Cumberland (Carlisle)—W., S. and A. (for Winter Assize County No. 1).
Westmorland (Appleby)—W. and S.
Lancashire, Northern Div. (Lancaster)—W., S. and A.
Salford Division (Manchester)—W., Spring, S. and A. (for Spring Assize County No. 2).
West Derby Division (Liverpool)—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, I. A. Macaulay, Liverpool.
£1,100 to £1,620

Associates, W. H. McNeile; R. O. Jones.
Circuit Clerk, E. Lord.

North Eastern Circuit.

Northumberland and City of Newcastle (Newcastle)—W., S. and A.
Durham (Durham)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, N. & E. Riding, and City of York (York)—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Sheffield Division—W., S. and A.
Yorkshire, Leeds Division—W., Spring, S. and A.
Clerk of Assize, P. D. Robinson, Castle of York, York. £1,100 to £1,620
Associates, A. L. Edwards; B. M. Spicer.

Oxford Circuit.

Assizes are held three times a year at Reading, Oxford, Worcester (for County and City), Gloucester (for County and City), Newport (Mon.), Hereford, Shrewsbury, Stafford. Divorce business is taken at Gloucester, Newport and Shrewsbury only. Civil business is taken at every town at every Assize.

Clerk of Assize, William Lewis, T.D.

£2,100 to £2,500

Associate, Norman Frank Phillips.

Clerk of Indictments, Edward J. Carpenter.

Circuit Clerks, A. V. Adams; C. A. Waters; Circuit Office, Oxford Circuit, Royal Courts of Justice, Strand, W.C.2.

Western Circuit.

Criminal work only is taken at the Autumn Assizes for Wilts, Dorset and Somerset. Divorce is taken W., S. and A. at Bodmin, Exeter, Bristol and Winchester.

Wilts (Devizes) W., (Salisbury) S., (Devizes and Salisbury alternately) A., 1960 Salisbury; Dorset (Dorchester) W., S. and A.; Somerset, (Taunton) W., (Wells) S., (Taunton and Wells alternately) A.; 1960 Wells; Cornwall, (Bodmin) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); Devon, (Exeter) W., S. and A. (Civ. and Crim.); City of Exeter (The Guildhall), W., S. and A.; Bristol (The Guildhall), W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal); Hants, (Winchester) W., S. and A. (Civil and Criminal).

Clerk of Assize, F. D. Yeatman, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2. £1,570 to £2,400

Clerk of Indictments, C. E. Blake.

Associate, S. E. Lloyd.

Wales and Chester Circuit.

At the Autumn Assizes held at Caernarvon, Ruthin, Carmarthen and Brecon, Criminal business only with Divorce causes at Caernarvon and Carmarthen; but at the Glamorgan and Cheshire Assizes, Civil and Criminal and Divorce business is taken.

Montgomeryshire—(Welshpool) W. and S.
Merioneth (Dolgelley)—W. and S.
Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 5).
Anglesey (Beaumaris)—W. and S.
Denbighshire (Ruthin)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 4).
Flintshire (Mold)—W. and S.
Cheshire (Chester Castle)—W., S. and A.
Radnorshire (Presteigne)—W. and S.
Breconshire (Brecon)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 7).
Pembrokeshire and Town and County of Haverfordwest (Haverfordwest)—W. and S.
Cardiganshire (Lampeter)—W. and S.
Carmarthenshire and County of the Borough of Carmarthen (Carmarthen)—W., S. and A. (for Assize County No. 6).
Glamorganshire—(Cardiff) W. and A. alternately with Swansea; Swansea (S.).

Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of Assize, John Morgan
£1,200 to £1,875
Associates, E. J. Trowbridge; L. R. Beckett.
Circuit Clerk, D. J. Williams, Law Courts, Cardiff.

CROWN COURTS

The Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1956, authorized the setting up of two new courts, known as the Crown Court of Liverpool and the Crown Court of Manchester. These Courts took over the jurisdiction of the former Courts of Quarter Session for Liverpool and Manchester and the criminal jurisdiction of the Assize Courts for the West Derby and Salford Divisions of Lancashire. The Courts are normally presided over by the Recorders of Liverpool and Manchester who have power to refer assize cases for trial by a judge of the High Court.

RECORDERS

(The Recorder of London is addressed as "Right Worshipful" and, when sitting as a Commissioner in the Central Criminal Court, as "My Lord." Others as "The Worshipful" and "Your Worship.")

Abingdon; Stephen Riou Benson (1929).
Andover, Edgar Stewart Fay, Q.C. (1954).
Banbury, Richard Michael Arthur Chetwynd Talbot (1955).
Barnstaple and Bideford, Leslie Herrick Collins, O.B.E. (1953).
Bath, Humphrey Henry Edmunds (1950).
Bedford, Charles Lamond Henderson, Q.C. (1948).
Birkenhead, Gerard Gustave Lind-Smith (1958).
Birmingham, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1954).
Blackburn, Sydney Scholefield Allen, Q.C., M.P. (1948).
Blackpool, John Robertson Dunn Crichton, Q.C. (1952).
Bolton, Daniel James Brabin, M.C., Q.C. (1953).
Bournemouth, Norman Roy Fox-Andrews, Q.C. (1945).
Bradford, Bernard Benjamin Gillis, Q.C. (1958).
Bridgwater, Norman John Lee Brodrick (1959).
Brigton, Charles John Addison Doughty, Q.C. M.P. (1955).
Bristol, Geoffrey Dorling Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
Burnley, Miss Rose Heilbron, Q.C. (1956).
Burton on Trent, Howard William Maitland Coley (1956).
Bury St. Edmunds, Peter Colin Duncan, M.C. (1949).
Cambridge, Frederick Horace Lawton, Q.C. (1957).
Canterbury, Geoffrey Lawrence, Q.C. (1952).
Cardiff, Harry Vincent Lloyd-Jones, Q.C. (1958).
Carlisle, Edward Woolf, O.B.E., Q.C. (1929).
Chester, Francis John Watkin Williams, Q.C. (1958).
Colchester, Andrew Aiken Watson, Q.C. (1949).
Coventry, John Mervyn Guthrie Griffith-Jones, M.C. (1959).
Croydon, Roy Mickel Wilson, Q.C. (1957).
Deal, Neville Major Ginner Faulks, Q.C. (1956).
Derby, Richard O'Sullivan, Q.C. (1938).
Devizes, Stephen Alastair Morton (1957).
Doncaster, William Alan Belcher Goss (1958).
Dover, Montague Levander Berryman, Q.C. (1947).
Dudley, Gilbert Griffiths (1944).
**Durham, James Kenneth Hope, C.B.E.*
Exeter, Joseph Thomas Molony, Q.C. (1954).
Folkestone, Tristram de la Poer Beresford, Q.C. (1939).
Gloucester, Myer Alan Barry King-Hamilton, Q.C. (1956).
Grantham, William Arnold Sime, Q.C. (1959).
Gravesend, John Constantine Phipps (1957).
Great Grimsby, Abraham Montagu Lyons, Q.C. (1936).

Guildford, Travers Christmas Humphreys, Q.C. (1956).
Halfifax, Alter Max Hurwitz (1957).
**Hartlepool, W. M. Mell.*
Hastings, Maxwell Joseph Hall Turner (1958).
Hersford, Robert Boyd Cochrane Parnall (1956).
Huddersfield, Reginald Withers Payne (1957).
Hull, Peter Stanley Price, Q.C. (1958).
Ipswich, Sebag Shaw (1958).
King's Lynn, Patrick McCarthy O'Connor (1959).
**Kingston, The Lord Shawcross, P.C., Q.C. (1946).*
Leeds, Geoffrey de Paiva Veale, Q.C. (1957).
Leicester, William Arthur Fearnley-Whittingstall, Q.C. (1957).
Lichfield, Max Ernest Holdsworth, O.B.E. (1939).
Lincoln, Graham Russell Swanwick, Q.C. (1957).
Liverpool (Crown Court), Neville Jonas Laski, Q.C. (1956).
London, Sir Gerald Dodson (1937).
Maidstone, Oswald Searight MacLeay (1959).
Manchester (Crown Court), Sir Basil Edward Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
Margate, Malcolm John Morris, Q.C. (1956).
Merthyr Tydfil, Evan Roderic Bowen, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
Middlesbrough, John Megaw, C.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Newark, Theobald Richard Fitzwalter Butler (1945).
Newbury, Edward Terrell, O.B.E., Q.C. (1935).
Newcastle under Lyme, William Field Hunt (1945).
Newcastle upon Tyne, Rudolph Lyons, Q.C. (1956).
Northampton, John Gardiner Sumner Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. (1958).
Norwich, Harold John Brown, M.C., Q.C. (1959).
Nottingham, Christopher Nyholm Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).
Oldham, Joseph Donaldson Cantley, O.B.E., Q.C. (1959).
Oxford, John Galway Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Penzance, Hugh Eames Park (1959).
Plymouth, Norman John Skelhorn, Q.C. (1954).
Ponetract, Gilbert Frank Leslie (1958).
Poole, Malcolm McGougan (1954).
Portsmouth, John Scott Henderson, Q.C. (1945).
**Preston, William Harrison Openshaw (1958).*
Reading, Robert Crompton Hutton (1951).
Rochester, Stephen Chapman, Q.C. (1959).
Rotherham, John Brooke Willis (1955).
Salford, Richard Haddow Forrest, Q.C. (1956).
Salisbury, Francis Seward Laskey, M.C. (1941).
Scarborough, Joseph Stanley Snowden (1951).
Sheffield, George Stanley Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Shrewsbury, John Francis Bourke (1945).
Smethwick, Paul Henry Layton (1952).
Southampton, Hon. Ewen Edward Samuel Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C. (1951).
Southend, Stephen Gerald Howard, Q.C., M.P. (1958).
Stoke on Trent, Edward Ryder Richardson, Q.C. (1954).
Sunderland, Sir David Arnold Scott Cairns, Q.C. (1957).
Swansea, Frederick Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953).
Walsall, James Charles Beresford-Whyte Leonard (1951).
**Wells, William Mack Huntley.*
West Bromwich, Edward Brian Gibbens (1959).
West Ham, Walter Augustus Leopold Raeburn, Q.C. (1949).
Wigan, David Karmel, Q.C. (1952).
Winchester, John Frederick Eustace Stephenson (1959).
Windsor, New, Alan Stewart Orr, O.B.E. (1958).
Wolverhampton, George Gillespie Baker, O.B.E., Q.C. (1952).
Worcester, Hon. Thomas Gabriel Roche, Q.C. (1959).
**Wycombe, William Arthur Fearnley-Whittingstall, T.D., Q.C. (1949).*

Yarmouth, Great, John Huxley Buzzard (1958).
York, Hon. James Roualeyn Armstrong-Bruce (1958).

*Boroughs having no Quarter Sessions.

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

(Under the Metropolitan Police Courts Act, 1839).

Bow Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Laurence Dunne, M.C. £4,400
Magistrates, Francis Bertram Reece; Robert Henderson Blundell; Clive Stuart Saxon Burt, O.C. each £3,800
Senior Chief Clerk and Establishments Officer, Edward Hughes, C.B.E. £2,550
Chief Clerks, C. J. Collinge; A. V. E. J. Mindham £2,010 to £2,285
Chief Clerk, Juvenile Court, L. G. Banwell (+ altee. £200) £2,285

Clerkenwell, King's Cross Road, W.C.1.

Magistrates, Frank John Powell; Thomas Frederick Davis each £3,800
Chief Clerk, F. T. Giles £2,285

Great Marlborough Street, W.1.

Magistrates, Clyde Tabor Wilson; Eugene Paul Bennett, J.C., M.C. each £3,800
Chief Clerk, A. E. Jones £2,285

Greenwich (Blackheath Road, S.E.10) and Woolwich (Market Street, S.E.18).

Magistrates, Adeodato Anthony Pereira; Alan Leslie Stevenson each £3,800
Chief Clerk, G. Crankshaw £2,010 to £2,285

Lambeth, Renfrew Road, S.E.11.

Magistrates, Humphrey Wolseley Wightwick, M.C.; Graham Rogers, T.D. each £3,800
Chief Clerk, D. Sutton £2,285

Marylebone, 181 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

Magistrates, Geoffrey G. Raphael; Walter Bennett Frampton each £3,800
Chief Clerk, L. S. Penfold £2,285

North London, Stoke Newington Road, N.16.

Magistrates, Seymour John Collins; Frank Milton each £3,800
Chief Clerk, F. M. Worthen £2,285

Old Street, E.C.1.

Magistrates, Harold Francis Ralph Sturge; Richard Geraint Rees each £3,800
Chief Clerk, Douglas Edward Hughes £2,285

Thames, Aylward Street, Stepney, E.1.

Magistrates, Leo Joseph Anthony Gradwell, D.S.C.; Cecil Campion each £3,800
Chief Clerk, Stanley French £2,285

Tower Bridge, Tooley Street, S.E.1.

Magistrates, Sybil Campbell, O.B.E.; Henry Holling-drake Maddocks each £3,800
Chief Clerk, F. A. Green £2,285

West London, Southcombe Street, W. Kensington, W.14.

Magistrates, Eric Ronald Guest; Kenneth James Priestley Barraclough, O.B.E., T.D. each £3,800
Chief Clerk, P. J. Calnan £2,010 to £2,285

South Western, 217 Balham High Road, S.W.17.

Magistrates, Arthur Hugh Glenn Craske; Sir John Cameron, Bt. each £3,800
Chief Clerk, E. F. Turrill £2,010 to £2,285

JUVENILE COURTS.

Juvenile Courts, in separate buildings from Magistrates' Courts, are held at 79A Bishops Way, E.2; Lambeth Town Hall, Brixton Hill, S.W.2; Church Hall, Ashburnham Place, Greenwich, S.E.10; Chelsea Juvenile Court, Walton Street, S.W.3; Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1; Anchor Mission, 273 Garratt Lane, Wandsworth, S.W.18; 187 Marylebone Road, W.1.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Birmingham, John Frederic Milward (1951).
Cardiff, Phillip Guy Dudley Sixsmith (1948).
Huddersfield, Leslie Mervyn Pugh (1956).
Kingston upon Hull, Dennis Neil O'Sullivan (1952).
Leeds, Ralph Cleworth, O.C. (1950).
Liverpool, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Manchester, Frederick Bancroft Turner (1951).
Merthyr Tydfil, Joshua David Davies, O.C. (1944).
Middlesbrough, Alfred Pearson Peaker, M.C. (1939).
Fontypridd, Wyndham Matabele Davies, Q.C. (1949).
Salford, Leslie Walsh (1951).
Stoke, Randolph Norman McGregor Clarkson (1939).
Swansea, Hubert Llewelyn Williams, Q.C. (1952).
Wolverhampton, Kenneth Spencer Wood (1951).

CITY OF LONDON JUSTICE ROOMS

MANSION HOUSE JUSTICE ROOM.

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or an Alderman.
Chief Clerk, C. W. Burman £2,400
Assistant Clerk, J. H. Tratt £1,775

GUILDHALL.

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, Clerk to the Licensing Justices and Clerk of Special Sessions, A. G. J. Chandler £2,300
Assistant Clerk, F. A. Treeby £1,575

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC PROSECUTIONS

12 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.

Director, Sir Theohald Mathew, K.B.E., M.C., £5,800
Deputy Director, W. M. E. Crump, C.B.E. £3,800
Assistant Directors, F. D. Barry; J. F. Claxton; E. C. J. Jones £2,500 to £3,000
Assistant Solicitor, R. L. D. Thomas £2,500 to £3,000
Senior Legal Assistants, K. S. Lewis, T.D.; I. H. L. Smith; D. Prys Jones; E. G. MacDermott; M. D. Hutchison; M. J. Jardine; O. Nugent; J. M. Evelyn; P. F. Y. Radcliffe; P. M. J. Palmes; D. A. Hopkin; A. G. Flavell; P. R. Barnes; J. E. Leck £1,565 to £2,200
Legal Assistants, T. J. Taylor; C. J. I. Bourke; F. E. Beezley; J. H. Robbins; J. Wood; F. H. R. Burr; J. M. Walker; K. M. Horn; D. G. Williams; J. R. L. Southam; P. J. A. Smith; J. Frankenburg £1,050 to £1,610
Establishment Officer, J. M. Evelyn
Senior Executive Officer, H. C. King
£1,395 to £1,660

OFFICE OF THE JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE FORCES

(Lord Chancellor's Establishment; Joint Service for the Army and the Royal Air Force)

6 Spring Gardens, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

Judge Advocate General, Sir Frederick W. Gentle, O.C. £5,000
Vice Judge Advocate General, O. C. Barnett, C.B.E., O.C. £3,800
Assistant Judge Advocates General, J. E. M. Gunning, O.B.E.; C. M. Cahn, C.B.E.; B. A. C. Duncan,

M.B.E.; B. de H. Pereira, T.D.; F. H. Dean, £2,700 to £3,000; O. Bertram, T.D.; W. St. J. C. Tayleur; Hon. A. J. P. F. Acland-Hood; E. H. V. Harington; R. H. Browne

£2,400 to £2,700
Deputy Judge Advocates, C. E. Depinna; A. E. McDonald; W. E. Stubbs, M.B.E.; J. G. Morgan-Owen, M.B.E.; I. D. Turner, T.D.; R. G. Greene, M.C.; N. B. Birrell; G. H. L. Rhodes, T.D.; E. R. Mills; J. Stuart-Smith; B. R. Allen
£1,665 to £2,200

Legal Assistant, G. Ll. Chapman.
Registrar, T. H. E. Tarrant, M.B.E.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OFFICE

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1
(Whitehall: 1212)

Commissioner, Sir Joseph Simpson, K.B.E. . . . £6,400
Deputy Commissioner, A. Robertson, D.C.M. . . £3,635

"A" Department

Administration and Operations

Assistant Commissioner, D. E. Webb, O.B.E. . . £3,225
Commander, A. Townsend, M.B.E., B.E.M.

£2,415 to £2,640
Assistant Secretary, R. A. Bearman

£1,780 to £2,000
Deputy Commander, J. M. Hill, D.F.C.

£1,905 to £2,100
Chief Superintendents, D. A. Bowen; W. C. F. Best; R. J. Mastel £1,685 to £1,805

Chief Superintendent of Women Police, Miss E. C. Bather, O.B.E. £1,515 to £1,625

Principal Executive Officer, C. L. Newman, M.B.E., T.D. £1,395 to £1,660

"B" Department

Traffic and Transport

Assistant Commissioner, J. L. Waldron, C.V.O. £3,225
Commander, A. G. P. Way £2,415 to £2,640

Assistant Secretaries, S. J. Chamberlain, O.B.E., D.F.C.; A. R. Pike £1,780 to £2,000

Deputy Commander, N. Radford. £1,905 to £2,100
Chief Superintendents, S. C. Firman; R. A. Fairbank;

E. W. Challands £1,685 to £1,805
Principal Executive Officers, S. Cload; C. W. Hutchings; W. J. Porter; R. A. Root; G. W. Barns

£1,395 to £1,660

"C" Department

Criminal Investigation

Assistant Commissioner, R. L. Jackson, C.B.E. . £3,225
Commander, G. H. Hatherill, O.B.E.

£2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commanders, W. B. Rawlings, O.B.E., M.C.; E. W. Jones; R. W. L. Spooner

£1,905 to £2,100
Chief Superintendents, W. H. Ruddin; J. Livings, M.B.E.; C. L. MacDougall; G. W. C. Davis;

A. V. Griffin; J. N. Smale; H. W. Sparks; D. C. Grant; A. S. G. Crayford

£1,685 to £1,805

"D" Department

Organization and Training

Assistant Commissioner, T. E. Mahir, G.M. . . £3,225
Commander, G. F. Payne, B.E.M. . . £2,415 to £2,640

Assistant Secretaries, A. E. Cattle; J. L. Carter, M.B.E. £1,780 to £2,000

Chief Superintendents, J. J. Miller, M.B.E.; P. R. Broad; C. Klitch; J. C. Murray, B.E.M.

£1,685 to £1,805
Principal Executive Officers, H. R. F. Wastie, M.B.E.; H. J. Coleman, M.B.E. £1,395 to £1,660

Welfare Officer, Comdr. G. V. Knight, O.B.E., R.N.
£1,395 to £1,660

"S" Department

Secretariat

Secretary, G. C. Richardson £3,300
Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, E. R.

Hooper, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200
Assistant Secretaries, R. L. Wynn-Williams, M.B.E.;

R. A. Cousins £1,780 to £2,000
Public Information Officer, P. H. Fearnley

£1,780 to £2,000
Principal Executive Officers, G. R. Peel; R. D. Orr-Ewing; G. S. Downes; G. A. Perry; A. E.

Mitchell; H. L. Stark £1,395 to £1,660

"L" Department

Solicitors

Solicitor, T. MacD. Baker, C.B.E., T.D. £3,400
Assistant Solicitors, C. M. Melville, C.B.E., M.C.;

W. C. Sharpe; J. S. Williams; R. I. Graham
£2,500 to £3,000

Senior Legal Assistants, E. O. Lane, D.F.C., A.F.C.; R. E. T. Birch; G. E. Clark; C. N. Winston;

N. M. Weston £1,665 to £2,200
Miss A. W. Knight £1,600 to £2,138

Legal Assistants, R. G. Mays; D. W. Warran; R. A. C. Holden; D. M. O'Shea; P. N. Badge;

W. H. S. Rotton; M. T. Sennett; D. C. Roberts
£1,080 to £1,610

Chief Managing Clerks, G. J. Sheriff; A. C. Tuck; J. P. Worboys £1,395 to £1,660

Research and Planning Branch

Deputy Commander, N. J. H. Darke
£1,905 to £2,100

Chief Superintendents, E. W. Daws; A. H. Thomson
£1,685 to £1,805

Principal Executive Officer, G. H. T. Shrimpton, T.D.
£1,395 to £1,660

Medical and Dental Branch

Chief Surgeon, R. W. Nevin, T.D.
Consulting Physician and Deputy to Chief Surgeon,

J. S. Richardson, M.V.O.
Consulting Surgeon, Major General Sir Max Page,

K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.
Chief Dental Surgeon, M. J. O'Donnell.

Metropolitan Police Laboratory.

Director, L. C. Nickolls £2,800 to £3,100
Principal Scientific Officers, E. D. Sweet; I. G.

Holden £1,500 to £2,120

Districts of the Metropolitan Police

No. 1 District

Commander, H. J. Evans, M.B.E. . . £2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commander, G. C. F. Duncan

£1,905 to £2,100
Detective Chief Superintendent, E. Greeno, M.B.E.

£1,685 to £1,805

No. 2 District

Commander, F. W. C. Pennington
£2,415 to £2,640

Deputy Commander, A. Walker, M.B.E.
£1,905 to £2,100

Detective Chief Superintendent, S. A. Glander
£1,685 to £1,805

No. 3 District

Commander, J. A. Cole, M.B.E. . . £2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commander, W. C. Batson, O.B.E.

£1,905 to £2,100
Detective Chief Superintendent, J. C. Bliss

£1,685 to £1,805

No. 4 District

Commander, J. T. Manuel £2,415 to £2,640
Deputy Commander, W. Watt . . . £1,905 to £2,100

Detective Chief Superintendent, W. R. Stone
£1,685 to £1,805

Metropolitan Special Constabulary

Chief Commandant, Capt. C. D. Jackman, M.B.E.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER
FOR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT

New Scotland Yard, S.W.1.

Receiver, Sir Joseph Baker, C.B. £4,100
Secretary and Deputy Receiver, W. D. Cooper

£2,850

Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, J. F.

Marshall, O.B.E. £2,000 to £2,200

Accountant, S. R. Walker £2,000 to £2,200

Chief Executive Officers, P. W. Carthew; F. T.

Allaway £1,780 to £2,000

Senior Executive Officers, A. E. Baine; P. J. G.

Buckley; J. W. Syms £1,395 to £1,660

Chief Architect and Surveyor, J. I. Elliott £3,000

Deputy do., G. B. Townsend £2,400 to £2,700

Senior Surveyor, W. J. Triggs £1,840 to £2,120

Senior Architects, R. H. Cowley; D. T. Edwards;

G. B. Vint £2,120

Chief Engineer, A. A. L. Collis, O.B.E. £2,900

Deputy Chief Engr., W. M. S. Cawley (+altee.)

£1,840 to £2,120

Senior Engineers, W. J. Salisbury; J. L. Breese

£1,840 to £2,120

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

26 Old Jewry, E.C.2.

Commissioner, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G. £3,635

Assistant Commissioner, Capt. H. P. Griffiths, O.B.E.

£2,640

"A" Department

Chief Superintendent, J. W. Goyder

£1,685 to £1,805

Superintendent, W. Willis £1,420 to £1,500

"B" Department

Chief Superintendent, F. E. Shannon

£1,685 to £1,805

Criminal Investigation Department

Chief Superintendent, I. Davies £1,685 to £1,805

Superintendents, G. W. French (C.I.D.); F. Lea

(C.I.D.); J. Vennard ("B" Divn.); B. Platt ("C"

Divn.); A. Lucas ("D" Divn.) £1,420 to £1,500

City of London Special Constabulary.

Commandant, Col. Alexander Woods, T.D.

Chief Staff Officer, C. T. Firth Osman.

LONDON CORONERS

Northern District, R. Ian Milne.

Western District, Gavin Thurston.

Southern District, A. Gordon Davies.

INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER TRIBUNALS

Compensation (Defence) Act, 1939.

SHIPPING CLAIMS TRIBUNAL.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Willmer.

Member, F. G. Hogg.

Registrar, K. C. McGuffie, Admiralty Registrar,

Admiralty Registry, Royal Courts of Justice,

W.C.2.

Lands Tribunal.

(3 Hanover Square, W.1)

President, Sir William James Fitzgerald, M.C.

Members, J. P. C. Done; Erskine Simes, Q.C.;

H. P. Hobbs; J. R. Laird; J. A. F. Watson;

R. C. G. Fennell.

Registrar, A. W. Bird.

Patents and Registered Designs Appeal Tribunal.

(Room 169, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Judge, The Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jacob.

Performing Right Tribunal.

(Someries House, Regent's Park, N.W.1.)

Chairman, W. A. L. Raeburn, Q.C.

Members, W. Evans, C.B.E.; Dame Alix Meynell,

D.B.E.; J. A. Walker, C.B.E.

Secretary, J. Cowen, C.B.E.

Board of Referees Finance Acts, 1915-27

(Room 552, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar, F. H. Cowper.

Parliamentary and Local Government Election

Petitions Office.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Prescribed Officer, R. F. Burnand, C.B.E. (Senior

Master of the Supreme Court).

Clerk to do., W. H. Redman, M.B.E.

Pensions Appeals Tribunals.

(Staffordshire House, Store St., W.C.1.)

President, Sir Stafford Foster-Sutton, K.B.E., C.M.G.,

Q.C. £2,500

Secretary, C. J. Smitton £1,405 to £1,660

Benefices Act, 1898.

(Room 120, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.2.)

Registrar of the Court, R. F. Burnand, C.B.E.

(Senior Master of the Supreme Court).

ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS

Judge, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir Henry

Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

[Judge of the Provincial Courts of Canterbury

and York under "The Public Worship Regula-

tion Act, 1874."]

Court of Arches.

Registry, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1

Dean, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir

Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Court of Faculties.

[Registry and Office for Marriage Licences

(Special and Ordinary). Appointment of

Notaries Public, &c., 1, The Sanctuary, West-

minster, S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Satur-

days, 10 to 1.]

Master, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worshipful Sir

Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Vicar General's Office,

for granting Marriage Licences for Churches in

the Province of Canterbury, and COURT OF

FEUCILIARS, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster,

S.W.1. Office hours, 10 to 4; Saturdays,

10 to 1. Closed on Sundays, Good Friday,

Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays.

Vicar General & Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. and Rt.

Worshipful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt.,

M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.

Registrar, D. M. M. Carey.

Apparitor General, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C.

OFFICE OF THE VICAR GENERAL OF THE PROVINCE OF

YORK.

Vicar General & Chancellor, Walter Somerville

Wigglesworth.

Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E.

Chancery Court of York.

Official Principal, The Rt. Hon. and Rt. Worship-

ful Sir Henry Urmston Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C.,

D.C.L.

Registrar, Innes N. Ware, O.B.E., Minster Yard,

York.

Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Court.

Commissary (vacant).

Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary,

Westminster, S.W.1.

Registrar and Receiver, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O.,

The Chapter House, St. Paul's, E.C.4.

Scottish Law Courts and Offices

COURT OF SESSION (Established 1532).

LAW SITTINGS (1959) Jan. 8 to March 25; May 5 to July 25; Oct. 6 to Dec. 19.

Lord President, Lord Clyde (Rt. Hon. James Latham McDiarmid Clyde).

INNER HOUSE.—First Division.

The Lord President £8,000
 Lord Carmont, John Francis Carmont..... £6,600
 Lord Russell, Albert Russell £6,600
 Lord Sorn, James Gordon McIntyre..... £6,600

Second Division.

Lord Thomson; Rt. Hon. George Reid Thomson,
 Lord Justice Clerk..... £7,800
 Lord Patrick, Rt. Hon. William Donald Patrick
 £6,600
 Lord Mackintosh, Charles Mackintosh. M.C. £6,600
 Lord Strachan, James Frederick Strachan... £6,600

OUTER HOUSE.

Lord Guthrie, Henry Wallace Guthrie.... £6,600
 Lord Migdale, J. F. Gordon Thomson.... £6,600
 Lord Wheatley, Rt. Hon. John Wheatley. £6,600
 Lord Walker, James Walker..... £6,600
 Lord Cameron, Sir John Cameron, D.S.C.... £6,600
 Lord Guest, Christopher William Graham Guest
 £6,600
 Lord Kilbrandon, Charles James Dalrymple Shaw
 £6,600

Principal Clerk of Session, George MacDonald £2,200

Deputy Principal Clerk, George H. Robertson £1,635 to £1,845
 Depute Clerks, Inner House, John McKenzie;
 T. I. McWhannell..... £1,285 to £1,530
 Depute Clerks, Outer House, N. D. Richardson;
 H. G. Manson; Walter Steele; J. Watson;
 A. S. D. Rodger; P. Whitten. £1,285 to £1,530

Lord Advocate's Department.

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. William Rankine Milligan,
 Q.C., M.P.
 Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. William Grant, Q.C., M.P.
 Advocates Depute, R. S. Johnston, Q.C.; V. D. B.
 Skae; D. W. R. Brand, Q.C.; G. C. Carmichael;
 J. Law (Glasgow Circuit); N. R. Wylie (Sheriff
 Court).

Crown Office,

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Crown Agent, Lionel I. Gordon, O.B.E. £2,800
 Principal Assistant, Stanley Bowen. £1,700 to £2,200
 Clerks, Roland R. Wright; Miss A. C. McGibbon;
 Miss H. Collet; Miss A. Pollock.

Justiciary Office,

102 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.
 Clerk of Justiciary, James G. Leechman, Q.C. (part
 time) £700
 Depute & 1st Assistant, D. J. Stevenson
 £1,730 to £1,950
 Depute & 2nd Asst., Robert Johnston
 £1,355 to £1,610

Exchequer,

102 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.
 Lord Ordinary, Lord Walker.
 Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, P.
 Jamieson, I.S.O. £2,500
 Chief Clerk, W. Steel..... £1,730 to £1,950
 Senior Executive Officers, J. T. Pirie, M.B.E.;
 J. B. I. McTavish.
 Higher Executive Officers, J. Hardie; A. T. M.
 Anderson; D. E. D. Robertson.

Companies Registration Office

102 George Street, Edinburgh 2.
 Registrar (also of Limited Partnership and of Business
 Names), P. Jamieson, I.S.O.

Edinburgh Gazette Office,

102 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.
 Keeper, P. Jamieson, I.S.O.

Assistant Clerks, H. Macpherson; D. Mooney;
 E. Smith; A. Wylie; R. Sibbald; V. A. Woods;
 A. P. Macpherson.

High Court of Justiciary (1672)

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Clyde.
 Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Thomson.
 Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
 Circuit Clerks, D. J. Stevenson and Robert Johnston.

Auditor of Court of Session.

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh.
 Auditor, A. A. Innes Wedderburn, W.S.
 Principal Clerk, George P. Graham, M.B.E.

Extracts Department

Extractor of the Court of Session, D. M. Candlish.
 Minute Book Office and Records of Edictal
 Citations, etc., Office.
 H.M. New Register House, Edinburgh.
 Keeper, D. M. Candlish..... £1,285 to £1,530

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds,

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Guest,
 Lord Ordinary on Teinds.
 Clerk of Teinds & Extractor, James H. Watt
 £1,285 to £1,530

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and
Bankruptcy).

Accountant, R. C. Paul..... £2,200
 Assistant, do., A. L. Borthwick. £1,635 to £1,845

Sheriff Court of Chancery.

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.
 Office: 21 York Place, Edinburgh.
 Sheriff of Chancery, Sir James Gilchrist, Q.C. [w.s.
 Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, William George Purves,
 Sheriff Clerk Deputies, A. H. Crerar, w.s.; G. T.
 Walker, s.s.c.

H.M. Commissary Office,

Sheriff Court, Edinburgh.
 Commissary Clerk, Alexander M. Clark.
 Depute do., Alexander E. McRae.

Lord Clerk Register's Department.

H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh.
 Lord Clerk Register and Keeper of the Signet, The
 Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, P.C., K.T.,
 G.C.V.O., T.D.
 Keeper of the Records of Scotland, Sir James Fergusson
 of Kilkerran, Bt.

Great Seal Office.

Keeper of the Great Seal, The Secretary of State for
 Scotland.
 Depute Keeper, G. Black, Keeper of the Registers
 of Scotland.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland,

2 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh 2.
 Crown Estate Receiver, J. B. Brotherston.
 Bishopric of Orkney, Francis McGinn, Kirkwall.

SCOTTISH LAND COURT.

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh.
 Members, Lord Gibson (Chairman); M. Mont-
 gomery; C. M. S. Grant; A. McDiarmid; W.
 Bankler.
 Principal Clerk, T. MacD. Wilson.
 Depute Clerks of Court and Senior Legal Assessors,
 S. Forrest; D. H. Cameron.
 Depute Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, J. T.
 Altken; J. D. Shepherd.
 Clerk of Accounts and Establishment, R. Landels.

The Royal Navy

THE QUEEN

The Board of Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.1

[Whitehall: 9000]

<i>First Lord of the Admiralty</i> , THE EARL OF SELKIRK, P.C., O.B.E., A.F.C. (with house) £5,000
<i>Naval Secretary</i> , Rear Admiral J. G. Hamilton, C.B.E.
<i>Principal Private Secretary</i> , P. D. Nairne, M.C.
<i>Asst. Private Secretary</i> , G. F. C. Plowden.
<i>First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Admiral Sir Charles Lambe, G.C.B., C.V.O. <i>Service pay</i>
<i>Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir St. John Tyrwhitt, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. <i>Service pay</i>
<i>Third Sea Lord and Controller</i> , Admiral Sir Peter Reid, K.C.B., C.V.O. <i>Service pay</i>
<i>Fourth Sea Lord and Vice-Controller</i> , Rear-Admiral N. A. Copeman, C.B., D.S.O. <i>Service pay</i>
<i>Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord</i> , Vice-Admiral L. G. Durlacher, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. <i>Service pay</i>
<i>Vice-Chief of Naval Staff</i> , Admiral Sir Walter Couchman, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. <i>Service pay</i>
<i>Parliamentary and Financial Secretary</i> , C. I. Orr-Ewing, O.B.E., M.P. £2,500
<i>Civil Lord</i> , The Hon. T. G. D. Galbraith, M.P. £2,500
<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir John G. Lang, G.C.B. £7,000
<i>Deputy Controller</i> , (vacant).
<i>Deputy Controller (Research and Development)</i> , Sir John Carroll, K.B.E., Ph.D., F.R.S.E. £5,000
<i>Director</i> , W.R.N.S., Commandant E. L. E. Hoyer-Millar, O.B.E., Hon. A.D.C.

The Secretary's Department

<i>Deputy Secretary (General Policy and Finance)</i> , Sir Clifford Jarrett, K.B.E., C.B. £5,000
<i>Deputy Secretary (Personnel)</i> , P. N. N. Synott, C.B. £5,000
<i>Under Secretaries</i> , N. J. Abercrombie; S. T. Divers, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.; P. H. Jones; J. M. MacKay; P. S. Newell; H. D. Samuel; E. A. Shillito £3,800
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , F. W. Baldock, M.B.E.; J. V. Battersby; C. G. H. Cardo; G. C. B. Dodds; W. N. Hanna, M.V.O.; F. C. Herd; J. E. Makin; W. Marshall; P. B. C. Moore; K. T. Nash; A. S. Osley; S. P. Osmond; E. S. Roberts; J. G. Ross (<i>Director of Navy Accounts</i>); R. C. Shawyer; F. N. Smith, O.B.E.; L. Solomon; J. H. Taylor; M. W. Tebby (<i>Director of Expense Accounts</i>); E. A. Turner; C. Wallworth; P. T. Williams. £2,350 to £2,950
<i>Assistant Directors of Navy Accounts</i> , H. G. Blair; D. F. Fahy, I.S.O.; J. C. Jones; F. W. J. Lawrence £1,950 to £2,150
<i>Assistant Directors of Expense Accounts</i> , W. L. G. Harris; F. G. S. Whitehouse. £1,950 to £2,150
<i>Principals</i> , R. J. E. Abraham; A. B. Birnie; D. K. Bomfrey; T. Cullen; W. R. Darracott, D.S.C.; R. A. Devereux; M. M. Du Merton; D. N. Forbes; J. M. Gibbon; W. J. Hanman; A. P. Hockaday; A. R. M. Jaffray; J. P. Kelly; P. Lawrence; R. N. P. Lewin; W. R. Lewin; F. H. Mawer; G. Moses; P. Nailor; P. D. Nairne, M.C.; J. K. Peters; I. K. Petre; G. F. C. Plowden; A. A. Pritchard; K. J. Pritchard; C. H. Southorn; W. I. Tupman; B. A. Watson. £1,460 to £2,070
<i>Archivist-Librarian and Head of Historical Section</i> , Lieut.-Cdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. (ret.) (+ allice. £150) £1,730 to £1,950

The Hydrographic Department

<i>Hydrographer of the Navy</i> , Rear-Admiral K. St. B. Collins, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C.
<i>Chief Civil Superintendent</i> , C. Jowsey, O.B.E., I.S.O. £2,200
<i>Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer and Assistant Superintendent of Charts</i> , N. Atherton £2,400
<i>Department of Naval Weather Service</i>
<i>Director of Naval Weather Service</i> , Instr. Capt. J. A. Burnett, R.N.
<i>Deputy Director</i> , Instr. Capt. G. B. C. Britton, R.N.

Second Sea Lord's Department

<i>Director General of Personal Services and Officer Appointments</i> , Rear-Admiral C. H. Hutchinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.
<i>Officer Appointments—Director</i> , Capt. G. I. M. Balfour, R.N.
<i>Service Conditions—Director</i> , Capt. W. E. Brockman, R.N.
<i>Director General of Manpower</i> , Vice-Admiral J. S. Lancaster, C.B.
<i>Manning—Director</i> , Capt. G. B. Teale, C.B.E., R.N.
<i>Planning and Complementing—Director</i> , L. Solomon £2,350 to £2,950
<i>Naval Manpower Statistics</i> , E. Jones £2,350 to £2,950
<i>Senior Psychologist</i> , N. A. B. Wilson, Ph.D. £2,350 to £2,650

Medical Departments

<i>Director-General</i> , Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Cyril May, K.B.E., C.B., M.C., Q.H.S.
<i>Deputy Do.</i> , Surgeon Rear-Admiral W. P. E. McIntyre, M.D., Q.H.P.
<i>Deputy Do. for Dental Services</i> , Surgeon Rear-Admiral (D.) C. J. Finnigan, Q.H.D.S.

The Chaplain of the Fleet

<i>Chaplain of the Fleet</i> , The Ven. Archdeacon F. D. Bunt, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.C.

Reserves Office

<i>Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting</i> , Vice-Admiral W. K. Edden, C.B., O.B.E.
<i>Director General of Training</i> , Vice-Admiral Sir Norman Dalton, K.C.B., O.B.E.
<i>Seaman and General Training—Director</i> , Capt. M. G. Greig, D.S.C., R.N.
<i>Engineering and Electrical Training—Director</i> , Rear-Admiral K. R. Buckley.
<i>Supply and Secretariat Training—Director</i> , Capt. G. H. Stanning, D.S.O., R.N.
<i>Naval Education Division</i>
<i>Director</i> , Instructor Rear-Admiral J. Fleming, D.S.C.
<i>Ship Department</i>
<i>Director General</i> , A. J. Sims, O.B.E. £5,700
<i>Chief Scientific Adviser</i> , S. Bolshaw. £3,800
<i>Chief Personnel Officer</i> , W. Ford. £2,900

Directors:—

Naval Construction, J. H. B. Chapman, C.B.
 (+ altce. £300) £3,700
 Marine Engineering, Rear-Admiral W. F. B.
 Lanc, D.S.C.
 Electrical Engineering, Sir Hamish MacLaren,
 K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C. £5,000
 Naval Equipment, Capt. J. P. Seachard, D.S.C.
 Ship Production, H. T. Johnson, C.B.E. £3,800

Deputy Directors:—

Naval Construction, G. Bryant; W. G. John;
 L. G. Stevens £3,700
 Marine Engineering, Capt. K. H. Smith, O.B.E.;
 D. P. Sparham, O.B.E.
 Electrical Engineering, A. McL. Mooney, C.B.E.;
 J. C. Thompson, C.B.E. £3,300 to £3,800
 Naval Equipment, Capt. I. S. McIntosh, D.S.O.,
 M.B.E., D.S.C.

Assistant Directors:—

Naval Construction, R. Baker, O.B.E.; J. L. Bessant;
 F. G. Bogie; L. T. Carter; A. N. Harrison,
 C.V.O., O.B.E.; A. J. Merrington, C.B.E.; R. N.
 Newton; S. J. Palmer, O.B.E.; H. S. Peake;
 R. H. Richards; C. E. Sherwin
 £2,750 to £3,050

Marine Engineering, Captains T. H. Maxwell,
 D.S.C.; R. C. Paige; H. White, D.S.C.; W. T. C.
 Ridley, O.B.E.; W. R. Stewart.

Electrical Engineering, Capt. W. W. H. Ash;
 H. A. L. Dawson; T. G. Hewitson; W. E. C.
 Lampert; Capt. G. R. B. Pattison

Ship Production, A. J. T. Gibbons; G. W.
 Pamplin; F. J. Jervey; Capt. P. Charig
 £2,600 to £2,950

Chief Constructors, W. R. Andrew; L. G. Bell;
 E. A. Brokensha; L. J. Brooks; S. R. Cannon,
 O.B.E.; H. R. P. Chatten; H. W. J. Chislett;
 R. J. Daniel, O.B.E.; G. S. Ferris; N. Hancock;
 J. W. Harrington; R. Hawkes; F. V. Jolliffe;
 J. C. Lawrence; C. H. Mace; H. R. Mason;
 F. W. Matthews; A. Mitchell; M. McMurray;
 W. G. Perry; M. K. Purvis; L. W. A. Rayner;
 F. P. Skinner; J. F. Starks; G. J. Stunden;
 H. J. Tabb; T. Thorpe; J. E. S. Vincent;
 A. J. Vosper; R. H. Wright. £2,350 to £2,650

Superintending Electrical Engineers, Capt. A. W.
 Bradshaw; F. W. Butler; B. C. Caddy,
 M.B.E.; E. A. Chambers; H. L. Denman;
 H. Duckworth; H. C. Fitzer, O.B.E.; Capt. L.
 Hix; Capt. H. H. Hughes; W. T. Johnson;
 R. F. Nagle; E. W. Satchell; P. Smith; H. D.
 Spittler; H. W. Thomas; Capt. H. R.
 Webber; Capt. W. J. Whittle

£2,000 to £2,150
 Captains (Engineering), D. A. Cotman; D. B. H.
 Wildish; M. A. L. Cooper, M.B.E.; M. P.
 Lawson; J. D. Farrow, O.B.E.; T. B. Yates.

Weapons Department

Director General, Weapons, Rear-Admiral M. Le
 Fanu, D.S.C.

Surface Division

Director (D.W.S.), Rear-Admiral G. C. de Jersey,
 C.B.

Deputy Directors, Capt. F. D. Holford, D.S.C., R.N.;
 Capt. R. D. Ritchie, M.V.O., R.N.

Sea Slug Chief Engineer, D. S. Watson, O.B.E.

£3,000
 Assistant Directors, Capt. C. H. S. Wise, M.B.E.,
 R.N.; Capt. D. N. Callaghan, R.N.; Capt. R. R.
 H. Boddy, R.N.; A. E. Brown, M.B.E.

£2,350 to £2,650
 Superintending Electrical Engineer, T. G. Barber
 £2,050 to £2,200

Inspection Division

Director and Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,
 Col. B. G. Ralls, R.M. (ret.) £3,000
 Deputies to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,
 Capt. W. R. J. Redman, R.N. (ret.); Capt. M. J.
 Lee, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.) £2,325 to £2,555
 Assistants to the Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance,
 Commanders K. F. Busbridge, R.N.; W. R. Le H.
 Beatty, R.N.; W. J. F. Collings, D.S.C., R.N.;
 N. D. Campbell, R.N.; W. D. Moseley, D.S.O.,
 R.N. £1,925 to £2,225

Underwater Division

Director, Capt. M. R. G. Wingfield, D.S.O., D.S.C.,
 R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. K. M. Symonds, D.S.C., R.N.
 Assistant Directors, Capt. R. E. Lloyd, D.S.C., R.N.;
 Capt. R. G. B. O'N Roe, R.N.; A. W. Miller
 £2,350 to £2,650

Radio Division

Director, Capt. N. J. Wagstaff, R.N.

Deputy Director, Capt. J. R. McKaig, R.N.

Assistant Directors, Commanders H. W. Young,
 V.R.D., R.N.; J. Selvum-Holley, R.N.; A. E. P.
 Deane, R.N.; A. S. C. Phillips, O.B.E. £2,120

Compass Division

Director, Capt. C. J. Wynne-Edwards, D.S.C.,
 R.N. (ret.) £2,600

Deputy Director, Commander A. V. Thomas, R.N.
 (ret.) £2,015

Weapons Systems Tuning Group

Capt. G. J. B. Noel, R.N.

Production Pool

Superintendent of Production Personnel, G. W. A.
 Birkett £2,850

Armament Supply Department

Director, N. P. Luscombe £3,800

Deputy Directors, R. G. Gatehouse; W. F. Woods
 £2,650

Assistant Directors, R. R. Bailey; G. E. Ballyn;
 J. C. Croome, O.B.E.; H. Griffiths; P. J. Hawkins,
 O.B.E.; P. J. Rafferty; W. E. S. Trigg; J. M.
 Wildecambe, O.B.E. £1,950 to £2,150

Royal Naval Scientific Service

Chief of Royal Naval Scientific Service, H. F. Willis
 £4,400

Chief Scientific Officers, J. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E.;
 S. Bolshaw; J. Buckingham, C.B.; A. W. Ross,
 O.B.E. £3,750

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, W. L. Borrowes;
 F. S. Burt; H. C. Calpine, M.B.E.; G. E. R.
 Deacon, C.B.E., F.R.S.; I. Fagelston; I. J. Good;
 W. W. Jackson; A. C. Law; D. G. S. Lewis;
 B. W. Lythali; G. W. Morgan, C.B.E.; W. E.
 Pretty; J. W. Robertson; R. W. Sutton, O.B.E.;
 E. J. Vaughan; N. H. A. Warren, O.B.E.;
 D. S. Watson, O.B.E. £2,750 to £3,050

Department of Dockyards and Maintenance

Director General, Rear-Admiral P. D. H. R. Pelly,
 C.B., D.S.O.

Director of Dockyards, I. E. King, C.B.E. £3,700
 Director of Fleet Maintenance, Rear-Admiral R. T.
 Sandars, C.B.

Director of Marine Services, Capt. J. V. Waterhouse,
 D.S.O., O.B.E., R.N.

Deputy Director of Dockyards, C. J. Manning. £3,200

Deputy Director of Fleet Maintenance, Capt. R. H. Tribe, R.N.
 Deputy Director of Marine Services, Commander C. G. Forsberg, O.B.E., R.N.
 Assistant Director (Ships), F. S. Sutherby
 £2,750 to £3,050
 Assistant Director (Engineering), Capt. J. K. McA. Tod, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Electrical), Capt. F. J. Perks, R.N.
 Assistant Director (Management Techniques), L. A. Sansbury.....£2,600 to £2,950
 Assistant Director (Personnel), A. H. Couzens, C.B.E.
 £1,890 to £2,150
 Assistant Director (General), H. R. Mann, O.B.E.
 £2,750 to £3,050
 Superintendent of Dockyard Machinery Installations, S. H. Dimmick.....£1,820 to £2,150
 Superintendent of Dockyard Electrical Installations, Capt. L. Bomford, R.N.
 General Manager, Constructive, W. R. Perrett

Managers, Constructive, S. H. Watson; D. W. Smithers; E. F. Craggs; A. T. Lemmon; V. W. Hall; E. C. Pound.....£2,750 to £3,050
 Managers, Engineering, Rear-Admiral H. C. Hogger, D.S.C., R.N.; Rear-Admiral V. St. C. L. Magniac, R.N.; Capt. F. A. Lowe, D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. A. E. Turner, O.B.E., R.N.
 Managers, Electrical, E. A. Lennox; L. J. N. Kirkby; E. W. Tucker; S. M. Gardner. £2,600 to £2,950
 Chief Constructors, L. Kirkpatrick, O.B.E.; W. R. N. Hughes; C. V. Paige; R. H. Howarth; E. S. Gibbons; H. E. Skinner, O.B.E.; W. G. Warren; M. C. Dunstan; I. McD. Black; J. R. F. Moss, O.B.E.; D. M. Baker; E. McCallin; H. J. Fulthorpe; R. E. Tozer.....£2,350 to £2,650
 Chief Engineers, Capt. J. S. Shiffner, R.N.; Capt. H. G. Southwood, R.N.
 Superintending Electrical Engineers, H. J. Steggall; C. H. Stubbings; G. P. Swift; L. E. Hoggan, O.B.E.; S. T. Flannery; F. R. W. K. Mansell; E. Evans; E. R. Evans; N. S. Hallett; J. S. Fraser. Capt. J. G. Watson, R.N.; C. F. Holman; H. Summers.....£2,050 to £2,200

Naval Store Department

Director, R. Henderson, C.B., O.B.E.....£3,800
 Deputy Directors, E. J. Braybrook; J. A. Brown; A. W. Holden; J. P. Lovett, M.B.E.; M. E. Mahony, C.B.E.; F. C. Wilkins.....£2,650
 Assistant Directors, A. S. Borrie; P. Boyle; S. G. Cooper; L. R. Couper; L. S. Davis, O.B.E.; G. T. Glue; W. H. Hurden; J. A. W. Peter; F. R. Pidler; W. J. Robinson, O.B.E.; P. A. Sexton; L. J. S. Spry; A. T. J. Thomas; R. J. Thornton.....£1,950 to £2,150

Victualling Department

Director, L. R. Palmer.....£3,000
 Deputy Director, J. G. Marsden, O.B.E.....£2,700
 Assistant Directors, W. R. Balkwill; J. B. Cornish; L. J. L. Harrold; K. A. Hayward; S. Wildson, O.B.E.....£1,950 to £2,150
 Head of Technical Branch, F. Brookhouse, O.B.E.
 £2,400

Movements Department

Director, L. J. Osborne, C.B.E.....£2,700
 Deputy Director, D. R. S. Pursey.....£2,200

Department of the Director General, Aircraft

Director General, Rear-Admiral E. Mill, O.B.E.
 Director of Air Equipment and Naval Photography, Capt. J. C. Cockburn, D.S.C., R.N.
 Director of Aircraft Maintenance and Repair, Capt. D. J. Hoare, R.N.

Director of Aircraft Electrics and Armament, Capt. A. W. L. Humphry-Salwcy, R.N.
 Assistant Directors, Capt. L. E. D. Walthall, D.S.C., R.N.; Capt. P. H. C. Illingworth, R.N.; Capt. H. J. S. Banks, R.N.; Capt. J. B. Holt, R.N.; Capt. M. Bruce, R.N.

Department of the Chief of Naval Information

Chief of Naval Information, Capt. A. H. Wallis, C.B.E., R.N. (ret.).....£2,700
 Deputy Director, W. Hayes.....£1,730 to £1,950

Civil Engineer-in-Chief's Department

Civil Engineer-in-Chief and Director-General, Navy Works, W. G. Harris.
 Deputy Civil Engineers-in-Chief, C. F. Marshall, O.B.E.; J. W. Hunter.....£3,250
 Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, F. B. Allcock.....£3,250
 Chief Quantity Surveyor, T. Rishworth.....£2,950
 Chief Surveyor of Lands, E. H. Palmer.....£2,950
 Assistant Civil Engineers-in-Chief, W. J. Wight; J. Martin, O.B.E.; G. L. Wilson; J. S. Crichton; T. A. Burnside; G. L. Hargreaves; A. E. Chatterton.....£2,950
 Assistant Chief Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, J. H. Gillingham.....£2,950
 Superintending Civil Engineers, *A. G. Allnutt; *C. F. Armstrong; A. McK. Baird; *C. V. Berry; R. W. Bishop, O.B.E.; J. Calligan; C. Carruthers; *F. E. P. Clear; *A. F. Dobson, O.B.E.; *J. Dunbar; A. J. Farrington; *A. F. J. Grant; L. R. Greenaway, O.B.E.; E. C. Hall; J. L. Harris; J. M. P. Hooley; T. W. Hooper; J. W. Hugman; G. V. Kibblewhite; E. G. Lee; *D. H. Little; G. J. Mills; C. C. Mavity, O.B.E.; W. Morley-Scott; T. Noden; J. R. P. Norton; J. Shombrot; *J. H. Siddons; J. F. Stanbury; H. S. Thackray; B. J. Vickers; D. J. M. Williamson; H. Wolf.
 £2,350 to £2,650 (*Higher Grade) £1,790 to £2,070 (Lower Grade)
 Deputy Chief Quantity Surveyors, W. S. Chapman; G. A. Hughes.....£2,350 to £2,650
 Deputy Chief Surveyor of Lands, R. S. Tizzard
 £2,350 to £2,650

Merchant Shipbuilding and Repairs Department

Director (D.M.S.R.), B. P. Ingamells, C.B.E.....£2,800
 Deputy Director, A. Sutcliffe.....£2,500

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Contracts (D. of C.), B. Pool, C.B., C.B.E.
 £3,300
 Deputy Directors (D.D. of C.), J. S. Kay; B. E. Orran; L. W. Smith.....£2,700
 Assistant Directors (A.D. of C.), F. W. Bishop; S. G. R. Champ; H. G. Clement; L. A. D. Halliday; E. F. Hedger; G. E. Jackson; E. H. R. Lubbock; B. H. Nevard, M.B.E.; H. A. Reynolds; S. A. Varney.....£1,950 to £2,150

Accountancy Division

Principal Accountant, W. J. Kimpton.....£3,000

Judge Advocate of the Fleet

Judge Advocate of the Fleet, Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., Q.C., 3 Pump Court, Temple, E.C.4.
 Chief Naval Judge Advocate, Capt. E. N. Hickson, O.B.E., R.N., Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.

Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service
 Matron-in-Chief, Miss H. Moore, R.R.C.

ADMIRALS OF THE FLEET

Sir Henry F. Oliver, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O., born Jan. 22, 1865.....	Jan. 21, 1928
The Lord Chatfield, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., born Sept. 27, 1873.....	May 8, 1935
H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C. born June 23, 1894.....	Jan. 21, 1936
The Earl of Cork and Orrery, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., born Nov. 30, 1873.....	Jan. 21, 1936
Sir Charles M. Forbes, G.C.B., D.S.O., born Nov. 22, 1880.....	May 8, 1940
The Viscount Cunningham of Hyndhope, K.T., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., born Jan. 7, 1883.....	Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Tovey, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born Mar. 7, 1885.....	Oct. 22, 1943
Sir John H. D. Cunningham, G.C.B., M.V.O., born April 13, 1885.....	Jan. 21, 1943
The Lord Fraser of North Cape, G.C.B., K.B.E., born Feb. 5, 1888.....	Oct. 22, 1943
Sir Algernon U. Willis, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born May 17, 1889.....	Mar. 20, 1949
Sir Arthur J. Power, G.C.B., G.B.E., C.V.O., born April 12, 1889.....	April 22, 1952
Sir Philip L. Vian, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., born June 15, 1894.....	June 1, 1952
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., born June 10, 1921.....	Jan. 15, 1953
Sir Rhoderick R. McGrigor, G.C.B., D.S.O., born April 12, 1893.....	May 1, 1953
Sir George E. Creasy, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., born Oct. 13, 1895.....	April 22, 1955
The Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (Chief of Defence Staff), born June 25, 1900.....	Oct. 21, 1956

ADMIRALS

Sir Charles E. Lambé, G.C.B., C.V.O. (First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff).	Sir John G. T. Inglis, K.B.E., C.B. J. D. Luce, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (F.O., Scotland).	W. Evershed, C.B., D.S.O. (Admiral Superintendent, Rosyth).
Sir William W. Davis, G.C.B., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Home Fleet, and C-in-C., Allied Forces, Eastern Atlantic).	W. J. W. Woods, C.B., D.S.O. (Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic).	H. C. N. Rolfe, C.B. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff (Warfare)).
Sir Caspar John, K.C.B.	D. E. Holland-Martin, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Air (Home)).	J. H. Unwin, C.B., D.S.C. (Admiral Superintendent, Portsmouth).
Sir J. Peter L. Reid, K.C.B., C.V.O. (Third Sea Lord and Controller of the Navy).	L. G. Durlacher, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Deputy Chief of Naval Staff and Fifth Sea Lord).	N. S. Henderson, C.B., O.B.E. (Vice Naval Deputy to Supreme Allied Commander, Europe).
Sir Gerald V. Gladstone, K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, Far East Station).	L. A. B. Peile, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O. (Admiral Superintendent, Devonport).	A. J. Tyndale-Biscoe, C.B., O.B.E. (F.O., Reserve Aircraft).
Sir Richard G. Onslow, K.C.B., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Plymouth).	Sir St. John R. J. Tyrwhitt, Bt., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Second Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Personnel).	N. E. H. Clarke, C.B. (On staff of C-in-C., Portsmouth).
Sir Walter T. Couchman, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Vice-Chief of Naval Staff).	Sir Charles E. Madden, Bt., C.B. (F.O., Flotillas, Home Fleet).	J. K. Highton, C.B., C.B.E. (Chief Staff Officer (Administration) Plymouth).
Sir Robin L. F. Durnford-Slater, K.C.B. (Commander-in-Chief, The Nore).	P. Dawnya, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Royal Yachts).	R. W. Paffard, C.B.E. W. F. B. Lane, D.S.C. (Director of Marine Engineering).
	R. H. Wright, C.B., D.S.C.	R. F. Storrs (Chief Staff Officer (Technical) and Command Engineer Officer, Plymouth).
	C. L. G. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Aircraft Carriers).	J. Y. Thompson (Admiral Superintendent, Chatham).
	J. S. Lancaster, C.B. (Director General of Manpower).	H. C. D. MacLean, D.S.C.

VICE-ADMIRALS

Sir Manley L. Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth).		D. R. F. Cambell, D.S.C. (F.O., Flying Training).
Sir Arthur R. Pedder, K.B.E., C.B. (Commander, Allied Naval Forces, Northern Europe).		D. P. Dreyer, C.B.E., D.S.C. (Assistant Chief of Naval Staff).
Sir Alexander N. C. Bingley, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, Mediterranean and C-in-C. Allied Forces, Mediterranean).	G. A. M. Wilson, C.B. (Rear Admiral, Nuclear Propulsion).	G. C. de Jersey, C.B. (Director of Weapons (Surface Division)).
Sir Robert D. Watson, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Commander-in-Chief, South Atlantic and South America).	P. D. H. R. Pelly, C.B., D.S.O.	P. W. Gretton, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Senior Naval Member, Directing Staff, Imperial Defence College).
Sir Harry P. Koelle, R.C.B. (Deputy Chief of Supplies and Transport and Chief Naval Supply and Secretariat Officer).	A. S. Bolt, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (Deputy Controller of Aircraft, Ministry of Supply).	E. N. V. Currey, D.S.O., D.S.C. (Chief of Staff to C-in-C., Portsmouth).
Sir Norman E. Dalton, K.C.B., O.B.E. (Director General of Training and Chief Naval Engineer Officer).	W. G. Crawford, C.B., D.S.C. (F.O., Sea Training).	The Earl Cairns (President, Royal Naval College, Greenwich).
Sir Geoffrey Thistleton-Smith, K.B.E., C.B., G.M. (Admiral, British Joint Services Mission, Washington, and U.K. National Liaison Representative to SACLANT).	M. S. Townsend, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Commander Naval Forces, Northern Area, Central Europe).	J. G. Hamilton, C.B.E. (Naval Secretary to the First Lord).
W. K. Edden, C.B., O.B.E. (Admiral Commanding Reserves and Inspector of Recruiting).	N. A. Copeman, C.B., D.S.C. (Fourth Sea Lord and Vice Controller).	M. Le Fanu, D.S.C. (Director General, Weapons).
	R. T. Sanders, C.B. (Director of Fleet Maintenance).	K. R. Buckley (Director of Engineering and Electrical Training and Chief Naval Electrical Officer).
	V. C. Begg, C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O. Commanding Fifth Cruiser Squadron and F.O., Second-in-Command, Far East Station).	E. Mill, O.B.E. (Director General of Aircraft).
	K. St. B. Collins, C.B., O.B.E., D.S.C. (Hydrographer of the Navy).	N. E. Denning, O.B.E. (Director of Naval Intelligence).
	B. W. Taylor, C.B., D.S.C.	P. F. Powlett, D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Gibraltar).
	R. A. Ewing, C.B., D.S.C. (F.O. (Flotillas), Mediterranean).	E. T. Larken, O.B.E. (F.O., Admiralty Interview Boards).

J. Grant, D.S.O. (F.O., Commanding Reserve Fleet).	H. C. Hogger, D.S.C. (Engineer Manager, Portsmouth Dockyard).	J. B. Frewen (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Home Fleet).
R. E. Portlock, O.B.E. (Chief of Staff to C.-in-C., Far East).	R. M. Smeeton, M.B.E.	D. H. F. Hetherington, D.S.C. (F.O., Malta).
C. H. Hutchinson, D.S.O., O.B.E. (Deputy Chief of Naval Personnel (Personal Services)).	R. E. Washbourn, D.S.O., O.B.E.	T. L. Eddison, D.S.C.
	A. R. Hezlet, D.S.O., D.S.C. (F.O., Submarines).	C. B. Pratt.
		W. G. S. Tighe.
		V. St. C. L. Magniac.

ROYAL MARINES

The Corps of Royal Marines (instituted 1664) is trained for service on sea and land. Duties at sea include the provision of gun crews, emergency landing parties and guards. The Corps also provides minor landing craft crews, special boat sections (frogmen) and other detachments required for amphibious operations. The Corps provides the only British commando units. One commando is attached to the first British Commando

Carrier, H.M.S. Bulwark, and there are three other commandos ashore. Estimated strength of the Royal Marines in 1959-60, 8,700 all ranks. *Commandant-General, Royal Marines*, Lieut.-Gen. I. H. R. Liches, C.B. D.S.O. *Major-Generals*, J. L. Moulton, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; A. W. Madoc, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.; R. C. de M. Leathes, M.V.O., O.B.E.; M. C. Cartwright-Taylor.

PRINCIPAL SHIPS OF HER MAJESTY'S FLEET, 1959-60

Ships shown in *italic type* have been launched on the dates shown but not accepted into H.M. Service by March 31, 1959.

Ship (with date of completion)	Displacement (tons)	Speed (knots)	Daring Class Vessels:—	
Battleship:—			2,800 tons	34.75 knots
Vanguard (1946)§	44,500	30	Dainty (1953)	Delight (1953)
Aircraft Carriers:—			Daring (1952)	Diamond (1952)
Ark Royal (1955)	43,060	32	Decoy (1953)	Diana (1954)
Eagle (1952)	43,060	32	Defender (1952)	Duchess (1952)
Victorious (1941)	30,530	31		
Albion (1954)	23,170	25	<i>Weapon Class:—</i>	
Centaur (1953)	23,700	25	2,255-2,290 tons	34.75 knots
Bulwark (1954)§	23,170	25	Battleaxe (1947)§	Crossbow (1948)§
Leviathan (l. 1945)†	23,170	25	Broadsword (1948)§	Scorpion (1947)§
Hermes (l. 1953)	23,170	25	<i>Battle Class (Early):—</i>	
Magnificent (1948)§	15,740	24.5	2,315 tons	35.75 knots
Triumph (1946)§	13,350	25	Armada (1945)	Saintes (1946)
Cruisers:—			Barfeur (1945)§	St. James (1946)§
Superb (1945)§	8,000	31.5	Camperdown (1945)	St. Kitts (1946)§
Swiftsure (1944)§	8,000	31.5	Finisterre (1945)§	Sluys (1946)§
Tiger (1959)	8,000	31.5	Gravelines (1946)	Solebay (1945)
Lion (l. 1944)	8,000	31.5	Hogue (1945)	Trafalgar (1945)
Blake (l. 1945)	8,000	31.5	Lagos (1945)	Vigo (1946)
<i>Uganda Class:—</i>			<i>Battle Class (Later)</i>	
Ceylon (1943)	8,000	31.5	2,460 tons	35.75 knots
Newfoundland (1943)	8,000	31.5	Agincourt (1947)	Corunna (1947)
<i>Dido Class:—</i>			Aisne (1947)§	Dunkirk (1946)
Euryalus (1941)§	5,450	33	Alamein (1948)§	Jutland (1947)
<i>Fiji Class:—</i>			Barrosa (1947)	Matapan (1947)§
Bermuda (1942)	8,000	33	<i>Anti-Submarine and Minelaying ("C" Group):—</i>	
Gambia (1942)	8,000	33	1,710-2,055* tons	36.75 knots
Jamaica (1942)§	8,000	33	Caesar (1944)	Chevron (1945)§
Kenya (1940)§	8,000	33	Cambrian (1944)	Chieftain (1946)§
Mauritius (1941)§	8,000	33	Caprice (1944)	Childers (1945)§
<i>Southampton Class:—</i>			Carron (1944)*	Cockade (1945)§
Belfast (1939)	10,000	32.5	Carysfort (1945)*	Comet (1945)§
Birmingham (1937)	9,100	32	Cassandra (1944)	Comus (1946)§
Newcastle (1937)§	9,100	32	Cavalier (1944)*	Concord (1946)
Sheffield (1937)	9,100	32	Cavendish (1944)	Consort (1946)§
<i>Trials Ship:—</i>			Chaplet (1945)§	Contest (1945)
Cumberland (1928)§	10,000	31.5	Chequers (1945)§	Cossack (1945)
<i>Minelayer (Manxman Class):—</i>			Cheviot (1945)	
Apollo (1944)	4,000	31.5	<i>"O" Class:—</i>	
§ Reserve.			Orwell (1942)§	1,860 tons
			† Construction suspended in 1946.	

The Army

THE QUEEN

The Army Council, The War Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1

[Whitehall: 9400]

Secretary of State for War (President of the Army Council), The Rt. Hon. (ARTHUR) CHRISTOPHER (JOHN) SOAMES, C.B.E., M.P.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office (Vice-President of the Army Council), The Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.B.E., M.P.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.).

Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Hugh Stockwell, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.).

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, General Sir Cecil Sugden, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stratton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Pyman, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Army Council), Sir Edward Playfair, K.C.B.

The Secretary of State for War

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. (ARTHUR) CHRISTOPHER (JOHN) SOAMES, C.B.E., M.P. £5,000

Principal Private Secretary, F. W. Armstrong, M.V.O.

Assistant Private Secretary, R. M. Hastie-Smith.

Parliamentary Private Secretary, R. D. Williams, M.P. unpaid

Department of the Military Secretary

Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War (Secretary of the Selection Board), Lt.-Gen. G. S. Thompson, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

The Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for War and Financial Secretary of the War Office

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, The Hon. Hugh Fraser, M.B.E., M.P. £2,500
Private Secretary, J. E. Pestell.

Department of the Chief of the Imperial General Staff

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir Francis Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.).

Aide-de-Camp, Capt. P. T. Thistlethwaite.

Military Assistants, Lt.-Col. C. H. Blacker, M.C.; Maj. A. Neilson.

Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir William Stratton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Military Assistant, Maj. J. W. Stanier.

Directors, Major-Generals R. E. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; R. W. Craddock, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; Brigadiers R. M. Carver, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; A. H. Dowson, O.B.E.

Deputy Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Lt.-Gen. Sir Harold Pyman, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director-General of Military Training, Lt.-Gen. Sir Gerald Lathbury, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.

Engineer-in-Chief, Maj.-Gen. H. H. C. Sugden, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Directors, Major-Generals D. G. Moore; K. R. Brazier-Creagh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; R. K. Exham, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; E. S. Cole, C.B.E.; J. D'A. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; R. J. Moberly, C.B., O.B.E.; D. A. Kendrew, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.; E. D. Howard-Vyse, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.; W. R. Cox, C.B., D.S.O.; Brigadiers A. I. Buchanan-Dunlop, D.S.O., O.B.E.; J. B. Ashworth, D.S.O.

Scientific Adviser to the Army Council, H. A. Sergeant, O.B.E.

Department of the Adjutant-General to the Forces

Adjutant-General to the Forces, General Sir Hugh Stockwell, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.).

Military Assistant, Lt.-Col. R. M. Bremner, M.B.E.

Private Secretary, Lt.-Col. R. R. Walker, O.B.E.

Vice-Adjutant-General, Maj.-Gen. R. N. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Director-General of Army Medical Services, Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.S.

Directors, Major-Generals J. F. Metcalfe, C.B.E.; R. F. Johnstone, C.B., C.B.E.; G. Peddie, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.; S. Moore-Coulson, C.B., E.R.D.

Directors, Brigadiers A. R. Aslett, D.S.O.; R. C. Halse, C.B.E.; P. J. L. Capon, C.B., Q.H.P.; H. Quinton, Q.H.D.S.

Matron-in-Chief and Director of Army Nursing Services, Brig. Dame Monica Johnson, D.B.E., R.R.C., Q.H.N.S.

Director, Women's Royal Army Corps, Brig. Dame Mary Colvin, D.B.E., T.D.

Department of the Quarter-Master-General to the Forces

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, General Sir Cecil Sugden, K.C.B., C.B.E.

Military Assistant, Maj. R. J. Bishop, M.C.

Vice-Quarter-Master-General, Maj.-Gen. T. B. L. Churchill, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.

Directors, Major-General J. C. D'A. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.; L. N. Tyler, C.B., O.B.E.; W. G. Roe, C.B., C.B.E.; G. O. Crawford, C.B., C.B.E.; S. H. M. Battye.

Directors, Brigadiers J. C. de F. Sleeman, O.B.E.; A. H. Fernyhough, C.B.E., M.C.; C. H. Barnett; W. M. Hutton, D.S.O., M.C.; I. H. Freeland, D.S.O.; R. E. Osborne-Smith, D.S.O., O.B.E.; J. Clabby, O.B.E.; J. N. Drew, O.B.E.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Edward Playfair, K.C.B.

Private Secretary, R. L. L. Facer.

Army Council Secretariat, Brigadier G. L. Pethick, D.S.O.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State (A), Sir Charles Key, K.B.E., C.B.

Deputy Under-Secretary of State (B), A. C. W. Drew, C.B.

Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, J. R. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. (Director of Finance (C)); C. M. Fife, C.B. (Director of Finance (A)); E. K. Stopford, C.B. (Director of Establishments); H. H. Hobbs, C.B. (Comptroller of Lauds and Claims); S. Redman (Director of Finance (B)); W. Geraghty (Works).

Director-General of Works, D. E. E. Gibson, C.B.E.

Assistant Secretaries, G. H. Williams; I. V. Sumner; T. A. G. Charlton; G. M. Ratcliff, O.B.E.; A. J. Hall; H. T. Fry, C.B.E.; C. H. W. Murphy, C.B.E.; F. S. Brown; P. F. R. Beards; D. M. Evans; R. W. Barrow; R. G. Alexander, O.B.E.; A. D. Harvey; N. G. Morrison; P. C. Thomson; E. D. Wright; C. E. Starling; J. F. Hosie, O.B.E.; H. B. Brennan, O.B.E.; J. E. Gale; W. C. Day, O.B.E.; J. H. Thomas; G. R. R. East; G. F. Carpenter, E.R.D.

Librarian, D. W. King.

Chaplain-General to the Forces, Ven. V. J. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.D., Chaplain to the Queen.
Principal Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Mgr. B. Navin.
Director of Public Relations, Maj.-Gen. A. C. Shortt, C.B., O.B.E. (ret.).

Controller of Audit and Accounts, F. M. W. Smith, M.B.E.
Director of Army Contracts, J. S. Tamblin, O.B.E.
Paymaster-in-Chief and Inspector of Pay Services, Maj.-Gen. H. M. Campbell.

FIELD MARSHALS

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894.....Jan. 21, 1936
The Lord Ironside, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., born May 6, 1880.....July 20, 1940
The Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., born July 23, 1883.....Jan. 1, 1944
The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Col. I. G. and 3/2 Punjab R., Hon. Col. London Irish Rif. (T.A.), born Dec. 10, 1891.....June 4, 1944
The Viscount Montgomery of Alamein, K.G., G.C.B., D.S.O., Col. R. Warwick, R., Col. Comdt. A.P.T.C., born Nov. 17, 1887.....Sept. 1, 1944
The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (Constable of the Royal Palace and Fortress of London), born Sept. 5, 1881 Dec. 29, 1944
Sir Claude J. E. Auchinleck, G.C.B., G.C.I.E., C.S.I., D.S.O. O.B.E., Col. 1 Punjab R. and Indian Grenadiers, born June 21, 1884.....June 1, 1946
Sir William J. Slim, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. (Governor-General of Australia) born Aug. 6, 1891.....Jan. 4, 1949
H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E., Field-Marshal, Australian Military Forces, Col.-in-Chief, Q.R.I.H., D.E.R.R., Camerons, A.C.F., The Royal Canadian Regt., The Hawkes Bay Regt. and the Otago and Southland Regt., New Zealand, Royal Canadian Army Cadets, Col. W. G. Hon. Col. L. D. Y. (T.A.) and Edin. O.T.C., born June 10, 1921.....Jan. 15, 1953
The Lord Harding of Petherton, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., Col. L. G., Som. L.I., and 6 G.R., born Feb. 10, 1896.....July 21, 1953
H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., Col.-in-Chief to H., R. Innisks, Glosters, Gordons, R.B., R.A.S.C., Royal Winnipeg Rifles, Royal Canadian Army Service Corps, Royal Australian Army Service Corps, Royal New Zealand Army Service Corps and Ceylon Light Infantry, Col. S. G. (Hon. Col., R.A. (T.A.) and O.T.C.) (Personal A.D.C. to the Queen) born March 31, 1900.....March 31, 1955
Sir Gerald W. R. Templer, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R. Ir. F., and 7 G.R. born Sept. 11, 1898.....Nov. 27, 1956

GENERALS

Sir Charles F. Keightley, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R.A.C.
Sir Richard N. Gale, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Col. Worc. R., Col. Comdt. Para.
Sir Charles F. Loewen, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R.A.
Sir Francis W. Festing, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.N.F., A.D.C. (Gen.) (Chief of the Imperial General Staff).
Sir Dudley Ward, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. Comdt. R.E.M.E.
Sir Hugh C. Stockwell G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.D.C. (Gen.), Col. R. W. F., Col. Comdt., A.A.C., (Adjutant-General).
Sir Geoffrey K. Bourne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., Col. Comdt., R.A.
Sir A. James H. Cassels, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Seaforth, Col. Comdt., R.M.P.
Sir Cecil S. Sugden, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Quarter-Master-General).
Sir Richard A. Hull, K.C.B., D.S.O., Hon. Col., O.T.C.
Sir William H. Stratton, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Vice-C.I.G.S.).
Sir W. Alexander D. Drummond, K.B.E., C.B., Q.H.S. (Dir.-Gen., Army Medical Services).
Sir Roger H. Bower, K.C.B., K.B.E.
Sir C. Douglas Packard, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R.A.
Sir Harold E. Pyman, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. Comdt. R. Tks., Hon. Col. R.A.C. (T.A.) (Deputy C.I.G.S.).
Sir Richard W. Goodbody, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R.A.
Sir Edric M. Bastyan, K.B.E., C.B.
Sir John G. Cowley, K.B.E., C.B.
Sir Roderick W. McLeod, K.C.B., C.B.E., Col. Comdt., R.A. (Deputy Chief of Staff to Minister of Defence).
Sir Michael M. A. R. West, K.C.B., D.S.O.
Sir R. George Collingwood, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (Governor of Edinburgh Castle).
Sir Nigel Poett, K.C.B., D.S.O., Col. D.L.I.
C. P. Jones, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
G. S. Thompson, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E. (Military Secretary).
K. G. Exham, C.B., D.S.O., Col. D.W.R.
R. C. Cottrell-Hill, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
L. N. Tyler, C.B., O.B.E.
Sir James N. R. Moore, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
G. E. R. Bastin, C.B., O.B.E.
C. H. Colquhoun, C.B., O.B.E.
G. D. G. Heyman, C.B., C.B.E.
K. C. Cooper, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
R. C. M. King, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
E. S. Lindsay, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
R. G. S. Hobbs, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
W. R. Cox, C.B., D.S.O., Col. K.S.L.I.
G. O. Crawford, C.B., C.B.E.
N. P. H. Tapp, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
W. G. H. Pike, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
W. G. Roe, C.B., C.B.E.
Sir Owen P. J. Rooney, K.B.E., C.B.
R. N. H. C. Bray, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
R. A. Bramwell-Davies, C.B., D.S.O., Col. R.H.F.
J. D'A. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
A. E. Campbell, C.B., Q.H.P.
R. N. Anderson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. King's Own (Vice-Adjutant-General).
C. L. Richardson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
G. E. Butler, C.B., C.B.E.
J. Huston, C.B., Q.H.S.
P. F. Palmer, C.B., O.B.E., Q.H.S.
T. B. L. Churchill, C.B., C.B.E., M.C., Col. King's.
R. J. Moberly, C.B., O.B.E.
R. Delacombe, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., Col. R.S.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Sir E. Otway Herbert, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Comdt., R.A.
Sir Horatius Murray, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., Col. Cameronians.
Sir Gerald W. Lathbury, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E., Col. W. India Regt.

MAJOR-GENERALS

E. K. G. Sixsmith, C.B., C.B.E.
H. H. C. Sugden, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Engineer-in-Chief).
P. St. Clair-Ford, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

- J. N. Carter, C.B., C.B.E.
 W. G. Stirling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 R. W. Urquhart, C.B., D.S.O.
 L. H. O. Pugh, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
 Col. 2 G.R.
 E. D. Howard-Vyse, C.B., C.B.E.,
 M.C.
 R. W. Ewbank, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 R. H. Hewetson, C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O. (*Commandant, Staff College, Camberley*).
 J. W. Hackett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.,
 M.C.
 C. A. R. Nevill, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 St. J. C. Hooley, C.B., C.B.E.
 F. McL. Richardson, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
 Q.H.S.
 C. R. Price, C.B., C.B.E.
 A. G. V. Paley, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 F. H. Brooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 R. F. Johnstone, C.B., C.B.E.
 W. H. Hulton-Harrop, C.B.,
 D.S.O.
 H. C. W. Eking, C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 A. E. Brocklehurst, C.B., D.S.O.
 L. F. de V. Carey, C.B., C.B.E.
 D. A. Kendrew, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 T. F. M. Woods, O.B.E., M.D.,
 Q.H.P.
 L. H. Howard-Jones, C.B., C.B.E.
 S. Moore-Coulson, C.B., E.R.D.
 R. B. F. K. Goldsmith, C.B., C.B.E.,
 Col. D.C.L.I.
 W. F. R. Turner, C.B., D.S.O.
 G. Kellett, C.B., C.B.E.
 D. S. S. O'Connor, C.B., C.B.E.
 R. W. Craddock, C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 R. K. Exham, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
 G. C. Gordon-Lennox, C.B., C.V.O.
 D.S.O.
 J. F. M. Macdonald, C.B., D.S.O.,
 O.B.E.
 K. R. Brazier-Creagh, C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 R. E. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 K. C. O. Bastyan, C.B., C.B.E.
 A. F. J. Elmslie, C.B., C.B.E.
 G. Peddle, C.B., D.S.O., M.B.E.
 H. A. Borradaile, C.B., D.S.O.
 J. C. d'A. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.
 G. T. L. Archer, Q.H.S.
 P. J. L. Capon, C.B., Q.H.P.
 W. D. Hughes, C.B.E., M.D., Q.H.P.
 B. D. Jones, C.B.E.
 R. E. Goodwin, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 G. R. D. Musson, C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 G. C. Hopkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.,
 M.C.
 S. H. M. Battye.
 E. S. Cole, C.B.E.
 J. A. R. Robertson, C.B., C.B.E.,
 D.S.O.
 G. A. Thomas, C.B.E.
 J. French.
 C. H. Tarver, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 D. E. B. Talbot, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.
 H. M. Liardet, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 H. Quinlan, Q.H.D.S.
 C. G. Lipscombe, D.S.O.
 J. F. Metcalfe, C.B.E.
 D. G. Moore.
 K. T. Darling, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 R. H. L. Wheeler, C.B.E.
 H. M. Campbell (*Paymaster in Chief*).
 D. W. Price, C.B.E.
 R. H. Batten, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 F. C. C. Graham, D.S.O., Col.
 A. & S.H.
 C. M. F. Deakin, C.B.E.
 C. E. Welby-Everard, O.B.E.
 C. I. H. Dunbar, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 The Lord Thurlow, C.B.E., D.S.O.
 A. P. W. Hope, C.B.E.
 N. L. Foster, D.S.O.

CONSTITUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

The Regular Forces include the following Arms, Branches and Corps. Soldiers' Records Offices are shown at the end of each group; the records of officers are maintained at the War Office.

Details of the re-organization of the Army, published in July, 1957 (Cmd. 230), showed a reduction in the number of units, effected in the case of regiments of the Royal Armoured Corps and Infantry of the Line by permanent amalgamation of units. Composition of the re-organized infantry brigades appears below, units amalgamated being shown in *italics*. Most of the amalgamations were expected to be completed in Phase I (1957-59) and those so marked in Phase II (1959-62). Titles of regiments to be created by amalgamation (approved by H.M. the Queen in June, 1958) are included below, marked *.

Household Cavalry.—The Life Guards and Royal Horse Guards. *Records*, Horse Guards, London, S.W.1.

Royal Armoured Corps.—Cavalry Regiments and the Royal Tank Regiment. Amalgamations in Phase I: *1st The Queen's Dragoon Guards (1st K.D.G.—*The Queen's Bays (2nd Dragoon Guards)*); *The Queen's Own Hussars (3rd King's Own Hussars—7th Queen's Own Hussars); *The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars (4th Queen's Own Hussars—8th King's Royal Irish Hussars); *3rd Royal Tank Regiment (3rd and 6th R.T.R.); *4th Royal Tank Regiment (4th and 7th R.T.R.); *5th Royal Tank Regiment (5th and 8th R.T.R.). *Records*, Chase Side Camp, Enfield, Middlesex.

Artillery.—The Royal Regiment of Artillery (to be reduced in Phase I by 18 regiments and minor units equivalent to another regiment, and in Phase II by a further two regiments) and the Royal Malta Artillery. *Records*, Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent; Record Office, Malta.

Engineers.—The Corps of Royal Engineers (to be reduced by the equivalent of 4 engineer regiments in Phase I and one regiment in Phase II, with a consequent reduction in engineer supporting units). *Records*, Ditchling Road, Brighton.

Signals.—The Royal Corps of Signals (number of regiments to be reduced when the Command structure of the Army at home and abroad has

been reorganized). *Records*, Balmore House, Caversham, Reading.

Infantry.—The Brigade of Guards: Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, Irish and Welsh Guards. (Reduced by one battalion of Coldstream Guards (Phase I) and Grenadier Guards (Phase II).) *Records*, Bldrcage Walk, London, S.W.1.

The Lowland Brigade: The Royal Scots; *The Royal Highland Fusiliers (Princess Margaret's Own Glasgow and Ayrshire Regiment) (*The Royal Scots Fusiliers—The Highland Light Infantry*); The King's Own Scottish Borderers; The Cameronians. *Depôt*, Glencorse Barracks, Melton Bridge, Midlothian. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, S. Methven Street, Perth.

The Home Counties Brigade: *The Queen's Royal Surrey Regiment (*The Queen's Royal Regiment—The East Surrey Regiment*); *The Buffs (Royal East Kent Regiment—The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regiment (Phase II)*); The Royal Sussex Regiment; The Middlesex Regiment. *Depôt*, Wemyss Barracks, Canterbury. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Lancastrian Brigade: *The King's Own Royal Border Regiment (*The King's Own Royal Regiment—The Border Regiment*); The King's Regiment (Manchester and Liverpool) (*The King's Regiment—The Manchester Regiment*); *The East Lancashire Regiment—The South Lancashire Regiment*; The Loyal Regiment. *Depôt*, Harrington Barracks, Formby, Lancs. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Fusilier Brigade: The Royal Northumberland Fusiliers; The Royal Fusiliers; The Lancashire Fusiliers. *Depôt*, Tower of London, E.C.3. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Forester Brigade: The Royal Warwickshire Regiment; The Royal Leicestershire Regiment; The Sherwood Foresters. *Depôt*, Glen Parva Barracks, Leicester. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The East Anglian Brigade: *1st East Anglian Regiment (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (*Royal Norfolk Regiment—Suffolk Regiment*); *2nd East Anglian Regiment (Duchess of Gloucester's Own Royal Lincolnshire and Northamptonshire) (*Royal Lincolnshire Regiment—Northamptonshire Regiment*); 3rd East Anglian Regiment (16/44th Foot).

Depôt, Blenheim Camp, Bury St. Edmunds. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Wessex Brigade: The Devonshire and Dorset Regiment; The Gloucestershire Regiment; The Royal Hampshire Regiment; *The Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) (*Royal Berkshire Regiment—The Wiltshire Regiment*). *Depôt*, Topsham Barracks, Exeter. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Light Infantry Brigade: *The Somerset Light Infantry—The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry*; The King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, The King's Shropshire Light Infantry, The Durham Light Infantry. *Depôt*, Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Strensall, Yorks. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Yorkshire Brigade: The Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire; The Green Howards; The Duke of Wellington's Regiment; The York and Lancaster Regiment. *Depôt*, Imphal Barracks, Fulford Road, York. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Mercian Brigade: The Cheshire Regiment; The Worcestershire Regiment; *The Staffordshire Regiment (The Prince of Wales's) (*The South Staffordshire Regiment—The North Staffordshire Regiment*). *Depôt*, Whittington Barracks, Lichfield. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Welsh Brigade: The Royal Welch Fusiliers, The South Wales Borderers; The Welch Regiment. *Depôt*, Cwrt v Gollen, Crickhowell. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The North Irish Brigade: The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; The Royal Ulster Rifles; The Royal Irish Fusiliers. *Depôt*, Thiepval Barracks, Lisburn. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

The Highland Brigade: The Black Watch (*Seaforth Highlanders—The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders* (Phase II)); The Gordon Highlanders; The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders. *Depôt*, St. Catherine's Road, Perth. *Records*, P.O. Box 31, South Methven Street, Perth.

The Green Jackets Brigade: *1st Green Jackets, 43rd and 52nd (*Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry*); *2nd Green Jackets, The King's Royal Rifle Corps; *3rd Green Jackets, The Rifle Brigade. *Depôt*, Upper Barracks, Winchester. *Records*, Higher Barracks, Exeter.

The Brigade of Gurkhas. G.H.Q. *Records*, Singapore.

Army Air Corps. Foots Cray, Sidcup, Kent. *Services*. (Reductions noted above will have their counterparts in the administrative services, which will in future employ a larger number of civilians).

Royal Army Service Corps, Army Catering Corps. *Records*, Ore Place, Hastings.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Royal Army Dental Corps, Queen Alexandra's Royal Army Nursing Corps, and Women's Royal Army Corps. *Records*, Bushfield Camp, Winchester.

Royal Army Ordnance Corps, Royal Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, Royal Army Veterinary Corps. *Records*, Glen Parva Barracks, South Wigston, Leicester.

Royal Army Pay Corps. *Records*, Waller Barracks, Devizes.

General Service Corps. *Records*, York Aerodrome, York.

Special Air Service Regiment, Royal Military Police, Royal Army Educational Corps, Royal Pioneer Corps, Intelligence Corps, and other ancillary corps not listed above. *Records*, Compton House, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY

The Territorial Army has now reverted to its traditional all volunteer status and consists of both men and women. National Service men on completion of their two years with the Regular Army continue to have their 3½ years' reserve liability with the Territorial Army, but compulsory part-time training for them has been suspended.

The rôle of the Territorial Army is to form a reserve of trained and disciplined manpower in the country, trained to fight in any emergency.

The Territorial Army has retained the organization of divisions, but in the event of war would operate in independent brigades like the Regular Army. It has centres in towns and villages all over the country. Each unit carries out 14 days training in camp annually. During the remainder of the year units train in the evenings and at week-ends.

THE ARMY EMERGENCY RESERVE

Like the Territorial Army the Army Emergency Reserve consists of volunteers (men and women) and National Service men who are allotted to units but do no part-time training. This Reserve is not organized on a territorial but on a national basis, units drawing men from all over the United Kingdom. Its rôle is to provide units and individuals required overseas in peace-time emergencies, and to provide units and individuals to complete the mobilization order of battle of the Army on the outbreak of war. The majority of units are of a specialist nature. A.E.R. training is 14 days annually.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE RESERVES ACT, 1959

From June 30, 1959, men who served between September 1939 and December 31, 1948, and were generally known as "Z" Reservists (from 1954, R.N. and R.M. Emergency Reservists or Army General Reservists Group "P") and R.A.F. "G" Reservists, ceased to have any further liability for service. The number of men affected by the Act is nearly 3,000,000 and the Minister of Defence hoped that many of them would volunteer for the Civil Defence Service or for the Royal Naval Reserve, the Royal Marine Forces Volunteer Reserve, R.N. Minewatching Service, The Territorial Army, Army Emergency Reserve, Royal Auxiliary Air

Force or the Royal Observer Corps, where they would be welcomed.

National Servicemen and volunteers joining the Forces after 1948, on completion of the normal period of whole or part-time service become Royal Naval Special Reservists, Army General Reservists Group "N" or R.A.F. Reservists Class "G", with liability to recall in a grave national emergency until June 30, 1964. The Act does not affect the position of men in the other reserves.

Officers whose service is similar in date to the groups above are similarly affected.

The Royal Air Force

THE QUEEN THE AIR COUNCIL

Secretary of State for Air and President of the Air Council, The Rt. Hon. GEORGE REGINALD WARD, M.P.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Air and Vice-President of the Air Council, A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.P.
Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Dawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Additional Members, Air Marshal Sir Edmund Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (Vice-Chief of the Air Staff); Air Marshal Sir Geoffrey Tuttle, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C. (Deputy Chief of the Air Staff).
Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

THE AIR MINISTRY

Whitehall, S.W.1.
 [Trafalgar: 8811]
 Aadal House, Theobalds Road, W.C.1.
 [Holborn: 3434]

Secretary of State

Secretary of State, The Rt. Hon. GEORGE REGINALD WARD, M.P......£5,000
Private Secretary, D. C. Humphreys.
Assistant Private Secretary, D. Wyllie.
Personal Air Secretary, Squadron Leader H. T. Murley, D.F.C., A.F.C.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, A. M. S. Neave, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.P....£2,500
Private Secretary, M. Holton.

Department of the Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Air.

Permanent Under-Secretary of State, Sir Maurice Dean, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Private Secretary, K. C. Macdonald.
Deputy Under-Secretaries of State, R. H. Melville, C.B.; H. T. Smith, C.B.
Assistant Under-Secretaries of State, G. S. Whittuck, C.B.; F. Wood; B. Humphreys-Davies; R. C. Kent; A. L. M. Cary.
Assistant Secretaries, K. H. S. Edwards; C. J. Kirk, C.B.E.; L. J. Banford, C.B.E.; S. W. Warran; R. F. Jenkins, C.B.E.; H. A. Shaw; F. C. Fayers, C.B.E.; H. Harvey, C.B.E.; F. W. Verry, C.M.G., O.B.E.; D. M. Hussey; J. F. McGlennon, C.B.E., R. H. Prince; J. H. Francis; W. J. B. Crotch; T. C. G. James; R. Haynes; L. T. G. Sully; F. Cooper; H. A. Cridland; R. F. Havell; R. J. Penney; P. W. Hubbard, O.B.E.; E. F. C. Stanford; M. McF. Davis; P. J. Hudson; W. E. Dowling; T. H. Shearer; E. Broadbent.
Director-General, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Directors, H. Harvey, C.B.E.; L. J. Banford, C.B.E.
Chief Publicity Officer, L. M. MacBride, O.B.E.

Department of the Chief of the Air Staff

Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Thomas Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Private Secretary, R. F. Butler.
Vice-Chief of the Air Staff, Air Marshal Sir Edmund C. Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Deputy Chief of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal S. C. Elworthy, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.
Assistant Chiefs of the Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal S. O. Buffon, C.B., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal G. C. Eveleigh, O.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal J. Grandy, C.B., D.S.O.; Air Vice-Marshal D. G. Morris, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; Air Vice-Marshal J. Worrall, D.F.C.
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Commandant-General, Air Vice-Marshal J. H. Harris, C.B., C.B.E.

Directors, Air Vice-Marshal H. P. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Air Commodores D. L. Amlot, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; R. N. Bateson, D.S.O., D.F.C., A.D.C.; R. T. Gething, O.B.E., A.F.C.; K. W. Godfrey, C.B., C.B.E., A.D.C.; S. W. R. Hughes, C.B.E., A.F.C.; D. C. McKinlay, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; J. C. Millar, D.S.O.; L. P. Moore, C.B.E.; C. J. Mount, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C.; T. W. Piper, C.B.E., A.F.C. P. T. Philpott, C.B.E.; F. E. Rosier, C.B.E., D.S.O.; J. H. Searby, D.S.O., D.F.C.; W. P. Sutcliffe, C.B., D.F.C.; J. M. Thompson, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C.; F. E. Tyndall; P. G. Wykeham, D.S.O., O.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.; Group Captains N. G. Goodman, C.B.E.; G. Lowe, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C.

Deputy Scientific Adviser, E. V. Truefitt.
Assistant Scientific Adviser, J. B. Parry; R. W. Bevan; J. E. Henderson.
Senior Principal Scientific Officers, H. L. Beards, O.B.E.; A. I. Llewelyn, O.B.E., E. A. Lovell, O.B.E.; A. Potts; A. L. Story, O.B.E.

Department of the Air Member for Personnel.
Air Member for Personnel, Air Marshal Sir Arthur McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C.
Air Secretary, Air Chief Marshal Sir Theodore McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E.
Deputy Air Secretary, Air Vice-Marshal P. H. Dunn, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
Directors-General, Air Marshal Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S.; Air Vice-Marshal R. W. L. Glenn, C.B.E.; D. M. T. Macdonald, C.B.
Deputy Director-General, Air Vice-Marshal G. A. M. Knight, C.B.E.

Directors, Air Vice-Marshal A. C. Kermod, C.B.E.; Air Vice-Marshal R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S.; Air Vice-Marshal W. J. Seward, C.B., C.B.E. (ret.); Air Commodores R. A. C. Carter, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.; W. I. G. Kerby, C.B.E.; E. L. G. Le Dieu, C.B.E.; C. V. Mears, C.B.E., A.D.C.; A. D. Messenger, C.B.E.; A. Muir; M. W. Palmer; J. D. Ronald, A.F.C.; Air Commandant Dame Henrietta Barnett, D.B.E., A.D.C. (Director, W.R.A.F.); Group Officer Alice Lowery, R.R.C., Q.H.N.S. (Matron-in-Chief); G. A. Roberts, C.B.E. Chaplain-in-Chief, Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., Q.H.C.

Department of the Air Member for Supply and Organization.

Air Member for Supply and Organization, Air Chief Marshal Sir Walter Dawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Controller of Engineering and Equipment, Air Marshal H. D. Spreckley, C.B., O.B.E.
Directors-General, Air Vice-Marshal H. H. Chapman, C.B., C.B.E.; W. P. G. Pretty, C.B., C.B.E.; G. L. Worthington, C.B., C.B.E.; G. Silyn-

Roberts, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C., and W. G. M. Anderson, C.B.E.

Directors, Air Vice-M Marshals W. L. Freebody, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.; Air Commodores O. D. Allerton, C.B.E.; J. W. Bayley, M.B.E.; H. G. Blair, C.B.E.; D. H. Burnside; H. J. Butler, C.B.E.; A. H. McM. Hely, O.B.E., A.D.C.; H. J. Hickey, C.B.E.; J. M. D. Ker, C.B.E.; D. N. Kington-Blair-Oliphant, O.B.E.; C. J. Salmon, C.B., O.B.E.; R. G. Seymour, C.B.E.; J. E. R. Sowman, C.B., C.B.E.; C. G. Stowell, O.B.E.; G. N. E. Tindal-Carill-Worsley, C.B.; C.B.E.; C. M. Wight-Boycott, C.B.E., D.S.O.; Group Capt. W. H. Canniford; C. E. Foster, C.B.E., E.R.D.; K. C. Mann, C.B.E.; R. Struthers.

Chief Mechanical and Electrical Engineer, A. Watson, C.B.E.

THE METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

Air Ministry, Kingsway, W.C.2

[Temple Bar: 1215]

The Meteorological Office is the State Meteorological Service. It forms part of the Air Ministry, the Director-General being responsible to the Secretary of State for Air through the Permanent Under-Secretary of State. The general functions of the Meteorological Office are:—Provision of meteorological services to the Army, Royal Air Force, Civil Aviation, Ministry of Supply, the Merchant Navy and Fishing Fleets; Liaison with the Naval Weather Service of the Admiralty and provision of basic meteorological information for use by that Service; Meteorological services to other Government Departments, public corporations, local authorities, the Press and the general public;

Organization of meteorological observations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and in certain colonies; Collection, distribution and publication of meteorological information from all parts of the world; Maintenance of certain British observatories and publication and distribution of magnetic and seismological information obtained from them; Research in meteorology and geophysics.

Except for the common services provided by other Government Departments as part of their normal function, the cost of the Meteorological Office is born by Air Votes.

The gross annual expenditure by the Exchequer, including that on the common services, is of the order of £5,000,000. Of the expenditure chargeable to Air Votes, about £3,250,000 represents expenditure associated with staff and £1,500,000 expenditure on stores, communications and miscellaneous services. Of the total expenditure, over £1,000,000 is recovered from other Government Departments and outside bodies in respect of special services rendered, sales of meteorological equipment, etc.

Director-General of Meteorological Office, Sir Graham Sutton, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Chief Scientific Officers, J. M. Stagg, C.B., O.B.E.; R. C. Sutcliffe, O.B.E.

Deputy Chief Scientific Officers, A. C. Best, O.B.E.; G. D. Robinson; J. S. Sawyer; B. C. V. Odde.

Senior Principal Scientific Officers, W. H. Bigg, O.B.E.; T. W. V. Jones; H. L. Wright; C. J. Boyden; F. Pasquill; A. G. Forsdyke; P. J. Meade, O.B.E.; J. C. Cumming, O.B.E.; C. W. G. Daking; V. R. Coles; R. J. Murgatroyd; L. Jacobs, A. L. Maldens; L. H. Starr, M.B.E.; R. H. Clements; E. Knighting; J. M. Craddock; R. Frith, O.B.E.

MARSHALS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE

Sir John M. Salmond, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 17, 1881. Jan. 1, 1933

H.R.H. the Duke of Windsor, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., I.S.O., M.C., born June 23, 1894. Jan. 21, 1936

Sir Edward L. Ellington, G.C.B., C.M.G., C.B.E., born Dec. 30, 1877. Jan. 1, 1937

The Lord Newall, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., C.B.E., born Feb. 15, 1886. Oct. 4, 1940

The Viscount Portal of Hungerford, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., D.S.O., M.C., D.C.L., LL.D., born May 21, 1893. Jan. 1, 1944

The Lord Tedder, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., born July 11, 1890. Sept. 12, 1945

The Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, G.C.B., M.C., D.F.C., born Dec. 23, 1893. Jan. 1, 1946

Sir Arthur T. Harris, Bt., G.C.B., O.B.E., A.F.C., LL.D., born April 13, 1892. Jan. 1, 1946

Sir John C. Slessor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., born June 3, 1897. June 8, 1950

H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (*Air Commodore-in-Chief, Air Training Corps, Marshal of the R.A.A.F.*), born June 10, 1921. Jan. 15, 1953

Sir William F. Dickson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., A.F.C., born Sept. 24, 1898. June 1, 1954

Sir Dermot A. Boyle, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., A.F.C., born Oct. 2, 1904. Jan. 1, 1958

H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester, K.G., P.C., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (*Personal Aide-de-Camp to the Queen*), born March 31, 1900. June 12, 1958

AIR CHIEF MARSHALS

Sir Walter L. Dawson, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (*Air Member for Supply and Organization*).

Sir George H. Mills, G.C.B., D.F.C., A.D.C. (*Chairman, British Joint Services Mission (U.S.A.)*).

Sir Harry Broadhurst, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*Commander, Allied Air Forces, Central Europe*).

Sir Claude B. R. Pelly, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.C., A.D.C., (*Controller of Aircraft, Ministry of Supply*).

Sir Thomas G. Pike, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*Chief of Air Staff*).

Sir Theodore N. McEvoy, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Air Secretary*).

Sir Hubert L. Patch, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Commander, Arabian Peninsula*).

AIR MARSHALS

Sir John R. Whitley, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., A.F.C. (*Inspector-General*).

The Earl of Bandon, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O. (*C-in-C., Far East Air Force*).

Sir Patrick B. Lee Potter, K.B.E., Q.H.S. (*Director-General of Medical Services*).

Sir Edmund C. Hudleston, K.C.B., C.B.E. (*Vice-Chief of the Air Staff*).

Sir Hugh A. Constantine, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Flying Training Command*).

Sir Arthur W. B. McDonald, K.C.B., A.F.C. (*Air Member for Personnel*).

Sir Humphrey Edwardes Jones, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (*C-in-C., R.A.F., Germany and Commander, 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force*).

Sir Douglas Jackman, K.B.E., C.B., (*A.O.C.-in-C., Maintenance Command*).

Sir Walter Merton, K.C.B., O.B.E. (*Chief of Staff, Allied Air Force in Central Europe*).

Sir Denis H. F. Barnett, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Transport Command*).

Sir Edward Chilton, K.B.E., C.B. (*A.O.C.-in-C., Coastal Command*).

H. D. Spreckley, C.B., O.B.E. (*Controller of Engineering and Equipment*).

AIR VICE-MARSHALS

- Sir Laurence F. Sinclair, G.C., K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (Commandant, Joint Services Staff College).
- S. O. Buffon, C.B., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Intelligence)).
- H. P. Fraser, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (Director of Exercise Plans).
- Sir Leslie Dalton-Morris, K.B.E., C.B. (A.O.C.-in-C., Signal Command).
- Sir Walter G. Cheshire, K.C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., Malta and Deputy C.-in-C., R.A.F., Mediterranean—Acting Air Marshal).
- J. G. Franks, C.B., C.B.E. (President, Ordnance Board).
- W. J. Crisham, C.B., C.B.E.
- H. D. McGregor, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (A.O.C.-in-C., Fighter Command—acting Air Marshal).
- Sir William L. M. MacDonald, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- J. G. W. Weston, C.B., O.B.E.
- E. M. F. Grundy, O.B.E. (A.O.A., Far East Air Force).
- A. D. Selway, C.B., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 18 Group).
- A. Earle, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 13 Group).
- L. W. C. Bower, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 19 Group).
- G. P. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E., (Deputy Controller of Electronics, Ministry of Supply).
- W. H. Kyle, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Technical Training Command—acting Air Marshal).
- W. C. Sheen, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (Commander, British Joint Services Mission, U.S.A.).
- R. B. Lees, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C.
- D. G. Morris, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Air Defence)).
- W. P. G. Pretty, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Organisation).
- Sir Kenneth Cross, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.C.-in-C., Bomber Command—acting Air Marshal).
- M. L. Heath, C.B., O.B.E.
- P. S. Blockey, C.B., C.B.E. ((S.A.S.O.) Technical Training Command).
- A. C. Kermode, C.B.E. (Director of Educational Services).
- G. L. Worthington, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Equipment).
- G. Bearne, C.B. (A.O.A., Technical Training Command).
- V. S. Bowling, C.B., C.B.E. (S.H.A.P.E.).
- H. A. V. Hogan, C.B., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Flying Training Command).
- H. R. Graham, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (A.O.A., Flying Training Command).
- A. A. Adams, C.B., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O. Far East Air Force).
- J. F. Hobler, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 25 Group).
- J. D. Baker-Carr, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 41 Group).
- E. S. Butler, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.A., Fighter Command).
- H. J. Kirkpatrick, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Chief of Staff, 2nd Allied Tactical Air Force).
- S. C. Elworthy, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.V.O., D.F.C., A.F.C. (Deputy Chief of the Air Staff—acting Air Marshal).
- W. L. Freebody, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (Director of Work Study).
- Sir Peter Dixon, K.B.E., Q.H.S.
- A. F. Cook, C.B.E., Q.H.P.
- D. R. Evans, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Commandant, School of Land-Air Warfare).
- G. A. Walker, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. A.F.C. (Chief Information Officer).
- W. E. Oulton, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., D.F.C. (S.A.S.O., Coastal Command).
- J. Worrall, D.F.C. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Training)).
- D. W. R. Ryley, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.A., Maintenance Command).
- J. Hill, C.B.E., Q.H.P. (P.M.O., Technical Training Command).
- M. H. Dwyer, C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 3 Group).
- T. A. B. Parselle, C.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Bomber Command).
- J. Grandy, C.B., D.S.O. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Operations)).
- J. Marson, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 24 Group).
- E. N. Lowe, C.B., C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 40 Group).
- G. A. M. Knight, C.B.E. (Deputy Director General of Medical Services).
- R. Scoggins, C.B.E., Q.H.D.S. (Dir., R.A.F. Dental Services).
- D. J. P. Lee, C.B., C.B.E.
- J. G. Davis, C.B., O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 1 Group).
- B. K. Burnett, D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.A., Bomber Command).
- C. T. Weir, C.B.E., D.F.C. (Deputy C.-in-C., Middle East Air Force).
- P. H. Dunn, C.B., C.B.E., D.F.C. (Deputy Air Secretary).
- F. S. Stapleton, D.S.O., D.F.C. (Head of U.K. Joint Services Liaison Staff, Australia).
- G. Silyn-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C. (Director-General of Engineering).
- R. C. Storrar, C.B., O.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Maintenance Command).
- C. A. Rumball, C.B.E., Q.H.P. (Senior Consultant, Central Medical Establishment).
- The Ven. F. W. Cocks, C.B., Q.H.C. (Chaplain-in-Chief).

AIR COMMODORES (ACTING AIR VICE-MARSHALS)

- D. M. T. Macdonald, C.B., (Director-General of Manning).
- R. A. R. Rae, O.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 224 Group).
- R. Faville, C.B.E. (A.O.C., No. 22 Group).
- R. W. L. Glenn, C.B.E. (Director-General of Personal Services).
- G. C. Eveligh, O.B.E. (Assistant Chief of the Air Staff (Signals)).
- A. Foord-Kelcey, C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 11 Group).
- C. Scragg, C.B.E., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 23 Group).
- H. H. Chapman, C.B., C.B.E. (Director-General of Technical Services).
- T. U. C. Shirley, C.B.E. (S.T.S.O., Fighter Command).
- M. E. M. Perkins, C.B.E. (S.T.S.O., Bomber Command).
- J. H. Harris, C.B., C.B.E. (Commandant-General, R.A.F. Regt. and Inspector of Ground Combat Training).
- C. H. Hartley, C.B.E., D.F.C., A.F.C. (A.O.C., No. 12 Group).
- H. J. Maguire, C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E. (S.A.S.O., Fighter Command).

Royal Air Force Reserve

The Royal Air Force Reserve (Including W.R.A.F. Reserve of Officers) consists of officers and men who have served in the regular air force; officers employed on air force duties under special conditions of service; and officers commissioned in ground branches during National Service and transferred to the R.A.F. Reserve of Officers (N.S. List); airmen liable to recall under the Navy, Army and Air Force Reserves Act, 1959 (Class G.); airmen transferred to Class H. of the Reserve for part-time service under the National Service Acts. The Royal Air Force Reserve also includes the Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve, a pool

of officers, airmen and airwomen who train voluntarily on a part-time basis.

Royal Observer Corps

Bentley Priory, Stanmore, Middlesex.

Raised during the First World War and officially established in 1925, the Royal Observer Corps is a voluntary civilian organization. A part of Fighter Command, it has the task in war of identifying and plotting the movements of aircraft, and since 1955 has had the additional rôle of reporting and tracking radioactive "fall-out" for the Services and for the National Warning System.

Air Commodore-in-Chief, H.M. THE QUEEN.
Commandant, Air Commodore J. M. Warfield, C.B.E.

RELATIVE RANK—SEA, LAND AND AIR

Officers of the Royal Navy, The Army, and The Royal Air Force rank with one another according to Seniority or Date of Appointment, as shown in the following table. Recognized abbreviations are shown in brackets. Comparable ranks in the Women's Royal Naval Service and Women's Royal Air Force appear in *italics*. Commissioned ranks of the Women's Royal Army Corps are named as for the Army, the Director holding the rank of Brigadier.

ROYAL NAVY	ARMY	ROYAL AIR FORCE
1. Admiral of the Fleet.	1. Field-Marshal (FM).	1. Marshal of the R.A.F.
2. Admiral.	2. General (Gen.).	2. Air Chief Marshal.
3. Vice Admiral (Vice-Adm.).	3. Lieutenant-General (Lt.-Gen.).	3. Air Marshal.
4. Rear-Admiral (Rear-Adm.).	4. Major-General (Maj.-Gen.).	4. Air Vice-Marshal.
5. Commodore (1st & 2nd Class) (Cdre.) (Commandant).	5. Brigadier (Brig.).	5. Air Commodore (Air Cdre.) (<i>Air Commandant, W.R.A.F.</i>).
6. Captain (Capt.) (Superintendent) (Supt.).	6. Colonel (Col.).	6. Group Captain (Gp. Capt.) (<i>Group Officer</i>).
7. Commander (Cdr.) (Chief Officer).	7. Lieutenant-Col. (Lt.-Col.).	7. Wing Commander (Wing Cdr.) (Wing Officer).
8. Lieutenant-Commander (Lt.-Cdr.) (First Officer).	8. Major (Maj.).	8. Squadron Leader (Sqn. Ldr.) (<i>Squadron Officer</i>).
9. Lieutenant (Lt.) (Second Officer).	9. Captain (Capt.).	9. Flight-Lieutenant (Flt. Lt.) (<i>Flight Officer</i>).
10. Sub-Lieutenant (Sub-Lt.) (Third Officer).	10. Lieutenant (Lt.).	10. Flying Officer (F.O.) (Flying Officer).
11. Senior Commissioned Gunner, etc.	11. Second Lieutenant (2-Lt.).	11. Pilot Officer (P.O.) (Pilot Officer).

Commissioned Officers of the Royal Marines rank at all times, when serving on shore, according to seniority, with Army Officers of the same titles. When serving afloat a Major, R.M., ranks with a Commander, R.N., a Captain, R.M., with 12 years' service from his first Commission ranks with a Lieutenant-Commander, R.N., and a Lieutenant, R.M., with four years' service ranks with a Lieutenant, R.N.

NAVY, ARMY AND AIR FORCE INSTITUTES

Imperial Court, Kennington Lane, S.E.11.

[Reliance: 1200]

Navy, Army and Air Force Institutes, known to the Services as NAAFI, is the official canteen organization for H.M. Forces in peace and war. In addition to the provision of canteens for H.M. Forces at home and overseas and in H.M. Ships, NAAFI is responsible for the provision of a large part of the items required for the messing of H.M. Forces at home. Registered under the Companies Act as an Association not for profit, NAAFI exists for the exclusive benefit of the serving element of H.M. Forces.

For the year ended Nov. 1, 1958, the whole of the profits were distributed to the Services. Rebate and discount amounting to £2,260.015 were paid to the Services. Extra rebate totalling £160,430 was also placed at the disposal of the Service Ministries for the welfare of the Forces.

President of the Council, Admiral Sir Walter Couchman, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O., O.B.E.

Chairman of the Board of Management, Sir William Beale, O.B.E.

Managing Director, Major-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E.

Secretary, E. W. MacGowan.

THE UNION JACK SERVICES CLUBS

Patron-in-Chief: H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester.

Patroness-in-Chief: H.R.H. The Princess Royal.

President: Admiral Sir William James, G.C.B.

Vice-President: Major-Gen. Sir Julian Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Treasurer: Capt. S. J. L. Egerton.

Comptroller and Secretary: Major R. S. Walker, M.B.E.

who are serving on the Active List of the Regular Forces, honorary membership being extended to the Colonial Permanent Forces and to the Navies, Armies and Air Forces of Foreign Powers visiting England. A limited number of ex-Service Warrent Officers, Petty Officers, N.C. Officers and men may also be elected members.

THE UNION JACK FAMILIES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

Warden: Miss M. C. Purdy.

This Club was established in 1913, largely as a result of grants made by the South African Garrison Institutes, and provides board and temporary accommodation at moderate rates for the wives and children (with or without their husbands and fathers) of members and ex-members of the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, below commissioned rank.

THE UNION JACK WOMEN'S SERVICES CLUB

Exton Street, Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. (Opened October, 1952. Adjoins the Families Club.)

All serving W.R.N.S., Q.A.R.A.N.C., W.R.A.C., and W.R.A.F. below commissioned rank are members of this Club which has 44 beds and all facilities of a residential club.

THE UNION JACK CLUB

Waterloo Road, S.E.1. Tel.: Waterloo 6407.

This is one of our great National Institutions where Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen can go when on leave or passing through London; a place where they may obtain at moderate charges good meals and comfortable bedrooms and where they find the usual amenities of a club, including Library and Writing Room, Billiards Room, Television, Baths, Barber's Shop, and also a Club Shop in which articles of everyday use and almost everything that Service men require may be purchased. It is open throughout the day and night and has a total accommodation of 940 beds.

The Union Jack Club was erected by public subscription as a National Memorial to those who had fallen in the South African War, and other campaigns, and was opened in 1907. Membership is open to those below the rank of Officer

CIVIL DEFENCE

Under the *Civil Defence Act, 1948*, all necessary steps, short of actual combat, may be taken to afford protection against enemy attack and to mitigate the effects of any such attack. Ministers are by Order in Council made responsible for different functions in the organization and the general responsibility over the whole field of civil defence is that of the Secretary of State for the Home Department whose duty it is to co-ordinate all the Government's civil defence preparations. The Secretary of State for Scotland is similarly responsible for the co-ordination of all civil defence matters in Scotland. Examples of civil defence functions of Individual Government Departments are :—

Ministry of Health (In Scotland, the *Department of Health for Scotland*). Measures to deal with casualties and disease; welfare in shelters.

Ministry of Housing and Local Government (In Scotland, the *Department of Health for Scotland*). Evacuation of civil population; accommodation of the homeless and refugees; demolition or repair of damaged property; disposal of the dead; maintenance of water supplies and sewerage; public information centres.

Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Provision, storage and distribution of food, animal feeding stuffs and soap; emergency feeding services. (In Scotland emergency feeding centres are the responsibility of the Dept. of Health for Scotland.)

Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation. Maintenance of the road system; operation of railways, road transport, canals, docks and merchant shipping. (In Scotland maintenance of the road system is the responsibility of the Scottish Home Dept.)

Ministry of Power. Maintenance of supplies of fuel and power. (In Scotland the Scottish Home Dept. is responsible for the maintenance of electricity supplies.)

The Home Secretary is responsible for the national warning and monitoring system which is intended to provide warnings to the public of hostile attack and radioactive fall-out.

As was the case during the Second World War, local authorities have a large responsibility for civil defence, including the following functions:— Recruitment, organization and training of local divisions of the Civil Defence Corps; Collection of information and the control of civil defence operations; Protection of the public against gas and other toxic agents; Rescue work; Issue of instructions and advice to the public; Arrangements for the reception and billeting of official evacuees; Care of the homeless; Information centres for the public; Removal of casualties to hospital; Disposal of the dead; Emergency water supplies and sewerage; War damage repairs.

CIVIL DEFENCE ORGANIZATIONS

Civil Defence Corps

The Civil Defence Corps is a voluntary force whose duty it is to assist local and other authorities in Great Britain to discharge their civil defence functions. It is organized in Local Divisions and by local authorities.

LOCAL DIVISIONS.—Composed in peace-time of men and women who have volunteered to undergo civil defence training in their spare time. In England and Wales each Division has five sections

- (1) *Headquarters*: Organized in Sub-Sections for (a) Intelligence and Operations; (b) Scientific and Reconnaissance; and (c) Signals.
- (2) *Warden Section*: Organized in most areas by the Chief Constable, its main duties are: Assistance and advice to the public; re-

connaisance and reporting damage and radiological fall-out; public control under fall-out conditions; control of operations within warden post areas.

- (3) *Rescue Section*: Composed of a number of Rescue Parties, each of eight men trained in rescue work and first aid.
- (4) *Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section*: Built up on the normal peace-time ambulance service provided by county and county borough councils, its duties in war-time include maintenance of the normal ambulance service and removal of war casualties to hospitals and other centres for treatment. Members of the Casualty Collecting Service are specially trained in first aid and in the organization of stretcher-bearing parties.
- (5) *Welfare Section*: To assist the local authority in matters such as evacuation, reception, billeting, care of homeless, welfare in shelters, emergency feeding and information services for the public.

Scotland.—Local Divisions are composed of four sections, i.e. excluding the Ambulance Casualty Collection Section. The duties of casualty collection fall to the Warden Section and the additional manpower for the civil defence requirements of the Scottish Ambulance Service come from the National Hospital Service Reserve, not the Civil Defence Corps.

London.—Divisions organized by Metropolitan boroughs consist of three sections, (1) Headquarters Section, (2) Warden Section, (3) Welfare Section. Divisions organized by London County Council are (1) Rescue Section, (2) Ambulance Section, (3) Welfare Section. Allocation of duties to the respective Welfare Sections follows broadly the separate peace-time functions of the L.C.C. and the London boroughs.

INDUSTRIAL CIVIL DEFENCE SERVICE.—To supplement the Civil Defence Corps the larger employers of labour in the country have been invited to form units of the Industrial Civil Defence Service in their premises. These units comprise Headquarters, Warden, Rescue and First Aid Sections having much the same responsibilities as the corresponding sections of the Corps and also a Fire Guard Section for fire-fighting duties. It is intended that the Industrial Civil Defence Service should operate in the closest association with the Civil Defence Corps and the other public civil defence services.

TRAINING.—Members of the Civil Defence Corps are required to undertake the training necessary to enable them to carry out the duties of an ordinary member of one of the five sections of the Corps. This training is known as "standard training." When a volunteer has completed this stage, he may, if he wishes, take additional training in order to increase his knowledge of civil defence and his usefulness as a member of the Corps. Thereafter "advanced" training is available if he wishes to attain a higher degree of proficiency and/or technical skill. Proficiency badges are awarded to mark the satisfactory completion of each of these three stages of training. All members of the Corps who have completed standard, or any additional or advanced training for which they volunteered, are required to attend for a few hours refresher training each year and to take part in exercises. Similar arrangements apply to the Industrial Civil Defence Service.

Civil defence instructors are trained either at one of three central training schools or locally,

under arrangements made by local authorities in accordance with directions given by the Home Office or Scottish Home Department. Courses and studies for senior officials concerned with civil defence (see page 390) are held at the Civil Defence Staff College.

Police

In war, police forces, with the support of the special constabulary, will continue to be responsible for the maintenance of law and order and traffic control. They will also be responsible for giving assistance in certain additional tasks, such as the evacuation of the civil population and the care and control of the homeless, in support of the civil defence organization.

By virtue of regulations made under the *Special Constables Acts, 1914 and 1923*, special constables may be appointed at any time for the preservation of the public peace and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in a police district. The assistance thus afforded to the regular force is of particular value in times of war. Strengths of the Special Constabulary appear on p. 628.

Fire Service

The Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established under the provisions of the *Civil Defence Act, 1948*, and is organized by the local fire brigades on a voluntary basis. In the event of war the Fire Service would be brought under central control and formed into a N.F.S., which would be greatly expanded by the mobilization of certain R.A.F. reservists who have been trained in firefighting and by the mobilization of those members of the A.F.S. who were available for whole-time service. A proportion of the personnel and firefighting appliances of this service would remain in existing fire stations and would be available to deal with fires arising from normal causes, but the greater part of its resources would be organized in mobile columns, each of about 700 men and 100 pumping and other appliances. These columns would be stationed outside the main built-up areas but would be immediately available to operate wherever required.

National Health Service

Regional Hospital Boards are responsible for provision of hospital treatment of air raid casualties, first aid services and forward medical aid units based on selected hospitals.

National Hospital Service Reserve.—Provides a reserve of trained nurses and nursing auxiliaries to reinforce the nursing staffs of hospitals and to provide the requisite staff for forward medical aid units in war-time. Trained nurses are recruited by the

hospital authorities and admitted to membership without any requirement to undertake refresher courses or other commitments. Nursing members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade and V.A.D. members of the British Red Cross Society sponsored by their respective organizations are admitted to membership without any requirement to undertake hospital or refresher training. Nursing auxiliaries are trained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade or the British Red Cross Society. Those who are not members of the voluntary aid societies are required to take courses in first aid and home nursing totalling about 24 hours, and a short introductory hospital course totalling 6 hours. Optional training for all members of the Reserve is encouraged by the provision of hospital training, talks, lectures and exercises designed to provide suitable experience.

Strengths of Civil Defence Organizations

	June, 1958	June, 1959
Civil Defence Corps.....	357,846	366,249
Auxiliary Fire Service.....	19,759	19,756
National Hospital Service Reserve, March, 1959....		51,971
	Oct.	Oct.
Industrial Civil Defence Service.....	1957	1958
	209,323	195,171

Regional Directors

Regional Directors were appointed by the Home Secretary on August 16, 1955, to co-ordinate civil defence activities in the regions. They are responsible for planning training exercises, including combined exercises between the Armed Services and local civil defence divisions.

- London.*—Capt. K. L. Harkness, D.S.C., R.N. (ret.).
- South-Eastern (Tunbridge Wells).*—Lt.-Gen. Sir Alexander Cameron, K.B.E., C.B., M.C.
- Southern (Reading).*—Rear Adm. W. L. G. Adams, C.B., O.B.E.
- South-Western (Bristol).*—Maj.-Gen. J. S. Lethbridge, C.B., C.B.E., M.C.
- Eastern (Cambridge).*—Lt.-Gen. Sir Ernest Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.I.E., M.C.
- North Midland (Nottingham).*—Rear Adm. A. D. Torlesse, C.B., D.S.O.
- North-Eastern (Leeds).*—J. R. S. Watson.
- Northern (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).*—Maj.-Gen. S. Lamplugh, C.B., C.B.E.
- Midland (Birmingham).*—Air Marshal Sir Lawrence Pendre, K.B.E., C.B., D.F.C.
- North-Western (Manchester).*—Lt.-Gen. E. N. Goddard, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E., M.V.O., M.C.
- Wales (Cardiff).*—Maj.-Gen. R. B. B. Cooke, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

BRITISH EMPIRE CASUALTIES, 1939–1945

Casualties to all ranks of the British Commonwealth and Empire Forces (excluding death from natural causes) from Sept. 3, 1939, to Aug. 14, 1945:—

Division	Killed	Missing	Wounded	Prisoners of War	Total
United Kingdom.....	244,723	53,039	277,090	180,405	755,257
Canada.....	37,476	1,843	53,174	9,045	101,538
Australia.....	23,365	6,030	39,803	26,363	95,561
New Zealand.....	10,033	2,129	19,314	8,453	39,929
South Africa.....	6,840	1,841	14,363	14,589	37,633
India.....	24,338	11,754	64,354	79,489	179,935
Colonies.....	6,877	14,208	6,972	8,115	36,172
Total.....	353,652	90,844	475,070	326,459	1,246,025

NOTES.—The figures in the above table exclude (i) civilian casualties due to enemy action; (ii) casualties to merchant seamen; and (iii) casualties to members of the Home Guard while on duty.

The Church of England

Province of Canterbury

CANTERBURY. £7,500.

99th Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Geoffrey Francis Fisher, C.C.V.O., Royal Victorian Chain, D.D. (Lambeth Palace, S.E.1.), *cons.* 1932. [Signs 'Geoffrey Cantuar']. 1945
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Thomas Lenman, *cons.* 1943. 1955
 Rt. Rev. Alfred Carey Wollaston Rose, M.A., *cons.* 1935. 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Dover, Rt. Rev. Lewis Evans Meredith, M.A. (Upway, St. Martin's Hill, Canterbury) 1957
 Croydon, Rt. Rev. John Taylor Hughes, M.A. (44 Birdhurst Rise, South Croydon) 1956
 Maidstone, Rt. Rev. Stanley Woodley Betts, M.A. (21 Streatham Common South, S.W.16) 1956
 Dean (£2,000 nominal).
 Very Rev. Hewlett Johnson, D.D., D.Th., B.Sc., 1931
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000 nominal).
 F. J. Shirley, Ph.D. 1935 | A. O. Standen, M.A. 1946
 Archdn. Sargent. 1939 | Archdn. Strutt. 1959
 Organist, S. S. Campbell, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Canterbury, Ven. Alexander Sargent, M.A. 1942
 Croydon, Ven. J. A. M. Clayton, A.K.C. 1957
 Maidstone, Ven. R. G. Strutt, B.D. 1959
Beneficed Clergy, 250; Licensed under Seal, etc. 48; Curates, 70.

Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
 Commissary of Diocese, Lord Dunboyne. 1959
 Registrar of the Province and Archbishop's Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.
 Registrar of the Diocese of Canterbury, D. M. M. Carey, M.A., Diocesan House, Lady Wootton's Green, Canterbury.

LONDON. £5,000.

113th Bishop, Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Henry Colville Montgomery Campbell, M.C., D.D., *cons.* 1940, *trs.* 1942, 1949 and 1956 (Fulham Palace, S.W.6) [Signs Henry Londin.]. 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Willesden, Rt. Rev. George Ernest Ingle, M.A. (20 West Heath Avenue, N.W.11) (*cons.* 1949). 1955
 Kensington, Rt. Rev. Cyril Eastaugh, M.C., M.A. (19 Campden Hill Square, W.8) 1950
 Stepney, Rt. Rev. Francis Evered Lunt, M.A. (25 Compton Terrace, N.1) 1957
 Fulham (for North and Central Europe), Rt. Rev. Roderic Norman Coote, D.D. (222 Lambeth Road, S.E.1.) (*cons.* 1951). 1957
 Dean of St. Pauls (£2,000).

Very Rev. Walter Robert Matthews, K.C.V.O., D.Lit., D.D., The Deanery, Dean's Court, E.C.4. 1934
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 M. Knight, B.D. 1944 | Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. Archd. Gibbs-Smith 1947 | J. W. C. Wand, L. J. Collins, M.A. 1948 | K.C.V.O., D.D. 1955
 Organist, J. Dykes Bower, C.V.O., M.A., Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. 1936
 Receiver of St. Paul's, E. T. Floyd Ewin, M.V.O.

Archdeacons.

London, Ven. O. H. Gibbs-Smith, M.A. 1947
 Middlesex, Ven. A. J. Morcom, M.A. 1953
 Hampstead, Ven. H. J. Matthews, M.A. 1950
 Hackney, Ven. M. M. Hodgins. 1951
Beneficed Clergy, 553; Curates, &c., 597.
 Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., Ll.B. 1954
 Registrar, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1. 1939

Chapter Clerk, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

Westminster. £3,000.

(The Collegiate Church of St. Peter—A Royal Peculiar)
 Dean, Very Rev. Eric Symes Abbott, M.A., 1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,200 to £1,400)

Archd. Marriott 1937 | E. F. Carpenter, A. Fox, D.D. (Sub-Ph.D.) 1951
 Dean) 1941 | M.S. Stancliffe, M.A. 1957
 Archdeacon, Ven. S. J. Marriott, M.A. 1959
 Chapter Clerk, G. G. Hartwright. 1931
 Receiver General, W. R. J. Pullen, Ll.B. 1959
 Registrar, T. Hebron, C.B.E., M.V.O., M.A. 1938
 Precantor, Rev. C. T. H. Dams, M.A. 1951
 Organist, Sir William McKie, M.V.O., M.A., D.Mus. 1941

WINCHESTER. £3,000.

92nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alwyn Terrell Peter Williams, D.D., *cons.* 1939. (Wolvesey, Winchester.) (Prelate of the Order of the Garter) [Signs Alwyn Winton]. 1952
 Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Hamilton Lang, M.A. (*cons.* 1936) 1947

Bishop Suffragan.

Southampton, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Edward Norman Lamplugh, M.A. (The Close, Winchester) 1951
 Dean (£2,000).
 Very Rev. Norman Sykes, D.D., D.Phil., F.B.A. 1958

Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. Alan Stanley Giles, C.B.E., M.A. 1959
 Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis Frossard, M.A. 1947

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

R. B. Lloyd, M.A. 1937 | Bp. of Southampton 1951
 Bp. Lang 1947 | F. R. Money, M.A. 1955
 Precantor, Rev. Canon J. P. Boden. 1939
 Organist, Alwyn Surplice, F.R.C.O. 1949

Archdeacons.

Winchester, Bp. Lang 1947
 Basingstoke, Ven. R. C. Rudgard, O.B.E., T.D. 1958
Beneficed Clergy, 289; Curates, &c., 70.
 Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, M.A. 1958
 Registrar, G. H. Gardner, O.B.E., Winchester 1939
 Legal Secretary, Graham D. Heath, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

BATH AND WELLS. £2,700.

72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold William Bradfield, D.D. (The Palace, Wells.) [Signs William Bath: et Well:]. 1946

Bishop Suffragan.

Taunton, Rt. Rev. Mark Allin Hodson, B.A. (Dinder Rectory, Wells) 1956
 Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Douglas John Wilson, M.A. (*cons.* 1938) 1956
 Rt. Rev. Fabian Menteath Elliot Jackson, M.A. (*cons.* 1946) 1950

Dean (£1,200).

Very Rev. Christopher Woodforde, D.D., Litt.D. 1959

Canons Residentiary of Wells (each £600).

J. S. L. Jones, B.A., 1947 | R. V. Sellers, D.D. 1955
 Archd. Salmon 1951 | Bp. Wilson 1956
 Organist, D. D. R. Pouncey, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O. 1936

Archdeacons

Bath, Ven. E. A. Cook, M.A. 1947
 Taunton, Ven. G. F. Hilder, M.A. 1951
 Wells, Ven. H. B. Salmon, M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 490; Curates, &c., 70.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., Ll.B. 1943
 Registrar, Sec. & Chapt. Clerk, C. W. Harris, Wells.

BIRMINGHAM. £2,200.

- 4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Leonard Wilson, C.M.G., D.D., *cons.* 1941. (Bishop's Croft, Harborne, Birmingham 17.) [Signs Leonard Birmingham] 1953
- Bishop Suffragan.*
- Aston, Rt. Rev. Clement George St. Michael Parker, M.A. (139 Salisbury Road, Moseley, Birmingham 13).....1954
- Provost, Very Rev. Harold George Michael Clarke, M.A.....1951

Archdeacons.

- Aston, Ven. M. T. Dunlop, M.A.....1955
- Birmingham, Ven. S. Harvie Clark, M.A.....1947
- Beneficent Clergy, 170; Curates, &c., 36.*
- Organist, T. N. Tunnard, M.A., B.Mus., A.R.C.O.....1958
- Chancellor, H. E. Salt, Q.C.....1957
- Registrar and Legal Secretary, R. L. Ekin, B.A. (85 Cornwall Street, Birmingham 3).....1957

BRISTOL. £2,200.

- 52nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Oliver Stratford Tomkins, D.D. (Bishop's House, Clifton Hill, Bristol 8) [Signs Oliver Bristol].....1959

Bishop Suffragan.

- Malmesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward James Keymer Roberts, M.A. (73 Pembroke Road, Clifton, Bristol 8).....1956

Dean.

- Very Rev. Douglas Ernest William Harrison, M.A.....1957

Canons Residentiary.

- A. R. Millbourn, M.A. | J. R. Peacey, M.C., 1939 | M.A.....1945
- | Archd. Reddick.....1955
- Organist, Clifford Harker, B.Mus., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M. 1949
- Archdeacons.*
- Bristol, Ven. P. G. Reddick, M.A.....1950
- Strivdon, Ven. L. C. Cornwell, M.A., B.D.....1947
- Beneficent Clergy, 152; Curates, &c., 56.*
- Chancellor, J. Clifford Perks, M.C., M.A.....1950
- Registrar and Sec., J. L. Press, M.A.....1949

CHELMSFORD. £2,500.

- 4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Sherard Falkner Allison, D.D. (Bishopscourt, Chelmsford.) [Signs Falkner Chelmsford].....1951
- Bishops Suffragan.*
- Colchester, Rt. Rev. Frederick Dudley Vaughan Narborough, B.D. (Derby House, Colchester) 1946

- Barking, Rt. Rev. William Frank Percival Chadwick, M.A. (West Dene, Whitehall Lane, Buckhurst Hill).....1959
- Provost, Very Rev. George Eric Gordon, M.A. 1951
- Organist, D. E. Cantrell, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1953

Archdeacons.

- Colchester, Ven. A. V. G. Cleall, M.A.....1959
- West Ham, Ven. J. E. Elvin.....1957
- Southend, Ven. W. N. Welch, M.A.....1953
- Beneficent Clergy, 438; Curates, &c., 161.*
- Chancellor, Sir Ernest Goodman Roberts, Q.C. 1950
- Diocesan Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1.....1934

CHICHESTER. £2,200.

- 98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Roger Plumpton Wilson, D.D. (*cons.* 1949, *trans.* 1958) (The Palace, Chichester) [Signs Roger Cicestr.].....1958

Bishop Suffragan.

- Lewes, Rt. Rev. James Herbert Lloyd Murrell, M.A. (83 Davigord Road, Hove).....1959

Dean

- Very Rev. John Walter Atherton Hussey, M.A. 1955

Canons Residentiary.

- A. R. Browne-Wilkin- | W. K. L. Clarke, D.D. 1945
- son, M.A.1938 | Archd. Mason.....1949
- Organist, J. A. Birch, F.R.C.O.....1958

Archdeacons.

- Chichester, Ven. L. Mason, M.A.....1946
- Hastings, Ven. G. Mayfield, M.A.....1956
- Lewes, Ven. D. H. Booth, M.B.E., M.A.....1959
- Beneficent Clergy, 360; Curates, &c., 133.*
- Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B. 1922
- Joint Legal Secretaries to the Bishop, and Diocesan Registrars, T. Macdonald Eggar, O.B.E., and J. S. Widdows, M.B.E. (Chapter Clerk).

COVENTRY. £2,200.

- 5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Cuthbert Killick Norman Bardsley, C.B.E., D.D. (The Bishop's House, 23 Davenport Road, Coventry.) [Signs Cuthbert Coventry].....1956
- Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Nathaniel William Newham Davis, M.A. (*cons.* 1944).....1952
- Provost, Very Rev. Harold Claude Noel Williams, B.A.....1958
- Organist (vacant).

Canon Residentiary.

- E. H. Patey, M.A.....1958

Archdeacons.

- Coventry, Ven. L. J. Stanford, M.A.....1946
- Warwick, Ven. J. H. Proctor, M.A.....1958
- Beneficent Clergy, 164, Curates, &c., 42.*
- Chancellor, His Hon. Conolly Hugh Gage, M.A. 1948
- Registrar, S. A. Penn, Coventry.....1957

DERBY. £2,200.

- 3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Geoffrey Francis Allen, D.D. (Breadsall Mount, Derby.) [Signs Geoffrey Derby].....1959
- Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Sinkler, M.A. (*cons.* 1949).....1954
- Provost, Very Rev. Ronald Alfred Beddoes, M.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary.

- Archd. Richardson. 1955 | W. James.....1955

Archdeacons.

- Derby, Ven. J. F. Richardson, M.A.....1952
- Chesterfield, Ven. Talbot Dilworth-Harrison, M.A. 1943
- Organist, W. M. Ross, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.....1958
- Beneficent Clergy, 252; Curates, &c., 37.*
- Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1944
- Registrar, H. S. Rees, Derby.

ELY. £2,500.

- 64th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Noel Baring Hudson, D.S.O., M.C., D.D. (*cons.* 1931, *trans.* 1941 and 1956) (The Bishop's House, Ely) [Signs Noel Ely].....1956
- Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gordon John Walsh, D.D. (*cons.* 1927).....1942
- Dean (£3,700).*

- Very Rev. Cyril Patrick Hankey, M.A.....1950

Canons Residentiary (each £850).

- Bp. Walsh.....1942 | F. N. Rohathan, O.B.E., M.A.....1953
- | E. L. Randall, M.A. 1957
- Organist, A. W. Wills, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O.....1959

Archdeacons.

- Ely, Ven. H. F. Kirkpatrick, M.A.....1947
- Huntingdon, Ven. A. Royle, M.A.....1954
- Wisbech, Ven. J. P. Pelloc, M.A.....1953

Beneficent Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 85.

- Chancellor, Kenneth M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1924
- Registrar, E. R. Evans, High St. Passage, Ely 1930
- Secretary, D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.1.

EXETER. £2,200.

- 67th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Cecil Mortimer, D.D. (The Palace, Exeter.) [Signs Robert Exon:] 1949

Bishops Suffragan.

- Crediton, Rt. Rev. Wilfrid Arthur Edmund Westall, B.A. (The Close, Exeter).....1954

Plymouth, Rt. Rev. Norman Harry Clarke, M.A.
(Lynn, Bainbridge Avenue, Hartley, Plymouth) 1950

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Alexander Ross Wallace, M.A. . . . 1950

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Archd. Hall 1934 | Archd. Babington . 1958
H. Balmforth, M.A. 1956 |

Organist, L. Dakers 1957

Chapter Clerk, J. W. Waddingham, B.A. 1932
Archdeacons.

Barnstaple, Ven. W. G. Sanderson, M.A. 1958

Tomes, Ven. E. F. Hall, M.A. 1948

Plymouth, Bishop of Plymouth 1950

Exeter, Ven. R. H. Bahington, M.A. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 406; *Curates, &c.*, 69

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. . . . 1941

Registrar and Secretary, Maj.-Gen. Sir Godwin

Michelmore, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., LL.B., 18

Cathedral Yard, Exeter.

GLOUCESTER. £2,500

35th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Wilfred Marcus Askwith,
K.C.M.G., D.D. (Palace House, Pitt Street,
Gloucester), *cons.* 1942, *trans.* 1954 (Signs Wilfred
Gloucester) 1954

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Augustine John Hodson,
M.A. (*cons.* 1938) 1955

Rt. Rev. Douglas Henry Crick, D.D. (*cons.*
1934) 1957

Bishop Suffragan.

Tewkesbury, Rt. Rev. Edward Barry Henderson,
D.S.C., M.A. (Tibberton Rectory, Gloucester) 1955

Dean (about £1,500).

Very Rev. Seirlol John Arthur Evans, M.A.,
F.S.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary (each about £750).

J. McIntyre, D.D. 1946 | G. H. Fendick, M.A. 1948

Archdn. Wardle 1948 | D. D. Thomas, M.A. 1957

Organist, Herbert Sumson, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . . 1928

Archdeacons.

Gloucester, Ven. W. T. Wardle, M.A. 1948

Cheltenham, Ven. R. H. Sutch, M.A. 1951

Beneficed Clergy, 277; *Curates, &c.*, 40.

Chancellor & Vicar-Gen., E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1957

Registrar & Sec., H. A. Gibson, Pitt Street,
Gloucester 1957

Legal Sec., D. M. M. Carey, 1 The Sanctuary,
Westminster, S.W.1.

GUILDFORD. £2,500.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ivor Stanley Watkins, D.D.
(Willow Grange, Stringer's Common, Guild-
ford), *cons.* 1946, *trans.* 1956. [Signs Ivor Guild-
ford] 1956

Provost, Very Rev. Walter Boulton, M.A. 1952

Canon Residentiary.

(vacant).

Organist, Ronald Dussek, F.R.C.O. 1952

Archdeacons.

Surrey, Ven. A. J. de C. Studdert, M.A. 1957

Dorking, Ven. W. Roberts, B.A. 1957

Beneficed Clergy, 157; *Curates, &c.*, 111.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D.

Legal Sec., Graham D. Heath, M.A.

Registrar of Diocese, Graham D. Heath, M.A.

Registrar of the Archdeacons, D. M. Moir Carey,
M.A.

HEREFORD. £2,500.

101st Bishop, Right Rev. Tom Longworth, D.D.
(The Palace, Hereford), *cons.* 1939, *trans.* 1949
[Signs T. Hereford] 1949

Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Edmund Willoughby
Sara, D.D. (*cons.* 1937) 1946

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Hedley Robert Burrows, M.A. 1947

Canons Residentiary (£933).

H. V. Moreton, D.Litt. | A. J. Winnington-
1935 | Ingram, M.A. 1945

Organist, Melville Cook, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1956

Archdeacons.

Hereford, Ven. T. B. Randolph, M.A. 1959

Ludlow, Ven. H. H. M. Bevan, M.A. 1948

Beneficed Clergy, 226; *Curates, &c.*, 14.

Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone 1952

Registrar, Phillip Gwynne James, 5 St. Peter Street,
Hereford.

LEICESTER. £2,500.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Ronald Ralph Willams, D.D.
(Bishop's Lodge, Leicester.) [Signs Ronald
Leicester] 1953

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harold Alexander Max-
well, M.A. (*cons.* 1943) 1950

Provost, Very Rev. Richard John Forrester May-
ston, C.B.E., M.A. 1958

Canons Residentiary.

*F. M. Cray, B.A. 1951 | H. Lockley, Ph.D. . 1958

*R. Chalmers, T.D., M.A. | F. W. Pratt, B.A. . . . 1958

1954 |

*Without residence or stipend.

Organist, George C. Gray, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O. . . 1930

Archdeacons.

Leicester, Ven. I. D. Edwards, M.A. 1956

Loughborough, Ven. R. B. Cole 1953

Beneficed Clergy, 218; *Curates, &c.*, 32.

Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A. 1953

LICHFIELD. £2,500.

95th Bishop, Right Rev. Arthur Stretton Reeve,
D.D. (22 The Close, Lichfield.) [Signs Stretton
Lichfield] 1953

Bishops Suffragan.

Shrewsbury, Rt. Rev. William Alonzo Parker,
M.A. 1959

Stafford, Rt. Rev. Richard George Clitherow, M.A.
(Eversley, Bramshall Road, Uttoxeter) 1958

Dean (£1,400).

Very Rev. William Stuart Macpherson, M.A. 1953

Canons Residentiary (each £800).

A. T. Jenkins, M.A. 1955 | A. B. Lavelle, M.A.,
B.D., Ph.D. 1959

Organist, R. G. Greening, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1959

Archdeacons.

Stafford, Ven. B. Stratton, M.A. 1959

Salop, Ven. S. D. Austerherry 1959

Stoke on Trent, Ven. G. Youell 1956

Beneficed Clergy, 406; *Curates, &c.*, 141.

Chancellor, His Hon. C. H. Gage 1954

Diocesan Registrar and Bishop's Sec., M. B. S. Exham.

LINCOLN. £2,200.

68th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Riches, D.D. (*cons.*
1952, *trans.* 1956 (Bishop's House, Eastgate,
Lincoln). [Signs Kenneth Lincoln] 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Grimsby, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Healey, M.A. 1958

Grantham, Rt. Rev. Anthony Otter, M.A. (Stoke
Rectory, Grantham) 1949

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. David Colin Dunlop, M.A. 1949

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

Rt. Rev. A. I. Greaves, | A. M. Cook, M.A. . . . 1946

D.D. 1934 | Archd. Marsden 1951

Organist, Gordon Slater, Mus.Doc. 1930

Archdeacons.

Lindsey, Ven. E. L. Marsden, M.A. 1943

Stow, Ven. L. Ashcroft 1951

Lincoln, Ven. A. C. Jarvis, M.A. 1958

Beneficed Clergy, 370; *Curates, &c.*, 110.

Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.B. . . . 1937

Registrar, H. J. Griffith, 2 Bank Street, Lincoln.

NORWICH. £2,200.

Bishop (vacant).

Bishop Suffragan.

Thetford, Rt. Rev. Martin Partick Grainge Leonard,
D.S.O., M.A. (18 Albarne Road, Norwich) 1953
Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. Norman Hook, M.A. 1952

Canons Residentiary (£750).

R. A. Edwards, M.A. 1948 Archd. Baggott (£450)
J. Waring, M.A. 1951 1955
Organist, Heathcote Statham, Mus.Doc. . . . 1928

Archdeacons.

Norwich, Ven. R. Meiklejohn, B.D., LL.B. 1954
Lynn, Ven. H. K. P. Smith, M.A. 1956
Norfolk, Ven. L. J. Baggott, M.A. 1955

Beneficed Clergy, 415; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. 1955
Registrar & Sec., O. H. Prior. 1955

OXFORD. £2,500.

38th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Harry James Carpenter, D.D.
(12 Rawlinson Road, Oxford.) [Signs Harry
Oxon] 1955

Bishops Suffragan.

Reading, Rt. Rev. Eric Henry Knell, M.A. (Christ
Church Vicarage, Reading) 1955
Buckingham, Rt. Rev. Robert Milton Hay, B.D.
(Lauderdale, Bourne End) 1944
Dorchester, Rt. Rev. David Goodwin Loveday,
M.A. (Christ Church, Oxford) 1957
Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Vibert Jackson, D.D.
(cons. 1921) 1950
Rt. Rev. Arthur Groom Parham, M.C., M.A.
(cons. 1942) 1954

Dean of Christ Church (£3,000).

Very Rev. Cuthbert Aikman Simpson, D.D. . . . 1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,500).

The Canons of Christ Church (with the exception of
the Archdeacon of Oxford) are Professors in the
University of Oxford.

F. L. Cross, D.Phil. 1944 | H. Chadwick, D.D. 1958
V. A. Demant, D.D. 1949 | S. L. Greenslade, D.D. 1959
Archd. Witton-Davies 1956

Organist, Sydney Watson, M.A., D.Mus. . . . 1955

Archdeacons.

Oxford, Ven. C. Witton-Davies, M.A. 1956
Berks, Bishop of Reading 1954
Bucks, Ven. G. D. Savage, M.A. 1957

Beneficed Clergy, 542; Curates, &c., 310.

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell. 1958
Registrar and Legal Sec., Peter Winckworth 1948

Windsor. £2,000.

(The Queen's Free Chapel of St. George within Her
Castle of Windsor—A Royal Peculiar)

Dean, Rt. Rev. Eric Knightley Chetwode
Hamilton, K.C.V.O., M.A. 1944

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).

G. B. Bentley, M.A. 1957 | R. H. Hawkins, M.A. 1958
| J. A. Fisher, M.A. 1958

Organist, Sir William Harris, K.C.V.O., D.Mus.
Chapter Clerk, Mrs. J. O. Rushton.

PETERBOROUGH. £2,200.

33rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Robert Wright Stopford,
C.B.E., D.D., D.C.L. (Bishop's House, Peter-
borough) [Signs Robert Petribnrg] (cons. 1955)
1956

Assistant Bishops, Rt. Rev. Charles Arthur William
Aylen, M.A. (cons. 1930) 1952
Rt. Rev. Weston Henry Stewart, C.B.E., D.D.
(cons. 1943) 1957

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Noel Charles Christopherson, M.C., M.A.
1943

Canons Residentiary (each £900).

Archd. Millard. 1946 | H. G. G. Herklots, M.A.
J. L. Cartwright, M.A. 1959

1951
Master of the Music, W. S. Vann, Mus. Bac. F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons. 1953

Northampton, Ven. R. C. O. Goodchild, M.A. . . . 1959
Oakhham, Ven. E. N. Millard, M.A. 1946

Beneficed Clergy, 250; Curates, &c., 30.

Chancellor, J. F. E. Stephenson, B.A. 1956
Registrar, A. F. Percival, M.A., 37 Priestgate,
Peterborough. 1956

PORTSMOUTH.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Launcelot Scott
Fleming, D.D. (Blshpwood, Farcham, Hants.)
[Signs Launcelot Portsmouth] 1949

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bryan Percival Robin,
M.A. (cons. 1941) 1959

Provost, Very Rev. Eric Noel Porter Goff, M.A. 1939
Organist, M. G. Menzies.

Canons Residentiary.

The Provost 1939 | C. Foster, Ph.D. . . 1959

Archdeacons.

Portsmouth, Ven. M. D. S. Peck, M.A. 1956
L. of Wight, Ven. A. Cory, M.A. 1952

Beneficed Clergy, 110; Curates, &c., 69.

Chancellor, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. . . 1940
Registrar, T. B. Birkett, 132 High Street, Ports-
mouth. 1957

Legal Sec., D. M. Moir Carey, M.A., 1, The
Sanctuary, S.W.1.

ROCHESTER. £2,500.

103rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Christopher Maude
Chavasse, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., D.D. (Bishopscourt,
Rochester.) [Signs Christopher Roffen.] . . 1940

Bishop Suffragan.

Tonbridge, Rt. Rev. Russell Berridge White,
M.A. 1958

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Charles Mann, D.D.
(cons. 1935) 1950

Dean (£2,000).

Rt. Rev. Robert William Stannard, M.A. . . . 1959

Canons Residentiary (£1,000).

Archdeacon Harland. 1951
K. V. J. Ball, M.A. 1952

Rt. Rev. H. C. Read, M.A. 1957
A. G. G. C. Pentreath, M.A. 1958

Organist, R. J. Ashfield, D.Mus., F.R.C.O. . . . 1956

Archdeacons.

Rochester, Ven. L. W. Harland, M.B.E., M.A. . . 1951
Tonbridge, Ven. E. E. Maples Earle, M.A. . . . 1952

Bromley, Ven. R. G. H. McCahearty, M.A. . . . 1955

Beneficed Clergy, 223; Curates, &c., 76.

Chancellor, P. C. Lamb, Q.C., M.A. 1955
Registrars, H. S. Wharton (1949), and O. R. Wood-
field (1955), Rochester.

Sec. G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W.1 1943

ST. ALBANS. £2,200.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Michael Gresford
Jones, D.D. (High Almoner to Her Majesty the
Queen) (Abbey Gate House, St. Albans.)
[Signs Michael St. Albans] (cons. 1942) . . . 1950

Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. Claud Thomas Thellus-
son Wood, M.C., M.A. (cons. 1948) 1953

Bishop Suffragan.

Bedford, Rt. Rev. Basil Tudor Guy, M.A. (Graven-
hurst Rectory, Bedford) 1957

Dean (£1,500).

Very Rev. Arthur Kenneth Mathews, O.B.E.,
D.S.C., M.A. 1955
Organist, P. Hurford, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.
1958

Archdeacons.

St. Albans, Ven. C. S. Cockbill, M.A. 1951
Bedford, Ven. B. C. Snell, M.A. 1958
Beneficed Clergy, 269; Curates, &c., 95.
Chancellor, G. H. Newsom, O.C., M.A. 1958
Registrar and Legal Sec., G. G. Hartwright, 4 Cowley Street, S.W. 1. 1954

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH. £2,200.
5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Harold Morris, D.D. (Bishop's House, Ipswich), cons. 1949, trans. 1954. [Signs Harold St. Edm. & Ipswich]. 1954
Bishop Suffragan.

Dunwich, Rt. Rev. Thomas Herbert Cashmore, B.A. (Stonham Aspal Rectory, Stowmarket). 1955
Provost, Very Rev. John Albert Henry Waddington, M.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1958
Canon Residentiary, Archd. Norton 1958

Archdeacons.

Ipswich, Ven. T. R. Browne, B.D. 1946
Suffolk, Ven. C. O. George, M.A. 1947
Sudbury, Ven. H. R. Norton, O.B.E., M.A. 1945
Organist, T. F. H. Oxley, B.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1957
Beneficed Clergy, 285; Curates, &c., 15.
Chancellor, D. C. Bain, M.C., M.A. 1955
Registrars, S. J. M. Sampson, LL.M. and G. P. V. Creagh, M.A., 80 Guildhall Street, Bury St. Edmunds.

SALISBURY. £2,200.

98th Bishop, Right Rev. William Louis Anderson, D.S.C., D.D. (cons. 1937, trans. 1949) (South Canopy, The Close, Salisbury.) [Signs William Sarum.]. 1949

Bishop Suffragan.

Sherborne, Rt. Rev. John Maurice Key, M.A. (The Close, Salisbury) 1947

Dean (£1,200). (vacant)

Canons Residentiary (each £600).

C. Jackson 1947 | R. S. Dawson, M.A. 1958
E. W. Heaton, M.A. 1953 |
Organist, C. Dearnley, M.A., B.Mus., F.R.C.O. 1957

Archdeacons.

Dorset, Ven. E. L. Seager, M.A. 1956
Wilts, Ven. C. A. Plaxton, M.A. 1951
Sarum, Ven. F. McGowan, M.B.E., M.A. 1951
Sherborne, Ven. J. C. Chute, M.A. 1941

Beneficed Clergy, 305; Curates, &c., 115.

Chancellor, J. H. Ellison, M.A. 1955
Registrar and Legal Secretary, Alan M. Barker, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK. £2,200.

6th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, M.A. (Bishop's House, 5 Kennington Park Place, S.E.11) [Signs Mervyn Southwark]. 1959

Bishops Suffragan.

Kingston on Thames, Rt. Rev. William Percy Gilpin, M.A. (89, North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4) 1952
Woolwich, Rt. Rev. John Arthur Thomas Robinson, M.A., Ph.D. (17 Manor Way, Blackheath, S.E.3) 1959

Provost, Very Rev. George Edmund Reindorp, M.A. 1957

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Brown 1950 | I. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. 1957
C. Cuttill, B.A. 1954 | W. R. Houghton, M.A. 1959
W. F. Morley, M.A., B.D. 1956 | R. C. Thompson, M.A. 1959
Organist, H. Dexter 1956

Archdeacons.

Southwark, Ven. H. H. A. Sands, M.A. 1955
Lewisham, Ven. L. A. Brown, M.A. 1955
Kingston, Ven. P. D. Robb, M.A. 1953
Beneficed Clergy, 295; Curates, &c., 221.
Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A. 1948

Secretary and Registrar, G. G. Hartwright, 5 Little College Street, S.W.1. 1927

TRURO. £2,360.

Bishop and Dean (vacant)
Assistant Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Wellington, B.D. (cons. 1940) 1951

Canons Residentiary.

Archd. Boreham 1947 | J. A. Simcock 1952
G. A. G. Bowden, M.A. 1951

Archdeacons.

Cornwall, Ven. F. Boreham, M.A. 1949
Bodinin, Ven. W. H. Prior, A.K.C. 1957
Organist, F. G. Ormond, B.A. (1922)
Beneficed Clergy, 216; Curates, &c., 19.

Chancellor, P. T. S. Boydell 1957
Registrar, R. W. Money, 2 Princes Street, Truro.
Secretary, L. J. Carlyon 78 Lemon Street, Truro.

WORCESTER. £2,200

109th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lewis Mervyn Charles-Edwards, D.D. (Froxmere Court, Crowle, Worcester) [Signs Mervyn Worcester] 1956
Assistant Bishop, Right Rev. Cyril Edgar Stuart, M.A. (cons. 1932) 1953

Dean (£1,750).

Very Rev. Robert Leslie Pollington Milburn, M.A. 1957

Canons (each £875).

A. P. Shepherd, D.D. 1945 | C. B. Armstrong, M.A., B.D. 1947
E. F. Braley, LL.D. 1947 | Bishop Stuart 1956

Organist, D. Guest, M.A., Mus.B., A.R.C.O. 1957

Archdeacons.

Worcester, Ven. T. B. Wilson, M.A. 1944
Dudley, Ven. A. V. Hurley, C.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1952

Beneficed Clergy, 175; Curates, &c., 106.

Chancellor (vacant)
Secretary and Registrar, R. C. March, Diocesan Registry, Worcester.

Province of York

YORK. £5,000.

52nd Archbishop and Primate of England, Right Hon. and Most Rev. Arthur Michael Ramsey, D.D., cons. 1952, trs. 1956. (Bishopthorpe, York.) [Signs Michael Ebor.] 1956

Bishops Suffragan.

Selby, Rt. Rev. Carey Frederick Knyvett, O.B.E., M.A. (Bolton Percy Rectory, York) 1941
Whitby, Rt. Rev. Philip William Wheeldon, O.B.E., M.A. (The Old Rectory, South Kilvington, Thirsk) 1954
Hull, Rt. Rev. George Frederick Townley, M.A. (222 Park Avenue, Hull) 1957

Dean (£2,000).

Very Rev. Eric Milner-White, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.D.
Canons Residentiary (each £800) 1941

G. W. O. Addleshaw, B.D. 1945
T. H. Tardrew, LL.B. 1951
R. E. Cant, M.A. 1957
Organist, Francis Jackson, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.

Archdeacons.

York, Ven. C. R. Forder, M.A. 1957
East Riding, Ven. F. E. Ford, M.A. 1957
Cleveland, Ven. W. Pallin, M.A. 1947

Beneficed Clergy, 363; Curates, &c., 54.

Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., D.C.L.
Vicar-General of the Province, and Chancellor of the Diocese, W. S. Wigglesworth, M.A., LL.B. 1944
Registrar and Secretary, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., T.D. 1940

DURHAM. £4,000.

89th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Maurice Henry Harland, D.D. (cons. 1942, trans. 1949 and 1956). (Auck-

land Castle, Bishop Auckland.) [Signs Maurice Dunelm.].....1956
Bishop Suffragan.
 Jarrow, Rt. Rev. Mervyn Armstrong, O.B.F., M.A. (Melkridge, Gilesgate, Durham).....1958
Dean (£3,000).
 Very Rev. John Herbert Severn Wild, M.A....1951
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 H. E. W. Turner, D.D. Archd. Stranks.....1954
 1950 C. F. Evans, M.A.....1958
 Archd. Cobham...1953 G. E. Brigstocke, M.A.1959
 Organist, C. W. Eden, Mus.B., A.R.C.O.....1930
Archdeacons.
 Durham, Ven. J. O. Cobham, M.A.1953
 Auckland, Ven. C. J. Stranks, M.A.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 256; Curates, &c., 120.
 Chancellor, E. Garth Moore, M.A.....1954
 Registrar (1948) and Legal Secretary (1929), H. C. Ferens, M.A. (The College, Durham).

BLACKBURN. £2,700.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Walter Hubert Baddeley, D.S.O., M.C., D.D., S.T.D. (cons. 1932, trans. 1947 and 1954). (Bishop's House, Blackburn) [Signs Walter Blackburn].....1954
Bishops Suffragan.
 Lancaster, Rt. Rev. Anthony Leigh Egerton Hoskyns-Abraham (Pedders Wood, Scorton)1955
 Burnley, Rt. Rev. George Edward Holderness, M.A. (Palace House, Burnley).....1955
 Provost, Very Rev. William Kay, D.S.O., M.C., M.A.....1935
Canons Residentiary.
 W. R. F. Browning, M.A. | G. Jackson, B.A.....1959
 B.D.....1959
Archdeacons (each £500).
 Lancaster, Ven. C. H. Lambert, M.A.....1959
 Blackburn (vacant)
 Organist, I. L. Duerden, Mus.Bac.1939
Beneficed Clergy, 267; Curates, &c., 51.
 Chancellor, R. A. Forrester, M.A.....1949
 Registrar, Leslie Ranson, LL.B. (Cathedral Close, Blackburn).....1954

BRADFORD. £3,000.

3rd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederick Donald Coggan, D.D. (Bishopscroft, Ashwell Road, Heaton, Bradford) [Signs Donald Bradford].....1956
 Provost, Very Rev. John Gerhard Tlarks, M.A..1944
Archdeacons.
 Bradford, Ven. H. L. Higgs, M.A.....1957
 Craven, Ven. A. Sephton, M.A.1956
Beneficed Clergy, 142; Curates, &c., 29.
 Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A.....1957
 Registrar and Secretary, F. A. T. Mossman, General Buildings, 91 Kirkgate, Bradford.

CARLISLE. £2,600.

62nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Bloomer, D.D. (Rose Castie, Dalston, Carlisle.) [Signs Thomas Carloll].....1946
Bishop Suffragan.
 Penrith, Rt. Rev. Sydney Cyril Bulley, M.A. (Ambleside Vicarage, Westmorland).....1959
Dean (about £1,800).
 (vacant)
Canons Residentiary (about £900).
 Archd. Nurse.1958 | T. R. Hare, M.A.1959
 R. T. Holtby, M.A. 1958 |
 Organist, F. W. Wadely, O.B.E., Mus.DOC.....1910
Archdeacons.
 Furness, Bishop of Penrith.....1959
 Westmorland (vacant)
 Carlisle, Ven. C. E. Nurse, M.A.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 280; Curates, &c., 57.
 Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.....1950
 Registrar and Sec., G. W. Graham-Bowman, O.B.E., M.C., Carlisle.....1929

CHESTER. £2,500.

37th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gerald Alexander Ellison, D.D. (Bishop's House, Chester.) cons. 1950
 [Signs Gerald Cestr:].....1955
Bishop Suffragan.
 Stockport, Rt. Rev. David Henry Saunders Davies, M.A. (Toft House, Gough's Lane, Knutsford) 1950
Dean (£1,500).
 Very Rev. Michael McCausland Glibbs, M.A....1954
Canons Residentiary (each £900).
 Archdn. Burne....1940 | W. S. Coad, M.A....1944
 C. E. Jarman.....1943 | B. A. Hardy, M.A. 1946
 Organist, Roland Middleton, MUS. DOC.....1948
Archdeacons.
 Chester, Ven. R. V. H. Burne, M.A.1917
 Macclesfield, Ven. T. Clarke.....1958
Beneficed Clergy, 281; Curates, &c., 71.
 Chancellor, K. J. T. Elphinstone, M.A.....1950
 Legal Secretaries, Gamon & Co., 2 White Friars, Chester.

LIVERPOOL. £2,200.

4th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Clifford Arthur Martin, D.D., (Bishop's Lodge, Woolton Park, Liverpool.) [Signs Clifford Liverpool].....1944
Bishop Suffragan.
 Warrington, Rt. Rev. Charles Robert Claxton, M.A. (St. Martin's, Sandfield Park, West Derby, Liverpool 12).....1946
Dean (£1,500).
 Very Rev. Frederick William Dillistone, D.D...1956
Canons Residentiary.
 F. H. Perkins, M.A.....1955
 C. B. Naylor, M.A.....1956
 R. B. Parker, M.A.....1958
 Organist, Noel Rawsthorne, F.R.C.O.....1955
Archdeacons (each £300).
 Liverpool, Ven. H. S. Wilkinson, M.A.....1951
 Warrington, Ven. E. H. Evans.....1959
Beneficed Clergy, 227; Curates, &c., 103.
 Chancellor, His Hon. E. Steel, LL.B.....1957
 Registrar, E. C. Arden, 1 Hanover Street, Liverpool, 1.

MANCHESTER. £2,200.

7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Derrick Lindsay Greer, D.D. (Bishop's House, 26 Singleton Road, Manchester 7.) [Signs William Manchester] 1947
Bishops Suffragan.
 Hulme, Rt. Rev. Kenneth Venner Ramsey, B.D. (2 Clifton Avenue, Fallowfield, Manchester 14)
 Middleton (vacant)
Dean (£2,000).
 Very Rev. Herbert Arthur Jones, B.Sc.....1954
Canons Residentiary (each £1,000).
 Archdn. Bean.1934 | H. Hodkin, M.A....1957
 H. F. Woolnough, M.A. | R. H. Preston, M.A. 1958
 1934 |
 Organist, Allan Wicks, M.A.....1954
Archdeacons.
 Manchester, Ven. A. Selwyn Bean, M.B.E., B.D. 1934
 Rochdale, Ven. E. Stephenson, M.M., M.A., B.D. 1951
Beneficed Clergy, 383; Curates, &c., 65.
 Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A.....1948
 Registrar and Bishop's Secretary, L. H. Orford, M.A., LL.B., 90 Deansgate, Manchester.....1933

NEWCASTLE. £2,500.

8th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hugh Edward Ashdown, D.D. (The Bishop's House, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3) [Signs Hugh Newcastle].....1957
 Provost, Very Rev. Noel Martin Kennaby, M.A.1947
Canons Residentiary.
 P. M. Martin, M.A. 1948 | Archd. White-Thomson
 1955
 C. C. Wolters, M.A.1958

- Archdeacons*
 Northumberland, Ven. I. H. White-Thomson, M.A. 1955
 Lindisfarne, Ven. W. D. Pawson, M.A. 1956
 Organist, Collin A. C. Ross, F.R.C.O. 1956
Beneficed Clergy, 187; Curates, &c., 52.
 Chancellor, K. M. Macmorran, Q.C., LL.D. 1942
 Registrar and Sec., R. J. Dickinson, Cross House, Westgate Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- RIPON.** £2,500.
 9th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richard Humplidge Moorman, D.D. (Bishop Mount, Ripon.) [Signs John Ripon] 1959
Bishop Suffragan.
 Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. Henry Handley Vully de Candole, M.A. (4 Brunswick Drive, Harrogate) Dean (£1,200) 1949
 Very Rev. Frederick Llewelyn Hughes, C.B.E., M.C., M.A. 1951
Canons Residentiary (each £900)
 D. M. M. Bartlett, M.A. W. E. Wilkinson, B.A. 1940 1948
 Archd. Graham 1954
 Organist, Philip Marshall, Mus. Doc., F.R.C.O. 1959
Archdeacons
 Leeds, Ven. C. O. Ellison, B.Sc. 1950
 Richmond, Ven. H. B. Graham 1954
Beneficed Clergy, 179; Curates, &c., 58
 Chancellor, H. C. Scott, M.A. 1957
 Registrar and Secretary, O. Errington Wilson, Central Bank Chambers, Leeds.
- SHEFFIELD.** £2,200.
 2nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leslie Stannard Hunter, D.C.L., D.D., LL.D. (Ranmoor Grange, Sheffield, 10.) [Signs Leslie Sheffield] 1939
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Vincent Gerard, C.B.E., M.C., M.A. (cons. 1938) 1947
 Provost, Very Rev. John Howard Cruse, M.A. 1949
Archdeacons
 Doncaster, Ven. P. G. Bostock, M.A. 1959
 Sheffield, Ven. R. W. Woods, M.A. 1958
 Organist, R. Tustin Baker, Mus.D.
Beneficed Clergy, 165; Curates, &c., 61
 Chancellor, His Hon. R. H. Mais, M.A. 1950
- Registrar and Legal Sec., V. H. Sandford, M.A., 30 Bank Street, Sheffield.*
SODOR AND MAN. £3,250 gross.
 75th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Benjamin Pollard, T.D., D.D., M.Sc. (Bishop's Court, Kirk-Micnael, Isle of Man) (cons. 1936). [Signs Benjamin Sodor and Man] 1954
 Archdeacon, Ven. E. H. Stenning, M.B.E., T.D., M.A. 1958
Beneficed Clergy, 31; Curates, &c., 17
 Vicar-General, Sec. and Registrar, Frank Barnes Johnson, M.A., 24 Athol Street, Douglas.
- SOUTHWELL.** £2,200.
 5th Bishop, Right Rev. Frank Russell Barry, D.S.O., D.D. (Bishop's Manor, Southwell). [Signs F.R. Southwell] 1941
 Asst. Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred Morris Geilthorpe, C.M.G., D.S.O., D.D. (cons. 1933) 1952
 Provost, Very Rev. Hugh Christopher Lempriere Heywood, M.A. 1945
Archdeacons
 Newark, Ven. F. H. West, M.A. 1946
 Nottingham, Ven. J. H. L. Phillips, M.A. 1949
 Organist, K. B. Beard 1959
Beneficed Clergy, 205; Curates, &c., 88
 Chancellor (vacant)
 Registrar, R. M. Beaumont.
- WAKEFIELD.** £2,500.
 7th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Alexander Ramsbotham, D.D. (Bishop's Lodge, Woodthorpe, Wakefield.) (cons. 1949) [Signs John Wakefield] 1958
 Provost, Very Rev. Noel Thomas Hopkins, M.A. 1933
Bishop Suffragan
 Pontefract, Rt. Rev. George William Clarkson, M.A. 1954
Archdeacons
 Pontefract, The Bishop of Pontefract 1954
 Halifax, Ven. E. Treacy, M.B.E. 1949
 Organist, P. G. Saunders, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.
Beneficed Clergy, 212; Curates, &c., 44
 Chancellor, G. B. Graham, M.A. 1959
 Registrar and Sec., W. H. Coles, Burton Street, Wakefield 1911

The Church Assembly, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of York; *Secretary*, J. A. Guilleum Scott. THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS.—*Chairman*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Vice-Chairman*, The Archbishop of York. THE HOUSE OF CLERGY.—*Chairman*, Rev. Canon J. Brierley, M.A.; *Vice-Chairman*, Rev. Canon E. T. Kerby, M.C., M.A. THE HOUSE OF LAITY.—*Chairman*, The Earl of Selborne, C.H.; *Vice-Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Grubb, C.M.G.

Convocation. Canterbury, Upper House.—*President*, The Archbishop of Canterbury; *Registrar*, D. M. M. Carey, M.A.; *Apparitor-General*, Lt.-Col. J. B. Barron, O.B.E., M.C. Lower House.—*Prolocutor*, The Archdeacon of Taunton; *Actuary*, R. M. Hollis, M.A. York, Upper House.—*President*, The Archbishop of York; *Registrar*, I. N. Ware, O.B.E., Minister Yard, York; Lower House.—*Prolocutor*, The Archdeacon of Manchester; *Synodal Secretary*, Rev. H. R. Wilson, M.A.

THE CHURCH IN WALES

- MONMOUTH.** £2,000.
 4th Bishop of Monmouth and 5th Archbishop of Wales, Most Rev. Alfred Edwin Morris, D.D., b. 1804, cons. Bishop of Monmouth, 1945; elected Archbishop of Wales, 1957 (Bishopstow, Stow Hill, Newport, Mon.). [Signs Edwin Cambrensis] 1945
- BANGOR.** £1,600.
 78th Bishop, Rt. Rev. Gwilym Owen Williams, D.D., b. 1913. (Llys Esgob, Menai Bridge, Anglesey.) [Signs Gwilym Bangor] 1957
- LLANDAFF.** £2,000.
 98th Bishop, Rt. Rev. William Glyn Hughes Simon, D.D., b. 1903, cons. Bishop of Swansea and Brecon 1954, translated 1957 (Llys-Esgob, The Green, Llandaff, Cardiff.) [Signs Glyn Landav] ST. ASAPH. £2,000. 1957
 72nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. David Daniel Bartlett, D.D., b. 1900. (Palace, St. Asaph.) [Signs David St. Asaph] 1950
 ST. DAVID'S. £2,000.
 122nd Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Richards Richards, D.D., b. 1901 (The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen) [Signs John St. Davids] 1956
SWANSEA AND BRECON. £2,000.
 5th Bishop, Rt. Rev. John James Absalom Thomas, D.D., b. 1908 (Ely Tower, Brecon). [Signs John Swansea & Brecon] 1958

CANADA

	Secs.	Apptd. Clgy.
Primate of All Canada (vacant)		
Province of Canada.		
Secs. <i>The Most Rev. Archbishop.</i>		Apptd. Clgy.
Quebec, Philip Carrington, b. 1892 (cons. 1935), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	1944	60
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Frederick, A. H. O'Neill.....	1957	80
Montreal, J. H. Dixon, b. 1889.....	1945	113
Newfoundland, J. A. Meaden.....	1956	68
Asst. Bp. R. L. Seaborn.....	1957	
Nova Scotia, R. H. Waterman, b. 1897 (cons. 1948).....	1951	119
Bp. Coadj., W. W. Davis.....	1958	
Province of Ruperts Land.		
<i>The Most Rev. Archbishop.</i>		
Rupert's Land, Walter Foster Barfoot, b. 1893 (cons. 1941), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	1953	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Arctic, D. B. Marsh, b. 1903.....	1950	13
Athabasca, R. J. Picrce, b. 1909.....	1950	23
Brandon, I. A. Norris, b. 1901.....	1950	45
Catary, G. R. Calvert, b. 1900.....	1952	42
Edmonton, H. H. Clark, b. 1903.....	1954	43
Keewatin, H. E. Hives, b. 1901.....	1954	17
Qu' Appelle, M. E. Coleman, b. 1902.....	1959	90
Rupert's Land (see above).....	52	
Saskatchewan, H. D. Martin, b. 1889.....	1939	31
Saskatoon, S. C. Steer, b. 1900.....	1950	35
Province of Ontario.		
<i>The Most Rev. Archbishop.</i>		
Algoma, William Lockridge Wright, b. 1904 (cons. 1944), <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>	1955	66
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Toronto, F. H. Wilkinson, b. 1896 (cons. 1953).....	1955	304
Bp. Suff., G. B. Snell.....		
Huron, G. N. Luxton, b. 1901.....	1948	150
Bp. Suff., W. A. Townshend.....		
Moosonee, C. C. Robinson, b. 1893.....	1955	30
Bp. Suff. (James Bay), N. R. Clarke.....		
Niagara, W. E. Bagnall, b. 1903.....	1949	90
Ontario, K. C. Evans, b. 1903.....	1952	67
Ottawa, E. S. Reed.....	1954	78
Province of British Columbia.		
<i>The Most Rev. Archbishop.</i>		
British Columbia, Harold E. Sexton, b. 1888 (cons. 1935) <i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i> , 1952.....	1936	52
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Caledonia (vacant).....	19	
Cariboo, R. S. Dean, b. 1915.....	1956	14
Kootenay, P. R. Beattie, b. 1912.....	1955	36
New Westminster. G. P. Gower, b. 1900.....	1951	84
Yukon, T. Greenwood, b. 1907.....	1952	9

INDIA, PAKISTAN, BURMA AND CEYLON

Metropolitan Bishop.		
Calcutta, The Most Rev. Arabinda Nath Mukerjee, b. 1893 (cons. 1944).....	1950	100
Asst. Bps., J. Richardson, b. 1894.....	1950	
W. A. Partridge.....	1953	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops		
Assam, J. Amritanand.....	1949	25
Barrackpore, R. W. Bryan (cons. 1951).....	1956	
Bhagalpur, P. Parmar.....	1955	19
Bombay, W. Q. Lash, b. 1904.....	1947	65
Chota Nagpur, S. A. B. Dilbar Hans.....	1957	51
Colombo, A. R. Graham-Campbell, b. 1923.....	1948	99
Delhi, F. R. Willis, b. 1900.....	1951	18
East Pakistan, J. D. Blair, b. 1906 (cons. 1951).....	1956	
Kurunagala H. L. J. de Mel, b. 1900 (cons. 1915).....	1947	20

	Secs.	Apptd. Clgy.
Lahore, L. H. Woolmer, b. 1906.....	1949	85
Amritsar, C. R. H. Wilkinson, b. 1900.....	1950	
Lucknow, C. J. G. Robinson, b. 1903.....	1947	79
Nagpur, J. W. Sadiq.....	1957	
Nasik, A. W. Luther.....	1957	
Rangoon, V. G. Shearburn, b. 1901.....	1955	49
Asst. Bps., F. Ah Mya; J. Aung Hla, M.B.E.....	1949	

AUSTRALIA

Primate of Australia (vacant)		
Province of New South Wales.		
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan.</i>		
Sydney, The Most Rev. Hugh Rowlands Gough, O.B.E., M.A. D.D., b. 1905 (cons. 1948).....	1958	302
Bp. Coadj., W. G. Hilliard, b. 1887 (cons. 1934).....	1939	
Do., R. C. Kerle.....	1956	
Do., M. L. Loane.....	1958	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Armida, J. S. Moyes, b. 1884.....	1920	43
Bathurst, E. K. Leslie.....	1958	
Bp. Coadj., M. d'A. Collins.....	1951	
Goulburn, E. H. Burgmann, b. 1885.....	1934	63
Bp. Coadj. R. G. Arthur.....	1956	
Grafton, K. J. Clements, b. 1905 (cons. 1949).....	1955	41
Newcastle, J. A. G. Housden.....	1958	85
Riverina, H. G. Robinson, b. 1899.....	1951	25
Province of Victoria.		
<i>Archbishop-Administrator.</i>		
Melbourne, The Most Rev. Frank Woods, b. 1907 (cons. 1952).....	1957	286
Bp. Coadj. J. D. McKie (Bishop of Geelong), b. 1909.....	1945	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Ballarat, W. H. Johnson, b. 1889.....	1936	62
Bendigo, R. E. Richards, b. 1908.....	1957	31
Gippsland, D. A. Garway.....	1959	37
St. Arnaud, A. E. Winter, b. 1903.....	1951	26
Wangaratta, T. M. Armour, b. 1890.....	1943	34
Province of Queensland		
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>		
Brisbane, The Most Rev. Reginald Charles Halse, b. 1881 (cons. 1925).....	1943	135
Bp. Coadj., H. H. Dixon, b. 1869.....	1932	
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Carpentaria, W. J. Hudson, b. 1904.....	1950	14
New Guinea, P. N. Warrington Strong, C.M.G., b. 1899.....	1936	16
Asst. Bps., G. D. Hand, b. 1918.....	1950	
N. Queensland, I. W. A. Shevill, b. 1917.....	1953	30
Rockhampton, T. B. McCall.....	1959	20
Province of Western Australia.		
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>		
Perth, The Most Rev. Robert William Haines Moline, b. 1889.....	1947	72
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Bunbury, R. G. Hawkins, b. 1911.....	1957	34
Kalgoorlie, C. E. B. Muschamp, b. 1902.....	1950	8
N.W. Australia, J. Frewer, C.B.E., b. 1883.....	1929	4
Extra-Provincial Dioceses.		
The Rt. Rev. Bishops.		
Adelaide, T. T. Reed, b. 1902.....	1957	126
Bp. Coadj., J. C. Vockler.....	1959	
Tasmania, G. F. Cranswick, b. 1894.....	1944	78
Bp. Coadj. W. R. Barrett.....	1957	
Willochra, T. E. Jones.....	1958	19
PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND		
<i>Archbishop and Primate</i>		
Wellington, The Most Rev. Reginald Herbert Owen, b. 1887 (cons. 1947).....	1952	116
Asst. Bp., E. J. Rich, b. 1894.....	1952	

Sees.	Apptd. Clgy.	Sees.	Apptd. Clgy
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>			
Auckland, W. J. Slimkin, b. 1883.....	1940	Lagos, A. W. Howells, O.B.E., b. 1905 (cons. 1952).....	1955 65
Christchurch, A. K. Warren, b. 1900.....	1951	Niger, C. J. Patterson, C.M.G., C.B.E., b. 1908 (Nigeria, 1942).....	1946 63
Dunedin, A. H. Johnston, b. 1912.....	1953	Asst. Bp., S. M. Nkemenana.....	1955
Melanesia, A. T. Hill, M.B.E.....	1953	Niger Delta, E. T. Dimiearil, C.B.E., b. 1890 (cons. 1949).....	1952 37
Nelson, F. O. Hulme-Moir, b. 1910.....	1953	Asst. Bp., H. I. J. Afonya.....	1957
Polynesia, L. S. Kempthorne, C.B.E., b. 1886.....	1923	Northern Nigeria, J. E. L. Mort, b. 1915.....	1952 19
Waipatu, N. A. Lesser, b. 1900.....	1947	Ondo-Benin, S. O. Odutola.....	1952 74
Bp. Suff. (Aotearoa), W. N. Panapa, C.B.E. b. 1898.....	1951	Asst. Bp., D. O. Awosika.....	1957
Waikato, J. T. Holland, b. 1912.....	1951	Owerri, G. E. I. Cocklin.....	1959
PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA		PROVINCE OF CENTRAL AFRICA	
<i>Archbishop and Metropolitan</i>		<i>Archbishop</i>	
Cape Town, The Most Rev. Joost de Blank, b. 1908 (cons. 1952).....	1965	Matabeleland, The Most Rev. William James Hughes, b. 1894 (cons. 1944), elected Archbp. of Cent. Africa, 1957.....	1953 32
Asst. Bp., R. W. F. Cowdry, b. 1915.....	1958	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		Mashonaland, C. W. Alderson, b. 1900 (cons. 1949).....	1957 57
Basutoland, J. A. Arrowsmith Maund, b. 1909.....	1950	Northern Rhodesia, F. O. Green Wilkin- son, C.B.E., b. 1913.....	1951 34
Bloemfontein, B. B. Burnett, b. 1917.....	1957	Nyasaland, F. O. Thorne, C.B.E., b. 1892.....	1936 18
Damaraland, J. D. Vincent, b. 1894.....	1952	UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY	
George, J. Hunter, b. 1897 (cons. 1943).....	1951	<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>	
Grahamstown (vacant)	97	Argentina and E. S. America with the Falk- land Is., D. I. Evans, C.B.E., b. 1900 (cons. 1939).....	1946 29
Johannesburg, R. A. Reeves, b. 1899.....	1949	Asst. Bp. J. C. L. Wong.....	1959
Kimberley & Kuruman, J. Boys, b. 1900 (cons.) 1948.....	1951	Bermuda, A. L. E. Williams, b. 1892.....	1956 14
Lebombo, S. C. Pickard.....	1958	Borneo, N. E. Cornwall, C.B.E., b. 1903.....	1949 36
Natal, T. G. V. Inman, b. 1904.....	1951	Egypt and Libya (vacant).	
Pretoria, R. S. Taylor, b. 1909 (cons. 1941).....	1951	Gibraltar, F. W. T. Craske, b. 1901.....	1953 30
St. Helena, G. P. L. Turner, O.B.E., b. 1888.....	1939	Hong Kong, R. O. Hall, M.C., b. 1895.....	1932 11
St. John's, Caffraria, J. L. Schuster.....	1956	Iran, W. J. Thompson, C.B.E., b. 1887.....	1935 17
Zululand, T. J. Savage, b. 1900.....	1958	Jerusalem, A. C. Macinnes (Archbishop), b. 1901 (cons. 1953).....	1957 24
PROVINCE OF THE WEST INDIES		Jordan, Lebanon and Syria, N. A. Cubain.....	1958
<i>Archbishop of West Indies</i>		Korea, J. C. S. Daly, b. 1903 (cons. 1935).....	1955 15
Guyana, The Most Rev. Alan John Knight, C.M.G., Archbp. & Metropolitan, b. 1902 (cons. 1937).....	1950	Asst. Bp. A. E. Chadwell, b. 1892.....	1951
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		Madagascar, T. R. Parfitt, b. 1911.....	1952 45
Antigua, D. R. Knowles, O.B.E., b. 1898.....	1953	Asst. Bps., J. Marcel (1956); G. Miles.....	1938
Barbados, G. L. G. Mandeville, b. 1894.....	1951	Masasi, W. L. M. Way, b. 1905.....	1952 54
Honduras, G. H. Brooks, b. 1905.....	1950	Mauritius, A. F. B. Rogers.....	1959 19
Jamaica, P. W. Gibson, b. 1893 (cons. 1947).....	1955	Mombasa, L. J. Beecher, b. 1906 (cons. 1950).....	1953 78
Bp. Suff. (Kingston), E. L. Evans.....	1957	Asst. Bps., O. Kariuki (1955); F. Olang.....	1955
Nassau and the Bahamas, S. Burton, b. 1881.....	1942	Singapore, H. W. Baines, b. 1905.....	1949 33
Trinidad, F. N. Chamberlain, C.B., O.B.E., b. 1900.....	1957	Asst. Bp., R. P. Koh.....	1958
Windward Islds., R. N. Shapley, b. 1890.....	1949	South West Tanganyika, L. E. Stradling, b. 1908 (cons. 1945).....	1952
PROVINCE OF WEST AFRICA		Sudan, O. C. Allison, b. 1908 (cons. 1948).....	1953
<i>Archbishop</i>		Asst. Bp., D. Deng Anton.....	1955
Freetown, Sierra Leone, The Most Rev. James Lawrence Cecil Horstead, C.B.E., b. 1898, cons. 1936, elected Archp. of West Africa, 1955.....	1948	Tanganyika, Central, A. Stanway, b. 1908.....	1951
Asst. Bp., P. J. Jones.....	1948	Asst. Bps., Y. Omarl.....	1955
<i>The Rt. Rev. Bishops</i>		M. L. Wiggins.....	1959
Accra, R. R. Roseveare, b. 1902.....	1956	Uganda, L. W. Brown, b. 1912.....	1953 100
Asst. Bp., E. D. Martinson.....	1951	Asst. Bps., A. K. Balya, O.B.E. (1947); F. Lutaya (1951); P. J. Brazier (1951); K. Shalita.....	1957
Gambia and Rio Pongas, St. J. S. Pike, b. 1909.....	1958	Upper Nile, L. C. Usher-Wilson, b. 1903.....	1936 45
Ibadan, D. R. Oyeboode, b. 1898 (cons. 1954).....	1956	Asst. Bps., S. S. Tomusange.....	1952
		J. K. Russell, b. 1916.....	1955
		Zauzibar, W. Scott Baker, b. 1902.....	1943 60

ARCHBISHOPS OF YORK SINCE 1629

1629 Samuel Harsnett	1724 Launcelot Blackburn	1860 Charles Thomas Longley
1632 Richard Neile	1743 Thomas Herring	1862 William Thomson
1641 John Williams	1747 Matthew Hutton	1891 William Connor Magee
1660 Accepted Frewen	1757 John Gilbert	1891 William Dalrymple Mac- lagan
1664 Richard Sterne	1761 Robert Hay Drummond	1909 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1683 John Dolben	1777 William Markham	1929 William Temple
1688 Thomas Lamplough	1808 Edward Venables Vernon	1942 Cyril Forster Garbett
1691 John Sharp	Harcourt	1956 Arthur Michael Ramsey
1714 William Dawes	1848 Thomas Musgrave	

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS WHO HAVE RESIGNED
THEIR SEES OR SUFFRAGAN BISHOPRICS

Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.	Name and Diocese	Cons.	Res.
J. O. Aclionby, b. 1884; <i>Accra</i>	1924	1951	F. M. Jackson, b. 1902; <i>Trinidad</i>	1946	1949
A. B. Akinyele, b. 1875; <i>Ibadan</i>	1933	1956	V. Jackson, b. 1874; <i>Windward Islands</i>	1930	1936
J. W. Ashton, b. 1864; <i>Grafton</i>	1921	1938	J. A. Jagoe, b. 1889; <i>Bermuda</i>	1949	1955
C. A. W. Aylen, b. 1882; <i>St. Helena</i>	1930	1939	F. F. Johnston, b. 1891; <i>Egypt</i>	1952	1958
D. Baker, b. 1882; <i>Bendigo</i>	1921	1937	T. S. Jones, b. 1872; <i>Hulme</i>	1930	1945
W. F. Barfoot, b. 1893; <i>Rupert Island</i>	1941	1958	A. B. L. Karney, b. 1874; <i>Southampton</i>	1922	1943
H. Beever, b. 1903; <i>Lebombo</i>	1952	1957	A. L. Kitching, b. 1875; <i>Nile</i>	1926	1936
W. B. Belcher, b. 1891; <i>N. Queensland</i>	1948	1952	E. A. Knowles, b. 1874; <i>Qu' Appelle</i>	1935	1950
K. W. Bentley, b. 1882; <i>Barbados</i>	1919	1945	L. H. Lang, b. 1889; <i>Woolwich</i>	1936	1947
D. G. Bevan, b. 1898; <i>E. Sechwan</i>	1940	1950	B. Lasbrey; <i>Niger</i>	1922	1945
S. A. Bill, b. 1884; <i>Lucknow</i>	1939	1947	T. Leuman, b. 1883; <i>Bhagalpur</i>	1943	1954
D. B. Blackwood, b. 1884; <i>Gippsland</i>	1942	1955	J. Lyons, b. 1878; <i>Ontario</i>	1932	1952
J. J. Booth, b. 1886; <i>Melbourne</i>	1934	1957	J. C. Mann, b. 1880; <i>Kyushu</i>	1935	1941
R. Brook, b. 1880; <i>St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich</i>	1940	1953	R. H. Moberly, b. 1884; <i>Stepney</i>	1936	1952
L. W. B. Broughall, b. 1876; <i>Niagara</i>	1933	1949	E. W. Mowll, b. 1881; <i>Middleton</i>	1943	1951
H. J. Buxton, b. 1880; <i>Gibraltar</i>	1933	1947	S. C. Neill, b. 1901; <i>Tinnevely</i>	1939	1945
M. R. Carpenter-Garnier, b. 1881; <i>Colombo</i>	1924	1938	N. W. Newnham Davis, b. 1903; <i>Antigua</i>	1944	1952
S. G. Caulton, b. 1895; <i>Melanesia</i>	1947	1953	R. S. M. O'Ferrall, b. 1890; <i>Madagascar</i>	1926	1940
G. A. Chambers, b. 1879; <i>Tanganyika</i>	1927	1947	H. van L. Otter-Barry, b. 1887; <i>Mauritius</i>	1931	1959
G. A. Chase, b. 1886; <i>Ripon</i>	1946	1959	E. F. Paget, b. 1886; <i>Mashonaland</i>	1925	1957
F. A. Cockin, b. 1888; <i>Bristol</i>	1946	1956	W. Parker, b. 1883; <i>Pretoria</i>	1933	1951
A. C. Cooper, b. 1881; <i>Korea</i>	1931	1954	A. G. Parham, b. 1883; <i>Reading</i>	1942	1954
B. C. Corfield, b. 1890; <i>Travancore</i>	1938	1945	H. R. Ragg, b. 1889; <i>Calgary</i>	1943	1951
R. P. Crabbe, b. 1883; <i>Mombasa</i>	1936	1953	A. E. J. Rawlinson, b. 1884; <i>Derby</i>	1936	1959
D. H. Crick, b. 1885; <i>Chester</i>	1934	1955	H. C. Read, b. 1890; <i>Nasik</i>	1944	1957
A. H. Cullen, b. 1887; <i>Grahamstown</i>	1931	1959	C. M. Ricketts, b. 1885; <i>Dunwich</i>	1945	1951
J. Curtis, b. 1880; <i>Chekiang</i>	1929	1950	C. L. Riley, b. 1888; <i>Bendigo</i>	1938	1956
B. M. Dale, b. 1905; <i>Jamaica</i>	1950	1955	B. P. Robin, b. 1887; <i>Adelaide</i>	1941	1956
S. H. Davies, b. 1884; <i>Carpentaria</i>	1922	1949	A. C. W. Rose, b. 1887; <i>Dover</i>	1935	1956
J. H. Dickinson, b. 1901; <i>Melanesia</i>	1932	1937	C. J. G. Saunders, b. 1888; <i>Lucknow</i>	1928	1938
D. C. Dunlop, b. 1897; <i>Jarrow</i>	1944	1949	B. F. Simpson, b. 1883; <i>Southwark</i>	1932	1958
H. J. Embling, b. 1885; <i>Korea</i>	1926	1930	G. Sinker, b. 1900; <i>Nagpur</i>	1949	1954
C. J. Ferguson-Davie, b. 1872; <i>Singapore</i>	1909	1927	A. H. Sovereign, b. 1881; <i>Athabasca</i>	1932	1950
L. N. Fisher, b. 1881; <i>Natal</i>	1921	1951	R. W. Stannard, b. 1895; <i>Woolwich</i>	1947	1959
R. S. Fyffe, b. 1869; <i>Rangoon</i>	1910	1928	P. W. Stephenson, b. 1888; <i>Nelson</i>	1940	1954
A. M. Gelsthorpe, b. 1892; <i>Sudan</i>	1933	1953	P. Stevens, b. 1882; <i>Kwangsai and Hunan</i>	1933	1950
G. V. Gerard, b. 1898; <i>Waiau</i>	1938	1944	W. H. Stewart, b. 1888; <i>Jerusalem</i>	1943	1957
A. I. Greaves, b. 1873; <i>Grimsby</i>	1935	1958	G. E. Storrs, b. 1889; <i>Grafton</i>	1946	1955
H. L. Gwyer, b. 1883; <i>George</i>	1937	1951	C. E. Stuart, b. 1893; <i>Uganda</i>	1932	1952
M. G. Haigh, b. 1887; <i>Winchester</i>	1931	1952	J. R. S. Taylor, b. 1883; <i>Sodor and Man</i>	1942	1954
W. T. T. Hallam, b. 1878; <i>Saskatoon</i>	1931	1949	G. W. R. Tobias, b. 1882; <i>Damaraland</i>	1939	1949
L. D. Hammond, b. 1881; <i>Stafford</i>	1939	1958	H. N. V. Tonks, b. 1891; <i>Windward Islands</i>	1936	1949
E. K. C. Hamilton, b. 1890; <i>Shrewsbury</i>	1940	1944	E. J. Trapp, b. 1910; <i>Zululand</i>	1947	1957
A. O. Hardy; <i>Nagpur</i>	1937	1948	N. H. Tubbs, b. 1870; <i>Rangoon</i>	1923	1934
F. O. T. Hawkes, b. 1878; <i>Kingston on Thames</i>	1927	1952	H. V. Turner, b. 1888; <i>Peurith</i>	1944	1958
Sir F. Heathcote, Bt., b. 1868; <i>New Westminster</i>	1942	1951	G. R. Vernon, b. 1900; <i>Madagascar</i>	1940	1950
P. M. Herbert, b. 1885; <i>Norwich</i>	1922	1959	H. T. Vodden, b. 1887; <i>Hull</i>	1934	1957
B. O. F. Heywood, b. 1870; <i>Ely</i>	1926	1941	G. J. Walsh, b. 1880; <i>Hokkaido</i>	1927	1941
A. J. Hodson, b. 1879; <i>Tewkesbury</i>	1938	1955	J. W. C. Wand, b. 1885; <i>London</i>	1934	1955
R. L. Hodson, b. 1885; <i>Shrewsbury</i>	1944	1959	G. H. Warde, b. 1889; <i>Lewes</i>	1946	1959
H. St. B. Holland, b. 1882; <i>Wellington</i>	1936	1940	J. R. Weller, b. 1880; <i>Argentina</i>	1934	1946
C. R. Hone, b. 1873; <i>Wakefield</i>	1931	1945	J. Wellington, b. 1890; <i>Shantung</i>	1940	1950
H. L. Hornby, b. 1888; <i>Hulme</i>	1945	1953	G. A. Wells, b. 1877; <i>Cariboo</i>	1934	1940
F. Houghton, b. 1891; <i>E. Sechwan</i>	1937	1940	G. A. West, b. 1893; <i>Rangoon</i>	1935	1954
A. H. Howe-Browne, b. 1881; <i>Bloemfontein</i>	1934	1951	H. H. Williams, b. 1872; <i>Carlisle</i>	1920	1946
			D. J. Wilson, b. 1903; <i>Trinidad</i>	1938	1956
			H. A. Wilson, b. 1876; <i>Chelmsford</i>	1929	1950
			C. T. T. Wood, b. 1885; <i>Bedford</i>	1948	1953

ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY SINCE 1501

1501 Henry Dean	1663 Gilbert Sheldon	1805 Charles Manners Sutton
1503 William Warham	1678 William Sancroft	1828 William Howley
1533 Thomas Cranmer	1691 John Tillotson	1848 John Bird Sumner
1556 Cardinal Pole	1695 Thomas Tenison	1862 Charles Thomas Longley
1559 Matthew Parker	1716 William Wake	1868 Archibald Campbell Tait
1576 Edmund Grindall	1737 John Potter	1883 Edward White Benson
1583 John Whitgift	1747 Thomas Herring	1896 Frederick Temple
1604 Richard Bancroft	1757 Matthew Hutton	1903 Randall Thomas Davidson
1610 George Abbot	1758 Thomas Secker	1928 Cosmo Gordon Lang
1633 William Laud	1758 Hon. Frederick Cornwallis	1942 William Temple
1660 William Juxon	1783 John Moore	1945 Geoffrey Francis Fisher

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND is Presbyterian in constitution, and is governed by Kirk Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods, and the General Assembly, which consists of both clerical and lay representatives from each of the Presbyteries. It is presided over by a Moderator (chosen annually by the Assembly), to whom Her Majesty the Queen has granted precedence in Scotland, during his term of office, next after the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. The Sovereign is represented by a Lord High Commissioner (appointed each year by the Crown), who receives the sum of £4,000 towards his expenses. The country, for Church purposes, was, before the union of the Church of Scotland with the United Free Church of Scotland, which was effected at a joint meeting of the General Assemblies of both Churches on October 2, 1929, divided into 16 Synods and 66 Presbyteries, and there were about 2,600 ministers and licentiates engaged in ministerial and other work. There have since been added: (1) The Presbytery of England and (2) The Presbyteries of (a) Northern Europe, (b) Southern Europe, (c) Spain and Portugal, (d) a number of Indian and Colonial Presbyteries, making 82 in all. The figures at Dec. 31, 1958, applicable to the Church of Scotland as now re-united after a century of separation are:—

Congregations, 2,257; total membership 1,315,466; Sunday Schools, 2,842, with 307,218 scholars and 41,193 teachers. In 18 Foreign Mission fields, there are 282 European missionaries (and in addition 151 missionaries' wives, many of whom are doing mission work in the various fields) and over 15,000 evangelists and teachers, including in both cases those of the Women's Foreign Mission.

In 1560 the Scots Parliament abolished the jurisdiction of the Pope, proscribed the Mass, and ratified a Confession of Faith drawn up by John Knox and others. In all essentials the articles of the ancient creeds of the Church were adhered to. Ceremonies were declared to be temporary in their nature, and should be altered when they began to foster superstition. Presbytery was settled in 1590. The restoration of the rights of the Bishops, civil and ecclesiastical, was, however, sanctioned by the General Assembly of 1610, and three Scottish Bishops were in that year consecrated in London. Further innovations by King James VI. alarmed the people, and the attempt of Charles I. to impose on the Church a Book of Canons and a Liturgy was met by the

National Covenant and the restoration of Presbyterian forms, which culminated in the *Westminster Confession of Faith* in 1646. At the Restoration the Church again became Episcopal, but in 1690 the Scottish Parliament re-established Presbyterianism. By the Treaty of Union between England and Scotland (ratified by the English Parliament 6 Anne c. 11.) the Church of Scotland was secured in its Presbyterian form of government, and the very first official act of a sovereign of the British Empire on his or her accession is to take an oath to maintain inviolably this settlement. In 1921 Parliament passed the *Church of Scotland Act, 1921*, to declare the lawfulness of certain Articles declaratory of the constitution of the Church of Scotland. These Articles were framed with a view to facilitating the union of other Churches with the Church of Scotland. A committee, appointed by the Secretary for Scotland, enquired into the question of endowments, following upon which the Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Bill was introduced and was passed into law (15 and 16 Geo. V. c. 33) in 1925. The primary purpose of this legislative measure was to transfer to and vest in the Church of Scotland General Trustees, incorporated under the Church of Scotland (General Trustees) Order Confirmation Act, 1921, the whole properties and endowments belonging to the Church as it then existed, for behoof the latter. Further legislation with reference to these was embodied in The Church of Scotland Trust Order Confirmation Act, 1932, and The Church of Scotland (Property and Endowments) Amendment Act, 1933.

The total amount of Christian Liberty received by Parishes and Charges in 1958 was £4,340,873.

LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND (1959),
The Earl of Wemyss and March.

MODERATOR OF THE ASSEMBLY (1950-60), Right
Rev. R. H. W. Shepherd, D.D., D.Litt.

Principal Clerk, Rev. J. B. Longmuir, T.D., M.A.,
B.L.

Deputy Clerk, Rev. D. F. M. Macdonald, M.A., LL.B.

Procurator, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.

Agent of the Church, D. B. Bogle, W.S.

Solicitor of the Church, G. Mercer Robertson, S.S.C.

Parliamentary Solicitor, H. L. P. Myles (London).

General Treasurer, Hay Downie, C.A.

Church Office, 121 George Street, Edinburgh 2.

Other Presbyterian Churches

(1) *The Presbyterian Church in Ireland.*—The largest of the Presbyterian churches in Ireland consists of 30 presbyteries, 559 ministers, 561 congregations, with 136,432 communicants, 125,011 families, 7,770 Sabbath-school teachers, and 67,490 scholars. During the 12 months ended Dec. 31, 1958, this branch contributed by congregational effort £210,656 for religious, charitable, and missionary purposes. The total income for the period for all purposes was £1,173,197—Moderator (1959-60), Rt. Rev. T. A. B. Smyth, B.A., D.D. General Sec., Very Rev. J. H. R. Gibson, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

(2) *The Presbyterian Church of England* has 15 presbyteries, 325 congregations, 19 preaching stations, 70,940 members, and 8,468 office-bearers. It has a Theological College (Westminster College, Cambridge), and supports 29 missionaries abroad, including 12 women. In 1958 the amount raised for all purposes was £618,956.

Moderator (1959-60), Rt. Rev. F. P. Copland
Simmons, M.A.

Gen. Sec., Rev. F. G. Healey, M.A., Church House,
86 Tavistock Place, W.C.1.

THE CHURCH OF IRELAND (DISESTABLISHED 1869)

Sees.	ARCHBISHOPS.	Apptd.	Clergy.	Income of Sec.
Armagh* ..	Most Rev. James McCann, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1897 (cons. 1945)...	1959	71	£2,500
Dublin	Most Rev. George Otto Simms, D.D. Ph.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1952)	1956	137	2,500
BISHOPS.				
Meath.....	Most Rev. Robert Bonsall Pike, M.A.	1959	32	1,500
Cashel....	Rt. Rev. William Cecil de Pauley, D.D., b. 1893	1958	22	1,458
Clogher....	Rt. Rev. Alan Alexander Buchanan, M.A., b. 1906	1958	51	1,443
Connor....	Rt. Rev. Robert Cyril Hamilton Glover Elliott, D.D., b. 1890	1956	127	1,750
Cork, Cloyne & Ross... Derry & Raphoe... Down & Dromore.	Rt. Rev. Richard Gordon Perdue, D.D., b. 1910 (cons. 1954)..	1957	72	1,703
Killaloe....	Rt. Rev. Charles John Tyndall, D.D., b. 1900 (cons. 1956).....	1958	78	2,140
Killmore....	Rt. Rev. Frederick Julian Mitchell, D.D., b. 1902 (cons. 1950).	1955	112	1,500
Limerick....	Rt. Rev. Henry Arthur Stanistreet, D.D., b. 1901	1957	21	1,500
Ossory.....	Rt. Rev. Edward Francis Butler Moore, D.D., Ph.D., b. 1906...	1958	44	2,000
Tuam.....	Rt. Rev. Evelyn Charles Hodges, D.D., b. 1887	1942	23	1,461
	Rt. Rev. John Percy Phair, D.D., b. 1876	1940	55	1,535
	Rt. Rev. Arthur Hamilton Butler, M.B.E., D.D., b. 1912.....	1958	21	1,493

* Primate.

ST. PATRICK'S NATIONAL CATHEDRAL, DUBLIN.

Dean and Ordinary, Very Rev. J. W. Armstrong, B.D.

GENERAL SYNOD

Consisting of House of Bishops (14) and House of Representatives (viz., 216 clerical and 432 lay).

Honorary Secretaries, Very Rev. H. W. Rennison, M.A.; Rev. Canon R. G. F. Jenkins, B.D.;

J. D. Smyth; M. F. E. Dobbin.

Chief Officer and Secretary to the REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH BODY (INCORPORATED 1870), D. W. Pratt.

52 St. Stephen's Green E., Dublin; Deputy Chief Officer and Accountant, D. M. Hudson.

Asst. Sec., E. Taylor.

By the Act of Union, 1800, the Church of Ireland was united with the Church of England, the Sovereign, as one of its members, being supreme governor on earth. By the Act of 1869 this union was severed, and on Jan. 1, 1871, the Church of Ireland resumed her independent position. The Act of 1869 not only disestablished the Irish Church, but also took away her endowments, nothing being left but the right to the life services of the annuitant Bishops and Clergy (the annuities provided were commuted for a capital sum), the right to claim churches in use for divine service, the right to buy the See and Glebe Houses (with garden and curtilage), and £500,000 in lieu of private endowments.

The supreme governing body of the Church of Ireland is the GENERAL SYNOD, which meets annually.

Subject to the GENERAL SYNOD are 21 *Diocesan Synods*, which are assisted by smaller elected bodies called *Diocesan Councils*.

The Bishop of the Diocese was formerly chosen by the clerical and lay members of the *Diocesan Synod*, but from Dec. 1, 1959, will be chosen from an Electoral College. The Primate is chosen by the House of Bishops from amongst their own number.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.
Aberdeen and Orkney,	Edward Frederick Easson, M.A., b. 1905	1956	39	£*1,000
Argyll and The Isles,	Thomas Hannay, D.D. (Most Rev. Primus, 1952), b. 1887.....	1942	12	1,324
Brechin,	John Chappell Sprott, M.A., b. 1903	1959	23	*1,250
Edinburgh,	Kenneth Charles Harman Warner, D.S.O., D.D., b. 1891.....	1947	72	*1,600

* With residence.

Registrar of the Episcopal Synod, Donald B. Sinclair, w.s., 43 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Churches, Mission Stations, &c., 373. Parsonages, 243. Clergy, 323. Communicants, 55,957.

The incumbent of the Parish is appointed by a *Board of Nomination*, consisting of 7 persons, viz.:—The Bishop, 3 diocesan nominators (2 clerical and 1 lay) appointed by the Diocesan Synod, and 3 parochial nominators (lay) appointed by the registered vestrymen of the parish.

The financial trustees of the Church are the REPRESENTATIVE BODY, composed of the Archbishops and Bishops, 14 clergymen and 28 laymen, chosen by the Diocesan Synods, with 14 co-opted members (clerical or lay). This body holds the property of the Church, and administers its funds, subject to the General Synod.

The first property it held was the capital sum £7,581,075, representing the life annuities of the Bishops and Clergy paid over as commutation money by the Church Commissioners, and also £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds, however, in the custody of the Representative Body amount in all to £14,145,588, made up of *Parochial Sustentation* £10,216,523, *General Synod Funds* £876,210, *Miscellaneous purposes* £3,052,885.

Since 1869 members of the Church have paid in to the Representative Body a total sum of £16,121,343. The interest of the Diocesan and Parochial Sustentation and other Funds is approximately £489,990.

Sees.	THE RT. REV. BISHOPS.	Cons.	Cly.	Stipd.
Glasgow and Galloway,	Francis Hamilton Moncreiff, M.A., b. 1907.....	1952	78	£*1,366
Moray, Ross and Caithness,	Duncan Macinnes, M.B.E., M.C., b. 1897.	1953	19	*1,169
St. Andrews, Dunkeld and Dunblane,	John William Alexander Howe, M.A., B.D., b. 1920.....	1955	38	*1,222

THE METHODIST CHURCH

UNDER the general designation of METHODISTS are included all those religious bodies which owe their existence, directly or indirectly, to the efforts of the Revd. John Wesley (born June 17, 1703; died March 2, 1791) and his brother, Revd. Charles Wesley (born Dec. 18, 1707; died March 29, 1788).

THE METHODIST CHURCH

On September 20, 1932, the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Primitive Methodist Church and the United Methodist Church, were united and became "The Methodist Church."

The Methodist Church is governed primarily by the Conference, secondarily by the Synods (held in September and May), consisting of all the ministers and of selected laymen in each district, over which a chairman is appointed by the Conference; and thirdly by quarterly meetings of the ministers and lay officers of each circuit. The authority of both Synods and Quarterly Meetings is subordinate to the Conference, which has the supreme legislative and judicial power in Methodism.

President of the Conference (July, 1959-60), Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., D.D., Ph.D.

Vice-President of the Conference (July, 1959-60), Prof. C. A. Coulson, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. (Oxford).

Secretary of the Conference, Rev. E. W. Baker, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.1.

President Designate (1960-61), Rev. E. Rogers, M.A., B.D.

Vice-President Designate (1960-61), T. G. Thomas, M.P.

Statistics.—In 1958 in association with the Conference in Great Britain (at home and abroad) there were 5,003 Ministers, 37,213 Local Preachers, 1,086,426 Members and Probationers, 17,526 Churches, 13,488 Sunday Schools, 157,847 Sunday School Officers and Teachers, and 876,974 Sunday Scholars.

The *World Methodist Council*, founded 1881, reorganized 1951, associates Methodism throughout the world in 82 countries. *President*, Rev. Dr. Harold Roberts, England. *Secretaries*, Rev. Dr. E. Benson Perkins, 38 Belle Walk, Birmingham, 13; Rev. Dr. Elmer Clark, Lake Junaluska, N.C., U.S.A. The statistics of world Methodism are: members and probationers, 18,456,500; churches and preaching places, 99,500; ministers, 60,500; local preachers, 83,000; Sunday schools, 76,400; officers and teachers, 825,000; scholars, 8,200,000.

The Methodist Church was founded in 1739 by the two brothers Wesley and rapidly spread throughout the British Isles and to America before

THE CALVINISTIC METHODIST CHURCH OF WALES

The CALVINISTIC METHODIST OR PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES is the only Church of purely Welsh origin, and embraces a very large section of the Welsh-speaking population. Its form of government being Presbyterian, it is a constituent of the Pan-Presbyterian Council or Alliance. It is also a member of the British Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches. It has foreign missions in Assam and India.

In 1956 the body numbered—churches, 1,435; chapels and other buildings for Sunday-school branches, 1,610; ministers and preachers, 816; elders, 7,351; communicants, 147,132; Sunday-school teachers and officers, 12,633; Sunday-school scholars, 87,823; adherents (including communicants), 201,068. Contributions for various religious purposes (including the ministry), £816,517.

One of the features of the Welsh churches is the

1770. The Methodist Church in Great Britain was united in 1932 by the fusion of the Wesleyan Methodist Church which was the original section, the Primitive Methodist Church, which arose through the evangelists Hugh Bourne and William Clowes in 1810, and the United Methodist Church, itself a fusion in 1907 of the Methodist New Connexion which dated from 1797, the Bible Christian Methodist Church, which dates from 1815 and the United Methodist Free Churches which originated in controversies in 1828 and 1849. The Methodist Church of America was formed by a union of three great Methodist denominations in 1939. Australasia, New Zealand and South Africa are separate autonomous Methodist Churches, and other branches throughout the world have originated from the Methodist Church either in Great Britain or in America.

METHODIST CHURCH IN IRELAND

The Methodist Church in Ireland has 249 Ministers, 393 Lay Preachers, 31,864 Adult and 17,060 Junior Members, 2,041 Sunday School Teachers and 15,725 Scholars.

President (1959-60), Rev. R. E. Ker, M.A., Edgehill College, Lennoxvale, Belfast.

Secretary, Rev. R. D. E. Gallagher, M.A., B.D., The Grosvenor Hall, Belfast.

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

The United Church of Canada is the result of the union (1925) of Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Churches in Canada. *Sec. of General Council*, Rev. Ernest E. Long, B.A., D.D., The United Church House, 85 St. Clair E., Toronto.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS

Independent Methodists.—This body is congregational in its organization, with an unpaid Ministry. Its first Conference was held in 1805. In 1959 there were in Great Britain 310 Ministers, 8,415 Members, 152 Chapels and 11,305 Sunday School Scholars. *Secretary*, W. Drummond Brown, 21 Ashley Drive, Swinton, Lancs.

WESLEYAN REFORM UNION

This Union is Methodist in doctrine, Congregational in government, with, if any church desires it, a paid ministry. It is the remnant of the original Reformers expelled from Wesleyan Methodism in 1849. The adherents are mainly in the Midland and Northern counties. In 1959 there were in Great Britain 25 Ministers, 280 Lay Preachers, 6,078 Members, 168 Chapels and 9,634 Sunday Scholars. —*President* (1959-60), C. W. Hodson. *General Secretary and Connexional Editor*, Rev. A. Halladay, Wesleyan Reform Church House, 87-89 West Bar, Sheffield, 3.

Sunday-school, which is attended by adults as well as children.

The *Eastern Association*, which now includes nine of the English Presbyteries, was formed in 1947 and has 356 chapels and 28,459 communicants.

On 18 July, 1933, the Calvinistic Methodist or Presbyterian Church of Wales Act, 1933, received the Royal Assent. By this measure the autonomy of the Church in matters spiritual and the establishment of a Properties Board have been secured.

Moderators of Associations (1959)—*South Wales*, Rev. E. Howells, Bridgend; *North Wales*, Rev. H. Jones, B.A., Gellifor, Ruthin; *The East*, Rev. P. F. Payne, M.C., B.A., Hoylake.

Moderator of General Assembly (1959), Rev. G. Wynne Griffith, B.A., B.D., Llanfair P.G., Anglesey *Chief Secretary*, Rev. R. B. Owen, B.A., The Manse, Plas Avenue, Prestatyn, Flints.

THE INDEPENDENTS, or CONGREGATIONALISTS, are the most ancient community of Dissenters. In 1831 the majority of their churches united to form the Congregational Union of England and Wales, incorporated in 1902, and in 1920 nine provinces were formed, each with a Moderator. There are 51 county and other Associations in the British Isles, with 3,023 churches and preaching stations with 1,886 ministers and 214,081 members in England and Wales. *Chairman of the Congregational Union of England and Wales (1959-60)*, B. J. Hartwell, O.B.E., I.L.M. *Secretary*, Rev. H. S. Stanley, M.A. *Office and Publication Department*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.

The *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion*, with 27 chapels and mission stations, is governed by nine trustees assisted by an annual conference of ministers and delegates. Most of the churches are affiliated with the Congregational Union.

Secretary, B. Touch. *Offices*, 27 Dorking Road, Great Bookham, Surrey.

Other Religious Denominations.

The General Assembly of Unitarian and Free Christian Churches has about 243 ministers, 330 chapels and other places of worship in Great Britain and Ireland. *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. John Kieley, Essex Hall, Essex Street, W.C.2.

The Salvation Army, first known as the Christian Mission, was founded by William Booth, in the East End of London in 1865. In 1878 it took its present name and adopted a quasi-military method of government. Since then it has become established in all parts of the world. The head of the denomination, known as the General, is elected by a High Council consisting of all the Commissioners of the Army. In 1959 there were, in Great Britain, 1,014 Corps (Churches), 2,836 Officers engaged in evangelistic work and 53,650 Local Officers (lay workers). The latest statistics for the world (1959) are 16,966 Corps and 26,887 Officers. *General*, Wilfred Kitching (elected May 11, 1954).

International Headquarters:—113 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

The Brethren number about 80,000, of whom five-eighths belong to the "Open" body. The Society of Friends (Quakers) consists of 21,643 members in Great Britain, and has 438 places of worship (*Recording Clerk*, Stephen J. Thorne). The total number in the world is about 160,000 (110,000

THE CONGREGATIONAL UNION OF SCOTLAND. In 1795 James and Robert Haldane left the Church of Scotland and the churches which they founded formed the *Congregational Union* in 1812, which in 1896 united with the *Evangelical Union* (founded in 1843 by James Morison). There are 149 Churches of the *Congregational Union of Scotland* with a membership of 34,604. Of the 167 Ministers, 127 are Pastors. *President*, Miss C. M. Robertson, M.A., Glasgow. *Secretary*, Rev. James M. Calder, 217 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE BAPTISTS have over 21,000,000 members in all countries. Like the Congregationalists, they are for the most part grouped in associations of churches, and the majority of these belong to the Baptist Union, which was formed in 1813. In the British Isles there were, in 1958, 2,100 pastors and deaconesses. The members numbered 324,181, Sunday-school teachers 43,178, and Sunday scholars 289,239. *President of the Baptist Union (1959-60)*, Rev. J. B. Middlebrook, M.A. *Secretary*, Rev. E. A. Payne, M.A., D.D. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, W. C.1.

are in U.S.A. and Canada). *Central Offices (Great Britain)*, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1, (Ireland), 6 Eustace Street, Dublin. The Oxford Group ("Moral Re-Armament") (Dr. F. N. D. Buchman), *Hdqrs.*, 4 Hays Mews, Berkeley Square, W.1. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. (District Manager, Committees on Publication for Great Britain and Ireland, 30 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2), has 335 branch churches and societies in Great Britain and Ireland. The Moravian Church, 5 Muswell Hill, N.10, has in the U.K. 40 congregations and preaching stations, with 2,842 communicants. The New Church (Swedishborgian), 75 societies, with about 6,700 registered members; the Latter-Day Saints (Mormons) have 65 churches. The Churches of Christ have 163 churches in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland. The Free Church of England (otherwise called The Reformed Episcopal Church) has 50 churches in England, *Gen. Sec.*, Rev. W. Rodgers, 3 Langdale Road, Wallasey, Cheshire, The Seventh Day Adventists (*Hdqrs.*, Stanborough Park, Watford, Herts.) have 109 organized churches, 49 companies and 8,681 members in the British Isles. At Woking, Surrey, is the Shah Jehan Mosque for Muslims, built in 1889. There are also Mosques at Southfields, S.W.18, Commercial Road, E.1, Birmingham, Manchester, Cardiff and Glasgow.

THE JEWS

It is estimated that about 400,000 Jews are resident in the British Isles, a little more than half being domiciled in London. Of the total number in Great Britain about 90 per cent. are described as adhering to orthodox views.

The *Board of Deputies of British Jews*, established in 1760, is the representative body of British Jewry and is recognized by H.M. Government. The basis of representation is primarily synagogal, but secular organizations are now also represented. It is a deliberative body and its objects are to watch over the interests of British Jewry, to protect Jews against any disability which they may suffer by reason of their creed and to take such action as may be conducive to their welfare. *President of the Board of Deputies (Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1)*, Barnett Janner, M.P. *Secretary*, A. G. Brotman.

CHIEF RABBI—The Very Rev. Israel Brodie, *born* 1895, *appointed* 1948. *Secretary*, Michael Wallach, *Office*, 85 Hamilton Terrace, N.W.8.

The *Beth Din* (Court of Judgment) is a rabbinic body consisting of *Dayanim* (Assessors) and the Chief Rabbi, who is President of the Court. The Court arbitrates when requested in cases between Jew and Jew and gives decisions on religious questions. The decisions are based on Jewish Law and practice and do not conflict with the law of the land. *Dayanim*, L. Grossnass; A. Rapaport; Dr. M. Lew; M. Steinberg; M. Swift. *Clerk to the Court*, Marcus Carr, Adler House, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. *Chief Rabbi of the Community of Spanish and Portuguese Jews in London* (Established 1657), Dr. Solomon Gaon.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

HIS HOLINESS POPE JOHN XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), Roman Pontiff, born in Sotto il Monte, Italy, November 25, 1881; ordained priest August 10, 1904; Archbishop of Areopolis March 3, 1925; Cardinal January 12, 1953; Patriarch of Venice January 15, 1953; elected Pope October 28, 1958; crowned November 4, 1958.

THE SACRED COLLEGE OF CARDINALS, when complete, consists of six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal Priests and fourteen Cardinal Deacons. This number was fixed by Pope Sixtus V in 1586. Pope John XXIII created 23 new Cardinals on December 15, 1958, making 74 with those previously created. In August, 1959, there were 72 cardinals. The Cardinals are the advisers and assistants of the Sovereign Pontiff and form the supreme council or Senate of the Church. On the death of the Pope they elect his successor. The assembly of the Cardinals at the Vatican for the election of a new Pope is known as the Conclave in which, in complete seclusion, the Cardinals elect by secret ballot; a two-thirds majority is necessary before the vote can be accepted as final. When a Cardinal receives the necessary votes the Dean of the Sacred College formally asks him if he will accept election and the name by which he wishes to be known. On his acceptance of the office the Conclave is dissolved and the First Cardinal Deacon announces the election to the assembled crowd in St. Peter's Square. On the first Sunday or Holyday following the election the new Pope is crowned with the tiara, the triple crown, the symbol of his supreme spiritual authority. A new pontificate is dated from the coronation.

The *Catholic Directory* estimates the Roman Catholic population of England and Wales at 3,401,276, Scotland (1959) 780,050, Republic of Ireland (1955) 2,786,033, Northern Ireland (1959) 484,151. The figures for Canada (1956) are 6,260,546, Australasian Commonwealth (1958) 2,010,165, New Zealand (1958) 268,235, Union of South Africa (1959) 835,234, India (1959) 5,392,272, Pakistan (1959) 302,427, Ceylon (1956) 651,586, Malta (1958) 290,600, Malaya and Singapore (1959) 153,374, Trinidad (1958) 250,000, Jamaica (1959) 106,162, Tanganyika (1957) 1,089,841, Uganda (1957) 1,524,870, Nigeria (1958) 825,515, Ghana (1957) 473,893; world total (estimated) 423,000,000.

FORMS OF ADDRESS: *Cardinal*, "His Eminence Cardinal . . ." (if an Archbishop, "His Eminence the Cardinal Archbishop of . . ."); *Archbishop*, "The Most Rev. Archbishop of . . ."; *Bishop*, "The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of . . ."

ENGLAND AND WALES

Apostolic Delegate to Gt. Britain, Malta, Gibraltar and Bermuda, His Excellency Most Rev. Gerald P. O'Hara (*Archbishop—Bishop of Savannah*)

<i>The Most Revd. Archbishops</i> CONS. CLERGY*	
<i>Westminster</i> , His Eminence Cardinal William Godfrey (1956)	1938 844
<i>Auxil.</i> , George Craven, M.C.	1947
<i>Auxil.</i> , David Cashman	1958
<i>Cardiff</i> , Michael Joseph McGrath (1940) 1935	207
<i>Birmingham</i> , Francis J. Grimshaw (1954) 1947	639
<i>Auxil.</i> , Humphrey Bright	1944
<i>Liverpool</i> , John Heenan (1957)	1951 681

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Brentwood</i> , Bernard Wall	1956 185
<i>Clifton</i> , Joseph Rudderham	1949 294
<i>Hexham and Newcastle</i> , James Cunningham (1958)	1957 432
<i>Lancaster</i> , Thomas E. Flynn	1939 246
<i>Auxil.</i> , Thomas Pearson	1949
<i>Leeds</i> , George Dwyer	1957 375
<i>Menevia (Wales)</i> , John E. Petit	1947 206
<i>Middlesbrough</i> , George Brunner (1956)	1946 230
<i>Northampton</i> , Thomas L. Parker	1941 228
<i>Nottingham</i> , Edward Ellis	1944 313
<i>Plymouth</i> , Cyril Restieaux	1955 223
<i>Portsmouth</i> , <i>Archbishop</i> John H. King (1941)	1938 328
<i>Salford</i> , Andrew Beck (1955)	1948 582
<i>Shrewsbury</i> , John A. Murphy (1949)	1943 257
<i>Southwark</i> , Cyril Cowderoy	1949 834

SCOTLAND

The Most Revd. Archbishops

<i>St. Andrews & Edinburgh</i> , Gordon Gray. 1951	253
<i>Glasgow</i> , Donald A. Campbell (1945)	1939 354

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

<i>Aberdeen</i> , Francis Walsh	1951 87
<i>Argyll & Isles</i> (vacant)	34
<i>Dunkeld</i> , Willam Hart	1955 79
<i>Galloway</i> , Joseph McGee	1952 81
<i>Motherwell</i> , James D. Scanlan (1955)	1946 195
<i>Paisley</i> , James Black	1948 103

* In addition there are 50 priests serving as regular chaplains in H.M. Forces. The Most Rev. David Mathew, *Abp. of Apamea*, was appointed Bishop-in-Ordinary to H.M. Forces in 1954.

NORTHERN IRELAND†

The Most Revd. Archbishop

CONS. CLERGY.

<i>Armagh</i> , His Eminence Cardinal John D'Alton, Primate of All Ireland (1946) 1942	291
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>	
<i>Clogher</i> , Eugene O'Callaghan	1943 145
<i>Derry</i> , Neil Farren	1939 149
<i>Down & Connor</i> , Daniel Mageean	1929 296
<i>Down</i> , Eugene O'Doherty	1944 71
<i>Kilmore</i> , Austin Quinn	1950 145

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

Europe

CONS.

The Most Revd. Archbishop

<i>Malta</i> , Michael Gonzi, K.B.E. (1943)	1924
<i>The Rt. Revd. Bishops</i>	
<i>Gozo</i> , Joseph Pace	1944
<i>Gibraltar</i> , John F. Healy	1956

America

Apostolic Delegate to Canada, Most Rev. Sebastiano Baggio (*Archbishop of Ephesus*).

The Most Revd. Archbishops CONS.

<i>Edmonton</i> , John MacDonald (1938)	1934
<i>Coadj.-Abp.</i> , Anthony Jordan (1955)	1945
<i>Halifax</i> , Gerald Berry (1953)	1945
<i>Kingston</i> , Joseph O'Sullivan (1944)	1931
<i>Moncton</i> , Norbert Robichaud	1942
<i>Montreal</i> , H. E. Cardinal Paul Emile Leger	1950
<i>Ottawa</i> , Joseph Lemieux (1953)	1936
<i>Port of Spain</i> , Finbar Ryan (1940)	1937
<i>Quebec</i> , Maurice L. Roy, O.B.E. (1947)	1946
<i>Regina</i> , Michael C. O'Neill	1948
<i>Rimouski</i> , Charles Parent (1951)	1944
<i>St. Boniface</i> , Maurice Baudoux (1955)	1948
<i>St. John's, Newfoundland</i> , Patrick Skinner (1951) 1950	1950
<i>Sherbrooke</i> , George Cabana (1952)	1941
<i>Toronto</i> , His Eminence Cardinal James McGuigan (1934)	1930
<i>Vancouver</i> , B.C., William Duke (1931)	1923
<i>Coadj.-Abp.</i> , Martin Johnson (1954)	1936
<i>Winnipeg</i> , Phillip F. Pocock (1951)	1944
<i>Winnipeg (Byzantine Rite)</i> , Maxim Hermaniuk (1956)	1951

† There is one hierarchy for the whole of Ireland. Several of the Dioceses listed above have territory partly in the Republic of Ireland and partly in Northern Ireland.

CONS.

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Alexandria, Rosario Brodeur	1941
Amos, Joseph Desmarais (1939)	1931
Antigonish, John MacDonald (1950)	1943
Bahamas, Leonard Hagarty, V. A.	1950
Bathurst, N.B., Camille LeBlanc	1942
Belize, Robert Hodapp	1958
Bermuda Islands, Robert Dehler, V. A.	1956
Catgary, Francis Carroll	1936
Castries, B.W.I. Charles Gachet	1957
Charlottetown, Malcolm A. MacEachern	1955
Chicoutimi, George Melançon	1940
Edmundston, Romeo Gagnon	1949
Edmonton (Byzantine Rite), Nicholas Sawaryn (1943)	1956
Fort William, Edward Jennings (1952)	1941
Gaspé, Archbishop Paul Bernier (1957)	1952
Georgetown, Richard Guilly, O.B.E. (1956)	1954
Gravelbourg, Aimé Decosse	1953
Grouard, Henry Routhier, V. A. (1953)	1945
Gulf of St. Lawrence, Gerard Couturier	1957
Hamilton, Joseph Ryan	1937
Harbour Grace-Grand Falls, John M. O'Neill	1940
Hearst, Louis Levesque	1952
Hudson Bay, Mark Lacroix, V. A.	1943
James Bay, Henri Belleau, V. A.	1940
Joliette, Joseph Papineau	1928
Kamloops, B.C., Michael A. Harrington	1952
Keewatin, Paul Dumouchel, V. A.	1955
Kingston (Jamaica), John McElaney (1956)	1950
Labrador, Lionel Scheffer, V. A.	1946
London, John Cody (1950)	1937
Mackenzie, Paul Piché	1959
Mont Laurier, Abp. Joseph Eugène Limoges	1922
Nelson, William Doyle	1958
Nicolet, Albert Martin	1950
Pembroke, William Smith	1945
Peterboro', Benjamin Webster (1954)	1946
Prince Albert, Lawrence Morin (1959)	1955
Prince Rupert, Fergus J. O'Grady, V. A.	1956
Roseau (Dominica), Arnold Boghaert	1957
St. Anne de Quebec, Bruno Desrochers	1951
St. Catharine's, Thomas J. McCarthy (1958)	1955
St. George's, N.F., Michael O'Reilly	1941
St. George's (Grenada), James Field	1957
St. Hyacinthe, Arthur Douville (1942)	1940
St. Jean de Quebec, Gerard Coderre (1955)	1951
St. Jerome, Emil Frenette	1951
St. John, Alfred Leverman (1953)	1948
St. Paul in Alberta, Louis Philip Lussier	1955
Saskatoon, Francis Klein	1952
Saskatoon (Byzantine Rite), Andrew Robo- recki (1956)	1948
Sault Ste. Marie, Alexander Carter (1958)	1956
Timmins, Maxim Tessier (1955)	1951
Toronto (Byzantine Rite), Isidore Borecky (1956)	1948
Trois Rivières, Georges L. Pelletier (1947)	1943
Valleyfield, Alfred Langlois (1926)	1924
Victoria, B.C., James M. Hill	1946
Whitehorse, John L. Coudert, V. A.	1936
Yarmouth, Albert Leménger	1953

Africa

Apostolic Delegate to South Africa, Most Rev.
Celestine Damiano (Archbishop of Nicopolis
in Epiro).

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Blantyre, John Baptist Theunissen (1959)	1950
Bloemfontein, William P. Whelan (1954)	1948
Capetown, Owen McCann (1951)	1950
Dar-es-Salaam, Edgar Maranta (1953)	1930
Durban, Denis E. Hurley (1951)	1947
Kaduna, John McCarthy (1959)	1954
Lagos, Leo H. Taylor, C.B.E. (1950)	1934
Lusaka, Adam Kozłowiecki (1959)	1955

CONS.

Nairobi, John McCarthy (1953)	1946
Onitsha, Charles Heery (1950)	1927
Pretoria, John Garner (1951)	1948
Rubaga, Joseph Cabana (1953)	1947
Salisbury, Francis Markall	1956
Tabora, Cornelius Bronsveld (1953)	1950

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Abercorn, Adolf Furstenberg	1959
Acra, Joseph Bowers	1953
Aliwal, John Lueck (1951)	1947
Arva, Angelo Tarantino	1959
Bathurst, Michael Molony	1958
Benin City, Patrick J. Kelly (1950)	1940
Bethlehem, Peter Kelleter (1951)	1950
Bremerdorp, Constantine Barneschi (1951)	1939
Buea, Peter Rogan, O.B.E. (1950)	1939
Bukoba, Alfred Lanctot (1953)	1952
Bulawayo, Adolf Schmitt (1953)	1951
Catobar, James Moynagh (1950)	1947
Dedza, Cornelius Citsulu (1959)	1957
Dodoma, Anthony Pesce (1953)	1951
Eshowe, Aurelius Bilgerl (1951)	1947
Fort Jameson, Firmin Coutemanche (1959)	1953
Freetown and Bo, Thomas Brosnahan	1953
Gulu, John B. Cesana (1953)	1951
Gwelo, Louis Haene (1955)	1950
Ibadan, Richard Finn	1959
Iringa, Attilio Beltramo (1953)	1948
Johannesburg, Hugh Boyle (1954)	1949
Jos, John Redington	1954
Kampala, Vincent Billington (1953)	1948
Karema, Charles Msakila	1958
Kasama, Marcel Daubechies (1950)	1950
Keetmanshoop, Edward Schlotterbuck, V. A.	1956
Keimoes, Henry J. Thunemann (1951)	1940
Keta, Antony Konings	1954
Kigoma, James Holmes Siedle (1958)	1946
Kimberley, John Boekenfoehr	1953
Kisumu, Frederick Hall (1953)	1948
Kokstad, Evangelist McBride (1951)	1949
Kroonstad, Gerard van Velsen (1951)	1950
Kumasi, Andrew van den Bronk (1952)	1946
Leribe, Emmanuel Mabathoana	1953
Lilongwe, Joseph Fady (1950)	1951
Livingstone, Phelim O'Shea (1959)	1950
Lydenburg, Anthony Rietjer	1956
Mariamhill, Alphonus Streit	1951
Masaka, Uganda, Joseph Kiwanuka (1953)	1939
Maseru, Delfine des Rosiers (1951)	1948
Mbarara, John Ogez	1957
Mbeya, Anthony van Oorschot (1953)	1950
Mbulu, Patrick Winters (1953)	1952
Meru, Laurence Bessone	1954
Mombasa-Zanzibar, Eugene Butler	1957
Morogoro, Herman van Elsvijk	1954
Musoma, John Rudin	1957
Mwanza, Joseph Blomjous (1953)	1946
Navrorgo, Gerard Bertrand (1957)	1948
Ndola, Francesco Mazzieri (1959)	1949
Nyeri, Kenya, Carlo Cavallera (1953)	1947
Ogaja, Thomas McGettrick	1955
Ondo, William Field	1958
Oudtshoorn, Bruno Hippel (1951)	1948
Owerri, Joseph Whelan (1950)	1948
Port Elizabeth, Ernest Green	1955
Port Louis, Daniel Liston (1949)	1947
Port Victoria, Marcel Maradan, C.B.E.	1937
Queenstown, John B. Rosenthal (1951)	1948
Rutab, Laurence Rugambwa (1953)	1952
Shinyanga, Edward McGurkin	1956
Tamale, Gabriel Champagne	1957
Tanga, Eugène Arthurs	1958
Tororo, John Grief, C.B.E. (1953)	1951
Umtali, Daniel Lamont	1957
Umtata, Joseph Grueter (1951)	1941
Umtahia, Antony Nwedo	1959

	CONS.
Umzimkulu, Pius B. Dlamini.....	1954
Windhoek, Archbishop Joseph Gotthardt, V. A.	1954
Zomba, Lawrence Hardman (1959).....	1952

Asia

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Agra, Domenico Athaide.....	1956
Bangalore, Thomas Pothacumary (1953).....	1949
Bombay, H. E. Cardinal Valerian Gracias (1950)	1946
Calcutta, Ferdinand Périer (1924).....	1921
Abp.-Coadj., Vivian Dyer.....	1959
Changanacherry, Matthew Kavakat (1956)....	1950
Cotombo, Thomas Cooray (1947).....	1946
Dacca, Lawrence Graner (1950).....	1947
Delli and Simla, Joseph A. Fernandes (1951)...	1949
Erukulam, Joseph Parecattil (1956).....	1953
Hyderabad (India), Joseph Mark Gopu (1953)...	1948
Karachi, Joseph Cordeiro.....	1958
Madurai, Peter Leonard (1953).....	1936
Madras-Mylapore, Louis Mathias (1952)....	1934
Malacca-Singapore, Michel Olcomendy (1953)	1947
Nagpur, Eugene Louis D'Souza (1953).....	1951
Pondicherry, Ambrose Rayappan (1955).....	1953
Ranchi, Nicholas Kujur (1953).....	1952
Trivanantham (Syo-Malankara Rite), Gregory	
Varghese (1955).....	1953
Verapoly, Joseph Attipetty (1934).....	1933

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Ahmedabad, Edwin Pinto.....	1949
Amer and Jaipur, Leo de Mello.....	1949
Allahabad, Leonard Raymond.....	1947
Alleppey, Michael Arattukulam.....	1954
Amaravati, Joseph A. Rosarlo.....	1955
Arabia, Irzio Magliacani, V. A.....	1950
Belgaum, Michel Rodrigues.....	1953
Bellary, John Forest Hogan.....	1949
Calicut, Aldo Patroni.....	1948
Chilaw, Edmund Peirls.....	1940
Chittagong, Raymond Larose.....	1952
Cochin, Alexander Edezhath.....	1952
Coimbatore, Savari Muthu Muthappa.....	1950
Cuttack, Paolo Gonzalez.....	1950
Cyprus, Elias Farah.....	1954
Dibrugarh, Orestes Marengo.....	1951
Dinajpur, Giuseppe Obert.....	1949
Galle, Nicholas M. Laudadio.....	1934
Guntur, Ignatius Mummadi.....	1943
Hong Kong, Lorenzo Bianchi (1951).....	1949
Hyderabad (Pakistan), Archbishop James van	
Miltenburg (1958).....	1948
Indore, Francis Simons.....	1952
Jabalpur, Conrad Dubbelman.....	1954
Jaffna, Emile Pillal (1950).....	1949
Jalpaiguri, Ambrogio Galbiati.....	1952
Jesselton, James Buis, C.B.E., V. A.....	1952
Jhansi, Francis Fenech.....	1954
Kandy, Leo Nanayakkara.....	1959
Khothamangalam, Matthew Potanamuzhl....	1956
Khulna, Dante Battaglierin.....	1956
Kottar, Thomas R. Agniswami.....	1939
Kottayam, Thomas Tharayil (1951).....	1945
Krislnagar, Luis La Ravoire Morrow.....	1939
Kuala Lumpur, Dominic Vndargon.....	1955
Kueing, John Vos, V. A.....	1952
Kumbakonam, Chinnaiyan Daniel.....	1955
Kuwait, Theophane Stella, V. A.....	1955
Lahore, Roger Buysc.....	1947
Lucknow, Conrad de Vito.....	1947
Mangalore, Raymond D'Mello.....	1959
Meerut, Archbishop Joseph B. Evangelisti(1956)	
Multan, Francis Cileo.....	1952
Mysore, René Feuga.....	1939
Mysore, René Feuga.....	1941
Nellere, William Bouter.....	1929
Ootacamund, Anthony Padiyara.....	1955
Palai, Sebastian Vayalil.....	1950
Panna Augustine Wildermuth.....	1947
Penang, Francis Chan.....	1955

CONS.

Poona, Andrew Alex De Souza.....	1949
Quilon, Jerome Fernandez.....	1937
Raigarh-Ambikapur, Stanislaus Tigga (1957)...	1956
Rawalpindi, Nicholas Hettuga.....	1947
Sambalpur, Herman Westermann.....	1951
Shillong, Stephen Ferrando (19 15).....	1931
Tanjore, Aroklaswami R. Sundaram.....	1953
Tellicherry, Sebastian Valloppilly.....	1956
Tiruchirappally, James Mendonca.....	1938
Tiruvalla, Cheriyan Polachirakal (1955)....	1954
Trichur, George Alapatt.....	1944
Trincomalee, Ignatius Glennie.....	1947
Trivandrum (Latin Rite), Vincent Dereere	
(1937).....	1936
Tuticorin, Thomas Fernando (1953).....	1950
Velore, David Pillal.....	1956
Vijayapuram, Juan Abasolo y Leuce.....	1950
Vijayavada, Ambrogio De Battista.....	1952
Visakhapatnam, Joseph Baud (1947).....	1942
Warangal, Alfonso Berreta (1953).....	1951

CONS.

Australia

Apostolic Delegate to Australasia, Most Rev.
Romolo Carboni (Archbishop of Sidon).

The Most Revd. Archbishops

Adelaide, Matthew Boevich.....	1940
Brisbane, James Duhig, K.C.M.G. (1912)....	1905
Abp.-Coadj., Patrick O'Donnell.....	1949
Canberra-Goulburn, Eris M. O'Brien, C.M.G.	
(1954).....	1948
Hobart, Guilford Young (1955).....	1948
Melbourne, Daniel Mannix (1917).....	1912
Abp.-Coadj., Justin Simonds (1942).....	1937
Perth, Redmond Prendiville (1935).....	1933
Sydney, H.E. Cardinal Norman Gilroy (1940)	
	1935

The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Armidade, Edward J. Doody.....	1948
Australia (Byzantine Rite), John Prasko.....	1958
Ballarat, James O'Collins (1941).....	1930
Bathurst, John Norton (1928).....	1925
Bunbury, Lancelot Goody (1954).....	1951
Cairns, Thomas Cahill.....	1949
Darwin, John O'Loughlin.....	1949
Geraldton, Alfred J. Gummer.....	1942
Kimberley, John Jobst, V.A.....	1959
Lismore, Patrick Farrelly (1949).....	1931
Maitland, John Toohey (1956).....	1948
Port Pirie, Bryan Gallagher.....	1952
Rockhampton, Andrew G. Tynan.....	1946
Sale, Patrick Lyons (1957).....	1944
Sandhurst, Bernard Stewart (1950).....	1947
Toowoomba, William Brennan.....	1953
Townsville, Hugh Edward Ryan.....	1935
Wagga-Wagga, Francis Henschke (1939)....	1937
Wilcannia-Forbes, Thomas Martin Fox.....	1931
Wollongong, Thomas McCabe (1939).....	1951

New Zealand

The Most Revd. Archbishop

Wellington, Peter McKeefry (1954).....	1947
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The Rt. Revd. Bishops

Aitape, Ignatius Doggett, V. A.....	1957
Alexishafen, Adolf Noser, V. A. (1953)....	1947
Auckland, Archbishop James Liston (1953)...	1920
Christchurch, Edward Joyce.....	1950
Cook Islands, Ubald Lehman, V. A.....	1943
Dunedin, John Kavanagh (1957).....	1949
Fiji Islands, Victor Foley, V. A.....	1944
Gilbert Islands, Octave Terrienne, V. A....	1938
Kavieng, Alfred Stemper, V. A.....	1957
New Hebrides, Louis Julliard, V. A.....	1955
N. Solomon Islands, Thomas Wade, V. A....	1930
Port Moresby, Andrew Sorin, V. A.....	1946
Rabaul, Isidore Scharmach, V. A.....	1939
Samarai, Francis Doyle, V.A.....	1957
Samoa and Tokelau Is., George Pearce, V. A.	
	1956
S. Solomon Islands, Daniel Stuyvenberg, V. A.	
	1935
Tonga and Niue Islands, John Rodgers, V. A....	1953
Wewak, Leo Arkfield, V. A.....	1948

London Cathedrals, Churches, etc.

ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, City of London, E.C.4 (1675-1710), cost £747,660. The cross on the dome is 365 ft. above the ground level, the inner cupola 218 ft. above the floor. "Great Paul," in S.W. tower, weighs 17 tons. Organ by Father Smith (enlarged by Willis) in case carved by Grinling Gibbons (who also carved the choir stalls). The choir and high altar were restored in 1958 after war damage and an American War Memorial Chapel was consecrated in November, 1958. Nave and transepts free; Fees to the following parts (on weekdays only, 11 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and—during Summer Time only—4.45 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.); Crypt, 6d. Library, whispering gallery and stone gallery, 1s.; golden gallery 1s.; ball, 1s.; total, 3s. 6d. Service on Sundays at 8, *10.30, *3.15, and *6.30. Weekdays at 8, *10, *4. Also Wednesdays, *12.30 p.m., Litany; Fridays, *12.30 p.m. short mid-day service. (*Services are choral.) To the S. are remains of the Chapter House and Cloisters of "Old St. Paul's," destroyed by the Fire of London in 1666.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY, S.W.1 (built A.D. 1050-1760).—Open on weekdays at 8 a.m. Admission to Royal Chapels by fee of 1s., except on Mondays (open free). Transepts and Nave open on Sundays only between services. Holy Communion at 8; matins at 10.30; Holy Communion at 11.30. Evensong at 3. Evening service with Sermon at 6.30; Daily—Holy Communion at 8 a.m.; School Service at 9 a.m.; matins, 10 a.m.; evensong (choral), 5.0 p.m. (Saturday, 3 p.m.). Chapel of Henry VII, Chapter House and Cloisters; King Edward the Confessor's shrine, A.D. 1269, tombs of kings (Edward I, Edward III, Henry V, Mary, Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth), and many other monuments and objects of interest, including the grave of "An Unknown Warrior" and St. George's Chapel at the W. end of Nave (1920), and Poets' Corner. The Coronation Chair encloses the "Stone of Scone," brought from Scotland by Edward I in 1297.

SOUTHWARK CATHEDRAL, south side of the Thames, near London Bridge, S.E.1.—Mainly 13th century, but the nave is largely rebuilt. Known as St. Mary Overie before 1540. Open 7.30 a.m. to 6.45 p.m., free. Sunday services, Holy Communion, 8.30 and 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, 10.15 a.m., Evensong Prayer, 3 p.m., Nave Service, 6.30 p.m. Weekdays: 7.30, 8 and 5.30 p.m. (choral except Wednesdays) (5 p.m. on Saturdays). The tomb of John Gower (1330-1408) is between the Bunyan and Chaucer memorial windows, in the N. aisle; Shakespeare effigy backed by view of Southwark and Globe Theatre in S. aisle; the altar screen (erected 1520) has been restored; the tomb of Bishop Andrewes (died 1626) is near screen. The Early English Lady Chapel (behind the choir), restored 1930, is the scene of the Consistory Courts of the reign of Mary (Gardiner and Bonner); and is still used for this purpose. John Harvard, founder of Harvard University, was baptised here in 1607.

ALL SAINTS, Margaret Street, W.1.—Built by Butterfield in 1859. Anglo-Catholic and noted for its music.

ST. ANDREW UNDERSHAFT, St. Mary Axe, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—An early 16th-century church, contains a monument of Stow, the London antiquary (a new quill-pen being placed in his hand at an annual Commemoration Service), and a memorial of Holbein. The organ is by Renatus Harris the rival of Father Smith.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S Priory Church, Smithfield, E.C.1, the oldest parish church in London (A.D. 1123).—Rector, Rev. N. E. Wallbank, M.S.D. Fine old Norman building, with tomb of the first prior Rahere. N. transept restored and re-opened in June, 1893. Crypt, Lady Chapel and Cloisters

opened 1905-1928. Open daily. Sunday services 9 a.m., 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.

ST. BRIDE, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren. Restored after being gutted during Second World War and rededicated, Dec. 1957. Recent excavations have revealed remains of earlier churches on site.

ST. CLEMENT DANES, Strand, W.C.2.—Gutted in Second World War, rebuilt as Royal Air Force Church, and reconsecrated, 1958.

ST. EDMUND, KING AND MARTYR, Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with altar at north end; organ by Renatus Harris.

ST. ETHELBURGA, Bishopsgate, E.C.2 (14th and 15th century) with two "Hudson" windows.—On April 19, 1607, Henry Hudson (the navigator who gave his name to Hudson's Bay and to the Hudson River), his son John, and his ten sailors took communion in St. Ethelburga's, "purposing to goe to sea four days after."

ST. GEORGE, Hanover Square, W.1 (18th century; famous for fashionable marriages).

ST. GEORGE, Borough High Street, Southwark, S.E.—(Rebuilt 1736) contains the tombs of Bishop Bonner (1497-1569) and Edward Cocker (1631-1675), the author of Cocker's "Arithmetik." (The expression "according to Cocker" refers to this book.)

ST. HELEN, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—The "Westminster Abbey of the City" from its numerous monuments; building dates from 13th century. Contains a Shakespeare memorial window presented by Mr. William Prentice, an American. In St. Helen's Place the foundations of an earlier church were uncovered during rebuilding operations in 1922.

ST. KATHERINE CREE, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt in early 17th century and ascribed to Inigo Jones. Contains a Catherine wheel E. window, an organ by Father Smith, Archbishop Laud's Prayer Book and Bible, and a monument of Sir Nicholas Throgmorton.

ST. MAGNUS THE MARTYR, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with steeple (185 feet) and lantern of great beauty, contains the tomb of Miles Coverdale (1488-1568), translator of the Bible, who was rector of St. Magnus (1564-1566) and Bishop of Exeter (1551-1557).

ST. MARGARET, Lothbury, E.C.2.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains Grinling Gibbons carvings (font, chancel screen, and pulpit).

ST. MARGARET PATTEENS, Rood Lane, Eastcheap, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wren, with a leaden spire, contains two canopied pews and other curious survivals and relics.

ST. MARGARET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.—Founded 11th or 12th century; buildings date from 15th century, with frequent "restorations." Since 1614 the parish church of the House of Commons.

ST. MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—Built by James Gibbs (1721-6) in place of earlier church on same site. In register of burials are the names of Nell Gwynne (1687), Farquhar the dramatist (1707), and Roubillac the sculptor (1672). A bust of James Gibbs by Rysbrack is in the church. Famous for its broadcast services.

ST. MARY WOOLNETH (above the Bank Tube Station), King William Street and Lombard Street, E.C.3.—Built by Hawksmoor early 18th century, organ by Father Smith.

ST. MICHAEL, PATERNOSTER ROYAL, College Hill, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4.—Rebuilt after the Fire by Strong (a pupil of Wren's), the former

church contained the tomb of "Dick Whittington" and a Grinling Gibbons altarpiece.

ST. PAUL, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Built by Inigo Jones. The tombstones round the exterior of the church record the burial places of Samuel Butler (Hudibras), Sir Peter Lely (painter), Wycherley (dramatist), Grinling Gibbons (wood-carver), Dr. Arnc ("Rule, Britannia"), and Macklin (actor); Ellen Terry memorial.

ST. PETER, Cornhill, E.C.3.—Rebuilt by Wrcn, contains a carved choir screen also ascribed to him. The organ is by Father Smlth.

ST. SEPULCHRE, Holborn, E.C.1.—Part of this church escaped the Fire. The organ is by Renatus Harris, in a case attributed to Grinling Gibbons. Memorials in the church to Roger Ascham (Queen Elizabeth's tutor) and Capt. John Smith, "some-time Governour of Virginia and Admirall of New England."

ST. STEPHEN, Walbrook, E.C.4.—Rebuilt by Wren, contains the tomb of Sir John Vanbrugh (architect and dramatist). Although it was much damaged by bombs, 1940-1, repairs have been carried out and it remains open.

SAVOY CHAPEL, Savoy Street, Strand, W.C.2 (rebuilt about 1505, on site of 13th-century Savoy Palace, restored after disastrous fire in 1864).—Graves of Gavin Douglas and George Withers, and memorials of D'Oyly Carte, Laurence Irving.

TEMPLE CHURCH, The Temple, E.C.4.—The nave formed one of five remaining round churches in England, the others being at Cambridge, Northampton, Little Maplestead (Essex), and Ludlow Castle. Rebuilding of the church was completed in 1958. Sunday morning services, open to the public, 11.15 a.m., except in August and September.

Master of the Temple, Rev. Canon T. R. Milford, M.A.

Church of Scotland

CROWN COURT CHURCH, Russell Street, Covent Garden, W.C.2.—Sundays, 11.15 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. J. Moffett, O.B.E., D.D., 2, Taviton Street, W.C.1.

ST. COLUMBA'S, Pont Street, S.W.1. Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister (vacant), 12 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1.

Congregational

⁴ WESTMINSTER CHAPEL (CONGREGATIONAL), Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. D. M. Lloyd-Jones,

Methodist

WESLEY'S CHAPEL, City Road, E.C.1. Contains many relics of John and Charles Wesley and other great founders of Methodism. As the "Mother Church of Methodism" visitors attend from all parts of the world.—Sunday morning at 11; evening at 6.30. Wednesday, 7.30 a.m., Holy Communion. Thursday lunch time, 1.15—1.45. John Wesley's tomb in graveyard behind chapel. In front is Wesley's House and Museum. Minister, Rev. M. W. Woodward, 49 City Road, E.C.1. Opposite Wesley's Chapel is *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground*, City Road, the burial place of Dr. John Owen (1683), John Bunyan (1688), Daniel Defoe (1731), Dr. Watts (1748), William Blake (1828), and Susanna Wesley (1742). To the west of the cemetery is the *Friends' Burial Ground*, with the grave of George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends.

CENTRAL HALL, Westminster, S.W.1.—Sunday Services, 11 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. Minister, Rev. D. A. Greaves, M.A.

KINGSWAY HALL, Kingsway and Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—Sundays at 10, 11, and 6.30. Minister, Rev. Donald O. Soper, Ph.D.

Baptist

BLOOMSBURY CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2 (near New Oxford Street).—Sundays, 11 and 6.30. Minister, Rev. H. Howard Williams, Ph.D.

Catholic Apostolic

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, Gordon Square, W.C.1.

Society of Friends

FRIENDS' HOUSE, Euston Road, N.W.1.

Roman Catholic

WESTMINSTER CATHEDRAL, Ashley Place, Westminster, S.W.1 (close to Victoria Station), built 1895-1903 from the designs of J. F. Bentley (the campanile is 283 feet high—open to public by lift, 15.).—Sundays. Low Masses with short sermon, 6, 6.45, 7.30, 8.15, 9; Capltular High Mass with short sermon, 10.30; Low Masses with sermon, 12 noon and 7 p.m.; Solemn Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.15; Matins and Lauds of the following day, 6.15. Weekdays. Low Masses (First Friday, 6), 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capltular High Mass, 10.30, Low Masses, 12.30 and 6 p.m.; Vespers, Compline and Benediction, 3.30; Matins and Lauds of the following day, 5.15; Night prayers, 7.45. Confessions at all times. Holydays of Obligation. Low Masses, 6, 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9; Capltular High Mass, 10.30; Low Masses, 12 noon, 12.30, 6 and 8 p.m. Cathedral open 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. (Bank Holidays, 6 p.m.). Cardinals Wiseman, Manning, and Griffin buried in Crypt; Cardinal Hinsley buried in St. Joseph's Chapel; Bishop Challoner in St. Gregory's Chapel; Shrine of Blessed John Southworth in the Chapel of St. George and the English Martyrs. The Arch over the High Altar and the Tympanum beneath it have been covered with a rich mosaic showing Christ in Glory, with groups of the XII Apostles. Mosaics on the Tympanum in the Crypt, the vaults of the Lady Chapel, St. Gregory's Chapel, St. Andrew's Chapel and the Holy Souls' Chapel have also been completed. A fine marble and mosaic pulpit. Exhibition of Treasures daily in Sacristy (weekdays, 11.30-12.30, 2-3. Sundays, 2-3, 5.30-6.30).

THE ORATORY, Brompton, S.W.7.—Sundays: Masses, 6.15, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10; 10.45 (High Mass); 12, Low Mass and Sermon; Vespers, 3.30; Evening Mass, 4.30; Evening Service and Benediction, 7. Weekdays: Masses, 6.30, 7.15, 8, 8.30, 10, 12.3 (Mon.-Fri.). Evening Service daily 8 (except Saturday). Holy days: Masses 6.30, 7, 7.30, 8, 8.30, 9, 10, 10.45 (High Mass); 12.30 and 6.30 p.m.; Vespers, 5.30 (Saturdays 4.30). Great Day—St. Phillip's, May 26, High Mass, 11; Vespers, 5.30; Benediction, 8 (when a Saturday, Vespers, 4.30, no evening service).

Principal Jewish Synagogues

SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE SYNAGOGUE, Bevis Marks, E.C.3.

GREAT SYNAGOGUE, Creechurch Place, Aldgate, E.C.3.

WEST LONDON SYNAGOGUE, Upper Berkeley Street, W.1.

LIBERAL JEWISH SYNAGOGUE, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.

Education

ENGLAND AND WALES

Education in England and Wales is organized under the *Education Act, 1944* (Butler Act). Minor amending Acts were passed in 1946, 1948 and 1953. The main features of the system are (a) that the State school system is highly decentralized, education being the responsibility of 146 local education authorities (61 administrative counties, 83 county boroughs, 1 joint board and London). The County Authorities exercise their powers in many instances through Divisional Executive Committees and the Education Committees of Excepted Districts; (b) that voluntary agencies play an important part in educational provision often in co-operation with the State. The Ministry of Education controls the system mainly through the scheme of inspection and with power derived from statute. The expenditure of local education authorities is met partly from rates and partly from central government grants. The latter are paid mainly in the form of a general grant from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government covering local health and other services as well as education. Detailed suggestions to L.E.A.'s. are issued in Ministry of Education circulars and administrative memoranda. There are central advisory councils dealing with education in England and in Wales respectively.

A statutory report with full statistical tables is published yearly by the Ministry.

The State System

The State system is in transition as the 1944 Act is being implemented. The administrative system has been reorganized and the school-leaving age raised (April 1, 1947) to 15. Attention has been given to the development of special schools and the school meals service, but the major problem at present is the provision of teachers and accommodation for the increased number of children at school between 1952 and 1962. A five-year school building plan costing £300,000,000 will begin in 1960 and the provision for the training of teachers is also to be greatly expanded. Special attention is also being paid to the development of technical education and new building to the value of £70,000,000 has been authorized for the 5 years ending in 1961. In 1958 the first students obtained the new award of Diploma in Technology and the National Council for Technological Awards has now instituted a higher award—Member of the College of Technologists—obtainable after 3 years' work in industry and a technical college.

Local Authorities were required by the Act to prepare development plans for education in their areas (including school reorganization and necessary building), and this work is nearing completion. Plans approved become binding upon L.E.A.'s. A total of nearly £127,700,000 of building work was under construction at the end of 1958. 590 new schools were occupied in 1958, providing 98,080 places for primary pupils and 196,830 for secondary.

Education is envisaged in the 1944 Act in three stages:—

Primary Stage (for children up to 11 years). *Nursery Schools* to age 5 (must be provided by Local Education Authority for all parents who desire them); *Infant Schools*—from age 5 (*compulsory School age*); *Junior Schools*—from age 8 to 11.

About the age of 11 all children are to go to a secondary school. The suitability of the school may be reviewed at age 13.

Secondary Stage (11 years to 15 years, later to be raised to 16)—*Secondary Grammar Schools* (giving

an academic education); *Secondary Technical Schools* (for those whose abilities are of a more practical character); *Secondary Modern Schools* (giving a general and practical education).

These Secondary Schools are intended to be of equal status and can be combined into a single multi-lateral or "comprehensive" school. The prevailing tendency is to foster wide experiment and flexibility in the organization of secondary schools. Education in Primary and Secondary Schools is free.

In 1956 Leicestershire began an important, limited experiment, transferring all children at 11 to non-selective "high schools" and transferring at 14 all children whose parents wish it and will keep them at school till 16 to grammar schools, thus doing away with the "11 plus" examination. Nottingham has established twelve secondary modern schools providing a 5 years' course to G.C.E. standard in either grammar or technical subjects.

Pupils in Secondary Schools may sit for the examinations leading to the award of the General Certificate of Education. The nine examining bodies set papers at three levels, ordinary, advanced and scholarship. Entrance to the Universities and to many courses of professional training depends on the results in these examinations. The total number of candidates at the 1958 summer examination was 349,367. In January 1958 some 40,900 boys and 25,100 girls in maintained and assisted schools were preparing for, or had passed, at least two subjects at advanced level. In the summer about 10,600 candidates from nearly 800 secondary modern schools sat for ordinary level.

Further Stage. [Includes all types of provision for education after 15 (later 16).] *County Colleges* which, when established, all children not receiving full-time education will attend for the equivalent of one day a week from age 15 (later 16) to age 16 (later to be raised to 18); *Technical Colleges and Colleges of Art and Commerce* (providing specialist studies); *Evening Institutes* (evening classes in vocational and other subjects); *Service of youth* (recreational and other services for youth provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Adult Education* (liberal education for adults provided in co-operation with voluntary bodies); *Community Centres, etc.*

In January, 1958, 6,914,291 children were present in the primary or secondary schools maintained, aided or controlled by Local Education Authorities; there were 112,865 in all direct grant schools, 281,394 in independent schools recognized as efficient, and 233,776 in other independent schools. The number of pupils in special schools, of which 31 were new, was over 62,000. The number of senior children in all-age schools fell in 1958 from 165,329 to 139,297. A third of the new secondary schools required for the reorganization of all-age schools were in use and another third being built. The percentage of primary school children in classes of over 40 had gone down from 32.2 to 29.7. The percentage of children in over-sized senior classes remained at 62.1. In major establishments for further education, 1957-58, full-time students numbered 75,981 and part-time day-release students 434,672.

Voluntary Agencies

The school system is complicated by voluntary agencies which have assisted greatly in educational development. A number of the primary and secondary schools are still provided by voluntary

bodies, mainly religious, but have long been maintained by L.E.A.'s. Under the 1944 Act, the managers of such schools could obtain half of funds required for rebuilding to modern standards, the schools remaining under their partial control as "aided schools" and the cost of running the schools being met by the Local Education Authority. Under the Act of 1959 the building grant has been increased to 75 per cent. in respect of existing schools and of new secondary schools where these are required to accommodate pupils from existing primary schools. If the managers cannot raise money necessary for rebuilding, schools become "controlled schools" under the management of the Local Education Authority, though with provisions enabling denominational religious instruction to be given. Over 160,000 additional places in voluntary schools have been brought into use since 1945 and more than 190,000 are included in present and future building programmes. Since 1945 grants of £10,655,658 and loan advances of £3,510,313 have been made for building. In 1958 grants were made of £704,832 (C. of E.), £1,442,467 (R.C.) and £154,903 (other voluntary bodies), and also loan advances of £304,007 (C. of E.), £633,818 (R.C.) and £11,981 (others). Of the 10,569 voluntary schools (primary and secondary) 4,725 had been given controlled, 5,514 aided and 73 special agreement status.

The Direct Grant Grammar Schools (non-profit-making and with some non-local characteristics) occupy a semi-independent position, getting grants direct from the Ministry. They are run by Boards of Governors with Local Education Authority representatives and take fee-paying pupils chosen by themselves. For these pupils fees are graded according to parent's means. At least 25 per cent. of the places must be free, and Local Authorities may claim up to a further 25 per cent. of places, for which no further fees are paid by parents. In Jan., 1958, there were 173 such schools with 100,892 pupils (8,613 being boarders). In January, 1958, there were 5 Direct Grant Secondary Technical Schools with 817 pupils.

About 90 Public Boarding Schools and nearly 4,400 Private Schools remain independent of the State system, except that many Public Schools give a limited number of places to nominees of Local Education Authorities. Under the 1944 Act all schools are being inspected by the Ministry and can later be closed if found inefficient. This process was completed in 1959. Of these 4,400 schools, with about 500,000 pupils, 1,486 have been recognized as efficient and the remainder registered or provisionally registered. Only 23 were served with a notice of complaint. The total number of children in independent schools is estimated at 500,000.

In the field of Further Education many private bodies, often receiving grants of money from Local Education Authorities and from the Ministry, are associated with the public authorities.

Teachers

The number of teachers in the maintained primary and secondary schools must be further raised from 287,415, of whom 20.7 per cent. are graduates (March 31, 1958), to deal with the increasing child population. In particular there is a shortage of women teachers. Teachers are trained in a total of 176 institutions of various types. These include 23 University Departments of Education providing a one-year course for graduates. The remainder provide a three-year course for all students entering in 1960 and thereafter, 98 of the colleges are provided by Local Education Authorities. A large-scale plan of expansion has

now been initiated, providing 16,000 additional places in the training colleges. The voluntary colleges will receive from the Government 75 per cent. of the building costs involved. Teachers, other than graduates, must have satisfactorily completed a course of training. A degree or its equivalent entitles the holder to be given qualified teacher status. Payment of teachers is regulated by the *Burnham Scale* which provides £520 to £1,000 per annum and £468 to £800 per annum basic rates for men and women Assistant Teachers respectively, with, in every case, supplementary payment for degrees, specially responsible posts, etc., and for Headmasters and Headmistresses according to the size of the school. Women's salaries are being increased by seven instalments until they are, in 1961, equal to men's.

Cost of Education in England and Wales

Public expenditure on education (excluding universities) for the year 1959/60 is expected to amount to about £690,000,000.

The average cost of pupils in maintained secondary schools in 1958/59 has been estimated to be £72 10s. per head for those under 15 and £130 for those over 15. The average cost per head for primary pupils was £48 6s. 8d.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND

The educational system of Scotland has developed independently of that of England and presents a number of distinctive features. The Scottish Education Department is the central body and the Education Authorities are the local bodies concerned in administering the provisions of the Education (Scotland) Act, 1946. These authorities are the councils of the four cities (Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow) and 31 county councils or joint county councils. Educational facilities of various kinds are also provided by the governing bodies of grant-aided schools, independent schools, central institutions providing advanced technical education and national voluntary organizations in the field of informal further education. The "Scottish solution" of the question of denominational schools arrived at in 1918 provided for the transfer of any denominational voluntary school to the management of the Education Authority subject to certain conditions relating to religious observances and the appointment of staff designed to preserve the denominational character of the school. Denominational schools provided by Education Authorities are subject to the same conditions.

Schools in Scotland fall into three main classes, viz. public schools, which in Scotland means schools managed by Education Authorities; grant-aided schools, conducted by voluntary managers who receive grant direct from the Department; and independent schools which receive no direct grant, but which are subject to inspection and registration. In the year ended July 31, 1958, there were 3,262 public schools, with a roll of 844,249, 31 grant-aided schools, with a roll of 15,811 and 158 independent schools, attended by 22,128 pupils.

Children between 5 and 12½ attend primary schools. The secondary courses are junior, for pupils leaving school at 15, and senior, extending to five or six years. Some schools, called "comprehensive", offer both junior and senior secondary courses.

The Scottish Leaving Certificate is awarded by the Department and is normally taken at the end of senior secondary courses of at least five years' duration. Pupils may take as many of a wide range of subjects as they are capable of attempting

on either the lower grade, corresponding roughly to the G.C.E. Ordinary Level, or on the higher, which, because there is less specialized study in sixth forms as understood in England, is not of so high a standard as the G.C.E. Advanced. In the award of a pass on either grade the teacher's estimate is taken into account as well as performance in the written examination.

Facilities for further education are provided by 16 Central Institutions (advanced colleges administered by independent Boards of Governors) and by further education centres managed by Education Authorities. The Central Institutions provide the highest form of specialized and fully organized instruction in science and technology, agriculture, commerce, domestic science and the arts. These colleges issue their own Diplomas and Associateships which are, in certain cases, equivalent in academic status to honours degrees and ordinary degrees.

The further education centres provide less advanced courses which are mainly part-time covering vocational and non-vocational subjects. The vocational courses normally lead to Craft certificates, certificates of the City and Guilds of London Institute or National Certificates. Courses are provided in any subject for which there is a reasonable demand.

There are seven Colleges of Education in Scotland. Six of the colleges (of which two are Roman Catholic residential colleges for women) provide both one- and three-year courses and are associated with a university. The seventh is a residential college of physical education for women. All men teachers must possess a university degree (except in certain "practical" subjects) and normally take a year's professional training at a College of Education. A considerable proportion of women teachers take a degree or diploma and a year's training, but those who do not must take three years' training. The basic scales of teachers' salaries are non-graduate, graduate and honours graduate, with additional payment for posts of special responsibility.

EDUCATION IN NORTHERN IRELAND

The statutory system of education in Northern Ireland is broadly similar to the system in Great Britain. Under the 1947 Act primary education is provided in primary schools for children up to

11½ years of age or thereabouts when they are transferred to one or other of the types of secondary schools. Those who pass to secondary intermediate schools follow a practical curriculum and the remainder, most of whom have attained a qualifying standard at an examination conducted by the Ministry of Education, proceed to secondary grammar schools. A child who is successful at the qualifying test for entry to a grammar school is awarded a scholarship by the local education authority of the area in which he is normally resident. Reciprocal arrangements between local education authorities in the United Kingdom ensure that in the event of a change of residence of the parents of a pupil who has passed the necessary test either in Great Britain or Northern Ireland, the pupil's grammar school education will be continued.

In 1958, the number of schools provided, maintained and assisted by Local Education Authorities in Northern Ireland was 1,784 with 280,169 children on the rolls. The estimated cost to the Exchequer for 1959-60 is £14,358,200 and from rates £4,204,566.

THE UNIVERSITIES

There are sixteen degree-giving universities in England (Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Exeter, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Southampton): one in Wales (the University of Wales with Colleges at Aberystwyth, Bangor, Cardiff and Swansea); four in Scotland (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews); and one in Northern Ireland (the Queen's University of Belfast). There is also the University College of North Staffordshire which is empowered to grant its own B.A. degree. The total number of full-time students in these universities (excluding the Queen's University of Belfast) and other university institutions receiving grants from the University Grants Committee in the session 1957-58 was 95,442 of whom 23,587 were women (compared with a total of 89,866 in the previous year and just over 50,000 in 1939). 79.2 per cent. of the students were assisted in whole or in part by scholarships from public or private funds. All these institutions are self-governing. The recurrent expenditure of university institutions in Great Britain in 1957-58 amounted to £48,335,053.

UNIVERSITIES, COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

FULL TERMS, 1960

Hilary, Jan. 17 to March 12

Trinity, April 24 to June 18

Michaelmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 3

NUMBER OF UNDERGRADUATES IN RESIDENCE

Michaelmas Term, 1958, 8,811 (approx.)

UNIVERSITY OFFICES, &c.

Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D., All Souls	1933
High Steward, The Viscount Simonds, P.C., New College	1954
Vice-Chancellor, T. S. R. Boase, M.A., President of Magdalen	1958
Proctors, R. N. W. Blake, M.A., Ch. Ch.; M. W. Dick, M.A., Balliol	1959
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L., All Souls	1947
Public Orator, A. N. Bryan-Brown, M.A., Worcester	1958
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, T. P. Kilner, D.M., St. John's	1958

Bodley's Librarian, J. N. L. Myres, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1947
Keeper of Archives, W. A. Pantin, M.A., Oriol	1945
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, K. T. Parker, C.B.E., M.A., Oriol	1945
Keeper of Dept. of Fine Art, K. T. Parker, C.B.E., M.A., Oriol	1934
Keeper of Dept. of Antiquities, R. W. Hamilton, M.A., Magdalen	1957
Curator of the Museum of the History of Science, C. H. Josten, M.A., B.N.C.	1950
Registrar of the University, Sir Ffolliott Sandford, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.A., New College	1958
Deputy Registrar (vacant)	
Assistant Registrars, D. M. Hawke, M.A., Lincoln (1954); B. G. Campbell, M.A., Merton (1958); Mrs. C. P. Dorey, M.A., St. Anne's	1959
Secretary of Faculties, C. H. Paterson, M.A., Corpus	1957
Assist. do., R. S. Anson-Owen, M.A., Worcester	1954
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest, H. H. Keen, M.A., Balliol	1946

- Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre*, J. T. Christie, M.A., *Principal of Jesus*..... 1955
- Acting Curator of the Schools*, G. D. Parkes, D.Phil., B.Sc., M.A., *Keble*..... 1957
- Registrar of the Chancellor's Court*, H. S. Clemons, M.A., *Corpus*..... 1947
- University Council*, Hon. C. R. Russell, Q.C., M.A., *Oriel*..... 1952
- Summoner of Preachers*, J. A. C. Ward..... 1952
- Bedels*, C. W. Hatton (*Divinity*); C. J. Bolton (*Law*); A. C. Packford (*Medicine*); J. A. C. Ward (*Arts*)
- Clerk of the Schools*, W. H. Miller..... 1950
- Land Agent to the University*, N. D. G. James, M.C., M.A., B.N.C..... 1951
- Director, Department of Education*, A. D. C. Peterson, O.B.E., M.A., *Balliol*..... 1957
- SECRETARY TO DELEGATES OF—
Examination of Schools, G. J. R. Potter, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*
Extra-Mural Studies, F. W. Jessup, M.A., *St. John's*,
Local Exams., C. W. Stokes, M.A., *Jesus*,
University Museum, G. E. S. Turner, M.A., *St. Catherine's*,
University Press, C. H. Roberts, M.A., *St. John's*.
- SECRETARY OF—
Committee for Appointments, C. E. Escritt, M.A., *Keble*,
The Rhodes Trustees, E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A., *Balliol*.
- Acting Adviser to Overseas Students*, B. G. Campbell, M.A., *Merton*.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Ex-Officio Members, the Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor; the President of Trinity; the Proctors.

Elected by Congregation—

The Rector of *Exeter*; the Principal of *Somerville*; the Provost of *Oriel*; the Principal of *Lady Margaret Hall*; the Warden of *Wadham*; the Censor of *St. Catherine's*; C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L.; G. E. F. Chilver, M.A., D.Phil.; A. B. Brown, B.C.L., M.A.; J. H. E. Griffiths, M.A., D.Phil.; E. T. Williams, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.A.; J. B. Butterworth, M.A.; C. N. Ward-Perkins, M.A.; Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.D., M.A., F.R.S.; H. W. Thompson, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc.; B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil.; B. G. Mitchell, M.A.; J. L. Austin, M.A.

Oxford Colleges, Halls and Societies

(With date of foundations)

- All Souls* (1438), J. H. A. Sparrow, M.A., *Warden* (1952).
- Balliol* (1263), Sir David Keir, M.A., *Master* (1949).
- Brasenose* (1509), M. Platnauer, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1956).
- Christ Church* (1546), Very Rev. C. A. Simpson, D.D., *Dean* (1959).
- Corpus Christi* (1517), W. F. R. Hardie, M.A., *President* (1950).
- Exeter* (1314), K. C. Wheare, M.A., D.Litt., *Rector* (1956).
- Hertford* (1874), W. L. Ferrar, M.A., D.Sc., *Principal* (1959).
- Jesus* (1571), J. T. Christie, M.A., *Principal* (1950).
- Keble* (1868), *Warden* (vacant).
- Lincoln* (1427), W. F. Oakeshott, M.A., F.S.A., *Rector* (1953).
- Magdalen* (1458), T. S. R. Boase, M.A., *President* (1947).
- Merton* (1264), G. R. G. Mure, M.A., *Warden* (1947).
- New College* (1379), Sir William Hayter, K.C.M.G., M.A., *Warden* (1958).
- Oriel* (1326), K. C. Turpin, B.Litt., M.A., *Provost* (1957).

- Pembroke* (1624), R. B. McCallum, M.A., *Master* (1955).
- Queen's* (1340), J. W. Jones, B.C.L., M.A., *Provost* (1948).
- St. Edmund Hall* (1270), Rev. Canon J. N. D. Kelly, D.D., *Principal* (1951).
- St. John's* (1555), W. C. Costin, M.A., *President* (1957).
- Trinity* (1554), A. L. P. Norrington, M.A., *President* (1954).
- University* (1249), A. L. Goodhart, K.B.E., Q.C., D.C.L., *Master* (1951).
- Wadham* (1612), Sir Maurice Bowra, M.A., D.Litt., *Warden* (1938).
- Worcester* (1714), Sir John Masterman, O.B.E., M.A., *Provost* (1946).
- St. Peter's Hall* (1929), Rev. J. P. Thornton-Duesbery, M.A., *Master* (1955).
- St. Antony's College* (1950), F. W. D. Deakin, M.A., *Warden* (1950).
- Nuffield College* (1937), D. N. Chester, M.A., *Warden* (1954).
- St. Catherine's Society* (1868), A. L. C. Bullock, M.A., *Censor* (1952).
- Campion Hall*, Rev. A. D. Doyle, M.A., *Master* (1958).
- St. Benet's Hall*, Rev. F. G. Sitwell, M.A., *Master* (1947).
- Mansfield College* (1886), Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D., *Principal* (1953).
- Regent's Park College*, Rev. G. H. Davies, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1958).
- Greyfriars*, Very Rev. P. L. Peacock, M.A., D.Mus., *Warden* (1953).

- Lady Margaret Hall* (1878), Miss L. S. Sutherland, C.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., *Principal* (1945).
- Somerville* (1879), Dame Janet Vaughan, D.B.E., D.M., F.R.C.P., *Principal* (1945).
- St. Hugh's* (1886), Miss E. E. S. Procter, M.A., *Principal* (1946).
- St. Hilda's* (1893), Miss K. Major, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal* (1955).
- St. Anne's* (1952) (Originally *Society of Oxford Home-Students* (1879)), Lady Ogilvie, M.A., *Principal* (1953).

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

- | | Elect. |
|--|--------|
| <i>American History</i> (Harmsworth), D. Donald, M.A., <i>Queen's</i> | 1959 |
| <i>Anatomy</i> (Lee's), Sir Wilfrid E. Le Gros Clark, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Herford</i> | 1934 |
| <i>Anæsthetics</i> (Nuffield), Sir Robert R. Macintosh, D.M., <i>Pemb.</i> | 1937 |
| <i>Anglo-Saxon</i> , C. L. Wrenn, M.A., <i>Pembroke</i> . | 1946 |
| <i>Anthropology, Social</i> , E. E. Evans-Pritchard, M.A., F.B.A., <i>All Souls</i> | 1946 |
| <i>Arabic</i> (Laudian), A. F. L. Beeston, M.A., D.Phil., <i>St. John's</i> | 1955 |
| <i>Archæology, European</i> , C. F. C. Hawkes, M.A., <i>Keble</i> | 1946 |
| <i>Archæology</i> (Lincoln), B. Ashmole, M.C., B.Litt., M.A., <i>Linc.</i> | 1956 |
| <i>Archæology of the Roman Empire</i> , I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., M.A., <i>Corpus</i> | 1956 |
| <i>Astronomy</i> (Savilian), H. H. Plaskett, M.A., F.R.S., <i>New Coll.</i> | 1932 |
| <i>Biochemistry</i> , Sir Hans A. Krebs, M.A., F.R.S., <i>Trin.</i> | 1954 |
| <i>Botany</i> (Sherardian), C. D. Darlington, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., <i>Magd.</i> | 1953 |
| <i>Byzantine and Modern Greek Lang. and Lit.</i> , C. A. Trypanis, M.A., <i>Exeter</i> | 1947 |
| <i>Celtic</i> , I. Ll. Foster, M.A., <i>Jesus</i> | 1947 |
| <i>Chemical Microbiology</i> (Veagh), D. D. Woods, M.A., <i>Trinity</i> | 1955 |

	Elect.		Elect.
Chemistry (Lee's), Sir Cyril Hinshelwood, M.A. D.Sc., P.R.S., Exeter	1937	Law (Vinerian), H. G. Hanbury, D.C.L., All Souls	1949
Chemistry (Waynflete), E. R. H. Jones, M.A., F.R.S., Magd.	1955	Logic (Wykeham), A. J. Ayer, M.A., New Coll.	1959
Chinese, D. Hawkes, M.A., D.Phil., Ch. Ch.	1959	Mathematics (Rouse Ball), C. A. Coulson, M.A., F.R.S., Wadham	1952
Civil Law (Regius), D. Daube, D.C.L., All Souls	1955	Medicine (Regius), Sir George Pickering, D.M., Ch. Ch.	1956
Colonial Economic Affairs, S. H. Frankel, M.A., Nuffield	1946	Medicine, Clinical (Nuffield), L. J. Witts, C.B.E., D.M., Magd.	1938
Comparative Philology, L. R. Palmer, M.A., Worcester	1952	Metaphysical Philology (Waynflete), G. Ryle, M.A., Magd.	1945
Comparative Slavonic Philology, B. O. Unbe- gaun, M.A., B. N. C.	1953	Modern History (Chichele), E. F. Jacob, M.A., D.Phil. All Souls	1950
Divinity (Regius), Rev. Canon H. Chadwick, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1958	Modern History (Regius), H. R. Trevor- Roper, M.A., Oriet.	1957
Divinity (Margaret), Rev. Canon F. L. Cross, D.Phil., D.D., Ch. Ch.	1944	Modern History, R. B. Wernham, M.A., Worcester	1951
Eastern Religions and Ethics (Spalding), R. C. Zaehner, M.A., All Souls	1952	Moral and Pastoral Theology (Regius), Rev. Canon V. A. Demant, B.Sc., M.A., D.Litt., Ch. Ch.	1949
Ecclesiastical History (Regius), Rev. Canon S. L. Greenslade, D.D., Ch. Ch.	1959	Moral Philosophy (Whites), J. L. Austin, M.A., Corpus	1952
Economic History (Chichele), H. J. Habakkuk, M.A., All Souls	1950	Music, J. A. Westrup, B.Mus., M.A., Hon.D. Mus., Wadham	1947
Economic Organization, J. Jewkes, M.A., Merton	1948	Natural Philosophy (Sedleian), G. F. J. Temple, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Queen's	1953
Egyptology, J. Cerny, M.A., Queen's	1951	Obstetrics and Gynaecology (Nuffield), J. C. Moir, D.M., Oriet.	1937
Engineering Science, A. Thom, M.A., B.N.C.	1945	Orthopaedic Surgery (Nuffield), J. A. Trueta, M.A., Hon.D.Sc., Worcester	1949
English Language and Literature (Merton), N. Davis, M.A., Merton	1959	Pathology, Sir Howard Florey, B.Sc., M.A., F.R.S., Linc.	1935
English Literature (Merton), N. H. K. A. Cog- hill, M.A., Merton	1957	Pharmacology, W. D. M. Paton, D.M., F.R.S., New Coll.	1959
English Literature (Goldsmiths), Lord David Cecil, C.H., M.A., New College	1948	Philosophy of the Christian Religion (Nolloth), Rev. Canon I. T. Ramsey, M.A., Oriet.	1951
Exegesis (Ireland), Rev. G. D. Kilpatrick, D.D., Queen's	1949	Physics (Wykeham), W. E. Lamb, M.A., New Coll.	1955
Experimental Philosophy (Lee's), B. Bleaney, M.A., D.Phil., Wadham	1957	Physics (Experimental), D. H. Wilkinson, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1957
Fine Art (Slade), E. Newton, M.A., All Souls	1959	Physiology (Waynflete), E. G. T. Liddell, D.M., Magd.	1940
Forestry, M. V. Laurie, M.A., St. John's	1959	Poetry, W. H. Auden, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1956
French (Foch), J. J. Seznec, M.A., All Souls	1950	Political Economy (Drummond), J. R. Hicks, B.Litt., M.A., All Souls	1952
Geography, E. W. Gilbert, B.Litt., M.A., Hertford	1953	Psychology, R. C. Oldfield, M.A., Magd.	1956
Geology, L. R. Wager, M.A., F.R.S., Univ.	1950	Public International Law (Chichele), C. H. M. Waldock, D.C.L., All Souls	1947
Geometry (Savilian), E. C. Titchmarsh, M.A., F.R.S., New Coll.	1931	Pure Mathematics (Waynflete), J. H. C. White- head, M.A., F.R.S., Magd.	1947
George Eastman Visiting, H. A. Thompson, M.A., Balliol	1959	Race Relations (Rhodes), K. Kirkwood, M.A., St. Ant.	1954
German Language and Literature, E. L. Stahl, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1959	Romance Languages, T. B. W. Reid, M.A., Trinity	1958
Government and Public Administration (Glad- stone), M. Beloff, B.Litt., M.A., All Souls	1957	Rural Economy (Sibthorpeian), G. E. Black- man, M.A., F.R.S., St. John's	1945
Greek (Regius), E. R. Dodds, M.A., Ch. Ch.	1936	Russian, S. Kononov, B.Litt., M.A., New Coll.	1945
Hebrew (Regius) (vacant)		Sanskrit (Boden), T. Burrow, M.A., Balliol	1944
History, Ancient (Camden), Sir Ronald Syme, M.A., B.N.C.	1949	Semitic Philology, G. R. Driver, C.B.E., M.A., Magd.	1938
History, Ancient (Wykeham), A. Andrewes, M.A., New Coll.	1953	Social and Political Theory (Chichele), Sir Isalah Berlin, M.A., All Souls	1957
History of Art E. Wind, M.A., Trin.	1955	Spanish Studies (King Alfonso XIII), P. E. L.R. Russell, M.A., Queen's	1953
History of the British Commonwealth (Beit), V. T. Harlow, C.M.G., M.A., D.Litt., Balliol	1948	Statistics (vacant)	
History of War (Chichele), N. H. Gibbs, M.A., D.Phil., All Souls	1953	Surgery (Nuffield), P. R. Allison, D.M., Balliol	1954
Icelandic Literature and Antiquities (Vigfusson), E. O. G. Turville-Petre, B.Litt., M.A., Ch. Ch.	1953	Textual Criticism, H. J. Davis, M.A., St. John's	1956
International Relations (Montague Burton), A. Headlam-Morley, B.Litt., M.A., St. Hugh's	1948	Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (Linacre), Sir Allister Hardy, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S., Merton	1946
Interpretation of Holy Scripture, Rev. H. F. D. Sparks, D.D., F.B.A., Oriet.	1952	Zoology (Entomology), G. C. Varley, M.A., Jesus	1948
Italian (Serena), C. Grayson, M.A., Magdalen	1952		
Jurisprudence, H. L. A. Hart, M.A., University	1952		
Latin (Corpus), R. A. B. Mynors, M.A., F.B.A., Corpus	1953		
Law (Comparative), F. H. Lawson, D.C.L., F.B.A., B.N.C.	1948		

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

FULL TERMS, 1960

Lent. Jan. 12 to Mar. 11; Easter, Apr. 19 to June 10;
Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 3.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN RESIDENCE

1958-59: Men, 8,034; Women, 790.

Chancellor, Marshal of the Royal Air Force the Lord Tedder, G.C.B., Hon.L.L.D., Magd.	1950
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. Butterfield, M.A., Master of Peterhouse	1959
High Steward, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.A., Hon. LL.D., M.P., Pemb. and Corp. . .	1958
Deputy High Steward, The Lord Morton of Henryton, F.C., M.C., M.A., Hon.L.L.D., Joh. Commissary, The Lord McNair, C.B.E., Q.C., LL.D., Cal.	1954
Orator, L. P. Wilkinson, M.A., King's.	1955
† Registrar, R. M. Rattetbury, M.A., Trin..	1953
† First Asst. Registrar, P. C. Melville, M.A., Selw.	1954
† Assistant Registraries, L. M. Harvey, M.A., Cath. (1947); R. F. Holmes, M.A., Corp. . .	1958
Librarian, H. R. Creswick, M.A., Jes.	1949
Treasurer, A. E. L. Parnis, M.A., King's	1953
Assistant Treasurers, C. R. Macdonald, M.A., Cal. (1933); C. K. Phillips, M.A., Down. . .	1954
Secretary General of the Faculties, H. M. Taylor, C.B.E., M.A., Ph.D., Cla.	1953
Assistant Secretary General of the Faculties, W. J. Sartain, M.A., Selw.	1939
Esquire Bedells, C. H. Thompson, M.A., Qu.; N. S. Wilson, M.A., Pemb.	1937
Proctors, R. T. H. Redpath, M.A., Ph.D., Trin.;	1946
R. W. K. Hinton, M.A., Ph.D., Pet.	1959
Organist, D. V. Willcocks, M.C., M.A., Mus.B., F.V.C.O., King's	1958
Director of the Observatories, Prof. R. O. Red- man, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1947
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Marlay Curator, C. Winter, M.A., Trin. . . .	1946
Director of the Museum of Zoology, F. R. Parrington, sc.D., Sid.	1938
Curator of the Museum of Archaeology and of Ethnology, G. H. S. Bushnell, M.A., Ph.D., Down.	1938
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archaeology, Prof. J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., Newn.	1952
Curator of the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, A. G. Brighton, M.A., Chr.	1931
Director of the Botanic Garden, J. S. L. Gil- mour, M.A., Cla.	1950
Representative on General Medical Council, Prof. A. L. Banks, M.A. Cal.	1957
Head of the Department of Education, Prof. W. A. Lloyd, Ph.D., Trin.	1959

SECRETARY TO

Local Examinations Syndicate, J. L. Brereton, M.A., Sid., Syndicate Buildings	1946
Board of Extra-mural Studies, G. F. Hickson, M.A., Cla., Stuart House	1923
Highest Grade Schools Examination Syndicate, A. E. E. McKenzie, M.A., Trin., 10 Trump- ington Street	1945
Appointments Board, J. G. W. Davies, M.A., Joh.	1952
University Library, A. Tillotson, M.A., Pet. . .	1949
University Press, R. J. L. Kingsford, M.A., Cla.	1948

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE

(Secretary, The Registrar)

Ex-officio Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The Master of Trinity Hall; The
Master of Peterhouse; The Master of Christ's; The
Master of Magdalene.

Professors and Readers, C. E. Tilley, Ph.D., Emm.;
R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., King's; N. F. Mott, M.A.,
Cal.; C. O. Brink, M.A., Cal.
Elected as Members of the Regent House, B. C.
Saunders, sc.D., Magd.; G. F. Hickson, M.A., Cla.;
J. S. Boys Smith, M.A., Joh.; F. Wild, M.A., Ph.D.,
Down.; J. H. Plumb, Litt.D., Christ's; P. R. Ack-
royd, M.A., Ph.D., Trin.; R. E. Macpherson, M.A.,
King's; C. L. G. Pratt, M.A., Chr.

Cambridge Colleges

(With date of foundation)

Christ's (1505), B. W. Downs, M.A., Master (1950).	
Clare (1326), Sir Eric Ashby, M.A., Master (1958).	
Corpus Christi (1352), Sir George Thomson, sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1952).	
Downing (1800), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., Master (1957).	
Emmanuel (1584), E. Welbourne, M.C., M.A., Master (1951).	
Gonville & Caius (1348), N. F. Mott, M.A., F.R.S., Master (1959).	
Jesus (1496) Master (vacant).	
King's (1441), N. G. Annan, O.B.E., M.A., Provost (1956).	
Magdalene (1542), Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Willink, Bt., M.C., Q.C., M.A., Master (1948).	
Pembroke (1347), Sir William Hodge, sc.D., F.R.S., Master (1958).	
Peterhouse (1284), H. Butterfield, M.A., Master, (1955).	
Queens' (1448), A. Ll. Armitage, M.A., LL.B., Presi- dent (1958).	
St. Catharine's (1473), E. E. Rich, M.A., Master (1957).	
St. John's (1511), Master (vacant).	
Selwyn (1882), Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., Master (1956).	
Sidney Sussex (1596), D. Thomson, M.A., Ph.D., Master (1957).	
Trinity (1546), The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S., Master (1951).	
Trinity Hall (1350), Sir Ivor Jennings, K.B.E., Q.C., Litt.D., Master (1954).	

Fitzwilliam House (Non-Collegiate Students) (1869),
W. W. Grave, C.M.G., M.A., Ph.D., Censor (1959).

COLLEGES FOR WOMEN

Girton (1869), Miss M. L. Cartwright, sc.D., F.R.S., Mistress (1949).	
Newnham (1871), Miss R. L. Cohen, M.A., Princi- pal (1954).	
Hughes Hall (formerly Cambridge T.C. (1885), post-graduate students in training for teaching) Miss M. A. Wileman, M.A., Principal (1953).	
New Hall (1954), Miss A. R. Murray, M.A., Tutor.	

UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS

Aeronautical Engineering (Francis Mond), W. A. Mair, M.A., Down.	Elect.
Agriculture (Drapers), Sir Joseph Hutchinson, C.M.G., sc.D., F.R.S., Joh.	1952
American History and Institutions (Pitt), E. V. Rostow, A.M., LL.B., Yale (for 1959-60)	1957
Anatomy, J. D. Boyd, M.A., Cla.	1951
Ancient History, A. H. M. Jones, M.A., F.B.A., Jes.	1951
Ancient Philosophy (Laurence), W. K. C. Guthrie, Litt.D., F.B.A., Pet.	1952
Anglo-Saxon (Efrington and Bosworth), Miss D. Whitelock, Litt.D., F.B.A., Newn.	1957

† Correspondence for the Registrar and
Assistant Registraries should be sent to the Uni-
versity Registry, The Old Schools, Cambridge.

	Elect.		Elect.
<i>Animal Pathology</i> , W. I. B. Beveridge, M.A., Jesus.....	1947	<i>Geology (Woodwardian)</i> , O. M. B. Bulman, Sc.D., F.R.S., Sid.....	1955
<i>Applied Thermodynamics (Hopkinson and Imperial Chemical Industries)</i> , W. R. Haw- thorne, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Trin.....	1951	<i>German (Schroder)</i> , W. H. Bruford, M.A., Joh.....	1951
<i>Arabic (Sir T. Adams's)</i> , A. J. Arberry, Litt.D., F.B.A., Pemb.....	1947	<i>Greek (Regius)</i> , D. L. Page, M.A., F.B.A., Trin.....	1951
<i>Archæology (Disney)</i> , J. G. D. Clark, sc.D., F.B.A., Pet.....	1952	<i>Hebrew (Regius)</i> , D. W. Thomas, M.A., Cath.....	1938
<i>Architecture</i> , Sir Leslie Martin, M.A., F.R.I.B.A., Jes.....	1956	<i>History of the British Commonwealth (Smuts)</i> , P. N. S. Mansergh, O.B.E. Ph.D., Joh.....	1953
<i>Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy (Plumian)</i> , F. Hoyle, M.A., P.R.S., Joh.....	1958	<i>Human Ecology</i> , A. L. Banks, M.A., Cai.....	1949
<i>Astronomy and Geometry (Lowndean)</i> , Sir William Hodge, Sc.D., F.R.S., Pemb.....	1936	<i>Imperial and Naval History (Vere Harms- worth)</i> , E. E. Rich, M.A., Cath.....	1951
<i>Astrophysics</i> , R. O. Redman, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.....	1947	<i>Industrial Relations (Montague Burton)</i> , H. S. Kirkaldy, C.B.E., M.A., Qu.....	1944
<i>Biochemistry (Sir William Dunn)</i> , F. G. Young, M.A., F.R.S., Trin. H.....	1949	<i>Inorganic Chemistry</i> , H. J. Emeléus, C.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Sid.....	1946
<i>Biology (Quick)</i> , V. B. Wigglesworth, M.D., F.R.S., Cai.....	1952	<i>International Law (Whewell)</i> , R. Y. Jennings, M.A., LL.B., Jes.....	1955
<i>Botany</i> , G. E. Briggs, M.A., F.R.S., Joh.....	1948	<i>Italian</i> , E. R. P. Vincent, C.B.E., Litt.D., Corp. Lafu (Kennedy), C. O. Brink, M.A., Cai.....	1934
<i>Chemical Engineering (Shell)</i> , P. V. Danck- werts, G.C., M.B.E., M.A., Pemb.....	1959	<i>Laws of England (Downing)</i> , E. C. S. Wade, Q.C., LL.D., Cai.....	1945
<i>Chinese</i> , E. G. Pulleyblank, M.A., Down.....	1953	<i>Mathematics (Lucasian)</i> , P. A. M. Dirac, Ph.D., F.R.S., Joh.....	1932
<i>Civil Law (Regius)</i> , P. W. Duff, M.A., Trin.....	1945	<i>Mathematics (Rouse Ball)</i> , H. Davenport, Sc.D., F.R.S., Trin.....	1958
<i>Classical Archæology (Laurence)</i> , Miss J. M. C. Toynbee, M.A., F.B.A., Newn.....	1951	<i>Mechanical Sciences</i> , J. F. Baker, O.B.E., sc.D., F.R.S., Cla.....	1943
<i>Colloid Science (John Humphrey Plummer)</i> , F. J. W. Roughton, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S., Trin.....	1947	<i>Medieval and Renaissance English</i> , C. S. Lewis, M.A., F.B.A., Magd.....	1954
<i>Comparative Law</i> , C. J. Hamson, M.A., LL.M., Trin.....	1953	<i>Medieval History</i> , C. R. Cheney, M.A., F.B.A., Corp.....	1955
<i>Comparative Philology</i> , W. S. Allen, M.A., Ph.D., Trin.....	1955	<i>Metallurgy (Goldsmiths')</i> , A. H. Cottrell, M.A., F.R.S., Chr.....	1958
<i>Criminology (Wolfson)</i> , L. Radzinowicz, M.A., LL.D., Trin.....	1959	<i>Mineralogy and Petrology</i> , C. E. Tilley, Ph.D., F.R.S., Einn.....	1931
<i>Divinity (Ely)</i> , (vacant).		<i>Modern History</i> , H. Butterfield, M.A., Pet.....	1944
„ (<i>Lady Margaret's</i>), Rev. C. F. D. Moule, M.A. Cla.....	1951	<i>Modern History (Regius)</i> , Rev. M. C. Knowles, Litt.D., F.B.A., Pet.....	1954
„ (<i>Norris-Hulse</i>), Rev. H. H. Farmer, M.A., Pet.....	1949	<i>Moral Philosophy (Knightsbridge)</i> , R. B. Braithwaite, M.A., F.B.A., King's.....	1953
„ (<i>Regius</i>), Rev. E. C. Ratcliff, M.A., Joh.....	1958	<i>Music</i> , P. A. S. Hadley, Mus.D., Cai.....	1946
<i>Eccelesiastical History (Dixie)</i> , Rev. W. O. Chadwick, D.D., Schw.....	1958	<i>Natural Philosophy (Jacksonian)</i> , O. R. Frisch, O.B.E., M.A., F.R.S., Trin.....	1947
<i>Economic History</i> , M. M. Postan, M.A., P.B.A., Pet.....	1938	<i>Organic Chemistry</i> , Sir Alexander Todd, M.A., F.R.S., Chr.....	1944
<i>Economics</i> , E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E., M.A., P.B.A., Sid.....	1950	<i>Pathology</i> , H. R. Dean, M.D., Trin. H.....	1922
<i>Economics</i> , R. F. Kahn, C.B.E., M.A., King's...	1951	<i>Pharmacology (Sheild)</i> , E. B. Verney, M.A., M.B., B.Chir. F.R.S., Down.....	1946
<i>Education</i> , W. A. Lloyd, Ph.D., Trin.....	1959	<i>Philosophy</i> , A. J. T. D. Wisdom, M.A., Trin.....	1952
<i>Egyptology (Herbert Thomson)</i> , Rev. J. M. Plumley, M.A., Selw.....	1957	<i>Physic (Regius)</i> , J. S. Mitchell, M.D., P.R.S., Joh.....	1957
<i>Electrical Engineering</i> , E. B. Moullin, sc.D., King's.....	1945	<i>Physical Chemistry</i> , R. G. W. Norrish, sc.D., F.R.S., Einn.....	1937
<i>English Law (Rouse Ball)</i> , S. J. Bailey, LL.D., Joh.....	1950	<i>Physiology</i> , Sir Bryan Matthews, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S., King's.....	1952
<i>English Literature (King Edward VII)</i> , B. Willey, M.A., F.B.A., Pemb.....	1946	<i>Political Economy</i> , J. E. Meade, C.B., M.A., F.B.A., Chr.....	1957
<i>Experimental Medicine</i> , R. A. McCance, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S., Sid.....	1945	<i>Political Science</i> , D. W. Brogan, M.A., P.B.A., Pet.....	1939
<i>Experimental Physics (Cavendish)</i> , N. F. Mott, M.A., F.R.S., Cai.....	1954	<i>Pure Mathematics (Saddleirian)</i> , P. Hall, M.A., F.R.S., King's.....	1953
„ „ (<i>John Humphrey Plummer</i>) (vacant).		<i>Radio Astronomy</i> , M. Ryle, M.A., F.R.S., Trin.....	1959
<i>Experimental Psychology</i> , O. L. Zangwill, M.A., King's.....	1952	<i>Sanskrit</i> , H. W. Bailey, M.A., F.B.A., Qu.....	1936
<i>Finance and Accounting (P.D. Leake)</i> , J. R. N. Stone, C.B.E., sc.D., P.B.A., King's.....	1955	<i>Scandinavian Studies</i> , B. W. Downs, M.A., Chr.....	1950
<i>Fine Art (Slade)</i> , J. V. E. P. M. Bony, M.A., Joh.....	1958	<i>Slavonic Studies</i> , Miss E. M. Hill, M.A., Girton.....	1948
<i>French (Drapers)</i> , L. C. Harmer, M.A., Ph.D., Trin.....	1951	<i>Social Anthropology (William Wyse)</i> , M. Fortes, M.A., King's.....	1950
<i>French Literature</i> , J. B. M. Barrère, M.A., Joh.	1954	<i>Spanish</i> , E. M. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., Einn.....	1953
<i>Genetics (Arthur Balfour)</i> , J. M. Thoday, Ph.D., Trin.....	1959	<i>Theoretical Chemistry (John Humphrey Plummer)</i> , H. C. Longuet-Higgins, M.A., F.R.S., Corp.....	1954
<i>Geography</i> , J. A. Steers, M.A., Cath.....	1949	<i>Veterinary Clinical Studies</i> , L. P. Pugh, M.A., agd.....	1951
		<i>Zoology</i> , C. F. A. Pantin, sc.D., F.R.S., Trin.....	1959

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON, 1836

Senate House, W.C.1

TERMS, 1960

Spring, Jan. 13 to March 23; Summer, April 27 to July 6; Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 14.

The number of internal Students reading for Degrees and Diplomas in the session 1957-58 was 24,082. In addition there were 23,087 registered External Students. The number of appointed and recognized teachers in October, 1958, was 2,000.

Visitor, H.M. the Queen in Council.

Chancellor, H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

Vice-Chancellor, C. F. Harris, M.D.

Chairman of the Court, The Lord Birkett, P.C., M.A., LL.D.

Chairman of Convocation, Percy Dunsheath, C.B.E., M.A., D.Sc. (Eng.), D.Eng., LL.D.

Principal, Sir Douglas Logan, M.A., D.Phil., D.C.L., LL.D. (1947).

Public Orator, Prof. J. R. Sutherland, B.Litt., M.A., LL.D., F.B.A.

THE COURT

Ex-Officio, The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation.

Appointed by the Senate, Sir Ifor Evans; C. F. Harris; J. F. Lockwood; Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Lord Percy, C.B.E.; By Her Majesty in Council, The Lord Birkett, P.C.; Sir Christopher Chancellor, C.M.G.; Sir John Cockcroft, O.M., K.C.B., C.B.E., F.R.S.; The Lord Shawcross, Q.C. By the L.C.C., Sir Isaac Hayward; G. Rippon, M.P.; Home Counties Member, Sir Archer Hoare, C.B.E.; Co-opted, The Lord Radcliffe, P.C., G.B.E.

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation, The Principal.

Heads of the following Schools—University College, King's College, Bedford College, Birkbeck College, the Imperial College of Science and Technology, London School of Economics and Political Science, Queen Mary College, Royal Holloway College, School of Oriental and African Studies, Westfield College. Appointed by Convocation—(Arts), H. A. L. Cockerell; E. G. M. Fletcher, M.P.; V. I. Gaster, O.B.E.; Miss M. C. Grobel; (one vacancy); (Economics), Lord Percy, C.B.E.; (Engineering), F. E. A. Manning, C.B.E., M.C., T.D.; B. G. Robbins; (Laws), Prof. R. H. Graveson; (Medicine), J. B. Hume; E. C. Warner; (Music), R. H. Hunt; (Science), J. S. Cook; C. C. Hentschel; W. W. Hill; Sir Godfrey Ince, G.C.B., K.B.E.; W. R. Wooldridge; (Theology), Rev. E. H. Weststead. Appointed by the Faculties—(Arts), Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E.; Prof. Dame Lillian Penson, D.B.E.; Prof. Edna Purdie; Prof. E. H. Warmington; (Economics), Prof. R. O. Buchanan; (Engineering), Prof. J. Greig; Prof. O. A. Saunders, F.R.S.; (Laws), Prof. G. W. Keeton; (Medicine), E. R. Boland, C.B.E.; C. F. Harris; M. I. A. Hunter; Prof. M. L. Rosenheim, C.B.E.; (Music), H. N. Howells, C.B.E.; (Science), Miss F. N. David; R. E. Gibbs; Prof. C. T. Ingold; Prof. J. G. Semple; (Theology), Rev. Prof. D. E. Nicham. Appointed by General Medical Schools, H. Harding; Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E. By King's College Theological Dept., Rev. S. H. Evans. By University College, D. Heron. Director of the British Post-graduate Medical Federation, Prof. Sir Francis Fraser. Co-opted Members, L. A. Jordan, C.B.E.; the Very Rev. W. R. Matthews, K.C.V.O. (Dean of St. Paul's); Prof. Sir David Hughes Parry, Q.C.; D. Skilbeck, C.B.E.

Principal Officers

Clerk of the Court, J. R. Stewart, M.A.

Secretary to the Senate, J. Hood Phillips, M.A.

Registrars: (Academic) J. Henderson, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.; (External) L. E. Ball, O.B.E., B.Sc.; Director of Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, Allan McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.

Secretary to University Entrance and School Examinations Council, George Bruce, M.A.

Goldsmiths' Librarian, J. H. P. Pafford, M.A.

Accountant, A. B. Waterfield, B.A.

Supt. of Examinations, G. S. Congreve, B.A.

Secretary to the Appointments Board, H. R. Walters, M.C., T.D., B.Sc. (Eng.).

Secretary to the Athlone Press, W. D. Hogarth, O.B.E., M.A.

University Institutes

Courtauld Institute of Art, 20 Portman Square, W.1, Prof. Sir Anthony Blunt, K.C.V.O., Ph.D., Dir.

Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, 25 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. J. N. D. Anderson, O.B.E., M.A., LL.D., Dir.

Institute of Archaeology, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. W. F. Grimes, C.B.E., M.A., Dir.

Institute of Classical Studies, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. G. Turner, M.A., F.B.A., Dir.

Institute of Commonwealth Studies, 27 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. K. Robinson, M.A., Dir.

Institute of Education, Malet Street, W.C.1, H. L. Elvin, M.A., Dir.

Institute of Germanic Languages and Literature, 29 Russell Square, W.C.1, Prof. F. Norman, O.B.E., M.A., Hon. Dir.

Institute of Historical Research, W.C.1, Prof. J. G. Edwards, M.A., D.Litt., Dir.

School of Slavonic and E. European Studies, W.C.1, G. H. Bolsover, O.B.E., Ph.D., Dir.

Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, W.C.1, Prof. E. H. Gombrich, Ph.D., Dir.

Schools of the University*

Bedford College, Miss N. L. Penston, D.Phil., Principal (1951)

Birkbeck College, J. F. Lockwood, M.A., Ph.D., LL.D., Master (1951).

Imperial College of Science and Technology, Sir Patrick Linstead, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S., Rector (1955).

King's College, P. S. Noble, M.A., LL.D., Principal (1952).

London School of Economics and Political Science, Sir Sydney Caine, K.C.M.G., B.Sc.(Econ.), LL.D., Director (1957).

Queen Elizabeth College, Miss M. J. Sargeant, B.Litt., M.A., Principal (1947).

Queen Mary College, Sir Thomas Creed, K.B.E., M.C., Q.C., Principal (1952).

Royal Holloway College, Miss E. C. Batho, D.Lit., Principal (1945).

School of Oriental and African Studies, Prof. C. H. Phillips, M.A., Ph.D., Director (1957).

School of Pharmacy, Prof. W. H. Linnell, D.Sc., Dean.

University College, Sir Ifor Evans, D.Lit., Provost (1951).

Westfield College, Miss Kathleen Chesney, D.Litt., Principal (1951).

Wye College, D. Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A., Principal (1945).

King's College Theological Department, Rev. S. H. Evans, B.D., M.A., Dean (1956).

New College, 527 Finchley Road, N.W.3, Rev. W. J. F. Huxtable, M.A., Principal (1953).

Richmond College, Rev. Harold Roberts, M.A., D.D., Ph.D., Principal (1955).

* For Medical Schools, Theological Colleges, Training College and Veterinary Colleges, see under Professional Education.

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM, 1832

46 North Bailey, Durham
Chancellor, The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., T.D. (1958).
Vice-Chancellor, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
Registrar, E. M. Bettenson, M.A.
Deputy Registrar, G. A. Chadwick, B.Sc.
Assistant Registrar, W. E. Saxton, M.A., Ph.D.
Hon. Treas., The Marquess of Northampton.
Director of Institute of Education, Prof. Brian Stanley, M.A.

DURHAM COLLEGES

TERMS, 1960

Epiphany, Jan. 12 to Mar. 17; *Easter*, Apr. 26 to June 23; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 11 to Dec. 15.
Warden, Sir James Fitzjames Duff, M.A., M.Ed., D.C.L., LL.D.
Sub-Warden, Prof. K. C. Dunham, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.V.S.

Colleges

University, L. Slater, M.A., *Master*.
Hatfield, T. Whitworth, M.A., D.Phil., *Master*.
Grey, S. Holgate, M.A., Ph.D., *Master*.
St. Chad's, Rev. Canon T. S. Wetherall, M.A., *Principal*.
St. John's, Rev. Canon J. P. Hickinbotham, M.A., *Principal*.
St. Mary's, E. Marjorie Williamson, M.Sc., Ph.D., *Principal*.
Bede, K. G. Collier, M.A., *Principal*.
**St. Hild's*, Nina Mary Elizabeth Joachim, M.A., *Principal*.
**Neville's Cross*, Mary Whitley, B.A., *Principal*.
St. Cuthbert's Society, Rev. W. A. Whitehouse, B.Litt., M.A., *Principal*.
St. Aidan's Society (Women), Ethleen M. Scott, M.A., *Principal*.

* Halls of Residence.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.)

Professor of Education, Professor E. J. R. Eaglesham, M.A., B.Ed., LL.B.

NEWCASTLE DIVISION**KING'S COLLEGE**

TERMS, 1960

Epiphany, Jan. 18 to Mar. 25; *Easter*, Apr. 25 to July 1; *Michaelmas*, Oct. 3 to Dec. 16.
Rector, C. I. C. Bosanquet, M.A., D.C.L.
Sub-Rector, Professor G. H. J. Daysh, B.Litt.
Dean of Medicine, Professor R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., B.S., D.C.L., F.R.C.S.
Registrar, G. R. Hanson, M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION (M. and W.)

Professor of Education, Prof. J. P. Tuck, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Oxford Road, Manchester

(Founded 1851; re-organized 1880 and 1903)

TERMS, 1959-60

Michaelmas, Oct. 13 to Dec. 18, 1959; *Lent*, Jan. 19 to Mar. 18, 1960; *Summer*, Apr. 26 to June 25, 1960.
Students (1957-58)—Men, 4,977; Women, 1,386.
Chancellor, The Earl of Woolton, P.C., C.H., M.A., B.Sc. (1945).
Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. M. Cooper, LL.M. (1956).
Registrar, Vincent Knowles, M.A. (1951).
Director of Extra-Mural Studies, Prof. R. D. Waller, C.B.E., M.A. (1937).
Bursar, R. A. Rainford, M.A.
Advertiser to Women Students, Margaret L. M. Young, M.A., L. ès L., Ph.D. (1954).

Chairman of Convocation, A. J. King, D.Sc. (1958).
Clerk of Convocation, R. F. Leslie, M.A., Ph.D. (1953).
Librarian, M. Tyson, M.A., Ph.D. (1935).

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor and Director of Dept., Professor R. A. C. Oliver, M.A., B.Ed., Ph.D. (1938).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM, 1900

Edgbaston, Birmingham

TERMS, 1959-60

Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 12, 1959; *Spring*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 19, 1960; *Summer*, Apr. 25 to July 9, 1960.
Full-time Students (1958-59)—3,906.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C. (1945).
Pro-Chancellor, S. F. Burman, C.B.E., M.A.
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, R. S. Aitken, M.D., D.Phil., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.P.Ed., F.R.A.C.P. (1953).
Vice-Principal, Rev. Prof. G. W. H. Lampe, M.C., D.D.
Secretary, G. L. Barnes, M.A. (1954).
Registrar, G. Templeman, Ph.D. (1955).
Librarian, K. W. Humphreys, B.Litt., M.A.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Professor of Education and Director of University Institute of Education, Prof. M. V. C. Jeffreys, C.B.E., M.A. (1946).
Professor of Education and Head of the Education Dept., Prof. E. A. Peel, B.Sc., M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL, 1903

Brownlow Hill, Liverpool, 3

TERMS, 1960

Lent, Jan. 12 to Mar. 25; *Summer*, Apr. 21 to July 2; *Autumn*, Oct. 4 to Dec. 16.
Students (1959)—3,933.
Chancellor, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Salisbury, K.G., P.C. (1951).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir James Mountford, M.A., D.Litt., D.C.L., LL.D. (1945).
Pro-Vice-Chancellors, Prof. D. R. S. Davies, M.A., LL.B. (1956); Prof. C. E. H. Bawn, C.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S. (1957).
Registrar, Stanley Dumbell, O.B.E., M.A. (1937).
Librarian, Kenneth Povey, M.A. (1938).
Director, Dept. of Education, Prof. A. J. D. Porteous, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. N. R. Tempest, M.A., Ed.M. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS, 1904

TERMS, 1959-60

Autumn, Oct. 6 to Dec. 18, 1959; *Spring*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 18, 1960; *Summer*, Apr. 20 to July 1, 1960.
Full-time Students (1959)—4,531.
Chancellor, H.R.H. the Princess Royal, C.I., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., R.R.C. (1951).
Pro-Chancellor, Brig. J. N. Tetley, D.S.O., T.D., LL.D., A.D.C. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Charles Morris, M.A., LL.D., D.Litt. (1948).
Registrar, J. V. Loach, B.Sc., Ph.D., P.R.I.C. (1945).
Bursar, E. Williamson, T.D., B.Sc. (ECON.) (1956).
Librarian, B. S. Page, M.A. (1947).
Tutor of Women Students, Miss J. Bloxham, M.B.E., B.A.
Dept. of Education, W. E. Walsh, M.A. (1957).
Professor,
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. W. R. Niblett, B.A., B.Litt. (1948).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD, 1905
Sheffield, 10

TERMS, 1959-60

Michaelmas, Oct. 5 to Dec. 12, 1959; *Lent*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 19, 1960; *Easter*, Apr. 25 to July 2, 1960.
Full-time Students (1959)—Men, 2,115, Women, 574.
Chancellor, The Earl of Halifax, K.G., P.C., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.M.M.G., G.C.I.E., T.D. (1948).
Pro-Chancellors, Gerard Young (1951); W. H. Olivier, T.D., M.A. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, J. M. Whittaker, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1952).
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. A. G. Quarrell, D.Sc., Ph.D. (1958).
Treasurer, A. H. Connell, M.A., LL.B. (1956).
Registrar, A. W. Chapman, O.B.E., D.Sc. (1944).
Bursar, R. M. Urquhart, M.A. (1952).
Librarian, J. E. Tolson, M.A. (1956).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. H. C. Dent, B.A., F.R.S.A. (1956).
Director, Training Dept., Prof. W. H. G. Armytage, M.A. (1954).

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL, 1909
Bristol, 8

TERMS, 1959-60

Autumn, Oct. 8 to Dec. 8, 1959; *Spring*, Jan. 15 to Mar. 25, 1960; *Summer*, Apr. 22 to July 6, 1960.
Full-time Students—Men, 2,172; Women, 866.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P. (1929).
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Philip Morris, C.B.E., M.A., LL.D. (1946).
Treasurer, B. Clark (1957).
Librarian, J. S. Cox, M.A. (1951).
Registrar and Secretary, H. C. Butterfield, M.A. (1950).
Bursar, C. M. Singer, B.A. (1948).
Finance Officer, D. C. A. Smith, M.A. (1938).
Director, Institute of Education, Prof. B. S. Morris, B.Sc., B.Ed. (1956).

THE UNIVERSITY OF READING, 1926
London Road, Reading

TERMS, 1959-60

Autumn, Oct. 2 to Dec. 10, 1959; *Lent*, Jan. 8 to Mar. 17, 1960; *Summer*, Apr. 22 to June 30, 1960.
Number of Students (1957)—1,381.
Chancellor, The Lord Bridges, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., M.C., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir John Wolfenden, C.B.E., M.A. (1950).
President of the Council, Sir George R. Mowbray, Bt., K.B.E., M.A. (1933).
Registrar, J. F. Johnson, B.A. (1955).
Director, Dept. of Education, C. H. Dohlnson, M.A., B.Sc. (1951).

THE UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM, 1943
University Park, Nottingham

TERMS, 1959-60

Oct. 9 to Dec. 17, 1959; Jan. 14 to Mar. 22, 1960; Apr. 27 to July 7, 1960.
Undergraduates (1958)—2,340.
Chancellor, The Duke of Portland, K.G. (1955).
Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Hallward, M.A. (1948).
Deputy Vice-Chancellor, Prof. H. R. Pitt, Ph.D., F.R.S. (1950).
Registrar, A. Plumb, M.A. (1958).
Bursar, A. Hendry, M.A. (1958).
Librarian, R. S. Smith, B.A. (1958).

THE UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON,
1952

TERMS, 1959-60

Autumn, Oct. 5 to Dec. 12; *Spring*, Jan. 11 to Mar. 19; *Summer*, April 25 to July 2.
Undergraduate and Graduate Students (1958-59)—Men, 990; Women, 456.
Chancellor, The Duke of Wellington, K.G., (1953).
Vice-Chancellor, D. G. James, M.A. (1952).
Secretary and Registrar, R. N. M. Robertson, M.A., LL.B.
Academic Registrar, Miss M. W. Price White, B.A.
Director, Inst. of Education, Prof. F. W. Wagner, M.A., B.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF HULL, 1954

TERMS, 1959-60

Autumn, Oct. 7 to Dec. 17; *Spring*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 18; *Summer*, Apr. 26 to July 2.
Full-time Students (1958-59)—Men 995; Women 409.
Chancellor, The Lord Middleton, K.G., M.C., T.D. (1954).
Vice-Chancellor, B. Jones, Ph.D., Sc.D. (1956).
Registrar, W. D. Crag, B.L. (1954).
Director, Dept. of Education, Prof. E. B. Castle, M.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF EXETER, 1955

TERMS, 1959-60

Michaelmas, Oct. 8 to Dec. 19, 1959; *Lent*, Jan. 16 to Mar. 26, 1960; *Trinity*, Apr. 23 to July 2, 1960.
Undergraduates (1958)—1,300.
Chancellor, Mary, Duchess of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., C.B.E.
Vice-Chancellor, J. W. Cook, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, Roderick Ross, M.A.
Academic Registrar, A. G. Bartlett, M.A.

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. R. D'Aeth, M.A., Ph.D.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER, 1957

TERMS, 1960

Spring, Jan. 13 to Mar. 22; *Summer*, Apr. 27 to June 25; *Autumn*, Oct. 5 to Dec. 13.
Full-Time Students (1958-59), 1,066.
Chancellor, The Lord Adrian, O.M., M.D., F.R.S. (1957).
Vice-Chancellor, C. H. Wilson, M.A., LL.D. (1957).
Registrar, H. B. Martin, B.Com. (1947).

TEACHERS' TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Head of Dept., Prof. J. W. Tibble, M.A., M.Ed. (1946).

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

THE MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1955)
Sackville Street, Manchester

TERMS, 1959-60

Michaelmas, Oct. 13 to Dec. 18, 1959; *Lent*, Jan. 19 to Mar. 18, 1960; *Summer*, Apr. 26 to June 24, 1960.
Undergraduates (1959), 1,273; Post-graduate Students (1959), 268.
Principal, B. V. Bowden, M.A., Ph.D., M.I.E.E.
Registrar, J. Burgess.

NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE—UNIVERSITY
COLLEGE (1949)

Keele, Staffordshire

President, H.R.H. the Princess Margaret (1956).
Principal, Sir George Barnes, M.A.
Registrar, J. F. N. Hodgkinson, M.A.
Director, Teachers' Training Department, Prof. W. A. C. Stewart, M.A., Ph.D.

Sussex University College.—Plans for the establishment of a new university college at Brighton, to open in September, 1963, with faculties of arts and science, were announced in 1959. Mr. J. S. Fulton was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the new college and Mr. A. E. Shields, M.B.E., Registrar. The University Grants Committee has allocated £1,500,000 for capital expenditure up to 1963 to provide teaching blocks, library, administration buildings and social facilities on a site on the outskirts of Brighton. It is hoped that halls of residence will eventually be built.

The University of Wales, 1893

Cardiff

Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh. K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (1948).
Pro-Chancellor, The Right Hon. Lord Justice Morris, C.B.E., M.C., LL.D. (1956).
Vice-Chancellor, Principal Anthony Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D. (1959).
Registrar, T. J. Morgan, D.Litt. (1951).
Secretary, University Council, Elwyn Davies, M.A., M.Sc., Ph.D. (1946).
Warden, Guild of Graduates, Gwenan Jones, M.A. (1956).
Treasurer, Guild of Graduates, W. H. Evans, M.Sc. (1952).
Clerk, Guild of Graduates, J. G. Thomas, M.A. (1957).

(with dates of Michaelmas, Lent and Easter Terms).

COLLEGES

Aberystwyth, T. Parry, D.Litt., *Principal* (1958). (Oct. 6.—Dec. 19, 1959; Jan. 18—Mar. 25, and April 25—June 24, 1960.)
Bangor, C. Evans, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., *Principal* (1958). (Oct. 8—Dec. 17, 1959; Jan. 7—Mar. 24, and April 21—June 30, 1960.)
Cardiff, A. Steel, O.B.E., Litt.D., *Principal* (1949). (Sept. 29—Dec. 11, 1959; Jan. 12—Mar. 25, and April 26—June 30, 1960.)
Swansea, *Principal* (vacant) (Sept. 29—Dec. 12, 1959; Jan. 12—Mar. 21, and April 20—June 30, 1960.)
Cardiff (National Sch. of Medicine), A. Trevor Jones, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., *Provost*. (Oct. 6—Dec. 18, 1959; Jan. 12—Mar. 25, and April 26—June 30, 1960.)

TRAINING DEPARTMENTS

Aberystwyth, Prof. Idwal Jones, M.A.
Bangor, Prof. D. W. T. Jenkins, M.A.
Cardiff, Prof. Eric Evans, M.A.
Swansea, Prof. C. E. Gittins, M.A.

LAMPETER

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE (1827)

TERMS, 1959-60

Michaelmas, Oct. 9 to Dec. 11, 1959; *Lent*, Jan. 15 to Mar. 18, 1960; *Easter*, Apr. 22 to June 26, 1960.
Principal, Rev. J. R. Lloyd-Thomas, M.A. (1953).
 [Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

Scotland

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS, 1411

TERMS, 1959-60

Marinmas, Oct. 6 to Dec. 11, 1959; *Candlemas*, Jan. 5 to Mar. 11, 1960; *Whitsun*, Apr. 5, to June 3, 1960.
 Students enrolled (1958-59), Men 1,688, Women 841.

Chancellor, The Duke of Hamilton, P.C., K.T., G.C.V.O., A.F.C. (1948).
Vice-Chancellor, T. M. Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).
Rector, The Lord Boothby, K.B.E., LL.D. (1958).
Principal, T. M. Knox, M.A., LL.D. (1953).
Registrar & Secretary, D. J. B. Ritchie, B.L. (1943).
Librarian, George H. Bushnell (1925).
Factor, James Duncan (1945).

COLLEGES

United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard, Prof. J. N. Wright, M.A., *Master* (1959).
College of St. Mary, Rev. Prof. M. Black, M.A., B.D., Ph.D., D.Litt., D.D., P.B.A. *Principal* (1954).
Queen's College, Dundee, Prof. A. A. Matheson, Q.C., *Master* (1958).

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW, 1451

Gilmorehill, Glasgow

TERMS, 1959-60

Martinmas, Oct. 8 to Dec. 18, 1959; *Candlemas*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 18, 1960; *Whitsun*, Apr. 19 to June 23, 1960.
 Undergraduates (1959)—Men 5,356; Women 1,526.
Chancellor, Lord Boyd-Orr, D.S.O., M.C., M.A., M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (1946).
Vice-Chancellor, The Principal (1936).
Rector, Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P. (1957).
Principal, Sir Hector Hetherington, K.B.E., M.A., LL.D., D.Litt., D.ès-L. (1936).
Secretary of the University Court and Registrar, Robert T. Hutcheson, O.B.E., M.A., Ph.D. (1942).

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN, 1494

TERMS, 1959-60

Winter, Oct. 13 to Dec. 18, 1959; *Spring*, Jan. 12 to Mar. 18, 1960; *Summer*, Apr. 19 to June 24, 1960.
 Number of Undergraduates (1959)—2,081.
Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Thomas Johnston, C.H. (1950).
Rector (1957-1960), J. M. Bannerman, O.B.E., M.A., B.Sc.
Principal, Sir Thomas Taylor, C.B.E., Q.C., M.A., LL.B., D.D., LL.D., F.R.S.E. (1948).
Secretary, W. S. Angus, M.A., LL.B. (1952).
Librarian, W. Douglas Simpson, O.B.E., M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A. (1926).

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1582

Old College, South Bridge, Edinburgh 8

TERMS, 1959-60

Autumn, Oct. 13, 1959 (Divinity, Oct. 8) to Dec. 18, 1959; *Spring*, Jan. 12, 1960 to March 18, 1960; *Summer*, Divinity, April 19 to May 20, 1960; *Law*, April 12 to June 10; *Arts, Music and Science*, April 19 to June 17; *Medicine*, April 19 to June 24.
 Number of Students (1957-58)—6,711.
Chancellor, H.R.H. The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., P.C., K.T., G.M.B.E. (1952).
Rector, James Robertson Justice, D.Phil. (1957).
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Sir Edward V. Appleton, G.B.E., K.C.B., M.A., D.Sc., Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (1948).
Sec. of University, C. H. Stewart, M.A., LL.B. (1948).
Education Dept., Prof. J. G. Pilley, M.A. (1951).

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (1796)

George Street, Glasgow

Full-time students (1958), 1,662.

Principal, S. C. Curran, Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. (1959).
Secretary-Treasurer, G. H. Thomson, B.Com. (1947).

Northern Ireland

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST,
1908

LECTURE TERMS, 1959-60

Oct. 6 to Dec. 11, 1959; Jan. 12 to Mar. 16, 1960;
Apr. 20 to May 20, 1960.

Number of Undergraduates (1959)—3,002.

Chancellor, Field-Marshal The Viscount Alan-
brooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., (1949).
President and Vice-Chancellor, Michael Grant, C.B.E.,
M.A., Litt.D., F.S.A.
Secretary, G. R. Cowie, M.A., LL.B. (1948).MAGEE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE,
LONDONDERRY, 1865(Associated college of University of Dublin since
1909; recognized college of the Queen's University
of Belfast since 1951.)

TERMS 1959-60

Michaelmas, Oct. 7 to Dec. 11, 1959; Hilary, Jan.
12 to Mar. 11, 1960; Summer, Apr. 12 to May 27,
1960.President, Prof. W. G. Guthrie, M.A., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.,
F.R.A.S. (1959).Secretary of Faculty, Prof. A. S. Knowland, M.A.
(1957).

Bursar, Prof. J. L. McCracken, M.A., Ph.D. (1957).

Librarian, T. MacCallum Walker, M.A., Ph.D. (1951).

Secretary of Trustees, Miss E. H. Spence.

Republic of Ireland

UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN TRINITY
COLLEGE, 1591

Undergraduates (1958-59)—2,238

Chancellor, The Earl of Iveagh, K.G., C.B., C.M.G.,
(1927).

Vice-Chancellor, The Earl of Rosse, LL.D. (1949).

Provost, A. J. McConnell, Sc.D. (1952).

Vice-Provost, H. W. Parke, Litt.D. (1952).

Senior Dean, F. La T. Godfrey, M.A. (1952).

Senior Lecturer, T. W. Moody, Ph.D. (1958).

Registrar, G. F. Mitchell, M.A. (1952).

Senior Proctor, J. Johnston, M.A. (1954).

Bursar, F. B. Chubb, D.Phil. (1957).

UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

With date of foundation, number of full-time students and name of Executive Head
(Vice-Chancellor, President or Principal)

Australia

- ADELAIDE (1874). (Full-time students, 2,944).—
Vice-Chancellor, H. B. Basten, C.M.G.
AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL (1946), Canberra. (95).—
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Leslie Melville, K.B.E., LL.D.
CANBERRA UNIV. COLL. (1930). (134).—Principal,
Prof. H. Burton.
MELBOURNE (1853). (6,170).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof.
Sir George Paton, LL.D., D.C.L.
NEW ENGLAND (1954), Armidale. (558).—Vice-
Chancellor, R. B. Madgwick, D.Phil.
NEW SOUTH WALES (1948), Sydney. (1,779).—Vice-
Chancellor, J. P. Baxter, O.B.E., Ph.D.
NEWCASTLE UNIV. COLL. (1951).—Warden, R.
Basden.
QUEENSLAND (1909), Brisbane. (3,176).—Vice-
Chancellor (vacant).
SYDNEY (1850). (7,004).—Vice-Chancellor, Prof.
S. H. Roberts, C.M.G., Litt.D., LL.D., D.Sc.(Econ.),
D.C.L., D.Litt.
TASMANIA (1890), Hobart. (675).—Vice-Chancellor,
K. S. Isles.
WESTERN AUSTRALIA (1912), Perth. (1,672).—Vice-
Chancellor, S. L. Prescott, O.B.E.

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

- Law, F. E. Dowrick, M.A. (1952).
Physic (Dean of the Faculty), W. J. E. Jessop, M.D.
(1959).
Engineering, W. Wright, Ph.D. (1957).
Music, G. H. P. Hewson, Mus. D. (1937).
Agriculture, Commerce and Public Administration,
A. A. Pakenham-Walsh, M.A. (1959).
Education, Rev. E. A. Crawford, Ph.D. (1950).
Social Studies (vacant).
Dean of Women Students, Miss A. E. R. Brambell,
M.A. (1959).

Appointments Officer, D. N. K. E. Montgomery, B.A.
(1957).NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND,
DUBLIN, 1908

Ollscoil na h-Éireann

49 Merrion Square, Dublin

Chancellor, Éamonn de Valera, Ph.D., LL.D. (1921).

Vice-Chancellor (vacant).

Registrar, Séamus Wilmot, B.A., B.Comm., LL.D.

CONSTITUENT COLLEGES

Univ. Coll., Dublin, M. Tierney, M.A., D.Litt.,
President (1947).Univ. Coll., Cork, H. St. J. Atkins, D.Sc., President
(1954).Univ. Coll., Galway, Right Rev. Mgr. Pádraig de
Brún, M.A., D.Sc., President (1945).

RECOGNIZED COLLEGE

St. Patrick's Coll., Maynooth, Very Rev. G. Mitchell,
D.D., President (1959).

APPOINTMENTS BOARDS

The Appointments Boards of all Universities
invite enquiries from Professional and Business em-
ployers in need of men or women graduates as
Assistants, Secretaries, &c. The Boards are the
official agencies of the Universities and are in close
touch with Professors and Tutors in the Colleges
of the Universities. Employers with a vacancy
should write to "The Secretary of the Appoint-
ments Board. ——— University."

Canada

- ACADIA (1838), Wolfville. (Full-time students, 756).
—President, W. Kirkconnell, Ph.D., LL.D., D.P.E.C.,
D.Litt., Litt. D., L.H.D.
ALBERTA (1906), Edmonton. (5,743).—President,
W. H. Johns, Ph.D.
ASSUMPTION, WINDSOR (1857). (912).—Vice-Chan-
cellor, Very Rev. E. C. LeBel.
BISHOP'S (1843), Lennoxville. (337).—Vice-Chan-
cellor, A. R. Jewitt, Ph.D., D.C.L.
BRITISH COLUMBIA (1908), Vancouver. (9,607).—
President, N. A. M. MacKenzie, C.M.G., LL.D.,
D.C.L., D.Sc.Soc.
CARLETON (1942), Ottawa. (752).—President, A.
Davidson Dunton, D.Sc., LL.D.
DALHOUSIE (1818), Halifax. (1,626).—President,
A. E. Kerr, D.D., LL.D.
UNIV. OF KING'S COLL. (1789), Halifax. (125).
—President, Rev. Canon H. L. Puxley, D.D.
LAVAL (1852), Quebec. (9,817).—Rector Magnificus,
Mgr. A. M. Parent, D.Th., D.Ph., LL.D., Ph.D.,
D.ès L.
MCGILL (1821), Montreal. (6,988).—Principal, F.
Cyril James, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.de l'U., D.C.L., LL.D.

- MCMMASTER (1887), Hamilton. (1,310).—*President*, G. P. Gilmour, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D., D.Litt.
- MANITOBA (1877), Winnipeg. (5,256).—*President*, H. H. Sanderson, Ph.D., LL.D.
- BRANDON COLL. (1899). (325).—*President*, (vacant).
- MEMORIAL, NEWFOUNDLAND (1949). St. John's. (1,080).—*President*, R. Gushue, C.B.E., LL.D., D.Ch.I.
- MONTREAL (1876). (11,488).—*Rector*, Mgr. I. Lussier, LL.D.
- MOUNT ALLISON (1858), Sackville. (1,049).—*President*, Rev. W. T. R. Flemington, O.B.E., D.D., LL.D.
- MOUNT ST. VINCENT COLL. (1925), Halifax. (333).—*President*, Sister Francis d'Assisi, Ph.D.
- NEW BRUNSWICK (1877), Fredericton. (1,558).—*President*, C. B. Mackay, D.C.L., LL.D.
- NOVA SCOTIA AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1905), Truro. (109).—*Principal*, K. Cox.
- NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLL. (1909), Halifax. (282).—*President*, J. Hoogstraten.
- OTTAWA (1848). (2,314).—*Rector*, Very Rev. H. Légaré, D.Soc.Sc.
- QUEEN'S, KINGSTON (1841). (2,857).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. A. Mackintosh, C.M.G., Ph.D., LL.D., D.C.L.
- ROYAL MILITARY COLL. OF CANADA (1876), Kingston. (431).—*Commandant*, Commodore D. W. Piers, D.S.C.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S (1855), Charlottetown. (293).—*President*, Rt. Rev. J. A. Sullivan.
- ST. FRANCIS XAVIER (1853), Antigonish. (1,373).—*President*, Rt. Rev. H. J. Somers, Ph.D.
- ST. JOSEPH'S (1864), Moncton (322).—*President*, Rev. C. Cormier, LL.D.
- ST. MARY'S (1841), Halifax. (457).—*President*, Very Rev. P. G. Malone.
- SASKATCHEWAN (1907), Saskatoon. (4,650).—*President*, J. W. T. Spinks, M.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.
- SHERBROOKE (1954). (1,389).—*Rector*, Mgr. I. Pinard.
- SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS COLL. (1929), Montreal. (1,378).—*Principal*, H. F. Hall, LL.D.
- TORONTO (1827). (10,956).—*President*, C. T. Bissell, Ph.D.
- UNIV. OF ST. MICHAEL'S COLL. (1852), Toronto. (965).—*President*, Rev. J. M. Kelly, Ph.D.
- UNIV. OF TRINITY COLL. (1851), Toronto. (624).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Rev. D. R. G. Owen, Ph.D.
- VICTORIA (1836), Toronto. (1,475).—*President*, Rev. A. B. B. Moore, D.D., LL.D.
- ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1874), Guelph. (680).—*President*, J. D. MacLachlan, Ph.D.
- WESTERN ONTARIO (1878), London. (3,795).—*President*, G. E. Hall, A.F.C., M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., LL.D.
- Ceylon
- CEYLON (1942), Peradeniya. (Full-time students, 2,950).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Nicholas Attygalle, D.Sc.
- Ghana
- UNIV. COLL. OF GHANA (1948), Achimota. (Full-time students, 519).—*Principal*, R. H. Stoughton, D.Sc.
- Hong Kong
- HONG KONG (1911). (Full-time students, 990).—*Vice-Chancellor*, L. T. Ride, C.B.E., D.M., LL.D.
- India
- AGRA (1927). (Full-time students, 47,329).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. P. Bhatnagar.
- ALIGARH MUSLIM (1920). (4,774).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. H. Zaidi.
- ALLAHABAD (1887). (6,830).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Ranjan, D.Sc.
- ANDHRA (1926), Waltair. (29,840).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. S. Krishna, Ph.D.
- ANNAMALAI (1928), Annamalaiagar. (3,029).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. M. Narayanaswami Pillai.
- BANARAS HINDU (1915). (8,673).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. S. Jha, Ph.D.
- BARODA (1949). (5,621).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. M. Mehta, Ph.D.
- BIHAR (1952), Patna. (46,163).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. Ram.
- BOMBAY (1857). (43,585).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. M. Advani.
- CALCUTTA (1857). (101,589).—*Vice-Chancellor*, N. K. Sidhanta, LL.D.
- DELHI (1922). (13,448).—*Vice-Chancellor*, V. K. R. V. Rao, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- GAUHATI (1948). (14,169).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. K. Bhuyan, Ph.D., D.Litt.
- GORAKHPUR (1956). (2,910).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. N. Jha.
- GUJARAT (1949), Ahmedabad. (21,575).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. P. Desai.
- JABALPUR (1957). (7,572).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Pandit K. L. Dubey.
- JADAVPUR (1955), Calcutta. (1,737).—*Rector*, T. Sen, Dr. Ing.
- JAMMU AND KASHMIR (1948), Srinagar. (14,789).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. A. A. Fyzee.
- KARNATAK (1949), Dharwar. (5,955).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. C. Pavate.
- KERALA (1937), Trivandrum. (31,375).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Matthai, C.I.E., D.Sc.
- LUCKNOW (1921). (10,842).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. K. A. S. Subramania Iyer.
- MADRAS (1857). (48,169).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir A. L. Mudaliar, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., D.C.L.
- MARATHWADA (1958), Aurangabad.—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. R. Dongerkerry.
- MYSOBE (1916). (29,047).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. V. Puttappa, D.Litt.
- NAGPUR (1923). (14,882).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Justice G. B. Badkas.
- OSMANIA (1918), Hyderabad. (17,515).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. S. Reddy.
- PANJAB (1947), Chandigarh. (53,147).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. C. Joshi, D.Sc.
- PATNA (1917). (9,536).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. Prasad, D.Sc.
- POONA (1948). (19,468).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Sir R. P. Paranjpye, D.Sc., D.Litt.
- RAJASTHAN (1947), Jaipur. (19,409).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. C. Chatterji.
- ROORKEE (1949). (1,070).—*Vice-Chancellor*, A. N. Khosla.
- SARDAR VALLABHBHAI VIDYAPEETH (1955), Anand. (3,624).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. J. Patel.
- SAUGAR (1946), Sagar. (11,029).—*Vice-Chancellor*, D. P. Mishra, D.Litt.
- SHREEMATI N. D. THACKERSEY WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY (1951), Bombay. (5,000).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Miss P. V. Thackersey, D.Litt.
- SRI VENKATESWARA (1954), Tirupati. (9,868).—*Vice-Chancellor*, S. Govindarajulu.
- UTKAL (1943), Cuttack. (8,038).—*Vice-Chancellor*, P. Parija, O.B.E., D.Sc.
- VIKRAM (1957), Ujjain.—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Prasad, D.Sc.
- VISVA-BHARATI (1951), Santiniketan. (667).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. C. Chaudhuri.
- Malaya and Singapore
- UNIV. OF MALAYA (1949), Singapore. (Full-time students, 1,825).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. A. Oppenheim, O.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.

UNIV. OF MALAYA—*continued*.

UNIV. OF MALAYA IN KUALA LUMPUR.—*Principal*, Prof. F. Mason (*Acting*).

UNIV. OF MALAYA IN SINGAPORE.—*Principal* (vacant).

Malta

ROYAL UNIV. OF MALTA (1769), Valletta. (Full-time students, 300).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. A. Manché, M.D.

New Zealand

NEW ZEALAND (1870), Wellington. (Full-time students, 6,300).—*Vice-Chancellor*, G. A. Currie, D.Sc., LL.D., Litt.D.

AUCKLAND (1882). (1,446).—*Vice-Chancellor*, K. J. Maidment.

CANTERBURY (1873), Christchurch. (1,383).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. J. Llewellyn, Ph.D., D.Sc.

OTAGO (1869), Dunedin. (1,742).—*Vice-Chancellor*, F. G. Soper, C.B.E., Ph.D., D.Sc.

VICTORIA, WELLINGTON (1897). (929).—*Vice-Chancellor*, J. Williams, Ph.D., LL.D.

CANTERBURY AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1873), Christchurch. (298).—*Director*, M. M. Burns, Ph.D.

MASSEY AGRICULTURAL COLL. (1926), Palmerston North. (467).—*Principal*, A. Stewart, D.Phil.

Nigeria

UNIV. COLL., IBADAN (1948). (Full-time students, 756).—*Principal*, J. H. Parry, M.B.E., Ph.D.

Pakistan

DACCA (1921). (Full-time students, 29,783).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Mr. Justice H. Rahman.

KARACHI (1950). (1,380).—*Vice-Chancellor*, B. A. Hashmi, LL.D.

PANJAB (1882), Lahore. (31,248).—*Vice-Chancellor*, U. Kramet.

PESHAWAR (1950). (5,443).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. K. Afridi.

RAJSHAHI (1953). (11,876).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Ahmcd, Ph.D.

SIND (1947), Hyderabad. (5,539).—*Vice-Chancellor*, M. Raziuddin Siddiqi.

Rhodesia and Nyasaland

UNIV. COLL. OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND (1955), Salisbury. (Full-time students, 125).—*Principal*, W. Adams, C.M.G., O.B.E., LL.D.

South Africa

CAPE TOWN (1918). (Full-time students, 4,376).—*Principal*, J. P. Duminy.

NATAL (1949), Durban and Pietermaritzburg. (2,066).—*Principal*, E. G. Malherbe, Ph.D., LL.D.

ORANGE FREE STATE (1950), Bloemfontein. (1,709).—*Rector*, Prof. P. W. G. Groenewoud, D.Phil.

POTCHESTROOM (1951). (1,460).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. J. C. Coetzee, D.Phil.

PRETORIA (1930). (4,749).—*Vice-Chancellor*, C. H. Rautenbach, D.Phil.

RHODES (1951), Grahamstown. (1,004).—*Vice-Chancellor*, T. Alty, Ph.D., D.Sc., D.C.L., LL.D.

SOUTH AFRICA (1916), Pretoria. (All students external).—*Vice-Chancellor*, Prof. S. Pauw, D.Phil.

STELLENBOSCH (1916). (3,436).—*Principal*, H. B. Thom, D.Phil.

WITWATERSRAND (1921), Johannesburg. (4,908).—*Vice-Chancellor*, W. G. Sutton.

Uganda

MAKERERE COLL., THE UNIV. COLL. OF EAST AFRICA (1949), Kampala. (Full-time students, 696).—*Principal*, B. de Bunsen, C.M.G.

West Indies

UNIV. COLL. OF THE WEST INDIES (1946), Jamaica. (Full-time students, 566).—*Principal*, W. A. Lewis, Ph.D., L.H.D.

IMPERIAL COLL. OF TROPICAL AGRICULTURE (1921), Trinidad. (106).—*Principal*, G. A. C. Herklots, Ph.D.

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The Universities Council for Adult Education, consisting of two representatives from each university was constituted in 1946 for interchange of ideas and formulation of common policy on extramural education.—*Hon. Secretary*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.

The National Institute of Adult Education (England and Wales), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1 (*Sec.*, E. M. Hutchinson, M.A.) and the Scottish Institute of Adult Education, Education Offices, Alloa, Clackmannan, exist to provide a means of consultation and cooperation between the various forces in adult education.

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LONDON, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, University of London, Senate House, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, A. McPhee, B.Com., M.A., Ph.D.

DURHAM, Board for Extra-Mural Studies (*Durham Division*), 32 Old Elvet, Durham.—*Dir.*, H. J. Boyden, B.A., B.Sc.; (*Newcastle Division*), King's College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—*Dir.*, B. W. Abrahart, M.Ed.

BIRMINGHAM, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Edmund Street, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, A. M. Parker, M.A.

BRISTOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Bristol.—*Dir.*, W. E. Salt, O.B.E., M.A., B.Com.

EXETER, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Exeter.—*Head*, Prof. H. Sellon.

HULL, Department of Adult Education, The University, Hull.—*Head*, Prof. G. E. T. Mayfield, B.A.

LEEDS, Department of Adult Education and Extra-Mural Studies, The University, Leeds, 2.—*Dir.*, Prof. S. G. Raybould, B.Sc., Ph.D.

LEICESTER, Department of Adult Education, The University, Leicester.—*Head of Dept.*, Prof. A. J. Allaway, M.A.

LIVERPOOL, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, 9 Abercromby Square, Liverpool.—*Dir.*, T. Kelly, M.A., Ph.D.

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CO-OPERATIVE COLLEGE, Stanford Hall, Loughborough, Leics. (Men and Women).—*Principal*, R. L. Marshall, O.B.E., M.A.

FIRCROFT COLLEGE, Selly Oak, Birmingham (Men) (37).—*Principal*, P. G. H. Hopkins, B.A., B.Sc.

HILLCROFT COLLEGE, Surbiton, Surrey (Women) (50).—*Principal*, Mrs. C. M. Dyson, B.A., B.Litt.

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CAITHNESS, Education Office, Rhind House, Wick.—*Director*, H. R. Stewart, M.A.

CLACKMANNAN (County), Education Offices, Ludgate, Alloa.—*Director*, T. E. M. Landsborough, M.A.

DUMFRIESHIRES, Huntingdon, Moffat Road, Dumfries.—*Director*, J. I. Moncrieff, M.A., Ed.B.

DUNBARTON, 18 Park Circus, Glasgow, C.3.—*Director*, J. P. McHutchison, M.A., D.Sc.

DUNDEE, 14 City Square.—*Director*, J. D. Collins, M.A., B.L., LL.B.

EAST LoTHIAN, Education Offices, Haddlington.—*Director*, Dr. J. Meiklejohn.

EDINBURGH, 12 St. Giles Street, Edinburgh.—*Director*, J. B. Frizell, C.B.E., B.L.

FIFE, County Offices, Wemyssfield, Kirkcaldy.—*Director*, D. M. McIntosh, M.A., B.Sc., B.Ed., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

FORFARSHIRE. See Angus.

GLASGOW, Education Offices, 129 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Director*, H. S. Mackintosh, C.B.E., M.A., B.Sc., Ed.B., Ph.D.

INVERNESS (County), Ardross Street, Inverness.—*Director* J. A. Maclean, M.A., LL.B., Ph.D.

KINCARDINESHIRE, Education Office, Stonehaven.—*Director*, A. Jenkins, M.A., B.A., B.D.

KINROSS. See PERTSHIRE.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT, Castle-Douglas.—*Director*, J. Laird, B.Sc., B.L.

LANARKSHIRE, 191 Ingram Street, Glasgow.—*Director*, J. S. McEwan, M.A., LL.B.

MIDLoTHIAN, 9 Drumshugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.—*Director*, T. Henderson, M.A., B.Sc.

MORAY AND NAIRN, County Buildings, Elgin.—*Director*, W. F. Lindsay, M.A., B.Ed.

ORKNEY (County), Education Office, Kirkwall.—*Director*, J. Shearer, M.A., B.Sc.

PEEBLES (County), County Buildings, Peebles.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. J. Jamieson, T.D., M.A.

PERTSHIRE and KINROSS-SHIRE, County Offices, York Place, Perth.—*Director*, L. B. Young, M.A., LL.B., Ed.B.

RENFREWSHIRE, 16 Glasgow Road, Paisley.—*Director*, J. Crawford, O.B.E., M.A., Ed.B., LL.B.

ROSS and CROMARTY, Dingwall.—*Director*, G. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D.

ROXBURGH (County), Newtown St. Boswells.—*Director*, J. B. Baxter, M.A.

SELKIRK (County) Technical Coll., Galashiels.—*Director*, J. M. Urquhart, M.A., Ed.B.

STIRLING (County), Spittal Street.—*Director*, W. J. Goldie, M.A.

SUTHERLAND (County), Brora.—*Director*, J. MacLellan, B.Sc.

WEST LoTHIAN, Linlithgow.—*Director*, J. W. Taylor.

WICHTOWNSHIRE, 10 Market Street, Stranraer.—*Director*, H. K. C. Mair, B.Sc.

ZEALAND (County), Brencham Place, Lerwick.—*Director*, J. H. Spence, M.A., LL.B.

Northern Ireland

ANTRIM COUNTY, Education Office, 475-7 Antrim Road, Belfast.—*Director*, K. A. McCormac, B.Sc.

ARMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, Courthouse, Armagh.—*Director*, W. H. Dawson.

BELFAST (County Borough), Education Office, Academy Street, Belfast.—*Director*, J. S. Hawnt, O.B.E., M.Sc., Ph.D.

DOWN COUNTY, Education Office, 1 Wellington Place, Belfast.—*Director*, H. Dinsmore, O.B.E., M.C., B.A.

FERRMAGH COUNTY, Education Office, East Bridge Street, Enniskillen.—*Chief Education Officer*, J. Malone, M.Sc.

LONDONDERRY COUNTY, Education Office, New Row, Coleraine.—*Director*, R. B. Hunter, M.A.

LONDONDERRY (County Borough), Education Office, Brooke Park, Londonderry.—*Director*, H. M. D. McWilliam, M.B.E., T.D., M.A.

TYRONE COUNTY, Education Office, Omagh.—*Chief Education Officer*, A. Gibson, M.Sc.

Professional Education

ACCOUNTANCY

The main bodies granting membership on examination after a period of practical work are

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, Moorgate Place, E.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2, and 218 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE ACCOUNTANTS, 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

INSTITUTE OF MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.

INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS, 63 Portland Place, W.1.

The following Universities provide a special degree course in association with the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales: Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, Hull, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Nottingham, Sheffield, Southampton and Wales.

There are Chartered Accountant Student Societies at Birmingham, Blackpool, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Carlisle, Exeter, Grimsby, Ipswich, Hull, Leeds, Leicester, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Newcastle upon Tyne, Newport (I.O.W.), Nottingham, Oxford, Portsmouth, Preston, Sheffield, Southampton, Stockton-on-Tees, Truro, Cardiff and Swansea.

There are Chartered Accountants Students' Societies in Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen, and in these cities the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Scotland provides professional libraries.

ACTUARIES

Two professional organizations grant qualifications after examination:

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, *Hall and Library*, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF COLLEGE, Greenlands, Henley-on-Thames, Oxon.—*Princ.*, Sir Noel Hall, M.A. (1946).

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 76A New Cavendish Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF GENERAL MANAGERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATORS, 75 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF PERSONNEL MANAGEMENT, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.

INSTITUTION OF WORKS MANAGERS, 196 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF HOUSING, 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, 58 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SOCIETY OF HOUSING MANAGERS, 13 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.

AERONAUTICS

(See also Engineering, Aeronautical)

ROYAL AIR FORCE STAFF COLLEGES

Bracknell

Commandant (vacant).

Andover

Commandant, Air Commodore E. D. McK. Nelson,
C.B.ROYAL AIR FORCE
COLLEGE

Cranwell

Founded in 1920, the College provides permanent officers for the General Duties, Equipment and Secretarial Branches of the Royal Air Force.

Commandant, Air Commodore D. F. Spotswood.
Director of Studies, Antony Constant, M.A., Ph.D.ROYAL AIR FORCE
TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Henlow

Provides professional training for cadets and officers for the Technical Branch of the Royal Air Force, including specialist training at post-graduate level.

Commandant, Air Commodore N. C. S. Rutter,
C.B.E.Director of Studies, Group Captain J. H. Stevens,
O.B.E.ROYAL AIR FORCE SCHOOL OF
EDUCATION

Uxbridge, Middx.

Commanding Officer, Wing Cdr. A. G. Abel, B.Sc.

ROYAL AIR CRAFT ESTABLISHMENT
TECHNICAL COLLEGE

Farnborough, Hants

Trains (i) young men and women (a) as aeronautical engineers and (b) as assistants to scientists and technicians employed in aeronautical research and development, and (ii) young men as mechanical, electrical and aeronautical engineers.

Principal, R. D. Peggs, O.B.E., M.A.

THE COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS

Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.

For post-graduate instruction in aeronautical science and engineering.

Principal, Prof. A. J. Murphy, M.Sc.

Warden, T. L. Palmer.

OTHER COLLEGES

AIR SERVICE TRAINING LTD., Hamble, Southampton.

DE HAVILLAND AERONAUTICAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL,
Astwick Manor, Hatfield, Herts.COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL AND AUTOMOBILE
ENGINEERING, Sydney Street, Chelsea, S.W.3,
and Redhill Aerodrome, Surrey.

AGRICULTURE

The following Universities and Agricultural Colleges give Degree or Diploma courses in Agriculture and Horticulture.

ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY (Degree).

ABERDEEN (North of Scotland College of Agriculture, 41½ Union Street).—*Sec.*, H. Munro.

ABERYSTWYTH UNIVERSITY COLLEGE.

BANGOR UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Degree and Diploma).

BELFAST, Queen's University (Degree).

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

CIRENCESTER, Royal Agricultural College.—
Principal, F. H. Garner.

DURHAM UNIVERSITY, King's College, Newcastle on Tyne (Degree).

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, THE, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Principal*, Prof. S. J. Watson, C.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.I.C., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY (Degree).

HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, W. T. Price, M.C., B.Sc.

LEEDS UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

OXFORD UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

READING UNIVERSITY (Degree and Diploma).

SEALE-HAYNE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.—*Principal*, Prof. H. I. Moore, M.Sc., Ph.D.SHUTTLEWORTH COLLEGE, Old Warden Park, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire.—*Principal*, K. N. Russell, B.Sc.STUDLEY COLLEGE, Warwickshire (Agricultural and Horticultural College for Women).—*Principal*, Miss E. Hess, N.D.H.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTTINGHAM SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, Sutton Bonington, nr. Loughborough.

WEST OF SCOTLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, 6 Blythwood Square, Glasgow and Auchincruive, Ayr.—*Sec.*, Nigel B. Bain, B.L.WYE COLLEGE, Ashford, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*, Dunstan Skilbeck, C.B.E., M.A.

There are in addition over twenty county Agricultural Institutes giving a one-year course.

ARBITRATION

THE INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS, 10 Norfolk Street, W.C.2, conducts examinations and maintains a Register of Fellows and Associates.—*Secretary*,

C. B. Hewlitt.

ARCHITECTURE

ARCHITECTS REGISTRATION COUNCIL OF THE U.K., 68 Portland Place, W.1.—*Chairman*, H. V. Lobb, C.B.E., F.R.I.B.A.; *Registrar*, D. D. Benton.

The Council maintains the Register of Architects. No unregistered person may carry on business under any name, style or title containing the word "Architect." To qualify for registration an applicant must have passed one of the Examinations recognized by the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Architectural Education. One half of the annual fee of £1 10s. paid by Registered Architects is devoted to the provision of scholarships for the assistance of students in architecture of insufficient means.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1, has three classes of members, Fellows, Associates and Licentiates. The R.I.B.A. Board of Architectural Education, which is distinct from the Statutory Board of Architectural Education referred to above, controls and guides the whole system of higher education for Architects throughout Great Britain. The following Schools are recognized by the R.I.B.A. for the purpose of exemption from its Intermediate Examination, and in the case of those Schools marked "*" from its Final Examination.

SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE

Brighton College of Art and Crafts, Architectural Dept. (five years' full-time course).

*Bristol, Royal West of England Academy School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

Cambridge University, School of Architecture (three examinations in architectural studies) (three years' course and two-year Diploma course).

*Dundee College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

*Hull Regional College of Art and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course for Diploma).

*Leicester College of Art, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

*Oxford, City of Oxford College of Technology, Art and Commerce, School of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).

Portsmouth, School of Architecture, Southern College of Art (five years' full-time day course).

Southend-on-Sea Municipal College, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course).

*Aberdeen, Scott Sutherland School of Architecture, Robert Gordon's Technical College (five years' full-time Diploma course and two years' part-time course concurrent with practical experience in architects' office, followed by four years' full-time).

*Birmingham School of Architecture College of Arts and Crafts (five years' full-time course).

*City of Canterbury College of Art (five years' full-time course).

*Cardiff, Welsh School of Architecture, Welsh College of Advanced Technology (five years' Diploma and six years' Degree course).

*Dublin, University College School of Architecture (five years' Degree course).

*Edinburgh College of Art, School of Architecture (Diploma course).

*Glasgow School of Architecture, Royal College of Science and Technology (Diploma course or Degree course).

*Kingston-upon-Thames School of Art, Dept. of Architecture (five-year Diploma course).

*Leeds School of Architecture and Town Planning (five years' Diploma course and seven years' composite course).

*Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool (five-year Degree course).

*London, Architectural Association, School of Architecture (five years' full-time Diploma course).

*London University, Bartlett School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*London, The Polytechnic, Regent Street, School of Architecture (five years' full-time course).

*London, Northern Polytechnic, Department of Architecture (five years' full-time day course and eight years' evening course).

*London, Hammersmith College of Art and Building (five years' full-time course).

*Manchester University, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*Newcastle upon Tyne, King's College, University of Durham, School of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

*Nottingham College of Arts and Crafts, School of Architecture (five years' Diploma course).

*Sheffield University, Department of Architecture (five years' Degree course or five years' Diploma course).

In addition to the above Schools of Architecture, facilities for architectural education may be

obtained at some of the Technical Institutions referred to on pp. 534-5.

ART

(See also Technical Education)

Diplomas and Degrees in Art.—London University awards a diploma in Art and an honours degree and diploma in the History of Art. Reading, Leeds, Durham, Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities award degrees in Art. Other main qualifications for practical Art Teaching are the Ministry of Education Art Teachers' Diploma (involving study in an Art School or College and in a recognized Teacher Training Institution) and the Associateship of the Royal College of Art.

Institutions concerned with the History and Appreciation of Art.—

THE COURTAULD INSTITUTE OF ART (20 Portman Square, W.1.) and THE WARBURG INSTITUTE (Imperial Institute Road, S.W.7.)—See University of London.

THE BARBER INSTITUTE OF FINE ARTS, University of Birmingham, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.—*Director*, E. K. Waterhouse, C.B.E., M.A.

COLLEGES OF ART

There are about 200 Art Establishments recognized by the Ministry of Education, besides 6 University Art Schools (London (2), Oxford, Reading, Durham and Aberystwyth), the Royal Academy Schools and some old established private schools.

LONDON.—Royal Academy Schools of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, Burlington House, W.1. (65).—*Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A.; *Secretary*, Humphrey Brooke, B.A., B.Litt.; *Curator*, J. Brine; *Registrar*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O.

LONDON.—The Slade School of Fine Art, University College, W.C.1., provides courses in Drawing, Painting and Sculpture, Etching, Engraving, Stage Design and Lithography.—*Slade Professor*, Sir William Coldstream, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, I. E. T. Jenkin, M.A.

LONDON.—Royal Drawing Society, 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, R. R. Tomlinson, A.R.C.A., R.B.A.

LONDON.—Royal College of Art, South Kensington, S.W.7.—*Principal*, Robin Darwin, C.B.E.; *Registrar*, J. R. P. Moon.

OXFORD, The Ruskin School of Drawing and Fine Art, at The Ashmolean Museum (90).—*Principal*, Percy Horton, M.A., A.R.C.A. (Ruskin Master of Drawing). Courses in Drawing, Painting and Design. The University awards a Certificate in Fine Art.

GLASGOW, School of Art, 167 Renfrew Street.—*Hon. Pres.*, Sir John R. Richmond, K.B.E., LL.D.; *Chairman*, J. D. Kelly, C.B.E.; *Director*, D. P. Bliss, M.A., A.R.C.A.; *Sec. & Treas.* D. C. Black, C.A.

BANKING

Professional organizations granting qualifications after examination:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS, 10 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS IN SCOTLAND, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

BREWING

COURSES IN BREWING are conducted for those in possession of an approved University Degree in Science (with Chemistry as a main subject), at The British School of Malting and Brewing, University of Birmingham; Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh; College of Technology, Manchester; Sir Jobn Cass Technical Institute, London.

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BREWING, 33 Clarges Street, W.1; *Sec.*, G. E. R. Sandars, C.M.G., M.B.E.

BUILDING

(See also under Technical Schools)

Courses leading to a degree in Building are available at the Universities of Manchester and Wales.

Ordinary and National Diplomas and Ordinary and Higher Certificates in Building are awarded by Technical Schools in agreement with the Ministry of Education, the Scottish Education Department and The Institute of Builders.

Diplomas are also awarded after examination by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF BUILDERS, 48 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CLERKS OF WORKS OF GREAT BRITAIN, Liverpool House, 15-17 Eldon Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Hazell.

THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1. (Building Inspector's Certificate).

CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Degrees and diplomas are granted by Universities. Technical College courses lead to diplomas and 10 National Certificates. Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF PHYSICS, 47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMISTRY, 30 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*President*, E. Ie Q. Herbert, B.Sc.; *Sec. and Registrar*, H. J. T. Ellingham, ph.D. Fellows (F.R.I.C.) and Associates (A.R.I.C.) are admitted after due training, examination and experience.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR EDUCATION FOR COMMERCE.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. C. E. Brown, Balham and Tooting Coll. of Commerce, Tooting Broadway, S.W.17.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION (BACIE), 26a Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. Crosbie.

Degrees in Commerce are awarded by Birmingham, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and Edinburgh Universities. A post-graduate diploma (1 yr.) is granted by the University of Birmingham.

COLLEGES OF COMMERCE

BIRMINGHAM.—The City of Birmingham College of Commerce, Broad Street. *Principal*, A. M. B. Rule, M.B.E., M.A., LL.B.

BRISTOL.—College of Commerce, Unity Street, Bristol, 1. *Principal*, W. B. Armstrong, M.Sc., B.Com.

GLASGOW.—Scottish College of Commerce. *Principal*, Eric Thompson, M.A., B.Sc., ph.D.

HULL.—The College of Commerce, Brunswick Avenue. *Principal*, P. Barber, M.A.

LEEDS.—The College of Commerce, 43 Woodhouse Lane. *Principal*, E. V. Roberts, B.Com.

LIVERPOOL.—City of Liverpool College of Commerce, Tithebarn Street, Liverpool, 2. *Principal*, T. Gore, M.A., B.Sc.

LONDON.—The City of London College, Moorgate, E.C.2. *Principal*, A. J. McIntosh, B.Com., ph.D.; *Sec.*, F. W. Walker.

LONDON.—The Polytechnic School of Commerce, 309 Regent Street, W.1. *Head*, V. W. J. Pendred, B.Com.

MANCHESTER.—College of Commerce, Princess Street. *Principal*, M. W. Mitchell, B.Com., B.Sc.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.—College of Commerce. *Principal*, R. G. W. Bragg, B.A., B.Com.

OLDHAM.—Munic. College of Commerce. *Head*, H. Lamb, M.Ed.

WEDNESBURY.—County Commercial College. *Principal*, H. Harman, B.Com.

These colleges provide advanced training in most branches of commerce and prepare for examinations of the recognized professional organizations as well as for the National Certificate in Commerce. Similar courses are offered by Technical Colleges (*q.v.*) in places where there is no separate College of Commerce.

In London the London County Council maintains colleges of commerce at Balham and Tooting, Catford, Clapham Junction, E. London, Greenwich, Highbury, Holborn, Kennington, Marylebone, N. London, Peckham, W. London and Westminster. Some of the London polytechnics have Departments of Commerce. Particulars may be obtained from the Education Officer, County Hall, S.E.1.

Throughout the country commercial education at a lower level is provided at *Evening Institutes*, particulars of which may be obtained from the Local Education Authority.

There are also numbers of well-established private schools awarding certificates which are widely accepted.

Institutions awarding Professional Qualifications in Commerce:—

A. GENERAL

THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (Examinations Dept.), 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE (SCOTLAND) FOR COMMERCIAL CERTIFICATES, 173 Pitt Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE EAST MIDLAND EDUCATIONAL UNION, 1 Clinton Terrace, Derby Road, Nottingham.

THE NORTHERN COUNTIES TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS COUNCIL, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.

THE UNION OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, 25a Paradise Street, Birmingham.

B. SPECIALIZED

THE CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF SECRETARIES, 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.

THE CORPORATION OF SECRETARIES, Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.

CRIPPLEGATE SECRETARIAL COLLEGE, Golden Lane, E.C.1.

THE FACULTY OF SECRETARIES, 6 Austin House Chambers, Guildford, Surrey.

THE INSTITUTE OF EXPORT, Export House, 14 Hallam Street, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED SHIPBROKERS, 25 Bury Street, E. C.3.

THE INCORPORATED SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCN., 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF TRANSPORT, 80 Portland Place, W.1.

THE INSTITUTE OF LINGUISTS, 3 Craven Hill, W.2.

THE ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.

INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN ADVERTISING, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

PURCHASING OFFICERS ASSOCIATION, Wardrobe Court, 146A Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.

DANCING

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF DANCING (Incorporated by Royal Charter), 15 Holland Park Gardens, W.14 (trains students of exceptional promise in Ballet, 3 years' teachers' course and conducts examinations).

THE IMPERIAL SOCIETY OF TEACHERS OF DANCING INC., 70 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE ROYAL BALLET SCHOOL, 45 Colet Gardens, W.14, and White Lodge, Richmond Park.—*Director/Principal*, Arnold L. Haskell, C.B.E., M.A.

DENTAL

Any person is entitled to be registered in the Dentists Register if he holds the degree or diploma in dental surgery of a University in the United Kingdom or Republic of Ireland or the diploma of any of the Licensing Authorities (The Royal College of Surgeons of England, of Edinburgh and in Ireland, and the Royal Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow).

The Dentists Register is kept by the General Dental Council, 37 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Wilfred Flsh. C.B.E., M.D., F.D.S.R.C.S. *Registrar*, D. Hindley-Smith.

Dental Schools in the United Kingdom

BELFAST, Queen's University.

BIRMINGHAM, The University.

BRISTOL, The University.

DUNDEE, The Dental School (St. Andrew's University).

EDINBURGH, The University.

GLASGOW, The University.

LEDS, The University.

LIVERPOOL, The University.

LONDON, Guy's Hospital Dental School, London Bridge, S.E.1.

„ King's College Hospital Medical School, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

„ London Hospital Dental School, Turner Street, Whitechapel, E.1.

„ Royal Dental Hospital School of Dental Surgery, Leicester Square, W.C.2.

„ University College Hospital Medical School, University Street, Gower Street, W.C.1.

See also Teaching Hospitals, pp. 523-5.

MANCHESTER, The University.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Durham University.

SHEFFIELD, The University.

DOMESTIC SCIENCE, ETC.

The main occupations to which a training in Domestic Science can lead are Domestic Subject Teaching, Institutional Management, Hotel and Restaurant Work, Industrial Catering and Electrical, Gas or Food Product Demonstrating.

A degree of B.Sc. (Household and Social Science) is granted by London University and B.Sc. (Domestic Science) by Bristol University. There is a Diploma course at Sheffield University.

Schools and Colleges of Domestic Subjects.

Those preceded by an asterisk * are recognized by the Ministry of Education or the Scottish Education Department for the Training of Teachers.

ABERDEEN, *Robert Gordon's Technical College.

BATH, *Bath College of Domestic Science.

BELFAST, *College of Technology, Belfast.

CARDIFF, *College of Domestic Arts, Llandaff.

DOUGLAS, Isle of Man, College of Domestic Science.

EDINBURGH, *College of Domestic Science, Atholl Crescent.

GLASGOW, *Glasgow and West of Scotland College of Domestic Science, 1 Park Drive, C.3.

„ Scottish College of Commerce, Scottish Hotel School, Ross Hall, 197 Crookston Road, Glasgow, S.W.2.

GLOUCESTER, *Gloucestershire Training College of Domestic Science, Oxstalls Lane.

ILKLEY, *College of Housecraft, Wells Road.

LEEDS, *Yorkshire Training College of Housecraft, Vernon Road.

LEICESTER, *Domestic Science Training College, Knighton Fields.

LIVERPOOL, *F. L. Calder College of Domestic Science, Dowsefield Lane, Liverpool, 18.

LONDON, *L.C.C. Battersea Training College of Domestic Science, Manor House, 58 North Side, Clapham Common, S.W.4.

„ *National Society's Training College of Domestic Subjects, Fortune Green Road, N.W.10.

„ *National Training College of Domestic Subjects 72-78 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

LONDON, L.C.C. South-East London Technical College, Lewisham Way, S.E.1.

MANCHESTER, *Manchester College of Housecraft, High Street, Manchester 13.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE, *Northern Counties' Training College of Cookery and Domestic Science, 54 Northumberland Road.

SHEFFIELD, *Totley Hall Training College of Housecraft.

STAFFORD, *County of Stafford Training College, Nelson Hall, nr. Stafford.

Other Bodies

INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1 (awards certificates in Institutional Management).

HOTEL AND CATERING INSTITUTE, 24 Portman Square, W.1.

THE BRITISH HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS ASSOCIATION, 88 Brook Street, W.1.

CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.

NATIONAL CATERERS' FEDERATION, 156 Camden High Street, N.W.1.

INDUSTRIAL CATERING ASSOCIATION, 53-54 King William Street, E.C.4.

ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION FOR WOMEN, 25 Foubert's Place, W.1.

DRAMA

A Diploma in Dramatic Art is awarded by the University of London as well as a Certificate of Proficiency in Diction and Drama. The chief Training Institutions in Drama are:—

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA (see p. 529).

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, 1904). 62-64 Gower Street, and Malet Street, W.C.1. *Principal*, John Fernald.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

LONDON ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND DRAMATIC ART (L.A.M.D.A.), Tower House, Cromwell Road, S.W.5. *Principal*, Michael MacOwan.

ROSE BRUFORD TRAINING COLLEGE OF SPEECH AND DRAMA, Lamorby Park, Sidcup, Kent. *Principal*, Rose Bruford.

ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Coll. of Dramatic Art, St. George's Place, Glasgow, C.2. *Director*, Colin Chandler.

ENGINEERING

Degree Courses. The Universities of Oxford and Cambridge provide a general course in Engineering Science, leading to an honours degree. Cambridge and other Universities provide more specialized courses. Training leading to the national certificates and diplomas, to qualification through professional Institutes and to external degrees, is available at most Technical Schools and Colleges and at a few private Engineering Colleges.

Aeronautical Engineering

Degree courses available at Belfast, Bristol, Cambridge, Glasgow, London and Southampton Universities. Diploma courses are available at Hatfield and Hull Technical Colleges; Loughborough College; Northampton College of Advanced Technology, London; and the College of Aeronautics, Cranfield, Bucks.

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by the Royal Aeronautical Society, 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.

Chemical Engineering

Degree courses are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Cambridge, Durham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London, Manchester, Sheffield and Wales.

Professional qualifications are granted by the Institution of Chemical Engineers, 16 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

Civil Engineering

Degree courses are available at most Universities.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—
 THE INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF WATER ENGINEERS, Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.

Electrical Engineering

Degree courses are available at many of the Universities and at some University Colleges.

Professional qualifications are awarded by the Institution of Electrical Engineers, Savoy Place, W.C.2.

Engineering Design

THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERING DESIGNERS, 38 Portland Place, W.1.

Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture

Degree courses in Marine Engineering and Naval Architecture are available at Durham and Glasgow Universities.

Professional qualifications awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTE OF MARINE ENGINEERS, The Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.
 THE NORTH-EAST COAST INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, Bolbec Hall, Newcastle upon Tyne.
 THE INSTITUTION OF NAVAL ARCHITECTS, 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Mechanical Engineering

Degree courses available at all universities in U.K. except Reading and Hull.

Professional qualifications are awarded by:—

THE INSTITUTION OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF HEATING AND VENTILATING ENGINEERS, 49 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS, 28 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

Other

THE INSTITUTION OF PRODUCTION ENGINEERS, 10 Chesterfield Street, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTION OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERS, 86 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.

ESTATE MANAGEMENT, AUCTIONEERING AND SURVEYING

Degrees are granted by Cambridge University—B.A. (Estate Management); and by London University—B.Sc. (Estate Management).

Professional qualifications are granted after examination by:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1.
 THE LAND AGENTS SOCIETY, 21 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
 THE CHARTERED AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS INSTITUTE, 20 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
 THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF AUCTIONEERS AND LANDED PROPERTY AGENTS, 34 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
 RATING AND VALUATION ASSOCIATION, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
 VALUERS INSTITUTION, 3 Cadogan Gate, S.W.1.
 THE INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION OF ARCHITECTS AND SURVEYORS, 29 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.
 THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS, 66 Portland Place, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS, 98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

THE COLLEGE OF ESTATE MANAGEMENT, St. Alban's Grove, Kensington, W.8.

FORESTRY

Degrees in Forestry are granted by Oxford University (B.A., Honours), by Edinburgh and Aberdeen Universities and the University College of North Wales, Bangor (B.Sc., Forestry).

A Diploma Course is available at Oxford University.

Professional Organizations

THE EMPIRE FORESTRY ASSOCIATION, Royal Commonwealth Society, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.
 THE ROYAL FORESTRY SOCIETY OF ENGLAND AND WALES, 49 Russell Square, W.C.1.
 THE ROYAL SCOTTISH FORESTRY SOCIETY, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.
 THE SOCIETY OF FORESTERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, 7 Albyn Place, Edinburgh, 2.

FUEL TECHNOLOGY

Degree and Diploma Courses are available at Birmingham, Edinburgh, Leeds, London and Sheffield, Universities and the University of Wales.

Courses leading to Certificates and qualifications by professional bodies are available at many Technical Colleges.

The principal professional bodies are:—

THE INSTITUTION OF GAS ENGINEERS, 17 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF FUEL, 18 Devonshire Street, Portland Place, W.1.
 THE INSTITUTE OF PETROLEUM, 26 Portland Place, W.1.

INSURANCE

Organizations conducting examinations and awarding diplomas:—

THE CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE, 20 Aldermanbury, E.C.2.
 THE CORPORATION OF INSURANCE BROKERS, 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

THE ASSOCIATION OF AVERAGE ADJUSTERS, Burley House, 5 Theobalds Road, W.C.1.

THE ASSOCIATION OF FIRE LOSS ADJUSTERS, 13-14 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.3.

JOURNALISM

The principal professional organizations are:—

THE INSTITUTE OF JOURNALISTS, 2 & 4 Tudor Street, E.C.4.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF JOURNALISTS (NUJ), 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR THE TRAINING OF JOURNALISTS, 89-90 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.

The Polytechnic (309 Regent Street, W.1.) conducts a Diploma Course in Journalism.

LEGAL

Degree Courses.—The Universities giving Degree Courses in Law (which do not entitle the holder to practise either as Barrister or Solicitor) are Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bristol, Durham, Birmingham, Hull, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Wales, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, Belfast and Dublin. Qualifications for Barrister are obtainable only at one of the Inns of Court or Faculty of Advocates; for Solicitor, from the Law Society or its equivalent in Scotland or Ireland.

THE INNS OF COURT

THE INNER TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1960), Rt. Hon. Lord Tucker.
Sub-Treasurer, Comdr. R. S. Flynn, R.N.
Chief Clerk, N. F. Hudson.

THE MIDDLE TEMPLE, E.C.4

Treasurer (1959), The Hon. Mr. Justice Gorman.
Under-Treasurer, R. H. Williams.
Chief Clerk and Accountant, H. W. Challoner.

LINCOLN'S INN, W.C.2

Treasurer (1959), Lord Justice Harman.
Master of the Library, H. A. H. Christie, Q.C.
Organist, C. H. Trevor.
Under-Treasurer and Steward, H. C. H. Fairchild.

GRAY'S INN, W.C.1

Treasurer (till Dec. 31, 1959), H. E. Salt, Q.C.
Vice-Treasurer, Lord Foster of Harraby, K.B.E., Q.C.
Master of Library, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Under-Treasurer, Oswald Terry.
Chief Clerk, C. R. G. Hughes.

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR

(Carpmael Building, Temple, E.C.4.)

The Council is the accredited representative of the English Bar, and its duty is to deal with all matters affecting the profession, and to take such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.

Chairman, G. A. Gardiner, Q.C.
Vice-Chairman, G. Lawrence, Q.C.
Hon. Treasurer, S. Chapman, Q.C.
Secretary, W. W. Boulton, C.B.E., T.D.

BAR AND PROBATE LIBRARIES AND LIBRARIES OF THE SUPREME COURT

(Royal Courts of Justice)

Librarian, R. A. Rlches, O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION

(7 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.)

Established by the four Inns of Court to superintend the Education and Examination of Students for the English Bar.

Chairman, Sir Henry MacGeagh, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.B.E., Q.C.

Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the Board of Studies, Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry.

Chairman of the Finance Committee, G. D. Johnston, *Director and Head of Inns of Court School of Law*, Sir Fred E. Pritchard, M.B.E., LL.D.

Secretary to the Council and Deputy Director, T. Harvatt, B.A.

FACULTY OF ADVOCATES

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Admission as an Advocate of the Scottish Bar is by petition to the Court of Session. The candidate is remitted for examination to the Faculty of Advocates.

Dean of Faculty, W. I. R. Fraser, Q.C.

Vice-Dean, T. P. McDonald, Q.C.

Treasurer, G. E. O. Walker, M.B.E., T.D., Q.C.

Clerk of Faculty, T. W. Strachan.

Keeper of the Library, Miss M. H. Kidd, Q.C.

Agent, Sir Hugh Watson.

NORTHERN IRELAND

Admission to the Bar of Northern Ireland is controlled by the Honourable Society of the Inn of Court of Northern Ireland (established Jan. 11, 1926), the Royal Courts of Justice (Ulster), Belfast. *Treasurer* (until Dec. 31, 1959), The Lord MacDermott, Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland. *Under Treas. and Librarian*, J. Ritchie.

THE LAW SOCIETY

(Chancery Lane, W.C.2)

The Society controls the education and examination of articulated clerks, and the admission of solicitors in England and Wales. Number of members 16,623.

President of the Society (1959-60), Sir Sydney Littlewood.

Vice-President (1959-60), D. T. Hicks, O.B.E., T.D.

Secretary, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.

Under-Secs., G. T. Crulckshank (*Finance Officer*);

H. Horsfall Turner, B.A., B.C.L.; J. F. Warren, B.A.; E. H. Matthews, T.D.; H. M. Lloyd.

THE SOCIETY'S LAW SCHOOL

Chairman of the Education and Training Committee, G. W. R. Morley, O.B.E., T.D.

Principal and Director of Legal Studies, Edward Roderick Dew, LL.B.

Clerk to the Education and Training Committee and Secretary to the Principal, L. A. Tipson.

The Society's Law School provides a complete scheme of education for articulated clerks in legal subjects; and the classes are open to all students, whether articulated clerks or otherwise, on payment of the prescribed fees.

SOCIETY OF WRITERS TO H.M. SIGNET

(Parliament Square, Edinburgh)

Writers to the Signet are authorized to append to their names the letters W.S.

Deputy Keeper of the Signet, Sir Hugh Watson, M.A., LL.B.

Sub-Keeper and Clerk, R. C. Notman, M.B.E., B.L.

SOLICITORS IN THE SUPREME COURTS, SCOTLAND

President, W. MacD. Urquhart, M.C., M.A., LL.B., 16 Heriot Row, Edinburgh.

Secretary, Stewart H. Greig, 24 Hill Street, Edinburgh, 2.

LAW SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND

Law Society's Hall, North Bank Street,
Edinburgh

The Society comprises all practising solicitors in Scotland. It controls the examination of legal apprentices and the admission of solicitors in Scotland and acts as registrar of solicitors under the Solicitors (Scotland) Acts, 1933 to 1958.

The Law Society of Scotland administers the Legal Aid and Advice Scheme set up under the Legal Aid (Scotland) Act, 1949.

President (1959-60), J. N. Dandie, M.C., LL.B.

Secretary, R. B. Laurie, W.S.

SCOTTISH LAW AGENTS SOCIETY

Secretary and Treasurer, J. W. Barty, Dunblane.

Acting Secretary, W. F. Dickson, Edinburgh.

LIBRARIANSHIP

The Library Association, Chaucer House, Malet Place, W.C.1, maintains the professional register of Chartered Librarians (Fellows and Associates), for which examinations are held twice yearly.

Schools of Librarianship conducting full-time courses of instruction in preparation for the examinations of the Library Association: Birmingham College of Commerce; Brighton Technical College, Brighton, 7; Ealing Technical College, W.5; College of Commerce, Leeds, 2; North Western Polytechnic, N.W.5; College of Further Education, Loughborough, Leics.; College of Science and Technology, Manchester, 1; Municipal College of Commerce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Scottish College of Commerce, Glasgow, C.3.

A post-graduate Diploma course is available at the University of London School of Librarianship (University College, Gower Street, W.C.1).—Dir., Prof. R. Irwin, M.A., F.L.A.

MEDICAL

Medical Study may be followed at most of the Universities and all the recognized Medical Schools in the British Isles. Medical and Surgical Degrees are conferred by nearly every University, and other medical qualifications by the various Medical Colleges and Corporations.

GENERAL MEDICAL COUNCIL, 44 Hallam Street, W.1.—President, Sir David Campbell, M.C., LL.D., M.D.; Registrars: General Council and England, W. K. Pyke-Lees; Scotland, T. H. Graham, O.B.E., 8 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2; Ireland, Miss G. McMeekin, 68 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin.

The Council is responsible for the standard of medical education and for keeping the Medical Register.

TEACHING HOSPITALS IN LONDON

Under the National Health Service (Designation of Teaching Hospitals) Order, 1957, and subsequent amendments, the following were designated Teaching Hospitals for the University of London.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, Agar Street, Strand, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 301; In-patients, 1958, 5,863; New out-patients, 1958, 13,450. 26 house appointments open annually. House Governor and Secretary, Frank Hart. Medical School, 62 Chandos Place, W.C.2. Dean, Prof. W. J. Hamilton, D.Sc., M.D. Secretary, B. S. Drewe, M.A., LL.B. Charing Cross Hospital Group: Fulham (384 beds); Fulham Maternity (30 beds); Kingsbury Maternity (134 beds); West London (230 beds).

GUY'S HOSPITAL, St. Thomas's Street, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 826 (in Group); In-patients, 1958, 15,964; New out-patients, 1958, 57,347; Casualty Dept. attendances, 1958, 67,626.

Chairman, Board of Governors, The Lord Cunliffe; Secretary, B. Lees Read, O.B.E. Medical School, Dean, E. R. Boland, C.B.E., P.R.C.P. Sub-Dean (Medical), J. C. Houston, M.D., M.R.C.P. Sub-Dean (Dental), F. S. Warner, F.D.S., M.R.C.S. Secretary, W. F. Cook, Guy's Hospital Group: Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.—Number of beds, 506; In-patients, 1958, 12,164; New out-patients at consultative clinics, 1958, 49,385; Casualty attendances, 1958, 62,792. Chairman, Board of Governors, The Marquess of Normanby, M.B.E. House Governor and Secretary, S. W. Barnes. Medical School. Dean, V. F. Hall, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., F.P.A.R.C.S. Secretary, W. F. Gunn, LL.B. King's College Hospital Group: Belgrave Hospital for Children, Clapham Road (53 beds). Annexes, Walton-on-Thames (30 beds); Camberley (40 beds). The Group complement of 629 beds includes 54 for private patients.

THE LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel, E.1.—Number of beds, 1,043; In-patients, 1958, 20,897; New out-patients, 1958, 133,583. House Governor, Capt. H. Brierley, O.B.E., M.C. Deputy House Governor, Hon. J. L. Scarlett. Medical College and Dental School, Turner Street, E.1. Dean, H. B. May, M.D., F.R.C.P. Sub-Dean (Medical), J. V. Crawford, M.B.E., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S. Sub-Dean (Dental), N. Livingstone Farr, L.D.S., D.D.S. Secretary, H. P. Laird. The London Hospital Group: Queen Mary's Maternity Home, Hampstead, N.W.3; Annexes at Banstead, Brentwood, Felixstowe, Hayes and Reigate.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, W.1.—Number of beds in Group, 976; In-patients, 1958, 17,448; New out-patients, 1958, 80,850. Chairman, Board of Governors, Col. the Lord Astor of Hever. Secretary-Superintendent, Brig. G. P. Hardy-Roberts, C.B., C.B.E., Medical School. Dean, Prof. B. W. Windeyer, D.Sc., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.F.R. Secretary, Miss E. M. Walton. Middlesex Hospital Group: St. Luke's-Woodside Hospital, N.10; Hospital for Women, Soho Square, W.1; The Arthur Stanley Institute, N.W.1; Recovery Unit, Highgate, N.6; Convalescent Home, Clacton-on-Sea.

ROYAL DENTAL HOSPITAL OF LONDON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—Number of beds, 12; In-patients, 1958, 850; New out-patients, 1958, 45,328. House appointments open four times yearly, 11. Secretary-Superintendent, W. J. Ickerlingill. School of Dental Surgery: Scholarships and Prizes open, 1; value £100. Dean, Prof. R. B. Lucas, M.D., M.R.C.P. Secretary, K. R. Mck. Biggs, B.A.

ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 970 (in Group); In-patients, 1958, 16,876; New out-patients, 1958, 33,058; Casualty attendances, 1958, 104,751. Chairman, Board of Governors, Hon. P. Samuel, M.C. Secretary to the Board of Governors, R. G. Hcppell. School of Medicine, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.1. Dean, Miss K. G. Lloyd-Williams, C.B.E., M.D., F.P.A.R.C.S. Warden and Secretary, Miss J. Beale. Royal Free Hospital Group: The North-Western Branch and the Liverpool Road Branch; Elizabeth Garrett Anderson Hospital, N.W.1; Hampstead General Hospital, N.W.3.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL, Smithfield, E.C.1. Number of beds, 894 (in Group, of which 179 at Hill End, St. Albans); In-patients, 1957, 13,276; New out-patients, 1957, 65,916; 57 resident appointments open annually. Chairman, Board of Governors, Sir George Aylwen, Bt.; Secretary,

C. C. Carus-Wilson. Medical College. *Dean*, (vacant). *Secretary*, C. E. Morris.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 318; In-patients, 1958, 7,568; New out-patients, 1958, 29,635; Clinic attendances, 1958, 112,600; Casualty Dept., 50,190. 20 resident appointments open annually. *House Governor and Secretary*, P. H. Constable, O.B.E. Medical School. Number of scholarships and prizes open, 22; value, £1,440. *Dean*, A. Hunter, M.D. *Secretary*, C. R. Cuthbert, St. George's Hospital Group; Victoria Hospital for Children (111 beds); Atkinson Morley Hospital (106 beds); Grove Hospital (374 beds); Royal Dental Hospital (*q.v.*).

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL, Praed Street, W.2.—Number of beds, 882 (in Group); In-patients, 1958, 19,618; New out-patients, 1958, 57,389. *House Governor and Secretary to the Board of Governors*, A. Powditch, M.C. Medical School, Norfolk Place, W.2. Scholarships and Prizes: Entrance, Men, 5 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; Women, 1 of £40 p.a. for 5 years; University, for Clinical students, 3 of £50 p.a. for 3 years, 1 of £40 a year for 3 years. Research Fellowships and many other prizes and scholarships are available. *Dean*, A. G. Cross, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, J. E. Stevenson, LL.B. St. Mary's Hospital Group; Paddington Green Children's Hospital, W.2.; Princess Louise Kensington Hospital for Children, St. Quintin Avenue, W.10; Samaritan Hospital for Women, N.W.1; St. Luke's Hospital, Bayswater, W.2.; Western Ophthalmic Hospital, N.W.1.

ST. THOMAS' HOSPITAL, S.E.1.—Number of beds, 951 (in Group); In-patients, 1958, 19,626; New out-patients 1958, 109,755. The Hospital, which was founded in Southwark, was rebuilt on its present site in 1868-71. The main hospital buildings were extensively damaged during the war of 1939-45 and a comprehensive reconstruction scheme is in progress. *Treasurer and Chairman, Board of Governors*, Hon. Sir Arthur Howard, K.B.E., C.V.O. *Clerk of the Governors*, R. Pelham Borley. Medical School, Albert Embankment, S.E.1. *Dean*, R. W. Nevin, T.D., M.A., F.R.C.S. *Medical Secretary*, A. L. Crockford, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., T.D. St. Thomas's Hospital Group; Royal Waterloo Hospital, S.E.1.; General Lying-In Hospital, S.E.1.; Grosvenor Hospital, S.W.1.; St. Thomas' Babies Hostel, S.E.11.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.1.—Number of beds, 1,121; In-patients, 1958, 20,206; New out-patients, 1958, 52,140. *Chairman, Board of Governors*, Sir Alexander H. Maxwell, K.C.M.G.; *Secretary*, T. F. W. MacKeown, M.A. Medical School, University Street, W.C.1. *Dean*, J. D. S. Flew, M.D., F.R.C.O.G. *Secretary*, Maj.-Gen. H. L. Birks, C.B., D.S.O. University College Hospital Group; St. Pancras Hospital, N.W.1; Hospital for Tropical Diseases, N.W.1.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, St. John's Gardens, S.W.1.—Number of beds, 427; In-patients, 1958, 7,970; New out-patients, 1958, 29,365. *House Governor and Secretary*, R. I. G. Brooks, M.B.E., M.A. Medical School. *Dean*, H. E. Harding, F.R.C.S. *Secretary*, W. R. Moule, M.A. Westminster Hospital Group; Westminster Children's Hospital (108 beds), Vincent Square, S.W.1; The Gordon Hospital (102 beds), Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1; All Saints Hospital (52 beds), Austral Street, S.E.11. *Annexes*, Swanley, Kent (110 beds); East Grinstead, Sussex (30 beds); and Broadstairs, Kent (85 beds).

Post Graduate Teaching Hospitals

HAMMERSMITH HOSPITAL, W.12; West London Hospital, W.6; St. Mark's Hospital for Diseases of the Rectum and Colon, E.C.1. HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, W.C.1; NATIONAL HOSPITAL, Queen Square, W.C.1; Maida Vale Hospital for Nervous Diseases, W.9. ROYAL NATIONAL THROAT, NOSE AND EAR HOSPITAL (including Cent. London Hospital Division, W.C.1; Golden Sq. Hospital Division, W.1.). MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITALS, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1. BETHLEM ROYAL HOSPITAL AND MAUDSLEY HOSPITAL. ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN, W.C.2. HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, S.W.3; London Chest Hospital, E.2. ROYAL NATIONAL ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, W.1. NATIONAL HEART HOSPITAL, W.1. ST. PETER'S, ST. PAUL'S, and ST. PHILIP'S HOSPITALS, W.C.2. ROYAL MARSDEN HOSPITAL, S.W.3. QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S MATERNITY HOSPITAL, W.6; Chelsea Hospital for Women, S.W.3. EASTMAN DENTAL HOSPITAL, W.C.1.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Keppel Street, W.C.1. Sir James Kilpatrick, K.B.E., C.B., *Dean*.

British Postgraduate Medical Federation: 18 Guilford Street, W.C.1. Prof. Sir Francis Fraser, LL.D., M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., *Director*.

Comprises:—

POST GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, Ducane Road, Shepherds Bush, W.12. C. E. Newman, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF BASIC MEDICAL SCIENCES, Royal College of Surgeons, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. H.J.B. Atkins, D.M., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CANCER RESEARCH, Royal Marsden Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W.3. Prof. A. Haddow, M.D., Ph.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., *Acting Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CARDIOLOGY, 35 Wimpole Street, W.1. G. W. Hayward, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF CHILD HEALTH, Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C.1. G. H. Newns, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DENTAL SURGERY, Eastman Dental Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. R. Braddaw, C.B.E., F.R.C.S., F.D.S.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DERMATOLOGY, St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, W.C.2. F. R. Bettley, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF DISEASES OF THE CHEST, Brompton Hospital, S.W.3. J. G. Scadding, M.D., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY, Royal National Throat, Nose and Ear Hospital, 330-332 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1. C. Gill-Carey, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF NEUROLOGY, National Hospital, Queen Square, W.C.1. M. Kremer, M.D., B.Sc., F.R.C.P., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OBSTETRICS AND GYNÆCOLOGY, Chelsea Hospital for Women, Dovehouse Street, S.W.3. F. Cook, B.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY, Judd Street, W.C.1. T. Keith Lyle, C.B.E., M.D., M.Ch., M.R.C.P. F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF ORTHOPÆDICS, Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W.1. H. Jackson Burrows, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.A.C.S., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF PSYCHIATRY, Maudsley Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5. D. L. Davies, M.A., D.M., *Dean*.

INSTITUTE OF UROLOGY, 10 Henrietta Street, W.C.2. A. R. C. Higham, F.R.C.S., *Dean*.

OTHER METROPOLITAN SCHOOLS

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Millbank, S.W.1. —*Command.*, Maj.-Gen. W. D. Hughes, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.C.P., Q.H.P.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL, West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.6.—239 beds. *Dean*, Maurice Shaw, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Sec.*, Miss Margaret Meredith.

OTHER TEACHING HOSPITALS

Under the National Health Service Designation of Teaching Hospitals Order, 1959, the following have been designated teaching hospitals in the 10 university medical centres outside London:

University of Durham.—United Newcastle upon Tyne Hospitals; Royal Victoria Infirmary, Newcastle upon Tyne; Princess Mary Maternity Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Babes' Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne; Newcastle upon Tyne Dental Hospital; Castle Hill Convalescent Home.

University of Leeds.—United Leeds Hospitals: General Infirmary, Leeds; Maternity Hospital, Leeds; Hospital for Women, Leeds; Leeds Dental Hospital; The Ida and Robert Arthington Branch Hospital.

University of Sheffield.—United Sheffield Hospitals; Royal Infirmary, Sheffield; Royal Hospital, Sheffield and Annexe; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, including Firth Auxiliary Hospital, Sheffield; Children's Hospital, Sheffield and Annexes; Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre; Charles Clifford Dental Hospital.

University of Cambridge.—United Cambridge Hospitals; Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge; Maternity Hospital, Cambridge; Brookfields Hospital; Chesterton Hospital, Cambridge.

University of Oxford.—United Oxford Hospitals: Radcliffe Infirmary; Churchill Hospital; Oxford Eye Hospital; Osler Hospital; Cowley Road Hospital; Slade Hospital.

Number of beds (in Group) 1,353; In-patients, 1958, 28,678; New out-patients, 1958, 75,791.

Chairman of Board of Governors, Rt. Hon. Sir Oliver Franks, G.C.M.G. *Medical School*, *Regius Professor of Medicine*, Prof. Sir George Pickering, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Clinical Studies*, J. Badenoch, D.M., F.R.C.P. *Director of Post-Graduate Medical Studies*, and *Secretary of Medical School*, J. Hamilton, M.A., M.B., Ch.B. *Pre-Clinical Adviser*, J. M. Walker, D.M. *Secretary*, R. Anson-Owen, M.A.

University of Bristol.—United Bristol Hospitals: Bristol Royal Hospital (including Bristol Royal Infirmary and Bristol General Hospital); Bristol Maternity Hospital; Bristol Royal Hospital for Sick Children; Bristol Eye Hospital.

University of Wales.—United Cardiff Hospitals; Cardiff Royal Infirmary; Llandough Hospital, Penarth; the Lord Pontypridd Hospital, Dulwich House, Cardiff; The Maternity Hospital, Cardiff; St. David's Hospital, Cardiff; Whitchurch Hospital, Cardiff; Lansdowne Hospital, Cardiff; Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff; Sully Hospital, Sully.

University of Birmingham.—United Birmingham Hospitals: Birmingham United Hospital; Children's Hospital, Birmingham, including St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Malvern; Midland Nerve Hospital, Birmingham; Birmingham Dental Hospital; Birmingham and Midland Hospitals for Women.

University of Manchester.—United Manchester Hospitals: Manchester Royal Infirmary and Annexes; St. Mary's Hospitals for Women and Children, Manchester; Manchester Royal Eye Hospital; Dental Hospital of Manchester; Manchester Foot Hospital.

University of Liverpool.—United Liverpool Hospitals: Royal Liverpool United Hospital; Women's Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Maternity Hospital; Royal Liverpool Children's Hospitals, Liverpool and Heswall (Cheshire); Liverpool Ear, Nose and Throat Infirmary; St. Paul's Eye Hospital, Liverpool; Liverpool Dental Hospital.

DEANS OF UNIVERSITY MEDICAL SCHOOLS

England and Wales

BIRMINGHAM.—A. L. d'Abreu, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.M., F.R.C.S.

BRISTOL.—Prof. A. V. Ncale, M.D., F.R.C.P.

CAMBRIDGE.—L. B. Cole, M.D., F.R.C.P.

DURHAM.—Prof. R. B. Green, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S., D.C.L.

LEEDS.—Prof. P. J. Moir, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

LIVERPOOL.—J. M. Leggate, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.

MANCHESTER.—Prof. G. A. G. Mitchell, O.B.E., T.D., M.B., Ch.M., D.Sc.

OXFORD.—J. Badenoch, D.M., F.R.C.P. (*Director of Clinical Studies*).

SHEFFIELD.—Dr. J. G. McCrie, O.B.E., T.D., F.R.C.P.Ed.

WALES.—A. Trevor Jones, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.P., (*Pro-
vost*).

Scotland

ABERDEEN.—Prof. R. D. Lockhart, M.D., Ch.M.

EDINBURGH.—Prof. J. H. F. Brotherston, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.E., F.R.S.E.

GLASGOW.—C. M. Fleming, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.

ST. ANDREWS.—Prof. R. B. Hunter, M.B.E., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P.

Other Licensing Corporations granting Diplomas

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, Examining Board in England, Examination Hall, Queen Square, W.C.1.

THE SOCIETY OF APOTHECARIES, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF OBSTETRICIANS AND GYNÆCOLOGISTS, 58 Queen Anne Street, W.1.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, Edinburgh.

THE ROYAL FACULTY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS OF GLASGOW.

THE SCOTTISH CONJOINT BOARD, 18 Nicolson Street, Edinburgh 8, and 242 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

NURSING

Three-year courses for State Registration in general, sick children's, mental and mental deficiency nursing. Two-year course for State enrolment as assistant nurses. Training schools in many parts of Great Britain. University Diplomas in nursing are awarded by London University and Diplomas for nurse teachers by the Universities of London, Hull and Edinburgh.

NURSING RECRUITMENT SERVICE, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1. Information about a nursing career and advice about hospital training schools on application. *Secretary*, Miss L. M. Darnell, S.R.N., S.C.M.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for England and Wales

P.O. Box 803, 23 Portland Place, W.1.

The Council was established by the Nurses Registration Act of 1919. State registration is given to applicants who fulfil prescribed conditions, including a 3-year training in hospitals approved

by the Council; the Nurses Act, 1943, gave similar power to the Council in relation to assistant nurses. There are several hundred of these training schools in different parts of the country.

Chairman, Miss M. J. Smyth, C.B.E., S.R.N.
Registrar, Miss M. Henry, S.R.N.

GENERAL NURSING COUNCIL

for Scotland

5 Darnaway Street, Edinburgh, 3

Registrar, Mabel Wilson, R.G.N.

THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

Education Department, 12 Henrietta Place, W.1.

The Royal College of Nursing Education Department provides instruction at post-registration level in both hospital and public health fields. Full-time courses are held in preparation for senior posts in administration and teaching as well as training courses for health visitors, occupational health nurses and ward sisters.

Director, Miss M. F. Carpenter, S.R.N.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD

39 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7

Chairman, Arnold L. Walker, C.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Ch., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G.

Secretary, R. J. Fenney, M.B.E., B.A. (Admin.).

MEDICAL AUXILIARY SERVICES

CHIROPODY

Professional qualifications are granted by the Society of Chiropractors, 8 Wimpole Street, W.1, to students who have passed the qualifying examinations after attending a course of full-time training for three years at one of the following recognized schools. Qualifications granted by the Society are approved for the employment of chiropractors within the National Health Service.

CHELSEA SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 250 King's Road, S.W.3.

THE LONDON FOOT HOSPITAL AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 33 Fitzroy Square, W.1.

BIRMINGHAM GENERAL DISPENSARY, FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 41 Newhall Street, Birmingham, 3.

MANCHESTER FOOT HOSPITAL SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, Anson Road, Victoria Park, Manchester.

THE ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 28-9 The Crescent, Salford.

EDINBURGH FOOT CLINIC AND SCHOOL OF CHIROPODY, 81 Newington Road, Edinburgh.

GLASGOW FOOT CLINICS AND COLLEGE OF CHIROPODY, 22 Windsor Terrace and 48 Cumberland Street, Glasgow.

DIETETICS

(See also Domestic Science and Nursing)

The professional association which exercises general supervision over training is the British Dietetic Association, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3, membership of which is open to qualified dietitians who have completed a recognized training. Particulars of training may be obtained from the Secretary.

MEDICAL LABORATORY TECHNOLOGY

Professional examinations are conducted and lecture courses arranged in approved hospitals and Technical Institutes by the Institute of Medical Laboratory Technology, 74 New Cavendish Street, W.1.

OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY

Professional qualifications are awarded after examination by the Association of Occupational Therapists, 251 Brompton Road, S.W.3.

Principal Training Centres

DORSET HOUSE SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, LTD., Churchill Hospital, Oxford.

THE OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY CENTRE AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 12-14 Merton Rise, N.W.3.

ST. ANDREW'S HOSPITAL, Northampton.

EXETER SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Millbrook House, Topsham Road, Exeter.

LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Victoria Road, Huyton, nr. Liverpool.

DERBY SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, 403 Burton Road, Derby.

SCHOOL OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPY, Botley's Park Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey.

Training courses leading to a professional qualification in Scotland are available at The Astley Ainslie Hospital, Grange Loan, Edinburgh.

PHYSIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, Tavistock House (South), Tavistock Square, W.C.1 and the Faculty of Physiotherapists, 29 Waterloo Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Recognized Schools

BATH, †School of Physiotherapy, The Manor House, Combe Park.

BELFAST, N, Ireland School of Physiotherapy, Royal Victoria Hospital.

BIRMINGHAM, Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Edg-haston.

.. Royal Orthopaedic Hospital.

BRADFORD, *Royal Infirmary.

BRISTOL, Royal Hospital (Infirmary Branch).

CARDIFF, Royal Infirmary.

EDINBURGH, Royal Infirmary.

GLASGOW, *Royal Infirmary.

.. Western Infirmary.

LEEDS, *General Infirmary.

LIVERPOOL, School of Physiotherapy, 40 Upper Parliament Street.

LONDON, *West Middlesex Hospital (formerly Field and Morris), Isleworth, Middlesex.

.. Guy's Hospital, S.E.1.

.. King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

.. London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.1.

.. †Middlesex Hospital, W.1.

.. *Royal National Institute for the Blind, 204-6 Gt. Portland Street, W.1.

.. St. Mary's Hospital School of Physiotherapy (Swedish Institute), 108 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.

.. St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.1.

.. *Prince of Wales's General Hospital School of Physiotherapy, 50 Chepstow Villas, W.11.

MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hospital; Royal Infirmary; Withington Hospital.

NEWCASTLE ON TYNE, Royal Victoria Infirmary.

OSWESTRY, Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Orthopaedic Hospital.

SALFORD, *Salford Hospital Group, School of Physiotherapy, Hope Hospital, Salford, 6.

SHEFFIELD, *United Sheffield Hospitals, Westbourne House, Whitham Road, Sheffield, 10.

WOLVERHAMPTON, *The Royal Hospital.

* Training for male students available at schools marked thus.

† Training in hydrotherapy is available at schools marked †, and also at Buxton School of Hydrotherapy, Devonshire Royal Hospital, Buxton, and at Harrogate School of Hydrotherapy.

RADIOGRAPHY AND RADIOTHERAPY

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Radiographers, 32 Welbeck Street, W.1.

There are recognized training centres in radiography and radiotherapy at Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Coventry, Derby, Durham, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Northampton, Nottingham, Plymouth, Southampton, Stoke-on-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea, Truro and Wolverhampton; in Scotland at Aberdeen, Dundee, Edinburgh and Glasgow Royal Infirmarys and (for women only) at Glasgow Western Infirmary; in Northern Ireland at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Belfast.

In London courses are available at the London Teaching Hospitals listed on pp. 523-4 (courses at Guy's, King's College, London, Middlesex, Royal Free and St. George's Hospitals for women only); and at the Hammersmith, Lambeth and Royal Northern Hospitals and Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex.

The Leeds Region Training Scheme includes courses at Bradford and Hull Royal Infirmarys and courses in radiography only at St. James's Hospital, Leeds, Wakefield, Pontefract, Dewsbury and York.

The Liverpool Region Training Scheme includes courses at The Royal Infirmary, Royal Southern Hospital, David Lewis Northern Hospital and Liverpool Stanley Hospital and courses in radiography only at Broadgreen, Mill Road and News-ham Hospitals, Sefton General, Liverpool Chest and Alder Hey Children's Hospitals, St. Catherine's and Victoria Central Hospitals, Birkenhead, Whiston and St. Helens.

Courses under the Manchester Region Training Scheme are in radiography only at the Manchester Hospitals and at Salford, Stockport, Macclesfield, Ashton and Oldham.

Courses in radiotherapy only are held at Cardiff (Whitchurch Hospital), Carmarthen (W. Wales General Hospital), Oxford (Churchill Hospital), Liverpool (Liverpool Radium Institute), Manchester (Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute), Newport (Royal Gwent Hospital), Scunthorpe; and in N. Ireland at Belfast (N. Ireland Radiotherapy Centre).

REMEDIAL GYMNASTICS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by the Society of Remedial Gymnasts, Physical Medical Dept., Northampton General Hospital, Northampton. The recognized training centre is the School of Remedial Gymnastics and Recreational Therapy, Pinderfields Hospital, Wakefield, Yorks.

SPEECH THERAPY

The Register of qualified Speech Therapists is published by the College of Speech Therapists, 68 Queen's Gardens, W.2.

Diploma courses are available at:—

THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF SPEECH AND DRAMA (Department of Speech Therapy), Embassy Theatre, Swiss Cottage, N.W.3.

THE KINGDON-WARD SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 26 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.

THE LEICESTER SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, Pelham House, 100 Welford Road, Leicester.

THE OLDREY-FLEMING SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 16 Harley Street, W.1.

THE SPEECH THERAPY TRAINING SCHOOL OF THE WEST END HOSPITAL FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, 26 Holland Park, W.11.

THE EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 7 Buccleuch Place, Edinburgh, 8.

THE GLASGOW SCHOOL OF SPEECH THERAPY, 25 Athole Gardens, Glasgow, W.2.

ALMONERS

Training of almoners is organized by The Institute of Almoners, 42 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

PSYCHIATRIC SOCIAL WORKERS

Examinations leading to qualification are conducted by The Association of Psychiatric Social Workers, 1 Park Crescent, W.1. The recognized training centres are London School of Economics and Political Science, Houghton Street, W.C.2; the Department of Social Science, University of Liverpool, 19 Abercrombie Square, Liverpool 7; and the Dept. of Psychiatry, University of Manchester, Royal Infirmary, Manchester 13.

**OTHER MEDICAL SERVICES
PHARMACY**

Qualification may be achieved by obtaining the Pharmaceutical Chemist Diploma on a university degree in pharmacy, followed by the Qualifying Examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in forensic pharmacy only. Further information may be obtained from the Universities and The Registrar, The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1.

OPTICS

Examining bodies granting qualifications as an ophthalmic or consulting optician:—

THE BRITISH OPTICAL ASSOCIATION, 65 Brook Street, W.1.

THE WORSHIPFUL COMPANY OF SPECTACLE-MAKERS, Apothecaries Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.

THE SCOTTISH ASSOCIATION OF OPTICIANS, 116 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE INSTITUTE OF OPTICAL SCIENCE, 23 Southampton Place, W.C.1.

Examining body granting qualification as a dispensing optician:—

THE ASSOCIATION OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS, 50 Nottingham Place, W.1.

Recognized Training Institutions

LONDON REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 58-62 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, St. John Street, E.C.1

MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Sackville Street, Manchester, 1.

BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.

GLASGOW REFRACTION HOSPITAL, 8 Clairmont Gardens, C.3.

BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, Gosta Green, Birmingham 4.

CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.

STOW COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, 43 Shamrock Street, Glasgow, C.4.

ORTHOPTICS

Orthoptists undertake the diagnosis and treatment of all types of squint and other anomalies of binocular vision, under the direction of an ophthalmic surgeon or a recognized ophthalmic medical practitioner. The training and qualification of Orthoptists are the responsibility of the Faculty of Ophthalmologists advised by the British Orthoptic Board. Training consists of a two-years and three

months' course at one of the approved Orthoptic Schools. There is a post-graduate training for the Teacher's Certificate.

The Professional Association is the British Orthoptic Society and the recognized qualifying body The British Orthoptic Board, Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.

Recognized Training Schools

THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Ladywood Road, Birmingham 16.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND EYE HOSPITAL, Church Street, Birmingham 3.

GENERAL, EYE AND CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, Cheltenham.

ROYAL INFIRMARY, Chester.

COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE HOSPITAL, Coventry.

DURHAM COUNTY AND SUNDERLAND EYE INFIRMARY, Alexandra Road, Sunderland.

GLASGOW EYE INFIRMARY, Berkeley Street, Glasgow, C.3.

MOORFIELDS EYE HOSPITAL, City Road, E.C.1 and High Holborn, W.C.1.

MANCHESTER ROYAL EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford Road, Manchester.

EYE HOSPITAL, Oxford.

UNITED SHEFFIELD HOSPITALS, West Street, Sheffield, 1.

WOLVERHAMPTON AND MIDLAND COUNTIES EYE INFIRMARY, Compton Road, Wolverhampton.

(See also under Optics.)

Other recognized qualifying bodies are:

Audiology, The Society of Audiology Technicians, c/o Hearing Aid Centre, 48 Swinton Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Woodland.

Operating Theatre, The Association of Operating Theatre Technicians, 23 Salmons Road, Lower Edmonton, N.9.

Venerology, Institute of Technicians in Venerology, 21 Crescent Avenue, Hornchurch, Essex.

OSTEOPATHY

LONDON COLLEGE OF OSTEOPATHY, 24-25 Dorset Square, N.W.1.

Dean, R. W. R. Watson.

Sec., Maj. A. F. Lockwood, E.R.D.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY

Officers who graduate at the college have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service Lists.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. H. Hewetson, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

Assistant Commandant, Brig. D. Peel Yates, D.S.O. O.B.E.

Librarian, Lt.-Col. F. W. Young, M.B.E. (*Ret.*).

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, SANDHURST

Camberley, Surrey.

The Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, founded in 1741, and the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, founded in 1799, were amalgamated in 1946 under the above title.

The object of the Academy is to train the Regular Army Officer of the future. Length of course 2 years. Entrance from school by Civil Service Commissioners' Examination, or from Welbeck College, or from the ranks of the Regular Army.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. R. W. Urquhart, C.B., D.S.O.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF SCIENCE Shrivenham, nr. Swindon, Wilts.

The College was founded at Woolwich in 1864 and transferred to Shrivenham in 1946. Officer students are prepared for degrees in engineering and science of London University; Technical Staff Officers for the Home and Commonwealth armies take post-graduate courses and officers of the three Services take more advanced courses.

Commandant, Maj.-Gen. J. W. Hackett, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Dean, S. J. Davies, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Registrar, J. M. Parkin.

WELBECK COLLEGE

Worksop, Notts.

Headmaster, D. A. Rickards.

Bursar, Brig. J. M. F. Cartwright, C.B.E.

SCHOOL OF TANK TECHNOLOGY, R.A.C. CENTRE

Allenby Barracks, Bovington Camp,
nr. Wareham, Dorset

Commandant, Col. Sir Frederick Coates, Bt.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Dover

Commandant, Col. A. W. Kiggell, O.B.E.

Secretary, I. F. Gillett, M.B.E.

Headmaster, Lt.-Col. H. H. Evans, R.A.E.C.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL

Dunblane, Scotland (250)

Commandant, Brig. A. M. Finlaison, C.B.E., D.S.O. (*ret.*).

Headmaster, Lt.-Col. A. L. Fowler, M.C., R.A.E.C.

INSTITUTE OF ARMY EDUCATION

Eltham Palace, S.E.9 (90)

Commandant, Col. C. W. H. Hammond.

MINING AND MINING ENGINEERING

Degree and Diploma courses in Mining, Mining Engineering and Mining Surveying are available at the Universities of Birmingham, Durham, Edinburgh (University and Heriot-Watt College), Glasgow (Royal College of Science and Technology), Leeds, Sheffield, London (Royal School of Mines), Nottingham, and Wales, and, in Metalliferous Mining, at the School of Metalliferous Mining, Camborne, Cornwall. Courses in Oil Engineering, etc., are available at the Universities of London (Imperial College of Science and Technology) and Birmingham. Courses of study in preparation for certificates of competence in Mining and Mining Engineering awarded by the Board for Mining Examinations and the Institution of Mining Engineers are available at these universities together with most Technical Colleges in mining districts.

Miscellaneous Authorities

MINING QUALIFICATIONS BOARD, Ministry of

Power, Thames House South, Millbank, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING ENGINEERS, 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.

THE INSTITUTION OF MINING AND METALLURGY, 44 Portland Place, W.1.

MUSIC

Degrees in Music are granted by the *Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Durham, London, Hull, Manchester, Sheffield and Nottingham*; the *University of Wales*; the *University of Edinburgh*; *Dublin University* and the *National University of Ireland*.

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL SCHOOLS OF MUSIC, 14 Bedford Square, W.C.1.

Instituted in 1889 to conduct the local examinations in music of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, which were joined in 1947 by the Royal Manchester College of Music and the Royal Scottish Academy of Music, Glasgow.

Secretary, L. H. Macklin, O.B.E., M.A.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC

Marylebone Road, N.W.1

The R.A.M. was founded in 1822.

Fellows (F.R.A.M.), Honorary Fellows (Hon. F.R.A.M.) and Associates (A.R.A.M.) are elected by the Directors, and Honorary Members (Hon. R.A.M.) by the Committee of Management. Licentiates (L.R.A.M.) are elected by an examination held three times a year.

A complete training is offered to students of both sexes intending to take up music as a profession. Scholarships are offered for competition in March. The particulars are available in January. All students must take the full curriculum.

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

President, H.R.H. The Duchess of Gloucester.

Chairman of Committee, Maj.-Gen. R. L. Bond, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

Principal, Sir Thomas Armstrong, M.A., D.Mus.

Warden, Myers Foggin, I.R.A.M.

Secretary, S. Creber.

Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Deller, O.B.E.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.7

Founded in 1883 by King Edward VII, then Prince of Wales. Fellows (F.R.C.M.), and Honorary Members (Hon. R.C.M.) are elected by the Council. A.R.C.M., G.R.S.M. and M.Mus.R.C.M. awarded by examination.

Patron, H.M. The Queen.

Patron and President, H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother.

Director, Sir Ernest Bullock, C.V.O., Mus.D., LL.D., F.R.C.M.

Registrar J. R. Stainer.

Bursar, Capt. J. Shrimpton, C.B.E., R.N.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC AND DRAMA

Victoria Embankment, E.C.4

(Founded in 1880 by the Corporation of London)

Full-time and part-time courses in Music, Speech and Drama. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.G.S.M.) and Licentiateship (L.G.S.M.). The Diploma of Graduateship (G.G.S.M. Lond.) confers graduate status.

Principal, G. Thorne, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, E. H. Day, M.A.

Registrar, John Isard.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS

Kensington Gore, S.W.7

Founded in 1864 for the promotion of the highest standard in organ playing and church musicianship. Awards Diplomas of Associateship (A.R.C.O.) and Fellowship (F.R.C.O.) and Diploma (CHM), also a certificate in choir training.

President, Herbert Howells, C.B.E., D.Mus.

Hon. Treas., W. S. Lloyd Webber, D.Mus.

Hon. Secretary, J. A. Sowerbutts, M.C., B.Mus.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL OF MUSIC
(Birmingham and Midland Institute), Paradise Street, Birmingham, 1. (729).

Principal, Sir Stuart Wilson.

Secretary, E. A. Knight.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Curwen Memorial Building,

9 Queensborough Terrace, W.2. (1863) (50)

International examining and teaching body for dual notation.

President, Sir Malcolm Sargent, Mus.D.

Director, W. Irwin Hunt.

Hon. Secretary, Dr. Muriel Lock.

DALCROZE SOCIETY INC.

10A Newton Road, W.2.

Three-Year and One-Year Teachers' Courses in Dalcroze Eurhythmics. General training in teaching of School Music and preparation for L.R.A.M. or A.R.C.M. Diplomas.

Warden, Miss W. E. Houghton.

DARTINGTON MUSIC SCHOOL

Dartington Hall Arts Centre,

Totnes, S. Devon (50)

Warden, Peter Cox.

Director of Music, R. Hall.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Great Marlborough Street, W.1

Director, Reginald Hunt, D.Mus., F.R.C.O.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF CHURCH MUSIC

Addington Palace, Croydon, Surrey

Founded (1927) for the advancement of good music in the Church

Patrons, H. M. The Queen; H. M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother.

President, The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Chairman of Council, The Bishop of Malmesbury.

Director, Gerald H. Knight, M.A., Mus.B., F.R.C.O.

Warden, Rev. G. E. Sage, M.A.

General Secretary, H. L. A. Green.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Mandeville Place, W.1 (600)

Patron, The Marquess of Carisbrooke, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

President, Sir John Barbirolli.

Principal, Dr. Greenhouse Allitt, Mus.D., F.T.C.L., F.R.C.O.

Secretary, A. T. Rees.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Devas Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 15 (320).

Awards diplomas of Graduateship and Associateship.

President, The Earl of Harewood.

Principal, F. R. Cox, O.B.E., M.A.

Warden, N. Andrew, Mus.D., F.R.C.O.

NORTHERN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

91 Oxford Road, Manchester, 1 (650)

Principal, Miss Ida Carroll.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC

Kneller Hall, Twickenham (252)

Commandant, Col. R. E. Loder.

Chief Instructor, Lt.-Col. D. McBain, O.B.E.

ROYAL MARINES SCHOOL OF MUSIC
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(See Medical)

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Training Colleges

M.=For Men; W.=For Women

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BEDFORD (College of Physical Education, Lansdowne Road, Bedford). W. (170).—*Principal*, Miss Eileen Alexander.

BIRMINGHAM UNIVERSITY. M. and W. (24).

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff T.C., Heath Park). M. (140).—*Principal*, W. T. Jones.

CHELTENHAM (St. Paul's College). M. (310).—*Principal*, E. L. Bradby.

DARTFORD, Kent (Dartford College of Physical Education (Bergman Osterberg Trust)). W. (170).—*Principal*, Miss Edith Alexander.

DOVER (Nonington College of Physical Education, nr. Dover). W. (120).—*Principal*, Miss E. M. Hinks.

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EXETER (St. Luke's College). M. (450).—*Principal*, J. L. Smeall.

LEEDS (Carnegie College of Physical Education, Beckett Park, Leeds, 6). M. (120).—*Principal*, E. Bouffier.

LIVERPOOL (I. M. Marsh College of Physical Education, Barkhill Road, Liverpool, 17). Lancashire Education Committee. W. (140).—*Principal*, Miss M. T. Crabbe.

LONDON (L.C.C. Coll. of Physical Education, 16 Paddington Street, W.1). M. & W.—*Principal*, P. C. McIntosh.

LOUGHBOROUGH, Leics. (Loughborough T.C.). M. (720).—*Principal*, J. W. Bridgeman.

SUTTON COLDFIELD, Warwickshire (Anstey College of Physical Education, Chester Road). Staffordshire Education Committee. W. (100).—*Joint Principals*, Miss A. K. Hobbs; Miss C. M. Webster.

WENTWORTH WOODHOUSE, Yorks. (Lady Mabel College of Physical Education). W. (190).—*Principal*, Miss E. F. Casson.

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SECRETARIAL

(See COMMERCIAL)

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THE INSTITUTE OF HOUSING (INC.), 50 Tufton Street, S.W.1.

JOSEPHINE BUTLER MEMORIAL HOUSE, 34 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool, 17.

TEACHING

TRAINING COLLEGES

(For Training Colleges in Housecraft, see p. 520, in Physical Education, see col. 1.)

M.=For Men; W.=For Women; L.E.A.=Local Education Authority; C. of E.=Church of England; R.C.=Roman Catholic; T.C.=Training College.

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- STORE ROCHFORD, Lincs. (Kesteven T.C.). L.E.A. *M. & W.* (210).—W. V. Warmington.
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For Teachers of the Deaf

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE DEAF, Manchester University (82).—Director, Prof. Sir Alexander Ewing.

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TECHNICAL EDUCATION

See also "Commercial Education" and "Engineering"

National Advisory Council on Education for Industry and Commerce

Established in 1948 to advise the Minister on national educational policy relating to industry and commerce.

Chairman, Sir Henry Pilkington.

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Set up in 1947 (i) to bring education and industry together to find out the needs of young workers and advise on the provision required, and (ii) to secure reasonable economy of provision. They also have certain responsibilities in connection with the procedure for the approval by the Ministry of Education of advanced courses, and issue handbooks, etc., giving, for the guidance of students and teachers, information about the facilities available within a region or district for various types of training (e.g. electrical engineering, textiles, building and chemistry). There are ten Regional Advisory Councils, in England and Wales:—

- REGION 1 (LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES).—Regional Advisory Council for Technological Education, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.
- 2 (SOUTHERN).—Regional Council for Further Education, 22 The Furbury, Reading.
- 3 (SOUTH-WEST).—Regional Council for Further Education, 12 Lower Castle Street, Bristol, 1.
- 4 (WEST MIDLANDS).—Advisory Council for Technical, Commercial and Art Education, Pitman Buildings, 161 Corporation Street, Birmingham, 4.
- 5 (EAST MIDLANDS).—Regional Advisory Council for the Organization of Further Education, 12 King John's Chambers, Bridlesmith Gate, Nottingham.
- 6 (EAST ANGLIA).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, County Education Offices, Stracey Road, Norwich.
- 7 (YORKSHIRE).—Council for Further Education, Basinghall Buildings, Upper Basinghall Street, Leeds, 1.
- 8 (NORTH-WEST).—Regional Advisory Council for Further Education, Africa House, 54 Whitworth Street, Manchester, 1.
- 9 (NORTHERN).—Advisory Council for Further Education, 5 Grosvenor Villas, Grosvenor Road, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 2.
- 10 (WALES).—Welsh Joint Education Committee, 30 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.

City and Guilds of London Institute
 Head Office.—76 Portland Place, W.1.—Dir., Maj.-Gen. C. Lloyd, C.B., C.B.E., T.D., B.Sc., F.Inst.P.;
 Sec., J. W. Voelcker, B.Sc., A.C.G.I., A.M.I.E.E.
 (1.) City and Guilds College (see Imperial College of Science and Technology under University of London).

- (2.) *City and Guilds Art School*, 122 to 124 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.

Technical Colleges

The majority of the technical colleges in England and Wales are maintained or assisted by local education authorities. There are four main types.

Colleges of Advanced Technology. These provide a broad range and substantial volume of work exclusively at advanced level (whether in full-time, sandwich or part-time courses), including post-graduate and research work. They are required to fulfil certain conditions as to the constitution of the governing body, staffing, accommodation, etc., which are prescribed by the Minister of Education. Up to the present, eight establishments have been formally designated by the Minister as colleges of advanced technology:—

- BIRMINGHAM COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, P. F. R. Venable, ph.D.
 BRADFORD INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, E. G. Edwards, ph.D.
 LONDON: BATTERSEA COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Battersea Park Road, S.W.11.—*Princ.*, R. W. West, C.B.E., D.Sc.
 LONDON: CHELSEA COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, Manresa Road, S.W.3.—*Princ.*, N. M. H. Lightfoot.
 LONDON: NORTHAMPTON COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY, St. John Street, E.C.1.—*Princ.*, J. S. Tait, ph.D.
 LOUGHBOROUGH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, H. L. Haslegrave, ph.D.
 SALFORD ROYAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, C. Whitworth, ph.D.
 CARDIFF: WELSH COLLEGE OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, A. Harvey, ph.D.

Regional Colleges. These are colleges which do a substantial amount of advanced work, including in particular, full-time and sandwich courses, but in which the volume and character of the advanced work are not such as to make it realistic for the colleges to concentrate entirely on such work. There are at present 22 regional colleges:—

- ACTON: BRUNEL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, J. Topping, ph.D.
 BRIGHTON TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, G. E. Watts, ph.D.
 BRISTOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Ashley Down.—*Princ.*, G. H. Moore.
 HUDDERSFIELD COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. E. Scott, M.B.E., ph.D.
 KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, J. R. I. Hepburn, D.Sc., ph.D.
 LEICESTER COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND COMMERCE.—*Princ.*, R. E. Wood.
 LIVERPOOL: CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY, Byrom Street.—*Princ.*, S. A. J. Parsons.
 " CITY OF LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF BUILDING, Clarence Street, Liverpool, 3.—*Princ.*, T. E. Hall.
 LONDON: BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.1.—*Princ.*, J. E. Garside, ph.D.
 " BRIXTON L.C.C. SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Fendal Road, S.W.4.—*Princ.*, D. A. G. Reid.
 " NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.7.—*Princ.*, T. J. Drakeley, C.B.E., D.Sc., ph.D.
 " THE POLYTECHNIC, 309 Regent Street, W.1.—*Director of Education*, J. E. Richardson, ph.D.
 " SIR JOHN CASS COLLEGE, Jewry Street, E.C.3.—*Princ.*, A. M. Ward, D.Sc., ph.D.
 " WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, Thomas Street S.E.18.—*Princ.*, H. Heywood, D.Sc., ph.D.

- NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, D. A. R. Clark.
 PLYMOUTH AND DEVONPORT TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, J. Graymore, ph.D.
 PORTSMOUTH COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, W. Taylor, D.Sc.
 RUGBY COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY AND ARTS.—*Princ.*, W. Cooper.
 STOKE-ON-TRENT: NORTH STAFFORDSHIRE TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, E. R. Patrick, ph.D.
 SUNDERLAND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.—*Princ.*, D. A. Wingham.
 TREForest: GLAMORGAN COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, D. P. Evans, ph.D.
 WEST HAM COLLEGE OF TECHNOLOGY.—*Princ.*, G. W. Bulmer, ph.D.

Area Colleges. There are about 160 of these, providing mainly part-time courses up to the level of Higher National Certificate or its equivalent.

Local Colleges, of which there are about 270, provide on the vocational side a wide range of mainly part-time courses up to Ordinary National Certificate level or its equivalent.

In addition to these four main categories of technical college, there are some 8,500 *Evening Institutes* ranging in size from those with a few classes for adults in such subjects as music and arts and crafts to those catering for thousands of students in a wide variety of vocational as well as non-vocational classes.

There are also six *National Colleges* providing advanced and post-graduate courses for the comparatively few students from certain highly specialized industries for whom it would be impracticable to provide the highest level of training on a local basis. These colleges, which are financed partly by contributions from the industries concerned but, principally by means of grant from the Minister of Education are:—

- COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICS, Cranfield, Bletchley, Bucks.
 NATIONAL COLLEGE FOR HEATING, VENTILATING, REFRIGERATION AND FAN ENGINEERING, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E.1.
 NATIONAL COLLEGE OF FOOD TECHNOLOGY, St. George's Avenue, Weybridge, Surrey.—*Principal*, J. D. Mounfield, ph.D.
 NATIONAL COLLEGE OF RUBBER TECHNOLOGY, Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N.7.
 NATIONAL FOUNDRY COLLEGE, Stafford Street, Wolverhampton.
 NATIONAL LEATHERSELLERS COLLEGE, Tower Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, J. P. Danby, ph.D., B.Sc.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Technical Education Consultative Council

The former regional advisory councils for technical education have been replaced by the Consultative Council which represents educational interests and both sides of industry. The Council's object is "to secure the widest possible measure of consultation on vocational further education between employers, employees and those responsible for its provision, and to advise, and generally to promote, the development of such education".—*Sec.*, W. A. M. Good, Scottish Education Department, St. Andrew's House, Edinburgh, 1.

Technical Colleges

Technical education is available at 93 day-course schools and colleges in Scotland, including those which specialize in a particular subject. The following are among those recognized by the Scottish Education Department as "central institutions" (colleges for higher technical learning); other Scottish central institutions appear under Agri-

culture, Art, Commerce, Domestic Science and Music.

ABERDEEN: ROBERT GORDON'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Aberdeen.—*Director*, A. C. West, Ph.D.

DUNDEE INSTITUTE OF ART AND TECHNOLOGY, 40 Bell Street, Dundee.—*Principal*, J. R. Whittaker, Ph.D.

EDINBURGH: HERIOT-WATT COLLEGE, Edinburgh, 1.—*Principal*, H. B. Nisbet, Ph.D., D.Sc.

GALASHIELS: SCOTTISH WOOLLEN TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Market Street, Galashiels, Selkirkshire.—*Princ.*, J. G. Martindale, Ph.D.

GLASGOW: ROYAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (see p. 509).

LEITH NAUTICAL COLLEGE, 59 Commercial Street, Leith.—*Princ.*, W. A. Fisher.

PAISLEY TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 28-40 George Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire.—*Princ.*, H. N. Henry.

NORTHERN IRELAND

BELFAST (College of Technology).—*Princ.*, D. H. Alexander, O.B.E.

LONDONDERRY (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Princ.*, T. Williams.

TEXTILES

THE TEXTILE INSTITUTE, 10 Blackfriars Street, Manchester, 3, is the responsible authority under Royal Charter for the supervision of professional status in the textile industry.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. B. Moore, B.A.

THEOLOGICAL

Church of England and Church in Wales

BANGOR (Church Hostel) (25).—*Warden*, Rev. O. W. Jones, M.A.

BIRKENHEAD (St. Aidan's) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. M. Hennell, M.A.

BIRMINGHAM (Queen's Coll., Somerset Road, Edgbaston) (42).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. S. Gribble, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Ridley Hall) (56).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon C. W. J. Bowles, M.A.

" (Westcott House Clergy Training School, Jesus Lane) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon K. M. Carey, M.A.

CANTERBURY (St. Augustine's Central College of the Anglican Communion) (50).—*Warden*, Rev. Canon C. K. Sansbury, M.A., D.D.

CHESHUNT (Bishop's College) (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon A. J. Trillo, B.D., M.Th.

CHICHESTER (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. P. M. Jones, M.A.

CLIFTON, BRISTOL (Tyndale Hall) (56).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Stafford Wright, M.A.

CLIFTON THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE, Stoke Bishop, Bristol (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Anscombe, M.A.

CUDDESDON, Oxfordshire (54).—*Princ.*, Rev. E. G. Knapp-Fisher, M.A.

ELY (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon E. L. Randall, M.A.

KELHAM (House of the Sacred Mission) (90).—*Warden*, Rev. H. Theodore Smith, B.A.

LAMPETER (St. David's Coll., Theological Hall) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon J. R. L. Thomas, M.A.

LICHFIELD (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. C. Fenton, M.A., B.D.

LINCOLN (Scholae Cancellarii) (48).—*Chancellor*, Rev. Canon N. S. Ratbone, M.A.; *Warden*, Rev. A. B. Webster, M.A.

LLANDAFF, Glam. (St. Michael's) (48).—*Warden*, Rev. O. G. Rees, M.A.

LONDON (King's College, W.C.2) (See London University).

LONDON COLLEGE OF DIVINITY, St. John's Hall, Northwood, Middlesex. (70).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Jordan, M.A., B.D.

MIRFIELD (College of the Resurrection) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. Bishop, C.R., M.A.

OAK HILL (Southgate, N.14) (65).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. F. E. Wilkinson.

OXFORD (Ripon Hall) (42).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Fallows, M.A.

" (St. Stephen's House) (35).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. H. Couratin, M.A.

" (Wycliffe Hall) (55).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. J. Taylor, M.A.

SALISBURY (45).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon F. C. Tindall, B.D.

WELLS (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. Preb. K. W. Haworth, M.A.

Church of Scotland

ABERDEEN (Christ's Coll.).—*Master*, Rev. Prof. A. M. Hunter, Ph.D., D.Phil., D.D.

EDINBURGH (New Coll.) (196).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. H. S. Burleigh, B.Litt., D.D.

GLASGOW (Trinity Coll.) (96).—*Princ.*, Rev. Prof. J. Mauchline, D.D.

Scottish Episcopal Church

EDINBURGH (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. Canon R. K. Wimbush, M.A.

Presbyterian

BELFAST (Presbyterian Coll.).—*Princ.*, Very Rev. Prof. J. E. Davey, D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Westminster Coll., Presbyterian Church of England) (30).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. D. Whitehorn, M.B.E., M.A., D.D.

LONDONDERRY (Magee Coll.).—*See* Irish Univ. Colls.

Calvinistic Methodists, or Presbyterian Church of Wales

ABERYSTWYTH (31).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. R. Williams, M.A.; *Registrar*, Prof. H. H. Perry, M.A.

BALA (Preparatory Theological) (25).—*Princ. and Librarian*, Rev. R. H. Evans, M.A., B.D.

Methodist

BELFAST (Edgehill Coll.) (25).—*Princ.*, Rev. R. E. Ker, M.A.

BRISTOL (Didsbury Coll., Westbury-on-Trym) (58).—*Princ.*, Rev. Frederic Greeves, M.A.

CAMBRIDGE (Wesley House) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. F. Flemington, M.A., B.D.

HANDSWORTH (66).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. L. Mitton, B.A., M.Th., Ph.D.

HEADINGLEY, Leeds, 6 (Wesley College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. N. H. Snaith, M.A., D.D.

MANCHESTER (Hartley Victoria College, Alexandra Road, South) (52).—*Princ.*, Rev. Percy Scott, B.D., D.Th.

RICHMOND. *See* London University.

Congregational

BANGOR (Bala-Bangor Independent Coll., 1841) (11).—*Princ.*, Rev. Gwilym Bowyer, B.A., B.D.

BRISTOL (Western College, 1 Cotham Road) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. H. F. Lovell Cocks, M.A., D.D.

CAMBRIDGE (Cheshunt College) (30).—*Pres.*, Rev. E. H. Pyle, M.A.

EDINBURGH (Scottish Congregational College, Hope Terrace) (17).—*Princ.*, Rev. C. S. Duthie, M.A., D.D.

LONDON (New College).—*See* London University.

MANCHESTER (Northern Congregational College) (60).—*Princ.*, Rev. W. G. Robinson, M.A. Ph.D.

NOTTINGHAM (Paton Congregational College) (24).—*Princ.*, Rev. M. Charles, B.A., B.D., B.Litt.

OXFORD (Mansfield College) (40).—*Princ.*, Rev. J. Marsh, M.A., D.Phil., D.D.

SWANSEA (30).—*Princ.*, Prof. W. T. Pennar Davies, B.A., B.Litt., Ph.D.

Roman Catholic

(Colleges for the Diocesan Clergy)

- ABERYSTWYTH (St. Mary's College (for late vocations, secular and regular)) (30).—*Prior*, Very Rev. R. B. Hearne, O.Carm.
- BLAIRS, Aberdeen (St. Mary's) (190).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon S. McGill, S.S., S.T.L.
- COTTON, N. Staffs. (Cotton College) (175).—*Headmaster*, Very Rev. W. Doran, M.A.
- GLASGOW (St. Peter's Coll., Cardross) (33).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon Treanor, D.D., D.Ph.
- MARK CROSS, Crowborough, Sussex (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (60).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. E. E. Corbishley.
- OSCOTT COLL., Sutton Coldfield, Warwicks. (110).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon L. S. Emery (Protonotary Apostolic).
- OSTERLEY, Middlesex (Campion House, 112 Thornbury Road) (120).—*Superior*, Rev. C. Tigar, S.J.
- THISTLETON, nr. Kirkham, Lancs. (St. Michael's Minor Seminary, Thistleton Lodge) (46).—*Rector*, Very Rev. Canon B. Kershaw, M.A.
- UP HOLLAND, nr. Wigan, Lancs. (St. Joseph's Diocesan College) (220).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. S. F. Breen.
- USHAW (Durham) (380).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Canon P. Grant.
- WARE (Old Hall Green) (122).—*Pres.*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. R. Butcher, M.A.
- WONERSH, Guildford (St. John's) (102).—*Rector*, Rt. Rev. Mgr. A. Igglesten, S.T.L., L.C.L.

Baptist

- BANGOR (North Wales Baptist Coll.) (22).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. Ellis Jones, M.A., B.D.
- BRISTOL (1679) (34).—*Pres.*, Rev. L. G. Champlon, B.A., B.D., D.Theol.
- CARDIFF (S. Wales Baptist Coll.) (38).—*Princ.*, J. Ithel Jones, M.A., B.D.
- GLASGOW (The Baptist Theol. Coll. of Scotland) (23).—*Princ.*, Rev. A. B. Miller, M.A., Ph.D.
- LONDON (Spurgeon's Coll., South Norwood Hill, S.E.25) (50).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. R. Beasley-Murray, M.A., M.Th., Ph.D.
- MANCHESTER, Rusholme, Manchester, 14 (affiliated to Manchester Univ.) (25).—*Pres.*, Rev. K. C. Dykes, M.A., B.D.
- OXFORD (Regent's Park Baptist Coll., Pusey Street) (20).—*Princ.*, Rev. G. H. Davies, M.A., B.D., B.Litt., D.D.
- RAWDON, Leeds (31).—*Pres.*, Rev. D. S. Russell, M.A., B.D., B.Litt.

Unitarian

- MANCHESTER (Unitarian College, Victoria Park) (14).—*Princ.*, Rev. F. Kenworthy, M.A., B.D.

Moravian

- FAIRCHILD, Manchester (14).—*Princ.* (vacant).

Interdenominational

- CARMARTHEN PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE (19).—*Princ.*, Rev. T. G. Davies, B.A., B.D. (*acting*).
- OXFORD (Manchester Coll.).—*Princ.*, Rev. L. A. Garrard, M.A., B.D.

Jews' College

Montagu Place, W.1.

- President*, The Very Rev. Chief Rabbi Israel Brodie (*ex officio*).

Principal, I. Epstein, Ph.D., D.Litt.*Secretary*, Myer Stephany.

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS (1844)

9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1

President, J. H. Ritchie.*Registrar*, W. G. R. Oates.

Admission to the Register of Veterinary Surgeons may be obtained by taking the Diploma of M.R.C.V.S. at an affiliated veterinary college or under the Veterinary Surgeons Act, 1948, by obtaining the registrable veterinary degree of a recognized University. The College is in general responsible for the supervision of veterinary education in the United Kingdom.

The following Universities and Teaching Colleges present their students for either the Diploma M.R.C.V.S. or the Veterinary Degree of their University:—

- CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Medicine, Madingley Road, Cambridge.—*Admin. Sec.*, H. H. Carleston, M.A.
- ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, University of London, Camden Town, N.W.1. (408).—*Principal and Dean*, R. E. Glover, M.A., D.Sc.
- LIVERPOOL UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Veterinary Science (161).—*Dean*, Prof. J. G. Wright, D.Sc.
- BRISTOL UNIVERSITY, School of Veterinary Science.—*Chairman, Board of Veterinary Studies*, Prof. C. W. Ottaway, Ph.D.
- ROYAL (DICK) SCHOOL OF VETERINARY STUDIES, University of Edinburgh (275).—*Director*, Prof. A. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.
- GLASGOW UNIVERSITY VETERINARY SCHOOL, 83 Buccleuch Street, Glasgow, C.3.; VETERINARY HOSPITAL, Bearsden Road, Glasgow. (266).—*Director of Veterinary Education*, Prof. W. L. Weipers, B.Sc.

EDUCATIONAL TRUSTS

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- HARKNESS FELLOWSHIPS OF THE COMMONWEALTH FUND, Harkness House, 38 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Warden*, S. G. Putt.
- KING GEORGE'S JUBILEE TRUST, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. T. N. F. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. M. Broom, M.A., Awards annually for university courses 30 to 40 scholarships established to reward long and distinguished service and especially war service, in H.M. Armed Forces. Competition is open to (a) sons of members or ex-members (men or women) of the British Navy, Army or Air Force, aged over 17 and under 20 on 1st January of year of competing, and (b) male applicants aged under 30, who have served in the British Navy, Army or Air Force (National Service not normally a qualification). Administers also five Kitchener Medical Services Scholarships, and five Dental Services Scholarships, awarded annually for applicants qualified as (a) above, desiring to be trained for commissions in the Medical or Dental

- branches of the Forces. Application forms, available after Jan. 1 are returnable by Feb. 28.
- MITCHELL CITY OF LONDON CHARITY AND EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION, 31 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Clerk*, A. E. L. Cox, M.A.
- NUFFIELD FOUNDATION, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. Farrer-Brown.
- ROYAL COMMISSION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF 1851, 1 Lowther Gardens, Exhibition Road, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, W. D. Sturch.
- SIR RICHARD STAPLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 121 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Brown, B.A.
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Income 1958. £355,300. Grants made in support of Polytechnics, for the maintenance of City Churches, in the payment of pensions, and for the welfare of the poorer classes of the Metropolis. *Clerk to the Trustees*, Sir Donald Allen.
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- S. C. FITTING TRUST, Friends House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Faram.
- PRINCIPAL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS AND ADULT EDUCATION CENTRES
- BEDFORD INSTITUTE ASSOCIATION, 128A Hoxton Street, N.1. (6 Friends' centres at Barking, Bethnal Green, Clerkenwell, Hoxton, Ratcliff, Walthamstow).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. E. Hoare.
- BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.16.—*Warden*, Rev. C. Johnson, B.A.
- BERNHARD BARON ST. GEORGE'S JEWISH SETTLEMENT, Berner Street, E.1.—*Hon. Warden*, David Caminer.
- BIRMINGHAM SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham, 19.—*Warden*, Miss S. de C. Forster; and 610 Kingstanding Road, Birmingham, 22.—*Warden*, C. J. Blamire.
- BOSTON, Extra-Mural Department, University of Nottingham, Pilgrim College.—*Warden and Resident Tutor*, A. Champion, M.A.
- BRISTOL, The Folk House, College Green.—*Warden*, G. C. Hines, M.A.
- BRISTOL (Headquarters, Barton Hill).—*Warden*, Miss M. E. Jones.
- CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131-139 Camberwell Road, S.E.5.—*Head*, Brig. G. P. Crampton, O.B.E., M.C., M.A.
- CITY LITERARY INSTITUTE, Stukeley Street, W.C.2.—*Principal*, H. A. Jones, M.A.
- DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS, branches at Isle of Dogs, E.14; Bristol; Rotherhithe, S.E.16; Devonport; Dagenham Docks; Stratford, E.15.—*Bursar*, R. W. Logan-Hunt, 164 Romford Road, Stratford, E.15.
- DUNDEE, Grey Lodge Settlement, Wellington Street.—*Warden*, Miss B. B. Whitton.
- EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, Cameron House, Prestonfield.—*Warden*, B. J. Ashley, B.Sc. (Econ.); *Adult Education Centre*, Kirk o' Field College, High School Yards, Edinburgh, 1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss E. Wood, M.A.
- GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.14.—*Head, Adult Educ. Dept.*, J. A. Gulland, M.A.
- LEEDS, Swarthmore Educational Centre, 3 & 4 Woodhouse Square, Leeds 3.—*Warden*, G. B. Stapleton.
- LEICESTER, Vaughan College.—*Warden*, P. A. W. Collins, M.A.
- LIVERPOOL, Nile Street.—*Warden*, R. T. Clarke.
- LIVERPOOL, Victoria Settlement, York Terrace, 294 Netherfield Road, N., Liverpool, 5.—*Warden*, J. R. Waddington.
- LOUGHBOROUGH, Quest House, College of Further Education.—*Tutor*, P. J. Madgwick, M.A., Dept. of Extra-Mural Studies, University of Nottingham.
- MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hall and the Round House, 20 Every Street, Ancoats, Manchester 4.—*Warden*, H. G. Kidd.
- MANSFIELD HOUSE, Fairbairn Hall, E.13.—*Warden*, Sir Ian M. Horobin, M.A., M.P.
- MIDDLESBROUGH SETTLEMENT COMMUNITY CENTRE, 132 Newport Road, Middlesbrough.—*Warden*, J. Webb, B.Sc.
- MORLEY COLLEGE, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.—*Principal*, D. G. Richards, M.A.
- OXFORD AND BERMONDSEY CLUB, 42 Tanner Street, Bermondsey, S.E.1.—*Wardens*, E. C. G. Harlow; J. P. E. C. Marindin.
- OXFORD HOUSE, THE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, P. H. Duke.
- PILGRIM HOUSE, Dace Road, E.3.—*Warden*, Miss M. Cattee.
- POPLAR HOUSE PRESBYTERIAN SETTLEMENT AND TRAINING CENTRE, 56-58 East India Dock Road, E.14.
- ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT, Browning Street, Walworth, S.E.17.—*Warden*, H. Rathbone Dunnico, LL.D.
- ROLAND HOUSE (Scout Settlement), 29 Stepney Green, E.1.—*Warden*, Wing Cdr. D. H. Montgomery.
- ST. ANNE'S CATHOLIC SETTLEMENT, 46 Harleyford Road, S.E.11.—*Warden*, Miss A. C. Paton Walsh.
- ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Women's Branch of Oxford House), 21 Old Ford Road, Bethnal Green, E.2.—*Head*, Miss G. Panter, B.A.
- SPENNYMOOR SETTLEMENT, King Street, Spenny-moor, Co. Durham (*Hon. Sec.*, 66 St. Paul's Gardens, Spenny-moor).
- TOYNBEE HALL UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel, E.1.—*Warden*, A. E. Morgan, M.A., LL.D.
- WHITECHAPEL MISSION: WORKING LADS' INSTITUTE, 279 Whitechapel Road, E.1.—*Superintendent*, Rev. A. E. D. Clipson.
- WILMSLOW, The Wilmslow Guild, 1 Bourne Street, Wilmslow, Cheshire.—*Warden*, W. Carter, B.A.
- WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 44 Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Warden*, K. G. Hill.
- WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W.1.—*Principal*, Gen. Sir Ronald Adam, Bt., G.C.B., D.S.O., O.B.E.
- YORK EDUCATIONAL SETTLEMENT, Holgate Hill. *Wardens*, A. Barbrook; P. Barbrook.

PREPARATORY SCHOOLS

500 preparatory schools in England and Wales are members of the Incorporated Association of Preparatory Schools, recognition by the Ministry of Education as efficient being a condition of membership. The Association has a joint Standing Committee with the Headmasters' Conference, and the Common Examination for entry to public schools is conducted by a committee of the Headmasters' Conference and I.A.P.S. *Secretary*, I.A.P.S., L. P. Dealtry, 31 Melbury Court, W.8.

Headmasters' Conference Schools

THE HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE.—*Chairman*, H. D. P. Lee (Winchester College). *Sec.*, (vacant), 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1. The annual meetings are, as a rule, held in September.

The election of a Headmaster to membership of the Conference depends on the following criteria: (1) the degree of independence enjoyed by the Governing Body and Headmaster; (2) the number of boys over 13 years of age in the school; (3) the number in proportion to this doing post-School Certificate work, and the quality and variety of that work; (4) the number of Undergraduates from the School in British Universities.

Name of School	F.dcd.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
England and Wales				
Abingdon, Berks.	1372	510	£228 D £72	J. M. Cobban, T.D. (1947)
Aldenham, Elstrec, Herts.	1597	310	£345 D £150	P. G. Mason, M.B.E. (1949)
Alleyn's School, S.E.22	1619	790	. . . . . D £72	S. R. Hudson, T.D. (1945)
Allhallows, Rousdon	1515	240	£294 D £110	V. A. L. Hill (1948)
Ampleforth College (R.C.), York.	1802	650	£360 D £120	Rev. D. W. M. Price, O.S.B. (1954) (1946)
Ardingly Coll., Sussex.	1858	425	£285-336	Rev. Preb. G. D'O. Snow
Arnold School, Blackpool.	1870	625	£197 D £67	F. W. Holdgate (1938)
Ashville College, Harrogate.	1877	425	£231 D £73	G. R. Southam (1958)
Bablake, Coventry.	1500	790	. . . . . D £58	E. A. Seaborn (1937)
Bancroft's, Woodford Green.	1737	420	£184 D £79	S. Adams (1944)
Barnard Castle	1883	472	£223-235 D £79	H. E. Birkbeck (1935)
Beaumont Coll. (R.C.), Old Windsor	1861	260	£360	Rev. J. Costigan, S. J. (1958)
Bedford School.	1552	940	£300-330 D 105-144	W. M. Brown (1955).
Bedford Modern School.	1596	950	£180 D £45	J. E. Taylor (1946)
Berkhamsted, Herts.	1541	730	£312 D £126	B. H. Garnons-Williams (1953)
Birkenhead, Cheshire	1860	600	£207 D nil-£69	K. D. Robinson (1946)
Bishop's Stortford Coll., Herts.	1868	344	£315 D £126	P. W. Rowe (1957)
Blackburn, Queen Elizabeth's Gr.	1509	830	. . . . . D £68	B. H. Kemball-Cook (1956)
Bloxham School, Oxon	1860	260	£336	R. S. Thompson (1952)
Blundell's, Tiverton.	1604	396	£345 D £135	Rev. J. M. Stanton (1959)
Bolton	1524	950	. . . . . D £78	F. R. Poskitt (1933)
Bootham, York.	1823	256	£351	T. F. Green (1944)
Bradfield College, Berks.	1850	402	£360	A. Chevenix-Trench (1955)
Bradford Gr., Yorks.	1548	1059	. . . . . D £63	Rev. J. P. Newell (1954)
Brentwood Sch., Essex.	1557	840	£234 D £72	C. R. Allison (1945)
Brighton College, Sussex.	1845	370	£360 D £195	W. Stewart, M.C. (1950)
Bristol Grammar	1532	1122	. . . . . D £57-60	J. W. P. Garrett (1943)
Bromsgrove	1553	328	£360 D £180	L. M. Carey, T.D. (1953)
Bryanston School, Blandford.	1928	450	£390	F. G. R. Fisher (1959)
Canford, Wimborne, Dorset.	1923	439	£375 D £180	J. W. S. Hardie (1947)
Carlisle Gr. School	1170	550	. . . . . D nil	V. J. Dunstan (1932)
Caterham, Surrey	1811	470	£238-249 D £72-95	T. R. Leatham (1950)
Charterhouse, Godalming.	1611	655	£390	B. W. M. Young (1952)
Cheltenham College.	1841	470	£394 D £186	D. Ashcroft (1959)
Chigwell, Essex.	1629	395	£285 D £117	D. H. Thompson (1947)
Christ Coll., Brecon	1541	229	£290 D £115	A. D. D. McCallum, T.D. (1956)
Christ's Hospital, Horsham	1552	834	£ Nil-120	C. M. E. Seaman (1955)
City of London, E.C.4	1442	880	. . . . . D £95-111	A. W. Barton, Ph.D. (1950)
Clayesmore, Iwerne Minster, Blandford	1866	218	£330	D. P. M. Burke (Master) (1945)
Clifton College, Bristol.	1862	659	£384 D £180	N. G. L. Hammond, D.S.O. (1954)
Cranbrook, Kent.	1520	248	£192 D nil	C. Russell Scott (1929)
Cranleigh, Surrey.	1863	400	£369 D £225	(vacant)
Culford Sch., Bury St. Edmunds.	1881	455	£228 D £78	C. Storey, Ph.D. (1951)
Dame Allan's School, Newcastle on Tyne	1705	411	. . . . . D £75	B. C. Harvey (1953)
Dauntsey's, Devizes.	1543	371	£237 D £80	D. J. Forbes (1956)
Dean Close, Cheltenham	1884	290	£345 D £171	Rev. D. L. Graham (1954)
Denstone College, Staffs.	1868	370	£300	B. M. W. Trapnell, Ph.D. (1957)
Doual (R.C.), Woolhampton.	1615	220	£300	Rev. F. A. Tierney, O.S.B. (1952)
Dover College, Kent.	1871	285	£330 D £135	T. H. Cobb (1958)
Downside (R.C.), Bath.	1607	525	£400 D £180	Rev. N. W. Passmore, O.S.B. (1946)
Dulwich College, S.E. 21	1619	1250	£282 D £117	R. Groves (Master) (1954)
Durham.	1414	250	£300 D £141	J. A. Brett (1958)
Eastbourne College, Sussex.	1807	464	£355 D £175	M. P. Birley (1956)
Elizabeth Coll., Guernsey.	1563	501	£207 D £66	J. K. Day, T.D. (1958)
Ellesmere Coll., Shropshire.	1879	370	£330 D £110	Rev. R. A. Evans-Prosser (1935)

Name of School	F.d.d.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Eltham College, Kent.	1842	520	£223.....D£68	G. Porteous (1959)
Emanuel Sch., S.W.11	1594	760	.....Dnil	J. B. C. Grundy, T.D., Ph.D. (1953)
Epsom College, Surrey	1853	500	£385.....D£190	H. W. F. Franklin (1940)
Eton College, Windsor.	1440	1175	£460.....	R. Birley, C.M.G., LL.D. (1949)
Exeter, Devon.	1633	425	£222.....D£72	F. K. Paul, T.D. (1950)
Felsted, Essex.	1564	534	£369.....D£150	H. E. Reekie (1951)
Forest Sch., Walthamstow, E.17.	1834	450	£279.....D£144	G. C. Miller, M.C. (1936)
Framlingham Coll., Suffolk.	1864	295	£216.....D£72	W. S. Porter, T.D. (1955)
Giggleswick, Yorks.	1512	229	£303-318 D£141-165	N. S. T. Benson, A.F.C. (1956)
Gresham's, Holt, Norfolk.	1555	388	£390.....D£180	L. Bruce Lockhart (1955)
Haberdashers' Aske's, N.W.2	1640	1050	.....D£78-96	T. W. Taylor, Ph.D. (1946)
Haileybury & Imperial Service Coll., Herts	1862 1912	560	£360.....	C. P. C. Smith (Master) (1948)
Harrow, Middlesex.	1571	636	£426.....D£213	R. L. James, Ph.D. (1953)
Harrow, Lower School.	1853	400	.....D£120	R. F. B. Campbell (1951)
Hereford, Cathedral Sch.	1381	310	£195.....D£66	J. R. Peebles (1957)
Highgate, N.6.	1565	640	£297.....D£126	A. J. F. Doulton, O.B.E., T.D. (1955)
High Wycombe (Royal Gr.)	1562	906	£140.....Dnil	E. R. Tucker (1933)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.	1611	600	.....D£60	H. B. Shaw, M.B.E. (1931)
Hurstpierpoint College, Sussex	1849	390	£327.....D£171	Rev. Canon R. C. Howard (1945)
Hymers Coll., Hull.	1893	600	.....D£60	H. R. Roach (1951)
Ipswich, Suffolk.	1400	630	£291.....D£132	P. H. F. Mermagen, T.D. (1950)
Kelly College, Tavistock	1867	223	£309.....D£129	J. T. Melvin (1959)
Kent College, Canterbury	1885	442	£233.....D£74	H. J. Prickett (1934)
King Edward's, Birmingham.	1552	085	.....D£61	Rev. R. G. Lunt, M.C. (Chief Master) (1952)
King Henry VIII, Coventry.	1545	920	.....D£63	H. Walker (1950)
King's Coll., Taunton.	1522	441	£330.....D£129	R. C. Unmack (1937)
King's College Sch., Wimbledon.	1829	564	£300.....D£135	H. J. Dixon, M.C. (1934)
King's Sch., Bruton.	1519	282	£300.....D£144	R. C. Davey (1957)
King's Sch., Canterbury.	600	650	£350.....D£175	Rev. Canon F. J. Shirley, D.D., Ph.D. (1935)
King's Sch., Chester.	1541	492	.....D£66	Rev. L. F. Harvey (1947)
Kings' Sch., Ely.	1541	275	£291.....D£144	B. E. N. Fawcett (1955)
King's Sch., Macclesfield.	1502	1038	£213.....D£87	T. T. Shaw (1933)
King's Sch., Rochester.	604	471	£290.....D£120	Rev. Canon D. R. Vicary (1957)
King's Sch., Worcester.	1541	600	£192.....D£72	D. M. Annett (1959)
Kingston Grammar, Kingston-upon- Thames	1561	560	.....D£72	P. W. Rundle (1950)
Kingswood Sch., Bath.	1748	440	£350.....D£200	A. L. Creed, (1959)
Lancaster Royal Grammar School.	1469	750	£150.....Dnil	R. R. Timberlake (1939)
Lancing College, Sussex.	1848	419	£354.....	J. C. Dancy (1953)
Latymer Upper, Hammersmith, W.6	1624	1050	.....D£63	K. E. Sutcliffe (1958)
Leeds Gr. Sch.	1552	1012	.....D£69	T. G. C. Woodford (1954)
Leighton Park Sch., Reading.	1890	237	£360.....D£225	J. Ounsted (1948)
The Leys Sch., Cambridge.	1875	340	£384.....	W. A. Barker (1958)
Lincoln School.	1090	564	£140.....Dnil	P. W. Martin (1958)
Liverpool College.	1840	336	£275.....D£150	L. H. Collison, T.D. (1952)
Llandoverly Coll.	1848	228	£261.....D£111	Rev. R. J. Tree (1957)
Lord Wandsworth Coll., Basingstoke, Hants.	1912	272	£315.....D£180	A. Henderson (1943)
Lytham (King Edward VII School)	1908	625	.....D£70	C. D. A. Baggley (1957)
Magdalen Coll. Sch., Oxford.	1478	417	£221.....D£77	R. S. Stanier (Master) (1944)
Maidstone Gr. School.	1549	800	.....Dnil	W. A. Claydon, C.B.E. (1941)
Malvern Coll., Worcs.	1865	562	£375.....D£189	D. D. Lindsay (1953)
Manchester Gr. Sch.	1515	1380	.....D£72	Lord James of Rusholme, D.Phil. (High Master) (1945)
Manchester, Wm. Hulme's Gr.	1887	670	.....D£63	J. G. Bird, M.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Marlborough Coll., Wilts.	1843	810	£279-375.....	T. R. Garnett (Master) (1952)
Merchant Taylors', Northwood.	1561	600	£270.....D£150	H. Elder (1946)
Merchant Taylors', Crosby, Lancs.	1620	638	£188.....D£68	T. J. P. York (1942)
Mill Hill.	1807	435	£348.....D£138	R. Moore (1951)
Monkton Combe, Bath.	1868	300	£339.....D£180	D. R. Wigram (1946)
Mount St. Mary's Coll., Spinkhill, Derbyshire (R.C.)	1842	380	£261.....D£87	Rev. J. F. Colliston, S.J. (1954)
Newcastle on Tyne (Royal Gr. Sch.)	1525	1000	.....D£75-90	O. W. Mitchell (1948)
Newcastle under Lyme (High)	1874	630	.....Dnil	J. M. Todd (1948)

Name of School	F.d.d.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Norwich Sch.....	1240	400	£189.....D£69	A. Stephenson (1943)
Nottingham High Sch.....	1513	850	.....D£105	K. R. Imeson (1954)
Oakham, Rutland.....	1584	353	£278.....D£75	J. D. Buchanan, M.B.E. (1957)
Oundle, Peterborough, Northants.....	1556	680	£435.....	R. J. Knight (1956)
Perse Sch. for Boys, Cambridge.....	1615	600	£211.....D£61	S. Stubbs (1945)
Peter Symonds, Winchester.....	1607	620	£180.....Dnil	J. S. Shields (1957)
Plymouth College.....	1877	600	£168.....D£66	M. C. Meade-King (1955)
Pocklington Sch. E. Yorks.....	1514	467	£243.....D£78	R. St. J. Pitts-Tucker (1945)
Portsmouth Gr. Sch.....	1732	900	.....D£66	D. H. Hibbert, C.B.E. (1954)
Queen Elizabeth Gr. Sch., Wakefield..	1591	725	£210.....D£63	E. J. Baggaley (1956)
Radley Coll., Abingdon.....	1847	470	£381.....	W. M. M. Milligan, M.B.E., T.D. (Warden) (1954)
Ratcliffe Coll. (R.C.), Leicester.....	1844	304	£282.....	Very Rev. C. R. Leetham (1948)
Reading School.....	1125	570	£165.....Dnil	C. E. Kemp (1939)
Repton Sch., Derby.....	1557	485	£360.....	T. L. Thomas (1944)
Rossall, Fleetwood, Lancs.....	1844	542	£366.....D£183	G. S. Sale (1957)
Royal Masonic School, Bushey.....	1789	384	.....Dnil	H. G. Mullens, T.D. (1957)
Rugby, Warwickshire.....	1567	760	£411.....D£132	W. Hamilton (1957)
Rydal, Colwyn Bay.....	1885	270	£306.....	D. W. Hughes (1946)
St. Albans, Herts.....	948	670	.....D£69	W. T. Marsh, O.B.E. (1931)
St. Bees, Cumberland.....	1583	257	£395.....D£125	J. C. Wykes (1951)
St. Benedict's, Ealing, W.5 (R.C.).....	1902	510	.....D£102-123	Rev. J. B. Orchard, O.S.B. (1945)
St. Dunstan's, Catford, S.E.6.....	1446	750	.....D£100	W. R. Hecker (1938)
St. Edmund's, Canterbury.....	1749	270	£315.....D£165	(vacant)
St. Edward's, Oxford.....	1803	495	£366.....D£216	F. F. Fisher, M.C. (Warden) (1954)
St. John's, Leatherhead.....	1851	351	£336.....D£162	H. B. L. Wake (1948)
St. Lawrence Coll., Ramsgate.....	1879	395	£330.....D£144	Rev. Canon R. Perfect (1938)
St. Olave's, S.E.1.....	1561	600	.....Dnil	R. C. Carrington, D.Ph. (1937)
St. Paul's, W.14.....	1509	680	£306.....D£129	A. N. Gilkes (High Master) (1954)
St. Peter's, York.....	627	366	£330.....D£135	J. Dronfield (1937)
Salisbury, Bishop Wordsworth's.....	1890	550	.....Dnil	F. C. Happold, D.S.O., LL.D. (1928)
Sebright Sch., Wolverley.....	1620	240	£265.....D£120	R. A. Henniker-Gotley (1938)
Sedbergh, Yorks.....	1525	407	£366.....D£147	G. M. C. Thornely (1954)
Sevenoaks School, Kent.....	1418	495	£264.....D£114	L. C. Taylor (1954)
Sherborne, Dorset.....	1550	572	£381.....D£191	R. W. Powell (1950)
Shrewsbury School.....	1552	545	£378.....D£165	J. M. Peterson (1950)
Silcoates School, Wakefield, Yorks.....	1820	275	£252.....D£111	F. A. Spencer (1943)
Solihull, Warwicks.....	1560	830	£292.....D£132	H. B. Hitchens, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stamford, Lincs.....	1532	640	£204.....D£69	B. L. Deed, O.B.E., T.D. (1947)
Stockport Gr. Sch.....	1487	431	.....D£64	F. H. Philpot (1941)
Stonyhurst Coll. (R.C.), Blackburn.....	1592	300	£345.....	Rev. J. D. Boyle, S.J. (1959)
Stowe, Bucks.....	1923	600	£405.....	D. Crichton-Miller, T.D. (1958)
Sutton Valence, Maidstone.....	1576	296	£333.....D£129	C. R. Evers (1953)
Taunton, Somerset.....	1847	768	£234-282 D£102-126	J. G. Leatham (1945)
Tonbridge, Kent.....	1553	500	£330.....D£162	Rev. L. H. Waddy (1949)
Trent College, Long Eaton, Derbyshire	1866	225	£324.....	R. G. Ikin (1936)
Truro, Cornwall.....	1879	639	£201.....D£66	D. W. Burrell (1959)
University Coll. Sch., N.W.3.....	1830	510	.....D£135	C. D. Black-Hawkins (1955)
Uppingham, Rutland.....	1584	570	£411.....	M. Lloyd (1944)
Victoria Coll., Jersey.....	1852	350	£252.....D£75	R. Postill, T.D. (1945)
Wallasey Gr. Sch.....	1595	580	.....Dnil	F. L. Allan, M.B.E., M.C. (1934)
Warwick.....	914	671	£240-279D£90-123	A. H. B. Bishop (1936)
Wellingborough, Northants.....	1595	395	£320.....D£120	H. J. C. Bashford (1956)
Wellington Coll., Berks.....	1859	678	£354-375.....D£175	G. H. Stainforth (Master) (1956)
Wellington Sch., Somerset.....	1841	370	£231.....D£78	J. C. Stredder (1957)
Westminster, S.W.1.....	1561	419	£408.....D£279	J. D. Carleton (1957)
Whitgift, Croydon.....	1596	820	.....D£111	E. A. G. Marlar, M.B.E. (1946)
Whitgift Trinity Sch., Croydon.....	1596	500	.....D£51	O. C. Berthoud (1952)
Winchester College.....	1394	520	£474.....	H. D. P. Lee (1954)
Wolverhampton Gr. Sch., Staffs.....	1512	568	.....Dnil	E. R. Taylor (1956)
Woodhouse Grove Sch., Bradford.....	1812	391	£207.....D£72	F. C. Pritchard, Ph.D. (1950)
Worcester (Royal Gr.).....	1291	632	£144.....Dnil	A. G. K. Brown (1950)
Worksop College, Notts.....	1895	412	£370.....D£200	R. J. Northcote-Green, M.C., T.D. (1952)

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
Wrekin Coll., Wellington, Salop.....	1880	390	£360.....	R. H. Dahl, T.D. (1952)
Wycliffe Coll., Stonehouse, Glos.....	1882	255	£345.....D£150	S. G. H. Loosley, M.C. (1947)
York, Archbp. Holgate's Sch.....	1546	550	£150.....Dnil	D. A. Frith (1959)
Scotland				
Daniel Stewart's, Edinburgh.....	1855	900	.....D£50	H. J. L. Robbic, Ph.D. (1946)
The Edinburgh Academy.....	1824	956	£297.....D£126	R. C. Watt (Rector) (1951)
Fettes College, Edinburgh.....	1870	450	£347.....	I. D. McIntosh (1958)
George Heriot's, Edinburgh.....	1628	1500	.....D£31-38	W. McL. Dewar, O.B.E. (1947)
George Watson's Coll., Edinburgh....	1723	1510	£230.....D£50	R. W. Young (1958)
Loretto Sch., near Edinburgh.....	1827	238	£360.....	D. Forbes Mackintosh (1945)
Gordonstoun, Elgin, Morayshire.....	1934	392	£423.....D£171	F. R. G. Chew (1959)
Glasgow Academy.....	1846	860	£232-291D£47-106	B. M. Holden (Rector) (1959)
Merchiston Castle, Edinburgh.....	1833	275	£345.....D£110	A. Bush (1958)
Robert Gordon's Coll., Aberdeen.....	1729	1104	£211.....D£31	D. E. Collier, M.C. (1943)
Strathallan, Forgandenny, Perthshire...	1912	320	£300.....	W. N. S. Hoar, T.D. (1951)
Trinity College, Glenalmond.....	1847	319	£360.....	R. M. M. Barlow (Warden) (1948)
Northern Ireland				
Campbell Coll., Belfast.....	1894	468	£267.....D£93	F. J. G. Cook (1954) [(1951)
Portora Royal, Enniskillen.....	1608	430	£123.....D£67	Rcv. P. H. Rogers, M.B.E.
Royal Academical Instn., Belfast.....	1810	1050	.....D£63	S. V. Peskett (1959)
Isle of Man				
King William's College.....	1668	359	£330.....D£105	G. R. Rees-Jones (Principal) (1958)
Republic of Ireland				
St. Columba's College, Rathfarham...	1843	175	£240.....	Rcv. F. M. Argyle (Warden) (1949)

Public Schools Overseas

NOTE.—Headmasters of Schools marked (*) are Members of the *Headmasters' Conference*; marked (†) of the *Headmasters' Conference of Australia*.

Name of School	F'ded.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
South America				
*St. George's Coll., Quilmes, Argentine	1898	300	\$Arg. 54,300.....	[C.B.E. (1940) Rev. Canon R. B. Jackson,
*Queen's Coll., Georgetown, Brit. Guiana	1844	650	.....D£20	V. J. Sanger-Davies, T.D. (1952)
*Markham College, Lima, Peru.....	1946	530	.....D£90	J. A. Stewart, M.B.E. (1949)
India				
*Mayo College, Ajmer.....	1872	400	£150.....	J. T. M. Gibson (1954)
*St. Paul's, Darjeling.....	1823	300	Rs.2,550.....	L. J. Goddard, O.B.E. (1934)
*Doon Sch., Dehra Dun.....	1935	387	Rs.2,300DRs.1,475	J. A. K. Martyn, O.B.E. (1948)
*Scindia Sch., Gwalior.....	1897	459	Rs.2,090 .DRs. 75	K. C. Shukla (1944) (Principal)
Canada				
*Ashbury Coll., Ottawa.....	1891	285	\$1,550....D\$675	R. H. Perry (1950)
*Bishop's Coll. Sch., Lennoxville....	1836	216	\$1,600.....	C. L. O. Glass (1950)
Hillfield, Hamilton, Ont.....	1901	275	.....D\$700	Lt. Col. J. P. Page, E.D. (1950)
Lower Canada Coll., Montreal.....	1909	450	\$1,075-1,225 D\$475-625	D. S. Penton (1941)
*Ridley Coll., St. Catharines, Ont. ...	1889	380	\$1,700-1,900D\$700	J. R. Hamilton (1949)
St. Andrew's Coll., Aurora, Ont. ...	1899	250	\$1,825-1,925 D\$800-850	J. R. Coulter (1958)
*Trinity Coll. Sch., Port Hope, Ont. .	1865	280	\$1,750-1,900.....	P. A. C. Ketchum, LL.D. (1933)
*Upper Canada Coll., Toronto.....	1829	756	\$1,650-1,750 D\$750-850	Rev. C. W. Sowby, D.D. (1949) (Principal)
Australia				
N.S.W.—				
*†Armidale Sch., Armidale.....	1894	330	£375.....D£63	G. A. Fisher (1940)
†Barker Coll., Hornsby.....	1890	400	£387.....D£126	J. G. Dewes (1958)
*†Sydney C. of E. Gr. Sch., North Sydney	1889	860	£420.....D£150	B. H. Travers, O.B.E. (1959)
*†Cranbrook Sch., Sydney.....	1918	400	£411.....D£147	G. E. Hewan (1951)
*†The King's Sch., Parramatta.....	1831	767	£450.....D£156	H. D. Hake (1939)
†Knox Gr. Sch., Wahroonga.....	1924	697	£330-375D£78-126	T. R. McKenzie, Ed.D. (1956)
†Newington Coll., Stanmore.....	1863	940	£400.....D£150	L. R. D. Pyke (1952)
†St. Aloysius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney...	1879	520	.....D£63-72	Very Rev. J. Casey, S.J. (1954)

Name of School	F. aed.	No. of Boys	Annual Fees D=Day Boys	Headmaster (With date of Appointment)
†St. Ignatius Coll. (R.C.), Sydney....	1880	500	£315.....D£88	Rev. F. J. Wallace, S.J. (1954)
†St. Joseph's Coll. (R.C.), Sydney....	1881	570	£225.....D.....	Rev. Br. Othmar (1955)
*Scots Coll., Sydney.....	1893	1060	£435 .. D £150	A. E. McLucas (1956)
*†Sydney Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1857	1003	£429.....D£159	C. O. Healey, O.B.E., T.D. (1951)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Sydney.....	1913	975	£372.....D£132	J. W. Hogg (1944)
<i>Victoria:—</i>				
†Ballarat Coll.....	1864	248	£396..... D£126	P. N. Thwaites (1957)
†Ballarat C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1910	172	£360.....D£95	G. F. J. Dart (1943)
†Carey Baptist Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1923	1026	.....D£135	S. L. Hickman (1948)
†Caulfield Gr. Sch.....	1881	987	£361-366 D£115-120	Rev. S. W. Kurrle (1955)
*†Geelong Coll., Geelong.....	1861	700	£400-425 D100-135	M. A. Buntine, Ph.D. (1946)
*†Geelong C. of E. Gr. Sch., Corlo...	1857	687	£555..... D£199	J. R. Darling, C.M.G., O.B.E. D.C.I. (1930)
Halleybury Coll., E. Brighton	1892	925	£375.....D£120	D. M. Bradshaw (1954)
†Ivanhoe Gr. Sch.....	1915	482	£328-366D£89-126	V. R. C. Brown (1948)
*†Melbourne, C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1858	1000	£450.....D£161	B. W. Hone (1951)
*†Scotch Coll., Melbourne.....	1851	1532	£432..... D£135	R. Selby Smith (1953)
†Trinity Gr. Sch., Kew.....	1902	585	£339-367D£99-127	A. Bright (1943)
†Wesley Coll., Melbourne.....	1865	922	£600.....D£150	T. H. Coates (1957)
†Xavier Coll. (R.C.), Melbourne.....	1878	660	£267.....D£84	Very Rev. J. R. Boylcn, S.J. (1953)
<i>Queensland:—</i>				
†All Souls' Sch., Charters Towers...	1920	230	£252.....D£60	M. A. P. Mattingley (1958)
†Brisbane Boys' Coll., Toowong.....	1902	550	£264.....D£87	A. J. Birtles (1956)
*†Brisbane C. of E. Grammar Sch.....	1912	979	£306..... D£90	H. E. Roberts (1947)
*†Brisbane Grammar Sch.....	1868	805	£219..... D£63	H. F. Newell (1956)
†The Southport Sch.....	1901	532	£300.....D£25	C. G. Pearce (1951)
†Toowoomba Gr. Sch.....	1876	260	£243.....D£63	L. T. Heenan (1957)
<i>South Australia:—</i>				
*†St. Peter's Coll., Adelaide.....	1847	865	£423.....D£153	C. E. S. Gordon (1946)
*†Prince Alfred Coll., Kent Town....	1869	866	£369.....D£129	J. A. Dunning (1949)
*†Scotch Coll., Mitcham.....	1919	580	£435.....D£150	P. C. W. Disney, O.B.E. (1952)
<i>Western Australia:—</i>				
†Christ Church Gr. Sch., Claremont..	1910	644	£280-333D£65-117	P. M. Moyes (1951)
†Guildford C. of E. Gr. Sch.....	1896	388	£351.....D£117	D. A. L. Davies (1957)
†Hale School, Perth.....	1858	440	£294-347D£84-114	V. S. Murphy (1946)
†Scotch Coll., Swanbourne.....	1897	555	£270-342D£81-126	G. Maxwell Keys (1947)
†Wesley Coll., Perth.....	1923	570	£270-315D£63-105	N. R. Collins (1953)
<i>Tasmania:—</i>				
*Launceston Church Gr. Sch.....	1846	434	£279-327D£57-110	D. V. Selth (1959)
†Hutchins Sch., Hobart.....	1846	498	£357-381..D£126	G. H. Newman (1959)
<i>New Zealand</i>				
*Auckland, Gr. Sch.....	1869	1193	.....Dnil	W. H. Cooper (1954)
*Auckland, King's Coll., Otahuhu...	1896	500	£300.....D£100	G. N. T. Greenbank (1946)
*Canterbury, Timaru Boys' High Sch..	1880	587	£197.....D£51	M. A. Bull (1947)
*Christchurch Boys' High.....	1881	980	£150.....Dnil	J. Leggat, C.B.E. (1950)
*Christchurch, Christ's Coll.....	1850	540	£280.....D£105	H. R. Hornsby, M.B.E. (1951)
Nelson College, Nelson.....	1856	818	£160.....Dnil	B. H. Wakelin (1956)
New Plymouth Boys' High School..	1881	1032	£147.....Dnil	J. S. Webster (1958)
Waitaki Boys' High Sch., Oamaru..	1883	797	£153.....Dnil	M. Leadbetter (1950)
*Wanganui Collegiate.....	1854	341	£300.....D£100	R. B. Bruce Lockhart (1954)
Wellington Coll., Wellington.....	1874	900	£120.....Dnil	H. A. Heron (1951)
<i>Union of South Africa</i>				
St. Andrew's Sch., Bloemfontein....	1863	407	£180.....D£56	N. C. H. Ferrandi (1957)
*St. Andrew's Coll., Grahamstown...	1855	450	£261.....D£90	F. S. Chapman, D.S.O. (1956)
*Diocesan Coll., Rondebosch.....	1849	600	£231.....D£98	H. J. Kidd (1943)
Kingswood College, Grahamstown...	1894	466	£171-213 D£33-54	J. T. Slater (1955)
*St. John's Coll., Johannesburg.....	1898	369	£280.....D£140	D. Yates (1954)
*Michaelhouse, Balgowan, Natal....	1896	400	£280.....D.....	C. Y. Morgan (1953)
Hilton Coll., Natal.....	1872	320	£280.....D.....	E. L. Harison (1957)
<i>Southern Rhodesia</i>				
*St. George's College, Salisbury.....	1896	590	£225.....D£70	Rev. C. D. Ford, S.J. (1953)
<i>Kenya</i>				
*Prince of Wales, Nairobi.....	1931	620	£156.....D£44	P. Fletcher (1945)
<i>West Indies</i>				
*Harrison Coll., Barbados.....	1729	639	.....D£16	J. C. Hammond, O.B.E. (1949)
*Lodge School, St. John, Barbados....	1721	400	£240.....D£20	A. R. V. Newsam (1954)
*Wolmer's Sch., Jamaica.....	1729	540	.....D£30-36	N. S. Jackson (1953)
<i>Malta</i>				
*St. Edward's College.....	1920	200	£120.....D.....	Rev. J. R. Brookes, O.S.B., M.C. (1956)

Principal Girls' Schools

NOTES:—(a) "Annual Fees" represent the average amount payable annually, *exclusive* of fees for optional subjects.

(b) "Headmistress." In certain Schools other titles prevail, e.g., St. Paul's, "High Mistress."

School	F'dcd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
Abbey Sch., Malvern Wells.....	1880	225	£300.....	A. F. Evershed (1942)
Abbey Sch., Reading.....	1887	526	..... D£64	M. E. Le C. Macdonald (1935)
Abbots Hill, Hemel Hempstead.....	1912	85	£360.....	M. E. P. Yeo (1944)
The Alice Otley Sch., Worcester.....	1883	450	£268...D£87-112	H. M. Roden (1934)
Ashford, Middlesex, Welsh Girls School	1718	221	£216...D£108	J. D. Alderson (1956)
Ashford Sch. for Girls, Kent.....	1910	649	£216-240D£54-99	M. Nightingale (1955)
Badminton Sch., Bristol.....	1858	346	£285-330 D£111-144	B. M. Sanderson (1947)
Bath, Royal Sch. for Daughters of Officers of the Army.....	1864	259	£135-315...D£120	M. K. Goss (1950)
Bedford High Sch.....	1882	588	£271-292D£85-106	M. G. Watkins (1949)
Bedford, Dame Alice Harpur School...	1882	797	£228.....D£42	H. Lawson Brown (1955)
Benenden, Kent.....	1923	294	£375.....	E. B. Clarke (1954)
Berkhamsted, Herts.....	1888	480	£252.....D£96	B. W. Russell (1950)
Beverley High Sch., East Yorks.....	1908	380	.....Dnil	M. J. Harley-Mason (1953)
Bilston Girls' High, Staffs.....	1919	351	.....Dnil	K. E. Bower (1949)
Bishop's Stortford, Herts. & Essex H.S.	1909	485	£210.....Dnil	J. R. F. Wilks (1951)
Blackpool, Elmslie Girls' Sch.....	1918	400	.....D£90	E. L. Oldham (1952)
Bolton, Lancs.....	1877	600	.....D£76	M. D. Higginson (1954)
Bradford Girls' Gr. Sch.....	1875	725	.....D£56-70	M. M. Black (1955)
Brentwood, Ursuline High (R.C.).....	1900	710	£213...D£53-60	Mother Joseph Howley (1947)
Bridlington High Sch.....	1905	635	£165.....Dnil	D. I. Matthews (1956)
Burgess Hill, Sussex (P.N.E.U.).....	1906	215	£265...D£60-90	M. A. Morris (1955)
Burton-on-Trent High Sch.....	1872	500	.....Dnil	E. Lloyd (1952)
Bury St. Edmunds, East Anglian Sch..	1935	290	£271.....D£120	M. Tuck (1949)
Casterton, Camforth.....	1823	216	£297.....D£115	K. I. Staines (1957)
Cavendish Grammar, Buxton.....	1906	370	.....Dnil	M. H. Mansell (1937)
Chatham, Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1907	570	.....Dnil	A. M. McMaster (1956)
Chelmsford County High Sch.....	1907	577	.....Dnil	G. M. Cadbury (1935)
Cheltenham Ladies' College.....	1853	783	£324.....D£159	J. A. Tredgold (<i>Princ.</i>) (1953)
Chester, Ursuline Convent Sch. (R.C.)	1850	349	.....D£138	Mother Mary Paul Flood, O.S.U. (1952)
Christ's Hospital, Hertford.....	1552	288	.....	D. R. West (1942)
Church Education Corporation (35 Deni- son House, Westminster, S.W.1.):				
Bedgebury Park, Goudhurst, Kent...	1920	120	£331.....	E. Bickersteth (1932)
Uplands, Sandecotes, Parkstone.....	1903	150	£309.....D£164	M. H. L. Orr (1936)
Church Schools Company (29 Euston Road, N.W.1.):				
Guildford High Sch.....	1888	410	.....D£79-105	(vacant)
Hull High Sch., Tranby Croft.....	1890	348	£158-212D£50-104	H. W. Thompson (1956)
Southampton (Atherley Sch.).....	1926	347	.....D£57-105	U. V. Laidlaw (1950)
Sunderland High Sch.....	1884	380	.....D£76-96	J. L. Wisbach (1957)
Surbiton High Sch.....	1884	330	.....D£48-108	S. A. Kerr (1947)
York College.....	1908	267	.....D£57-114	H. C. Randall (1944)
Clevedon, St. Brandon's School.....	1831	340	£245-255D£81-102	A. K. Forster (1950)
Clifton High School for Girls.....	1877	700	£305.....D£118	D. N. Glenday (1933)
Colston's, Bristol.....	1891	623	.....Dnil	A. M. S. Dunn (1953)
Cranborne Chase Sch., Wimborne, Dorset	1946	135	£315.....	C. B. Galton (1946)
Credon High Sch.....	1910	233	£150.....Dnil	G. M. B. Williams (1952)
Croham Hurst, South Croydon, Surrey	1899	385	£240-85D£54-120	Miss M. E. Ayre (1959)
Derby High Sch.....	1892	357	.....D£45-98	D. M. Hatch (1957)
Dolgelley, Dr. Williams' School.....	1878	380	£215.....D£65	D. B. Lickes (1946)
Doncaster, Munic. High Sch.....	1905	520	.....Dnil	H. V. Mellor (1949)
Down Hse., Cold Ash, Newbury, Berks.	1907	274	£345.....	N. I. Medley (1947)
Durham High Sch.....	1884	280	£204-214D£75-85	I. Salter (1958)
Edbaston High, Birmingham.....	1876	866	.....D£59-98	E. A. Hopkins (1954)
Edbaston C. of E. Coll.....	1886	475	£205-221D£63-101	M. Golog (1949)
Edgehill, Bideford, N. Devon.....	1884	500	£180.....D£57	A. M. Shaw (1955)
Ely High School.....	1905	368	.....Dnil	B. Tilly, ph.D. (1935)
Eothen Sch., Caterham.....	1892	260	.....D£52-113	J. Harrison (1955)
Exeter, Maynard's Girls' Sch.....	1958	450	£216.....D£66	E. M. Ryan (1935)
Farnborough, Hill Convent Coll.....	1889	290	£300.....D£90	Mother R. Alexander (1958)
Farringtons, Chislehurst, Kent.....	1911	181	£297.....D£156	F. E. Wilson (1957)
Faversham, Wm. Gibbs School.....	1883	303	.....Dnil	B. Saunders (1957)
Felixstowe College, Suffolk.....	1929	250	£315.....	R. M. Jones (1943)
Frinton-on-Sea, Essex, Hawthorns Sch.	1921	148	£210-249D£52-78	E. M. Regge (1921)

School	F'ded.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>Girls' Public Day School Trust (Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.1.):</i>				
Bath High.....	1875	520	£200-209D £64-76	G. S. Blackburn (1942)
Birkenhead High.....	1901	530	.....D £70-76	P. E. Winter (1952)
Blackhead High.....	1880	530	.....D £73-79	S. M. Wheatley (1956)
Brighton and Hove High.....	1876	560	£217-232D £70-76	I. Ashcroft (1950)
Bromley High.....	1883	600	.....D £73-79	M. Leale (1949)
Croydon High.....	1874	900	.....D £73-79	M. F. Adams, O.B.E. (1939)
Ipswich High.....	1893	460	.....D £70-76	L. E. Neal (1936)
Liverpool (Belvedere).....	1880	520	.....D £70-76	F. M. Abraham (1955)
Newcastle (Central) High.....	1895	630	.....D £70-76	G. K. Belton (1949)
Norwich High.....	1875	620	.....D £70-76	D. F. Bartholomew (1954)
Nottingham High.....	1875	860	.....D £70-76	F. M. Milford (1950)
Notting Hill and Ealing High.....	1873	650	.....D £73-79	J. M. S. Hendry (1960)
Oxford High.....	1875	520	£217-232D £70-76	M. E. A. Hancock (1959)
Portsmouth High.....	1882	550	.....D £70-76	E. M. Thorn (1941)
Putney High.....	1893	640	.....D £73-79	K. Lockley (1950)
Sheffield High.....	1878	540	.....D £70-76	M. C. Lutz (1959)
Shrewsbury High.....	1885	400	.....D £70-76	A. A. M. Wells (1957)
South Hampstead High.....	1876	550	.....D £73-79	P. R. Bodington (1954)
Streatham Hill and Clapham High.....	1887	500	.....D £73-79	M. E. Macaulay (1947)
Sutton High.....	1884	880	.....D £73-79	J. R. Glover (1959)
Sydenham High.....	1887	540	.....D £73-79	M. D. Yardley (1942)
Wimbledon High.....	1880	650	.....D £73-79	M. M. Burke (1949)
Godolphin, Salisbury.....	1726	285	£321.....D £135	G. Engledow (1959)
Gravesend County Grammar School.....	1914	608	.....Dnil	M. H. White (1950)
Gt. Crosby, Lancs., Seafield Gr. School, Sacred Heart of Mary (R.C.).....	1908	560	.....D £42	Madame St. Edward (1928)
Greenacre, Banstead, Surrey.....	1933	255	£199.....D £72-81	E. P. Wagstaffe (1955)
Harrogate College, Harrogate.....	1893	420	£345.....Dnil	M. W. S. Todd (1952)
Harrow, County Sch. for Girls.....	1914	560	.....Dnil	D. M. Robinson (1941)
Haslemere, Royal Naval School.....	1840	210	£285.....D £120	H. M. Oakley-Hill (1933)
Hawnes, Haynes Park, Beds.....	1929	230	£283.....Dnil	J. G. Townshend (1929)
Headington School, Oxford.....	1915	294	£300-315D £53-141	P. A. Dunn (1959)
Hitchin Girls' Gr. School.....	1639	570	.....Dnil	M. A. Badland (1945)
Howells', Llandaff.....	1860	540	£206.....D £59	M. Ll. Lewis (1941)
Hulme Gr. Sch., Oldham.....	1895	420	.....D £72	K. M. L. Jewsbury (1947)
Hunmanby Hall, Yks.....	1928	302	£280.....Dnil	H. M. Darby (1955)
Ilford, Ursuline High Sch. (R.C.).....	1903	542	.....D £48	Mother E. Ryan, O.S.U. (1952)
Ipswich, Northgate Gr.....	1906	600	.....Dnil	E. J. Atkinson (1957)
Keighley Girls' Grammar Sch.....	1872	750	.....Dnil	J. A. Evans (1942)
King Edward VI High Sch., B'ham.....	1883	500	.....D £58	D. S. Lloyd-Williams (1953)
King's High Sch., Warwick.....	1879	535	.....D £105	R. W. Hare (1948)
Lady Eleanor Holles, Hampton, Middx.....	1711	600	£298.....D £131	F. G. Scott (1949)
Leamington, Kingsley Sch.....	1884	390	£288-303D £80-120	D. A. Sweet (1932)
Leeds, Girls' High.....	1876	720	.....D £69	M. G. Sykes (1949)
Lewes, County Grammar School.....	1913	500	.....Dnil	W. M. S. Moss (1944)
Lincoln, Christ's Hosp. Girls' High Sch.....	1893	514	£167.....Dnil	I. V. Cleave (1943)
Liverpool Girls' College, Liverpool.....	1856	306	.....Dnil	B. R. Palmer (1945)
Liverpool, Huyton College.....	1893	536	£300.....D £150	E. C. Fenton (1958)
Liverpool (Everton Valley), Notre Dame Collegiate (R.C.).....	1902	502	.....D £46	Sister Francis, S.N.D. (1938)
Liverpool (Mt. Pleasant), Notre Dame High Sch. (R.C.).....	1851	360	.....Dnil	L. M. Bankes (1945)
<i>London*:</i>				
Henrietta Barnett, Hampstead, N.W.11.....	1910	540	.....Dnil	M. M. N. McLaughlan (1958)
C. E. Brooke Sch., Camberwell, S.E.5.....	1898	240	.....Dnil	J. L. Hay (1956)
Burlington, Wood Lane, W.12.....	1909	560	.....Dnil	M. E. Field (1949)
Camden, Sandall Road, N.W.5.....	1871	650	.....Dnil	D. Burchell (1947)
Channing School, Highgate, N.6.....	1885	330	£261-293D £72-151	M. G. Lloyd Thomas (1952)
City of London, E.C.4.....	1894	400	.....D £88	G. M. Colton (1949)
Godolphin and Latymer, W.6.....	1905	650	.....Dnil	M. J. Bishop, C.B.E. (1935)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Acton, W.3.....	1690	700	.....D £72-81	Miss E. G. Harold (1944)
Haberdashers' Aske's, Hatcham, S.E.14.....	1896	533	.....Dnil	J. A. Kirby (1958)
Francis Holland, Clarence Gate, N.W.1.....	1878	250	.....D £82-120	J. M. Eagles (1959)
Francis Holland, Graham Terr., S.W.1.....	1881	230	.....D £91-146	M. W. Bowden (1945)
James Allen's Girls', Dulwich, S.E.....	1741	490	.....D £96	J. I. Leiper (1957)
Lady Margaret, Parsons Green, S.W.6.....	1917	400	.....Dnil	F. E. Marshall (1947)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'dcd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
<i>London*—continued.</i>				
Mary Datchelor, Camherwell Green, S.E.5.....	1877	625	.....Dnil	R. N. Pearse, O.B.E. (1951)
North London Collegiate, Canons, Edgware.....	1850	836	.....D£69	K. Anderson, Ph.D. (1944)
Prendergast, Lewisham, Catford, S.E.6	1890	600	.....Dnil	C. M. Johnson (1957)
Queen's College, Harley Street, W.1.	1848	220	.....D£146	A. M. Kynastoa (1942)
St. Angela's, Ursuline Convent Sch., Forest Gate, E.7 (R.C.).....	1879	830	.....Dnil	Mother Benedict Davies (1952)
St. Paul's Girls' Sch., Brook Green, W.	1904	460	.....D£122	M. Oshorn (<i>High Mistress</i>) [1948]
St. Saviour's and St. Olave's Gr., New Kent Road, S.E.1.....	1903	550	.....Dnil	E. J. M. Wilson (1959)
Loughborough High Sch., Leicestershire	1850	636	£184.....D£44	D. E. Andrews (1940)
Loughton High School.....	1906	580	.....Dnil	M. E. Heald (1915)
Lowther College, nr. Rhyl.....	1900	270	£360.....	K. E. Hardy (1958)
Maldstone Grammar Sch. for Girls.....	1888	700	.....Dnil	E. Barnes (1951)
Malvern Girls' College.....	1893	550	£321.....D£156	M. M. Burgess (1954)
Manchester High Sch. for Girls.....	1874	800	.....D£64	K. L. Cottrell (1959)
Manchester, Withington Girls' Sch.....	1890	510	.....D£58-61	M. E. Bain (1938)
Merchant Taylors', Gt. Crosby.....	1888	560	.....D£73	I. F. Brash (1941)
Milham Ford, Oxford.....	1906	550	.....Dnil	M. R. Price (1949)
Milton Mount Coll., Crawley.....	1871	162	£291.....D£108	M. L. Farrell (1939)
Monmouth Sch. for Girls.....	1894	453	£190.....D£56	A. F. McDonald (1934)
Newcastle upon Tyne Church High Sch.	1885	600	.....D£81	Mrs. M. R. Pyhus (1945)
Northampton High Sch.....	1878	715	.....D£13-56	R. M. Marsden (1937)
Northwood Coll., Northwood, Middx.	1878	330	£220-236D£85-104	D. J. Worgor (1938)
Norwich, Blyth.....	1889	820	.....Dnil	E. P. Ayles (1954)
Oakdene, Beaconsfield.....	1911	231	£225.....D£90	A. J. Howard (1959)
Oakfield-Luckley, Wokingham, Berks.	1894	140	£268.....D£126	E. A. S. Randle (1949)
Orme Girls' Sch., Newcastle under Lyme	1876	550	.....Dnil	S. M. Smith (1952)
Palmer's Girls' School, Grays, Essex.....	1706	570	.....Dnil	A. Leworthy (1940)
Pate's Gr. Sch., Cheltenham.....	1905	800	.....Dnil	M. E. Lamhrick (1952)
Penrhos, Colwyn Bay.....	1880	370	£270-348.....	C. Smith (1938)
Penzance, W. Cornwall Sch.....	1884	290	£224.....D£78-105	D. M. Peacock (1957)
Perse Sch. for Girls, Cambridge.....	1881	520	.....	M. A. Scott (1947)
Plymouth, Notre Dame High (R.C.)..	1860	540	.....D£54	Sister Dolores (1956)
Preston, Lark Hill House (R.C.).....	1861	490	.....D£42	M. J. Beatty (1955)
Preston, Winckley Sq. Convent (R.C.)	1873	750	.....D£53	Mother Mary Edwina (1952)
Princess Helena Coll., Temple Dinsley, Hitchin, Herts.....	1820	129	£252.....	S. G. Thicknesse (1958)
Queen Anne's, Caversham.....	1894	304	£312.....	M. J. Challis (1958)
Queen Ethelburga's, Harrogate.....	1912	210	£312.....	E. Kerr (1950)
Queen Margaret's, Escrick Park, York	1901	232	£291.....	J. M. Brown (1933)
Queen Mary, Lytham.....	1930	600	.....D£59	J. L. Harley (1952)
Queen's Sch., Chester.....	1878	600	.....D£53-64	E. N. MacLean (1947)
Queenswood, Hatfield, Herts.....	1894	390	£369.....	E. M. Essame (1943)
Redland High Sch., Bristol.....	1882	570	.....D£69	S. Peters (1945)
Red Maids', Bristol.....	1634	210	£197.....D£72	A. M. Hedley (1918)
Rochester Gr. School, Kent.....	1888	486	.....Dnil	M. Butterfield (1939)
Roedean, Brighton.....	1885	381	£351-387.....	N. M. Horobin (1947)
Royal Masonic Sch., Rickmansworth Pk.	1788	400	Nil.....	Mrs. U. J. Campbell (1959)
Runtun Hill, W. Runtun, Norfolk.....	1911	87	£300.....D£117	M. L. Kilvert (1958)
St. Albans High School, Herts.....	1907	488	£243-284D£79-120	M. H. Gent (1951)
St. Catherine's, Bramley, Guildford.....	1885	249	£306.....D£114	C. E. Stoner (1947)
St. Clare, Polwithen, Penzance.....	1889	241	£216.....D£59-101	E. M. Johns (1947)
St. Dominic's High Sch., Stoke-on-Trent (R.C.).....	1857	675	.....D£47	Sister Mary Laurence (1957)
St. Elphin's, Darley Dale, Matlock.....	1844	260	£180-270D£60-90	P. M. Robinson (1958)
St. Felix, Southwold, Suffolk.....	1897	300	£330.....	M. Oakeley (1958)
St. Helen and St. Katharine, Abingdon.	1903	344	£222.....D£72	Sister N. Gweneth, C.S.M.V. (1957)
St. Helen's, Northwood.....	1890	583	£273.....D£120	G. A. Mackenzie (1945)
St. James's School, West Malvern.....	1896	190	£372.....	G. M. Anstruther (1948)
St. Joseph's Coll., Bradford (R.C.).....	1908	930	£120.....D£48	C. M. Shanahan (1956)
St. Margaret's, Bushey, Herts.....	1749	306	£315.....D£180	E. F. Birney (1936)
St. Mary & St. Anne's, Abbots Bromley	1874	390	£270.....D£130	M. E. S. Roch (1953)
St. Mary Sch., Baldslow, St. Leonards on Sea.....	1913	154	£210.....D£75	Sister B. Allen (1958)

* See also: Girls' Public Day School Trust, and Church Schools Company.

School	F'dcd.	No. of Girls	Annual Fees See note (a) D=Day Girls	Headmistress See note (b)
St. Mary's, Calne, Wilts.	1873	187	£336.....D£84	E. M. Gibbins (1946)
St. Mary's Convent Sch., Cambridge (R.C.)	1908	380	£180....D£53-59	Sister M. Chrstopher (1949)
St. Mary's Hall, Brighton	1836	270	£257.....D£124	D. Conrady (1950)
St. Mary's Priory, Princethorpe, nr. Rugby (R.C.)	1630	60	£189-204.....	(1939) Mother Mary Walburga, O.S.B.
St. Mary's Sch., Gerrard's Cross, Bucks.	1872	231	£240...D£90-111	W. J. Chalk (1942)
St. Mary's School, Wantage, Berks.	1873	190	£285.....	Sister Brigitta, C.S.M.V. (1958)
St. Michael's, Burton Park, Petworth, Sussex	1844	230	£330.....	K. L. Moseley (1947)
St. Monica's, Clacton-on-Sea	1936	205	£278.....D£134	M. S. Shand (1939)
St. Stephen's College, Broadstairs	1867	140	£201.....	Sister Helen Muriel (1948)
St. Swithun's, Winchester	1884	432	£270-323D£55-137	P. M. C. Evans (1953)
S. Winifred's, Llanfairfechan	1887	225	£263.....D£79	M. J. Taylor (1952)
Salford, Adelphi House (R.C.)	1852	570	.....D£75	A. M. Dempsey (1947)
Sheffield, Notre Dame High (R.C.)	1855	700	.....D£54	Sister Monica, S.N.D. (1950)
Sherborne Sch. for Girls, Dorset	1809	423	£315.....D£156	D. Reader Harris (1950)
Shillingstone, Dorset, Croft House Sch.	1941	178	£300.....D£75	Mrs. O. M. Torkington (1941)
Sleaford, Kesteven and Sleaford High School	1902	400	.....Dnil	H. E. Vidal (1947)
Southeast-on-Sea High Sch.	1913	705	.....Dnil	M. S. Cowell (1937)
Stamford High Sch., Lincs.	1876	700	£207.....D£62	J. C. Lomax (1947)
Stockton-on-Tees, Queen Victoria High Stover Sch., Newton Abbot	1883	287	.....D£42-54	E. K. Wallen (1959)
Sunderland, St. Anthony's (R.C.)	1932	123	£321.....D£142	P. E. Dence (1935)
Sunny Hill, Bruton, Somerset	1900	780	.....D£33	C. Healy (1939)
Talbot Heath Sch., Bournemouth	1886	400	£216.....D£75	E. L. Chappell (1950)
Truro High Sch.	1880	587	£229.....D£37	A. L. Macpherson, Ph.D. (1956)
Upper Chine, Shanklin, I.O.W.	1880	470	£193-206D£71-79	S. M. Peatfield (1959)
Wadhurst, The College	1799	230	£282.....D£111	P. M. Gifford (1955)
Walsall, Qn. Mary's High Sch.	1930	172	£279.....D£132	M. E. Carter (1956)
Walthamstow Hall, Sevenoaks, Kent	1893	370	.....Dnil	M. Carter (1946)
Ware Gr. Sch., Herts.	1838	502	£197.....D£62	E. A. Blackburn (1946)
Watford Gr. Sch., Herts.	1906	525	.....Dnil	B. T. Robinson (1956)
Wentworth Sch., Bournemouth	1704	814	.....Dnil	J. Tenny (1957)
Westcliff-on-Sea High Sch.	1899	210	£315.....D£135	M. D. Everett (1958)
Westonbirt, Tetbury, Glos.	1926	840	.....Dnil	J. K. Raeburn (1952)
Westwood House, Peterborough	1928	300	£345.....	C. M. Scott-Smith (1955)
Wheelwright Gr. Sch., Dewsbury	1936	330	£220.....D£75-94	Mrs. G. H. Belgium (1936)
Wigan Girls' High Sch., Lancs	1888	400	.....Dnil	N. W. Truelove (1948)
Worthing Girls' High Sch., Sussex	1887	554	.....Dnil	G. Holland (1952)
Wycombe Abbey, Bucks.	1900	730	.....Dnil	C. Reid (1938)
Wycombe High Sch., Bucks.	1866	375	£380.....	K. A. Walpole (1948)
Wyggeston Girls' Sch., Leicester	1901	820	.....Dnil	A. Downs (1944)
York, The Mount School	1878	750	.....Dnil	M. E. Pedley (1948)
	1831	240	£324.....	(vacant)
Scotland				
Craigholme, Glasgow	1870	347	.....D£63	W. M. Packer (1942)
Esdaile, Edinburgh	1863	140	£150-240D£75-90	B. Forsyth (1953)
Girls' School Company, Ltd. (142 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.):-				
Glasgow, Park Sch.	1879	460	.....D£45-84	L. McDonald (1944)
Helensburgh, St. Bride's	1895	360	£252-270D£45-84	R. Drever Smith (1953)
Kilmacoll, St. Columba's	1807	350	£252-270D£45-84	K. C. MacArthur (1915)
George Watson's Ladies', Edinburgh	1871	940	.....D£37-49	H. Fleming (1958)
High School, Glasgow	1878	970	.....D£16	F. Barker (1947)
Hutcheson's Girls' Gr. Sch., Glasgow	1876	1000	.....D£27	I. G. McIver (1948)
James Gillespie's, Edinburgh	1803	1250	.....D£15	M. D. Steel (1956)
Mary Erskine, Edinburgh	1694	962	.....D£38-50	M. M. Jennings (1946)
Morrison's Academy, Cleith	1860	405	£225.....D£50	M. R. P. Muir (1957)
St. Denis', Edinburgh	1883	340	£300....D£60-120	J. O. Ramsay (1950)
St. George's, Garscube Terr., Edinburgh	1888	424	£242-257D£68-113	F. E. Kennedy (1948)
St. Leonards, St. Andrews, Fife	1877	400	£360.....D£150	J. S. A. Macaulay (1956)
Isle of Man				
Buchan Sch., Castletown	1875	120	£246.....D£72	A. Nicol-Smith (1957)
Jersey				
Jersey College for Girls	1880	442	.....D£65	M. G. S. Chesshire (1953)

EVENTS OF THE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1958—SEPT. 30, 1959

HOME AFFAIRS

THE ROYAL HOUSE

(1958.) **Oct. 16.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Balmoral after their holiday and travelled to Carlisle, which Her Majesty had been prevented from visiting by her illness in July. **17.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Leeds and, after attending an evening performance in connection with Leeds Centenary Musical Festival, stayed at Harewood. **18.** After carrying out further engagements in Leeds and attending final concert of Festival, the Queen and the Duke left in royal train for London. **19.** Restored church of St. Clement Danes was consecrated by Bishop of London as R.A.F. Memorial Church, in the presence of the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester. **20.** Professor Theodor Heuss, President of German Federal Republic, arrived in London for State visit. He was met at Garwick airport by the Duke of Gloucester and went by train to Victoria, where he was greeted by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, with whom he drove in state to Buckingham Palace, where the Queen invested him with the insignia of a G.C.B. After laying wreath on tomb of Unknown Warrior in Westminster Abbey, the President visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House and later received addresses from the Chairman of the L.C.C. and the Mayor of Westminster. In the evening, the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh entertained him at a State banquet at Buckingham Palace. **21.** President Heuss was entertained by the City of London to luncheon at the Guildhall and in the afternoon visited St. Paul's Cathedral and the British Museum. In the evening, the President gave a dinner at German Embassy, which was attended by the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the royal family and was followed by a reception. **22.** President Heuss visited Oxford, where he announced that five Research Fellowships, named after himself, would be given each year for five years, to young graduates to study in Germany. On his return to London, the President attended reception in County Hall for organizations concerned with Anglo-German affairs and later, with the Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the royal family, was present at evening reception given by Her Majesty's Government at Lancaster House. **23.** President Heuss left on conclusion of his visit. **25.** The Queen unveiled Commonwealth Land Forces memorial at Brookwood. **27.** Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother opened new research block at Nuffield Orthopaedic Centre, Oxford. **28.** The Queen opened new session of Parliament, the ceremony being broadcast and televised for first time. After 80 minutes' delay owing to electrical fault in plane, the Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport in new B.O.A.C. Comet IV jet airliner for Canada to attend conference of English-Speaking Union, and arrived in 8 hr. 31 min., the fastest flight ever made westwards across Atlantic by commercial aircraft. Princess Margaret began two-day visit to Northern Ireland.

Nov. 1. The Duke of Edinburgh flew back from Canada to Leuchars by Comet IV. **3.** The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, attended Royal Variety Performance at the Coliseum. **6.** Princess Margaret received honorary degree of LL.D. at Cambridge and inaugurated new chemical laboratories. **7.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother

attended rededication of the Round Church of the Temple. **8.** The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, attended British Legion Festival of Remembrance at the Albert Hall. **9.** The Queen led the Two Minutes' Silence at the Cenotaph. **13.** The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester left London Airport for Addis Ababa on first stage of East African tour, after postponement of flight from previous night owing to fog. **19.** The Duke and Duchess left Ethiopia for British Somaliland, where the Duke opened new airport at Hargeisa. **21.** The Queen conferred Order of Merit on Viscount Samuel after meeting of Privy Council, which he had attended, fifty years after he had been sworn in as Privy Councillor. **24.** The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester arrived in Aden from British Somaliland. **25.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended annual St. Cecilia celebration concert in Festival Hall. **26.** The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the royal family, and with Mr. Nixon, Vice-President of the U.S.A., attended dedication by Bishop of London of American War Memorial Chapel in St. Paul's Cathedral. Later, Mr. and Mrs. Nixon lunched at Buckingham Palace and in the evening the Vice-President spoke at dinner given in Guildhall by English-Speaking Union, at which the Duke of Edinburgh took the chair. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester returned from their East African tour. **27.** The Queen, the Duke of Edinburgh and other members of the royal family attended a service of the Royal Victorian Order at the Savoy Chapel. Her Majesty was entertained to dinner by Mr. and Mrs. Nixon at American Ambassador's residence.

Dec. 5. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Bristol, where Her Majesty opened new University engineering school and inaugurated, from Bristol telephone exchange, first stage of trunk dialling system in Britain. **9.** The Duke of Edinburgh watched University rugby football match at Twickenham. **22.** The Queen, with other members of the royal family, arrived at Sandringham for Christmas. **25.** Her Majesty delivered her customary Christmas broadcast from her study at Sandringham.

(1959.) **Jan. 1.** New Year Honours List included Order of Merit for Lord Alexander of Tunis and two baronies. **19.** The Queen returned to Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. **20.** The Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport by Comet IV jet airliner for New Delhi, the Queen, Princess Anne and Princess Margaret being present at the airport. The Queen later returned to Sandringham. **21.** The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in New Delhi, after delay owing to fog, and in the afternoon attended opening ceremonies of Indian Science Congress, which he addressed on following day. **23.** The Duke of Edinburgh visited the Maharajah of Jaipur and later flew to Agra, where he saw the Taj Mahal. **28.** His Royal Highness visited Ahmedabad and subsequently arrived in Bombay. **31.** The Duke travelled to Madras.

Feb. 2. The Queen arrived at Buckingham Palace from Sandringham. The Duke of Edinburgh addressed golden jubilee meeting of Indian Institute of Sciences at Bangalore, and later flew to Calcutta. **4.** The Queen, with Princess Margaret, was present at London Airport when Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother left for her visit to East Africa. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived by air at Dacca, East Pakistan. **5.** The Queen Mother arrived in Nairobi and drove from the airport to Government House. The Duke of Edinburgh flew to Karachi. **9.** The Queen Mother visited the

Masal tribe in their capital of Narok. 10. Her Majesty met leaders of Arah community in Momhasa. 11. The Duchess of Kent, with Princess Alexandra, left London Airport for Mexico City to begin tour of Latin America. 14. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Khyher Pass and on following day saw Warsak Dam, under construction across Kahul River. 17. It was announced that the Queen had made Marlborough House available for Commonwealth conferences and meetings. 18. The Duke of Edinburgh paid one-day visit to Rangoon. The Queen Mother arrived at Entebbe in Uganda. 19. The Queen Mother had luncheon with the Kahaka of Buganda. 20. Her Majesty opened new library at Makerere College. 21. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra left Mexico and flew to Lima. 22. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Singapore. 24. The Queen attended concert of modern English music by Bach Choir at Festival Hall. 25. The Duke of Edinburgh left Singapore in the *Britannia* for British Borneo. 26. Princess Arthur of Connaught died at her London home. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Kuching in Sarawak. 27. The Queen and Princess Margaret greeted Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at London Airport on her return from her African visit. The Duke of Edinburgh flew along Sarawak coast and landed at town of Sibiu. 28. The Duke visited Brunei and on following day went on to Jesselton, British North Borneo.

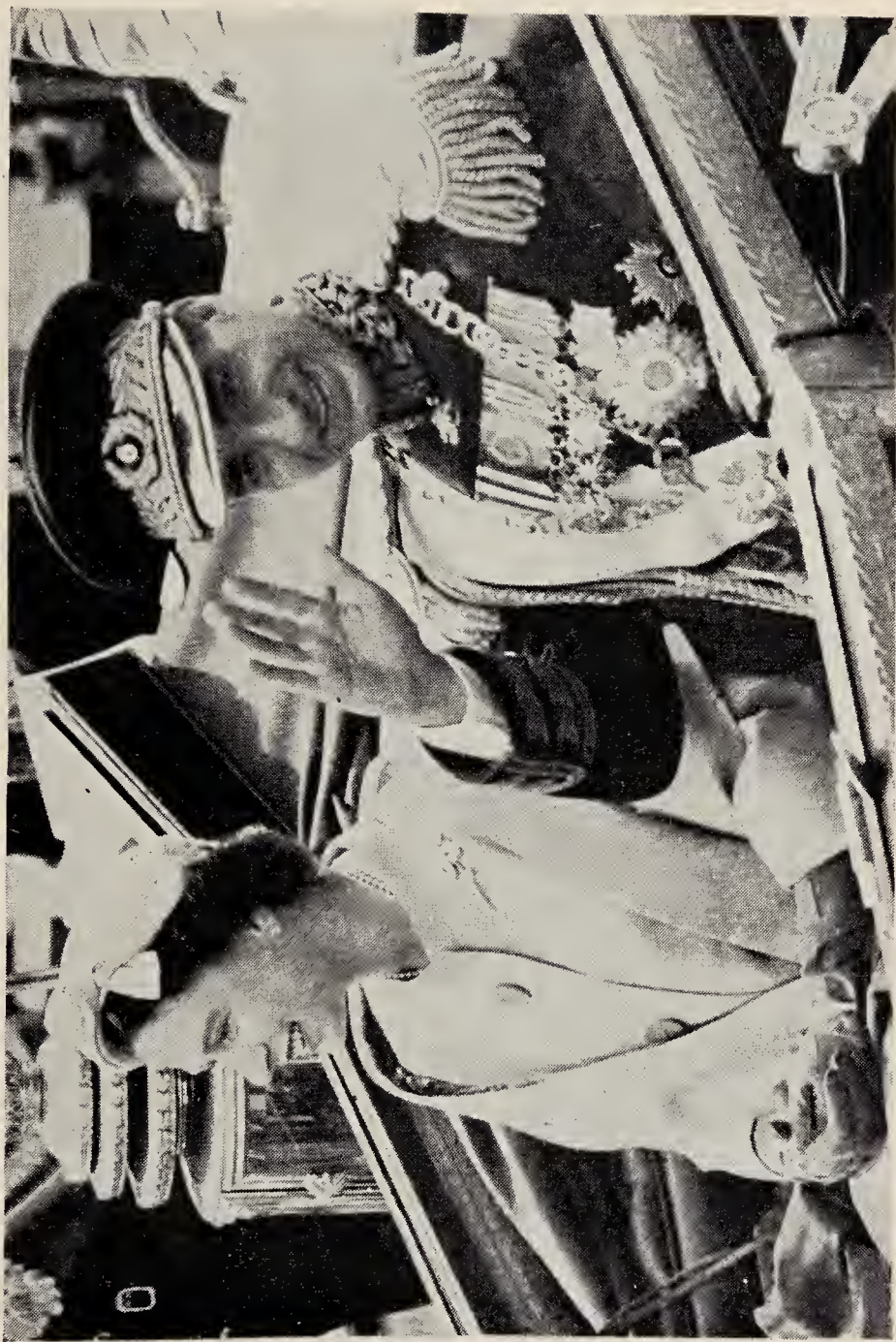
March 3. The Queen, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent were present at memorial service for Princess Arthur of Connaught in Chapel Royal. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra arrived in Santiago, Chile, from Peru. 6. The Duke of Edinburgh landed from *Britannia* at Hong Kong for two-day visit. 10. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother attended service at St. Bride, Fleet Street, at which Bishop of London preached Bridewell Sermon, intended to be delivered annually to mark link with Bridewell Hospital foundation, now connected with King Edward's School, Witley, boys from which were present. 11. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra were received in Rio de Janeiro by the President of Brazil. 18. The Duke of Edinburgh landed from *Britannia* in British Solomon Islands, beginning first royal visit to the islands. 19. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Alexandra arrived back at London Airport from their tour of Latin America. 25. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Gilbert and Ellice Islands. 26. The Queen distributed the Royal Maundy, the ceremony taking place for first time in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.

April 8. The Queen made tour of Oxfordshire, visiting Bauhury, Chipping Norton, Woodstock, Ditchley Park, Witney, Shirburn Castle and Henley. 16-19. The Queen, with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret, stayed at Badminton for British Horse Society's trials. 20. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret left by air for visit to Rome. The *Britannia*, with the Duke of Edinburgh on board, entered Panama Canal. 21. The Queen celebrated her thirty-third birthday at Windsor. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret dined with President Gronchi in the Quirinal. 22. The Queen Mother and Princess Margaret had an audience with the Pope. The Duke of Northumberland and Sir William Slim were appointed Knights of the Garter. 24. The *Britannia* arrived in the Bahamas and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Nassau. 25. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother left Rome and visited Paris before returning home. 27. Princess Margaret attended 21st birthday anniversary of W.V.S. 28. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived by

air in Bermuda. 29. The Queen, with the Prince of Wales, visited H.M.S. *Eagle* at Weymouth and cruised on her in the Channel. 30. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived back at London Airport after his world tour, and was met by the Queen and the Prince of Wales.

May 2. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh watched the F.A. Cup Final at Wembley. 5. The Shah of Persia arrived at Victoria station for his State visit and was greeted by the Queen and other members of the royal family. He lunched at Buckingham Palace, and later placed a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Warrior and visited Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House. In the evening a State banquet was given at Buckingham Palace. 6. The Shah received Commonwealth high commissioners and ambassadors at Buckingham Palace and later was entertained to luncheon at the Guildhall. In the evening he gave a dinner to the Queen and other members of the royal family at the Persian Embassy. 7. The Shah visited the Atomic Energy Research Establishment at Harwell and in the evening was entertained by the Government at gala ballet performance at Covent Garden, at which the Queen and many members of the royal family were present. 8. The Shah's State visit ended; he remained in England privately and saw Mr. Macmillan at Chequers. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Wellington College. Princess Margaret opened new Arts Building at Exeter University. 12. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited the P.L.A. and toured the London Docks. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester left London Airport for Nigeria. 13. The Queen marked centenary year of Corps of Commissioners by reviewing the Corps in grounds of Buckingham Palace. 18. The Duke of Gloucester laid foundation-stone of Lugard Hall, the House of Assembly for Northern Region of Nigeria, at Kaduna. 21. The Duke of Edinburgh visited Northern Ireland and opened new science building at Queen's University, Belfast. 29. The King of Norway arrived at Windsor Castle for a short private visit. During his stay, it was announced that the Queen had appointed him a Knight of the Garter and had presented him with the insignia.

June 2. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended garden party at Kew to mark centenary of Royal Botanic Gardens. 3. The Queen with other members of the royal family watched the Derby at Epsom. 5. Her Majesty opened N.A.T.O. Congress in Westminster Hall. 6. Princess Margaret arrived in Lisbon on semi-official visit to Portugal. 8. The Queen, with the Duke of Edinburgh, visited Winchester and Portsmouth, opening new County Offices at the former and the Guildhall, rebuilt after war damage, at the latter. 12. The Duke of Edinburgh laid keel of first British atomic submarine, *Dreadnought*, at Barrow-in-Furness. 13. The Queen's Official Birthday celebrated by Trooping the Colour ceremony. Birthday honours included baronies for two M.P.'s, Sir Thomas Dugdale and Sir Patrick Spens, and for Sir John Forster. 16. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Kent and Princess Alexandra appointed Councillors of State during absence of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh in Canada. 18. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left London Airport and flew to Torbay airport, Newfoundland, from which they drove 15 miles to Government House, St. Johns. 19. The Queen opened new airport building at Gander. 22. Princess Margaret began visit to Channel Islands. 23. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in Quebec City, landing from *Britannia* at Wolfe's Cove. 24. The Queen and the Duke sailed in *Britannia* to Montreal.



Her Majesty the Queen driving with the Shah of Persia from Victoria Station to Buckingham Palace on May 5, at the beginning of the Shah's state visit.

THE QUEEN AND THE PRESIDENT



The Queen and President Eisenhower, with the Duke of Edinburgh and Mrs. Eisenhower, at the Royal Canadian Air Force Base in Québec on June 26, after the President had flown from Washington for the formal opening of the St. Lawrence Seaway.



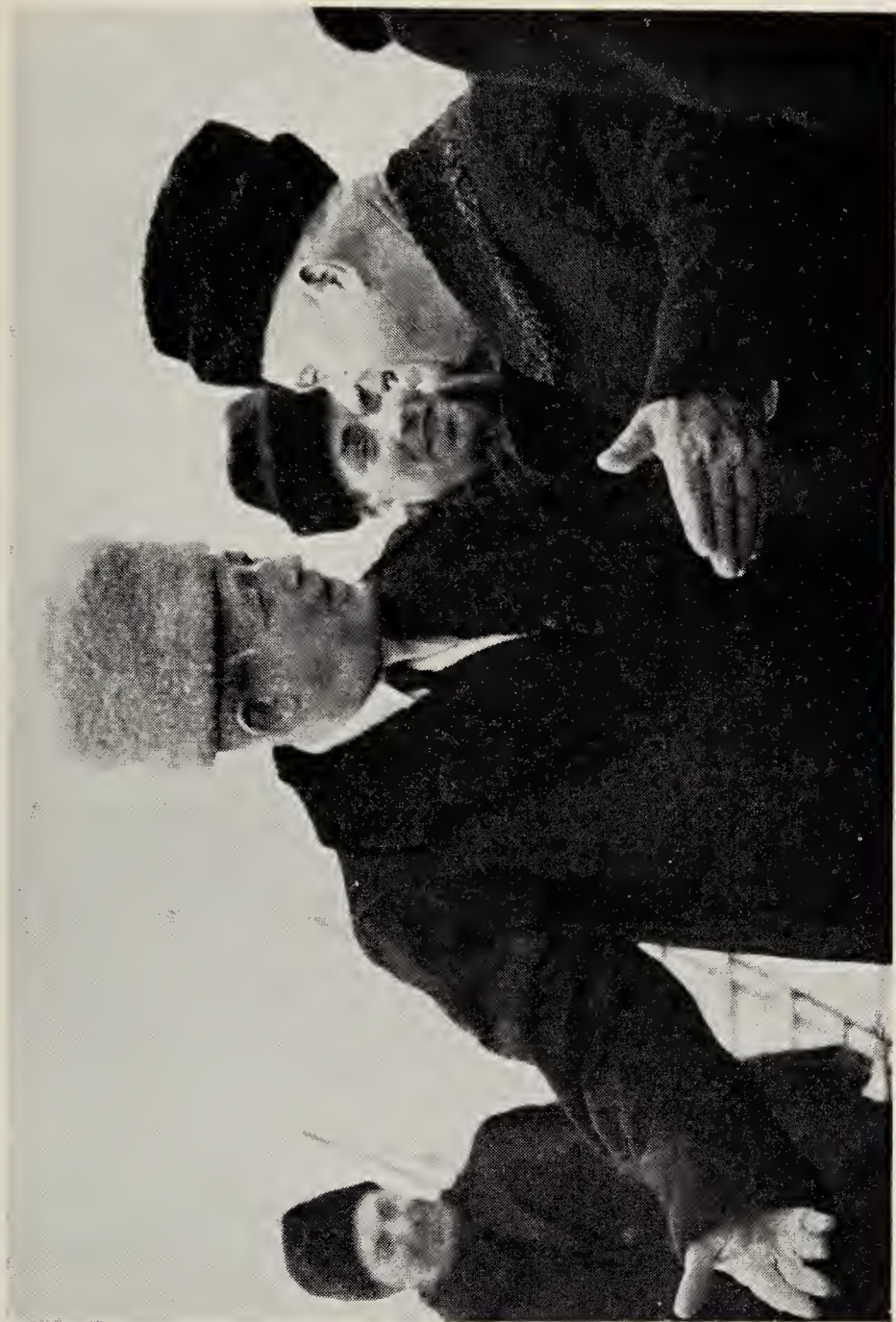
The first ships passed through the St. Lambert Lock into the St. Lawrence Seaway on April 25. The Seaway, which links the St. Lawrence River with the Great Lakes, was officially inaugurated by the Queen and President Eisenhower in the *Britannia* two months later.

THE QUEEN MOTHER IN EAST AFRICA



During her tour of East Africa Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, on Feb. 9, visited the Masai tribe of Kenya in their capital of Narok, where she was greeted by warriors carrying traditional fighting shields and wearing lions' mane headresses.

MR. MACMILLAN VISITS MOSCOW



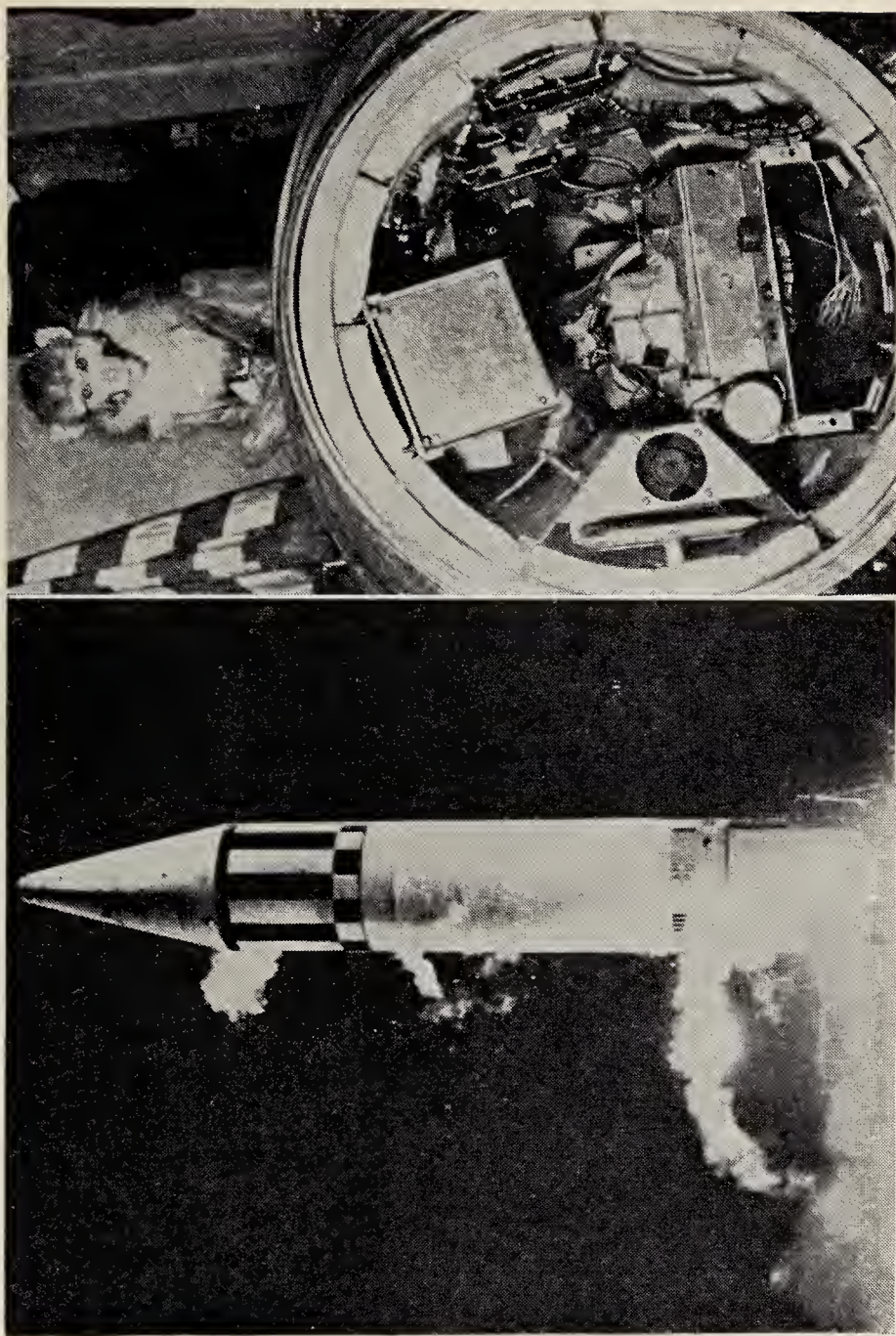
Mr. Macmillan, the first British Prime Minister to visit Soviet Russia in peacetime, flew with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd to Moscow on Feb. 21, and is seen being welcomed by Mr. Khrushchev at the airport.

REVOLUTION IN CUBA

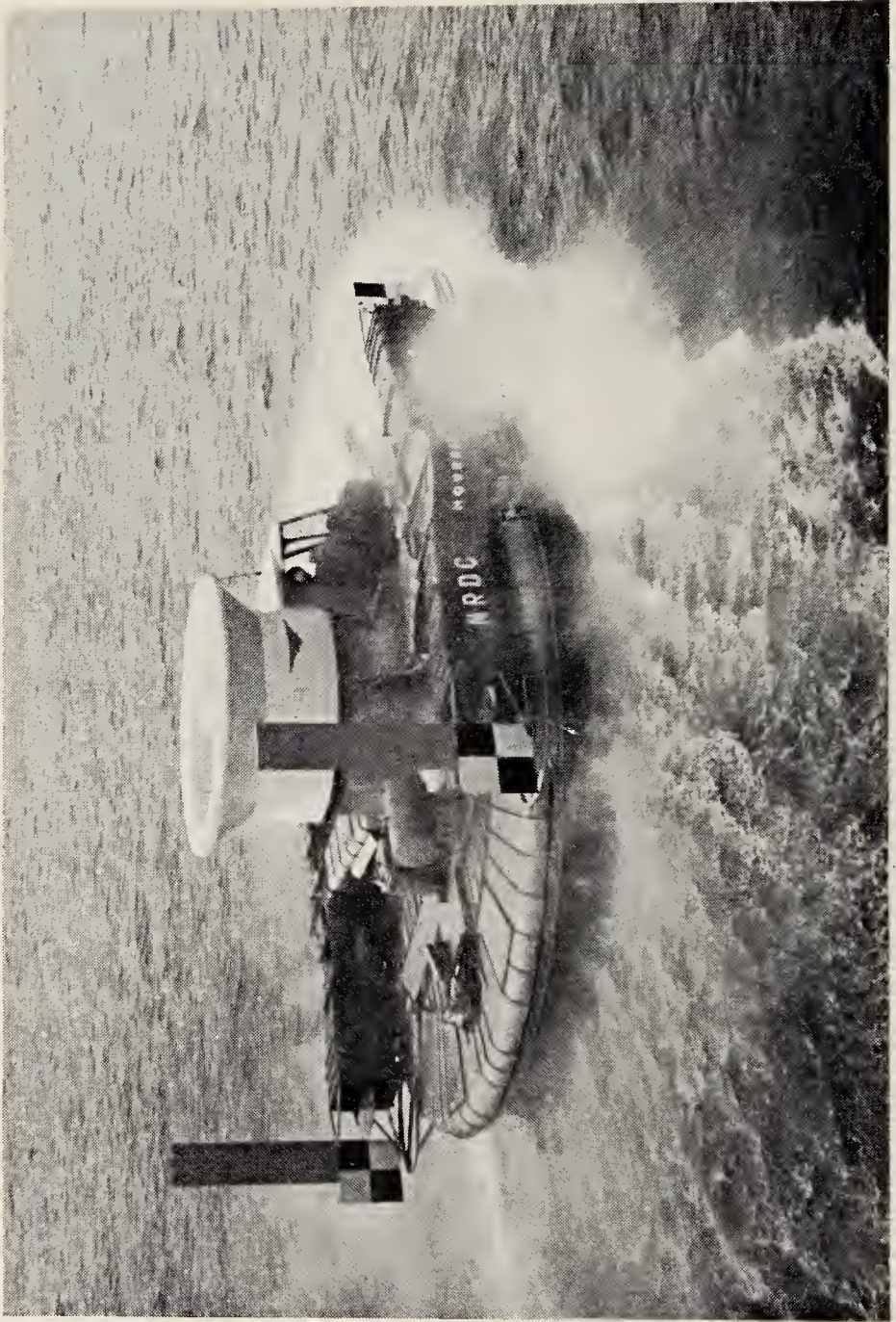


Fidel Castro, leader of the revolution in Cuba, is seen (top) riding triumphantly into Havana, on Jan. 8, after his overthrow of the Batista régime. (Lower) The scene at the trial on Jan. 22 in the Sports Arena before television cameras and thousands of spectators, of a supporter of ex-President Batista, Major Blanco, who was among the many sentenced to death.

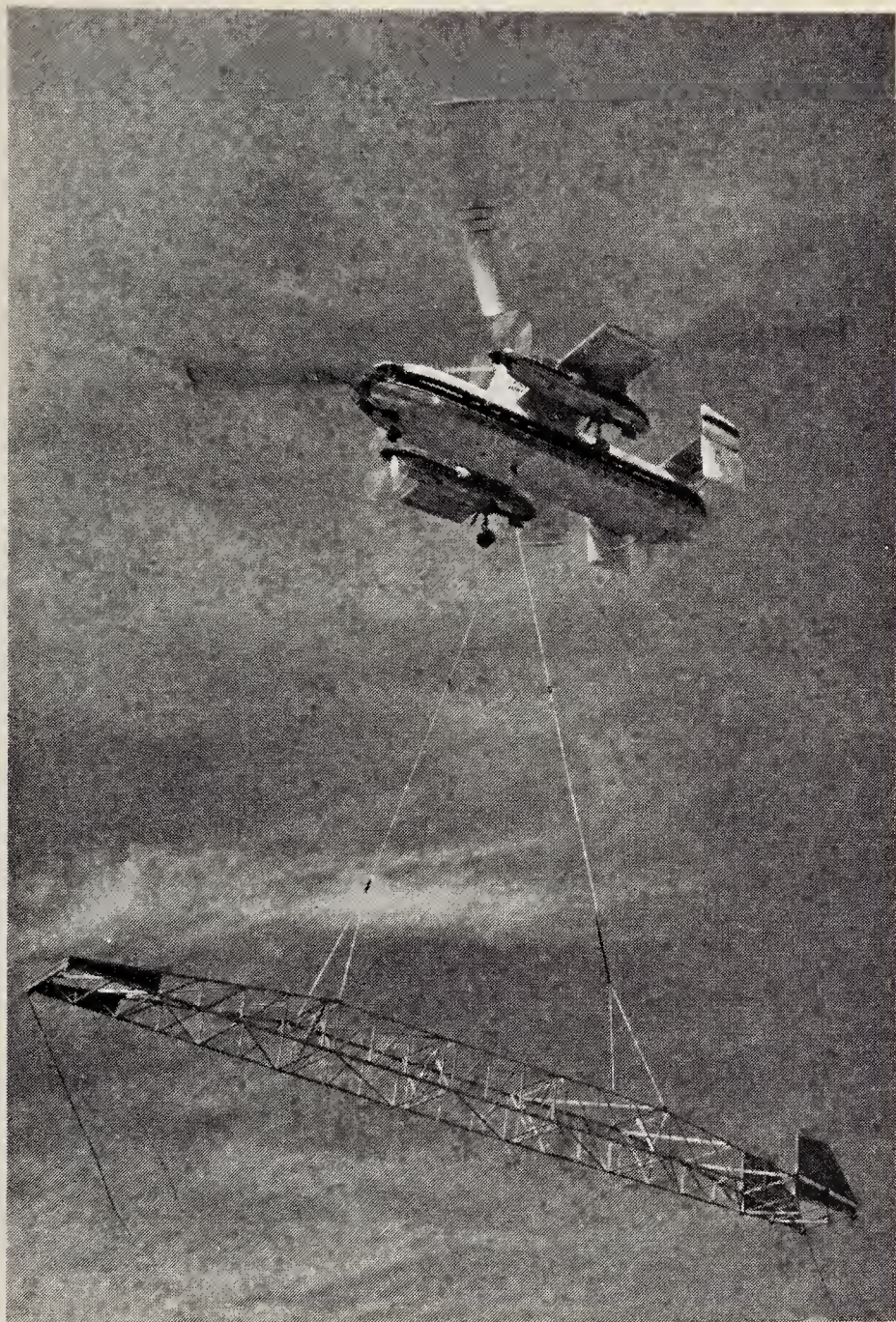
MONKEYS IN SPACE



On May 28 two monkeys, Able and Baker, were fired into space from Cape Canaveral in a Jupiter rocket and recovered alive, about 1,500 miles away in the South Atlantic, after a journey of an hour and 32 minutes. The rocket is seen on the left taking off and on the right are Able and the compartment in which she travelled.



The S.R.N. 1 Hovercraft, built by Saunders-Roe, which flies, supported on an air cushion, one foot above the surface of land or sea. The Hovercraft made its first cross-Channel flight on July 25, taking 2 hours 3 minutes on the journey from Calais to Dover.



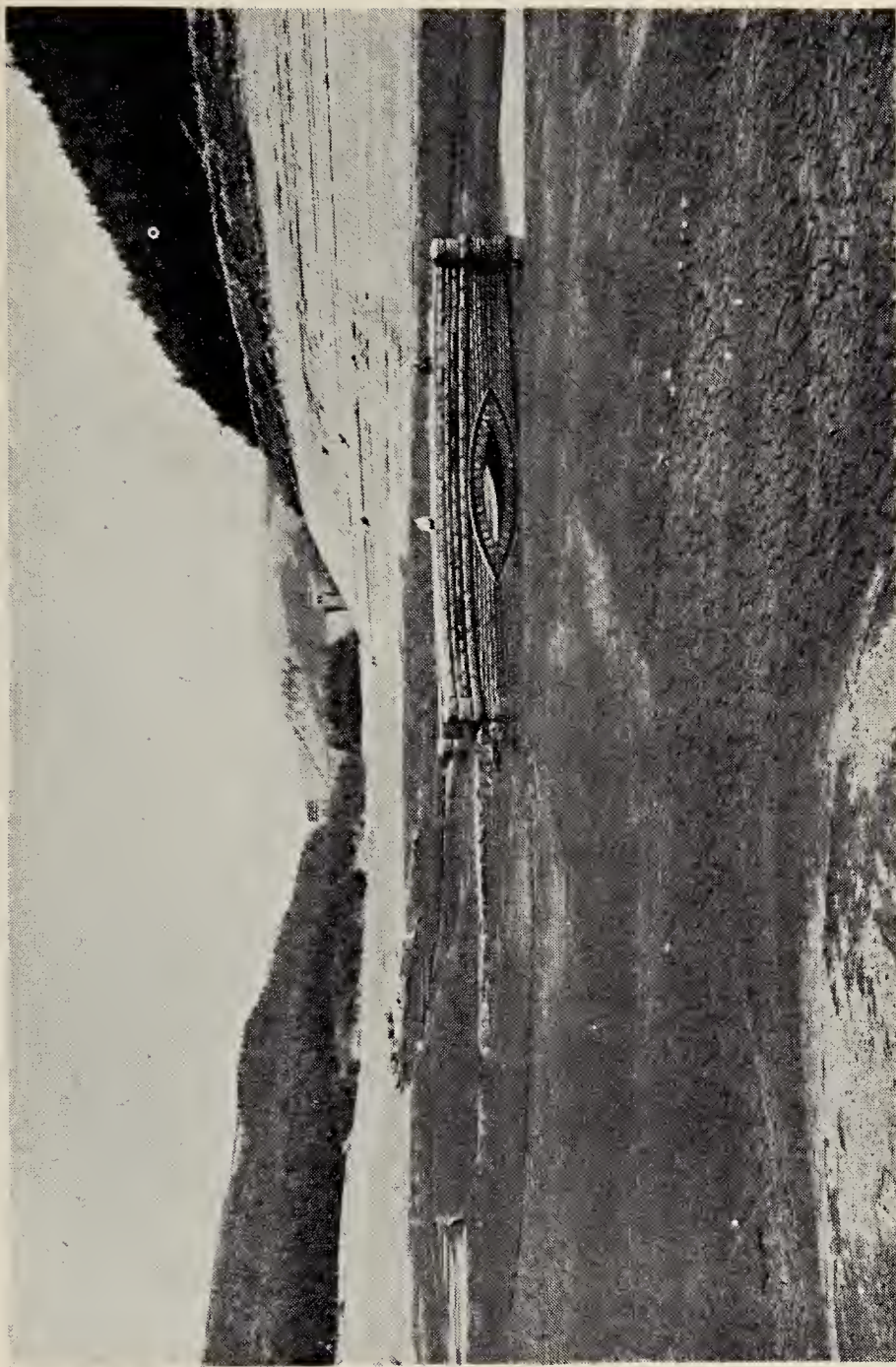
On July 24, at a demonstration in Berkshire, the Faircy *Rotodyne*, a vertical-take-off airliner, lifted a bridge nearly twice its own length, carried it for three miles and then laid it slowly and accurately over a river. The bridge, 103 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 7 ft. high, is thought to have been the largest structure ever lifted by air.

AUSTIN SEVEN AND MORRIS MINI-MINOR



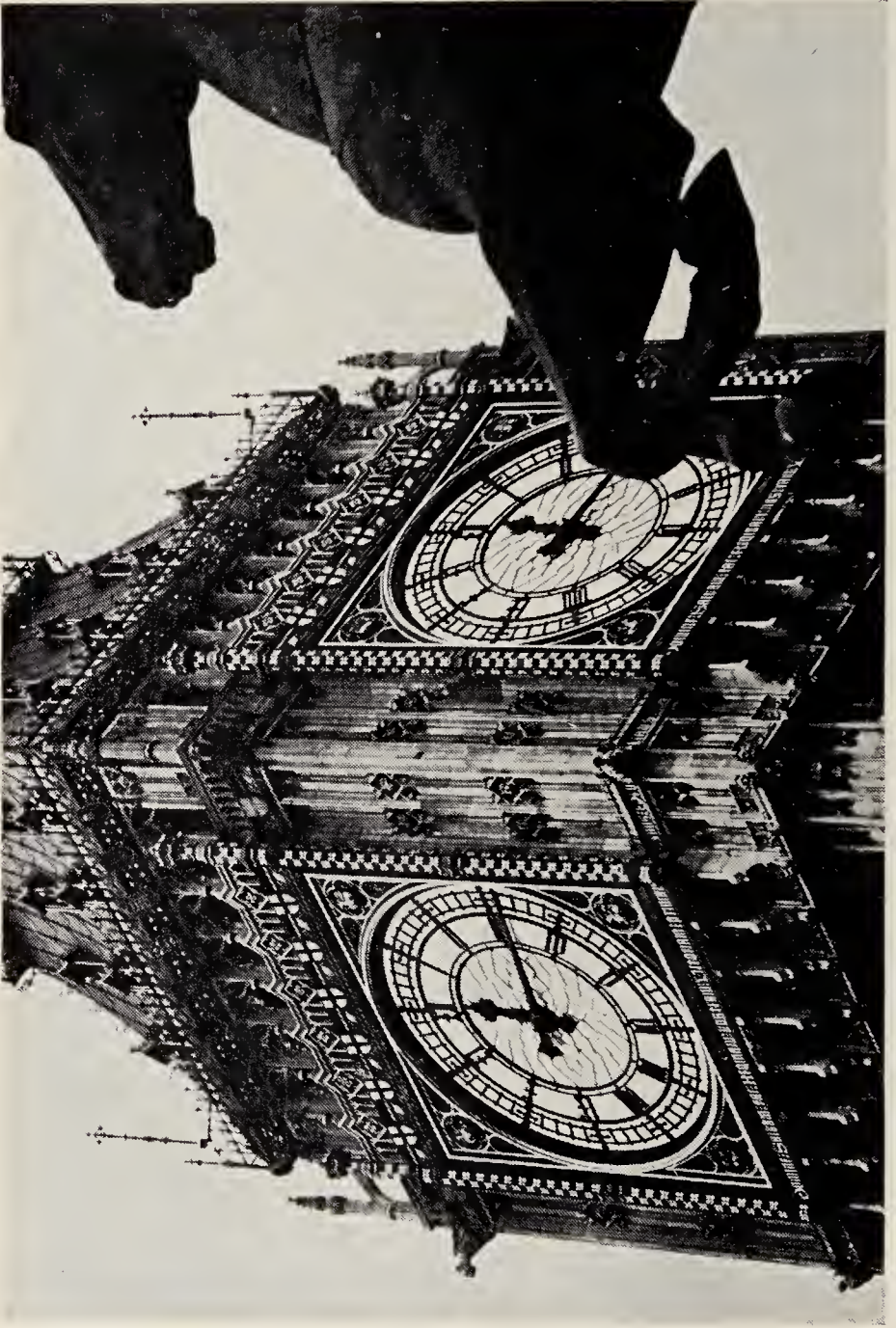
The British Motor Corporation introduced new twin "People's Cars", the Austin Seven and the Morris Mini-Minor, the standard model being priced at just under £500. Mr. Alec Issigonis, the designer, is seen standing beside the Morris version of the car. The engine, combined with the gearbox and final drive in a single unit, is mounted transversely at the front of the car.

THE DRY SUMMER



The long, dry summer of 1959 caused water shortage in many places. The illustration shows people standing on the old bridge which crossed the Derwent Valley before it was submerged in 1944 when the Ladybower Reservoir was created. The normal level of the water in the reservoir can be seen below the trees on the right.

BIG BEN'S CENTENARY

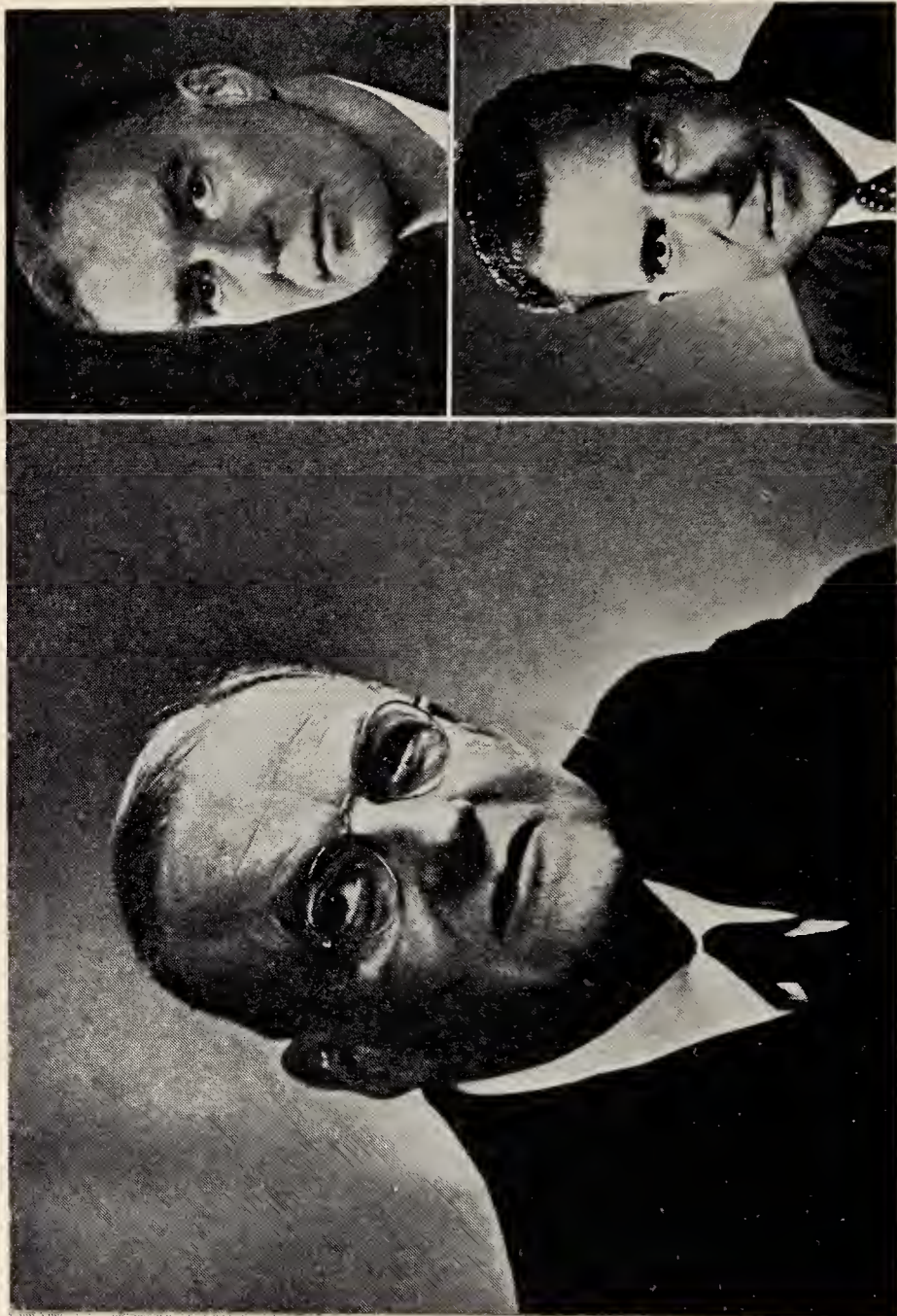


The clock tower of the Houses of Parliament shown, in the centenary year of Big Ben, with one of the horses of the Boadicea monument in the foreground. The clock came into operation on May 31, 1859, and the chime of Big Ben was first heard six weeks later, on July 11.

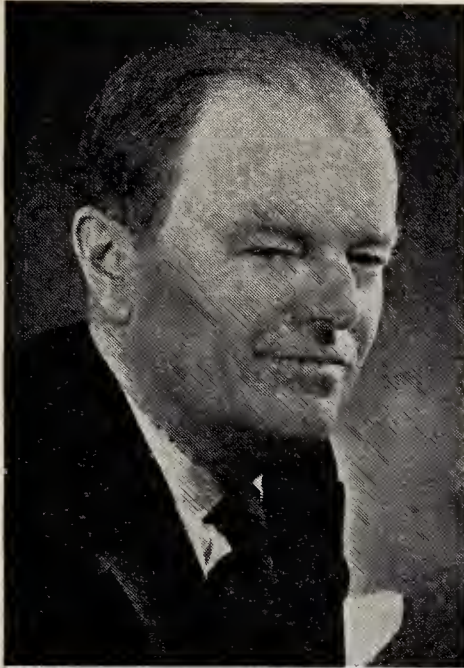


[By courtesy of the Leonard Koetser Gallery

The *Adoration of the Magi*, by Rubens, which came from the collection of the Duke of Westminster, was sold for the world record price of £275,000 to Mr. Leonard Koetser at Sotheby's on June 24.



Mr. John Foster Dulles (*left*), United States Secretary of State for six years, died on May 24, after resigning from his post through illness in April. He was succeeded by Mr. Christian Herter (*top right*), who had been Under Secretary of State for two years and previously Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Richard M. Nixon (*bottom right*), the American Vice-President, has travelled widely in the cause of peace during the last twelve months, including visits to Britain and Russia.



Among those honoured in 1959 were Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis (*top right*), who received the Order of Merit, Sir Kenneth Clark (*top left*), who became a Companion of Honour, Sir William Rootes (*bottom left*) who was made a Baron, and Alec Guinness, who was knighted.



France became Rugby International Champions for the first time when they beat Wales at Colombes Stadium on April 4. An incident in the match is shown (top). In August, Billy Wright, the England football captain, who had won 105 international caps, announced his retirement and is seen before making his last appearance in a Wolverhampton Wanderers' trial match (lower picture).

26. The *Britannia*, with the Queen and President Eisenhower standing together on the bridge, entered the St. Lawrence Seaway to mark its ceremonial opening. Earlier, the Queen had welcomed the President and Mrs. Eisenhower when their aircraft landed on Canadian soil. 27. The Queen was received in United States territory by Mr. Nixon when she visited Moses-Saunders power dam to unveil International friendship monument standing on the border 70 ft. above St. Lawrence Seaway. 29. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived in *Britannia* at Toronto. 30. The Duke of Edinburgh addressed Canadian Medical Association and later the Queen and he flew to Ottawa. Princess Margaret visited Shropshire, where she attended performance of *Comus* at Ludlow Castle, scene of its original presentation.

July 1. The Queen broadcast from Rideau Hall, Ottawa, to the Canadian people on the occasion of Dominion Day. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother received 3,400 district nurses in garden of Buckingham Palace at parade to mark centenary of district nursing. 2. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh started on "whistle-stop" tour of southwestern Ontario in royal train. 6. The Queen and the Duke, accompanied by Mr. Diefenbaker, sailed in *Britannia* down Lake Michigan and landed at Chicago for first visit of reigning British monarch to the city. They were greeted by the Governor of Illinois, saw International Trade Fair, and were entertained to luncheon by the Governor and to dinner by the Mayor. 7. The Duchess of Kent opened first section of new road—Route 11—in City of London. 8. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh returned to Canada, visiting Sault Ste. Marie. It was announced from Buckingham Palace that President and Mme de Gaulle would pay State visit to London in 1960. 10. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh travelled by train through the Rockies. 11. The Queen and the Duke went for the week-end to private fishing camp at Pennask Lake in British Columbia. 15. They arrived in Vancouver. 19. After flying to Whitehorse, Yukon, the Queen, owing to fatigue, was compelled to cancel her engagements for the day which were undertaken for her by the Duke of Edinburgh. 20. The Queen, who had not fully recovered from her indisposition, flew direct to Edmonton, the Duke carrying out visits arranged to Yellowknife and Uranium City. 21. It was announced that on conclusion of Canadian tour, the Queen and the Duke would return by air instead of in *Britannia*. 24. Royal train arrived at Winnipeg after "whistle-stop" tour through prairies. 27. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret and the Duchess of Gloucester, as Colonels-in-Chief respectively of the K.O.Y.L.I., the Suffolk Regt. and the K.O.S.B., attended dinner at Guildhall to mark bi-centenary of battle of Minden, in which predecessors of those regiments fought. 28. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh arrived by air at Fredericton, New Brunswick. 30. The Queen and the Duke landed from *Britannia* at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, for 24-hour visit.

August 1. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh left Halifax, Nova Scotia, for England after meeting with Canadian Cabinet and State dinner. It was announced that Her Majesty had approved appointment of Maj.-Gen. G. P. Vanier as Governor-General of Canada. 2. The Queen and the Duke arrived at London Airport, where they were greeted by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother, the Prince of Wales, Princess Anne and Princess Margaret. 6. The Queen, with her husband and children, left London for Balmoral. 7. It was announced from Buckingham Palace that the Queen would undertake no further public engagements. It was understood that Her Majesty was expecting

a baby early in 1960. Her proposed visits to the Shetlands and Orkneys the following week and to West Africa in the autumn were postponed. 8. Princess Alexandra left London Airport for her journey to Australia and next day landed in Vancouver for short visit. 11. Dr. Nkrumah visited the Queen at Balmoral, where he was made a Privy Councillor. 12. Princess Alexandra arrived in Fiji from Honolulu. 14. Her Royal Highness reached Canberra. 28. President Eisenhower flew from London Airport to Aberdeen, where he was met by the Duke of Edinburgh and driven to Balmoral for 24-hour visit.

Sept. 7. Mr. Macmillan arrived at Balmoral for audience with the Queen. 9. Princess Alexandra ended three-week stay in Queensland and flew to Sydney. 10. The Duke of Edinburgh, the Prince of Wales, Princess Anne, Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret attended Braemar Gathering. 16. Princess Alexandra arrived in Melbourne. 18. The Queen travelled from Balmoral to Buckingham Palace, from where she issued proclamation dissolving Parliament. Dissolution Honours were announced; Mr. James Stuart was made a viscount, Sir Charles MacAndrew, retiring Deputy Speaker, a baron, and life peerages were conferred on Dame Florence Horsburgh and Mr. Herbert Morrison. 23. Princess Alexandra returned by air to Canberra from Melbourne. It was announced that the Queen's Christmas broadcast to the Commonwealth would be recorded for sound transmission, but that it would not be televised. 24. Princess Alexandra visited Snowy Mountains hydro-electric schemes and stayed at Cabramurra, highest town in Australia, situated at 4,800 ft. in Australian Alps. 26. Her Royal Highness left Canberra airport and flew to Bangkok for five-day visit as guest of King and Queen of Thailand.

IMPERIAL POLITICS.—(1958). Oct. 1. At Labour Party conference at Scarborough, Mrs. B. A. Castle was elected chairman of party for ensuing year. 8. Conservative Party conference opened at Scarborough and carried unanimously resolution calling for compensation at fair market value of land acquired by public authorities. 14. Government announced proposals for new pensions scheme, with graduated contributions and payments. 16. Mr. Heathcoat Amory said that Government had decided to allow resumption of increase in investment of nationalised industries. 19. On his way by air from Rome to Formosa, Mr. Dulles had talks with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd at Brize Norton airfield, Oxfordshire. 21. First life peers and peeresses created under Life Peerages Act, 1958, took the oath in House of Lords. 22. Government announced that Industrial Disputes Order would be allowed to lapse, bringing to end compulsory arbitration and Industrial Disputes Tribunal. 23. Changes announced in number of Government posts, including resignations of Lord Strathclyde (Minister of State, Scottish Office) and Lord Macroft (Minister without Portfolio) and their replacement by Lord Forbes and the Earl of Dundee respectively. Parliament was prorogued. 27. Sir David Eccles said that remaining orders controlling hire purchase, credit sales and rental transactions would be revoked at once. 28. The Queen opened new session of Parliament. Her Majesty's Speech forecast legislation on many subjects, including pensions, compensation for property compulsorily acquired, help for small farmers, easier house purchase, mental health reform and amendment and strengthening of the Factory Acts. It further spoke of conversion into statutes of some remaining wartime economic controls and abolition of others and of repeal of Catering Wages

Act. During ensuing debate, Mr. Macmillan said Government would advance money to building societies, thus increasing their capacity to lend, and would abolish restriction on number of motor-cars which might be used at elections. **29.** Text of Town and Country Planning Bill issued, by which public authorities would pay existing market values for land bought under compulsory powers. **31.** Mr. Diefenbaker arrived on visit to England and dined at 10 Downing Street. White Paper on aid to small farmers proposed grants of up to £1,000 for farmers with between 20 and 100 acres of crops and grass, conditional on their carrying out, over three to five years, an approved plan of improvement.

Nov. 3. Mr. Heathcoat Amory said, in debate on Address, that Government proposed increase in 1959-60 of up to £150,000,000 in public investment. Dr. Hill said that Government had approved substantial strengthening of British information services to East Africa, Middle East, India and Pakistan. **4.** Government accepted proposals of committee under Sir James Grigg for higher pensions and allowances for Services. Lady Elliot of Harwood made maiden speech in House of Lords, being first life peeress to address the House. Minister of Works said that Government had decided to buy vacant Hampton site in Trafalgar Square for extension to National Gallery. **5.** Government White Paper contained proposals for financing building societies to enable them to offer up to 95 per cent. mortgages on houses, of value not exceeding £2,500, built before 1919, and giving local authorities discretion to make advances up to 100 per cent. Correspondence published between Minister of Transport and Sir B. Robertson showed that British Transport Commission anticipated deficit of £85,000,000 for 1958 and that Government would make loan to help to meet it. **7.** Results of Chichester and Morecambe and Lonsdale by-elections showed that Government had retained both seats with majorities reduced by 4,468 and 6,470 respectively. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd said that although Russia had carried out two nuclear tests since opening of Geneva talks, Britain did not intend to resume tests for time being. **10.** In Pontypool by-election, Labour retained seat, in three-cornered contest, with majority reduced by 2,845. Welsh Nationalist candidate forfeited his deposit. **12.** Mr. Macmillan said in Commons that Government fully supported Governor's security measures in Cyprus and that it had been decided temporarily not to send out any more Service families. **13.** Home Office White Paper reported increase of 11.33 per cent. in offences of drunkenness in England and Wales during 1957. **17.** Government spokesman said that Order would be introduced to increase beyond £75,000,000 the annual limit of advances which Ministry of Power might make to National Coal Board for working capital. **18.** Mr. Macmillan announced that two new strip mills would be provided, with Government financial support, at Newport, Mon., and in Lanarkshire. **20.** Bank rate reduced from 4½ per cent. to 4 per cent., lowest figure since 1953. **21.** Result of East Aberdeenshire by-election showed that Conservative candidate had retained seat with majority reduced by 3,729 in three-cornered contest, Liberal candidate being at bottom of poll. **25.** Mr. Nixon, Vice-President of U.S.A., on visit to Britain, listened to Commons debate and had talks with Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. **26.** Widespread cuts of bus services came into effect in London Transport Executive area. **27.** In Shoreditch and Finsbury by-election, Labour majority fell by 9,289. Only 24.9 per cent. of electorate voted. **28.** Consequent upon resignation of Mr. Ian Harvey, Mr. J. D.

Profumo became Joint Parliamentary Secretary at Foreign Office, Mr. Julian Amery succeeded Mr. Profumo as Parliamentary Secretary at Colonial Office, and Mr. Hugh Fraser took Mr. Amery's place as Parliamentary and Financial Secretary at War Office.

Dec. 2. Text of Government's House Purchase and Housing Bill included new system of standard grants for improvements to older houses. **3.** Council on Tribunals, with Lord Reading as Chairman, set up under Tribunals and Inquiries Act, to supervise their working. Secretary of State for War said that Mobile Defence Corps would be disbanded in Feb., 1959. **5.** Mr. Macmillan inaugurated Preston by-pass, the first British motorway. **9.** Mr. Sidney Dye, Labour M.P. for S.W. Norfolk, killed in car accident. **10.** Mr. Macmillan in statement to Commons on Cyprus, said Government was ready to resume discussions with open mind to amending its seven-year partnership plan. **11.** Minister of Transport told Commons that British Transport Commission was making full and urgent review of modernisation plan for railways. He also said Commission proposed to make fare increases, "governed by marked considerations." **18.** Government's Street Offences Bill published, its provisions including heavier penalties on prostitutes and persons living on immoral earnings. British Transport Commission spokesman said at Transport Tribunal hearing that London Transport sought to obtain £11,000,000 net receipts in 1959 instead of £5,000,000. **27.** Treasury announced that sterling held by non-residents of sterling area would become freely transferable throughout world and freely convertible into U.S. dollars at official rate. Governments of many European countries took similar steps and European Payments Union was automatically terminated. **30.** British and Egyptian Governments invited Mr. Eugene Black, president of World Bank, to act as intermediary for settlement of financial issues between the two countries. **31.** British reply to Soviet proposals on Berlin, published simultaneously with similar replies from U.S.A. and France, said that Government remained ready to discuss peace treaty and reunification of Germany, but rejected idea of Berlin as "free city".

(1959) **Jan. 5.** Government's Mental Health Bill published, incorporating substantial changes in law on mental illness and deficiency. **16.** Number of changes announced among junior ministers and Government whips, following upon resignation of Commander Noble, Minister of State, Foreign Office and Mr. H. D. Oakshott, Treasurer of the Household. Mr. J. D. Profumo succeeded Commander Noble. **17.** Financial agreement between Great Britain and Egypt signed in Cairo. **20.** Parliament reassembled after Christmas recess. **21.** Preston motorway closed to traffic 47 days after being opened in consequence of cracked surfaces on both carriageways, caused by frost. **23.** Life Peerages conferred on Sir Eric James, Sir Edwin Plowden, Professor L. C. Robbins and Sir Hartley Shawcross. Treasury stated that Chancellor of Exchequer would propose increase of annual purchase grants of national museums and galleries, for each of next five years, from £125,000 to £335,000, and also considerably increased grant for Covent Garden opera. **26.** Minister of Agriculture announced grants totalling £7,500,000 over five years to horticultural industry to improve efficiency in production, particularly in marketing. **27.** Minister of Pensions told Commons that Government proposed that old-age pensioners and widows should be able to earn £3 a week instead of £2 10s. before pensions were reduced. **29.** Conservative candidate elected in Southend West

by-election, with majority reduced from 18,460 to 8,179. Poll dropped to 42.9 per cent. of electorate from 74.1 per cent. in 1955 and Liberal candidate took second place. 30. Sir David Roberson, Conservative M.P. for Caithness and Sutherland, resigned party whip because of dissatisfaction with handling of Scottish affairs.

Feb. 4. Chancellor of Exchequer announced removal of restrictions on borrowing of money or issue of shares by individuals and companies in Britain. 5. Mr. Macmillan told Commons that he and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd had accepted invitation to pay visit of week or 10 days to Russia and would leave on Feb. 21. 6. Lord Mills said that two power stations were having their conversion from coal to oil postponed, to assist National Coal Board. 13. By award of Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, 175,000 clerical officers and assistants received pay increases back-dated to July 1, 1957 (19 months) at total cost of £7,500,000 per annum. 19. The Speaker announced in Commons that on medical advice he had reluctantly decided to retire at next general election. 21. Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd left for Moscow. 24. Government White Paper gave details of increases in forces' pensions and terminal grants, effective from April 1. Proposed compromise Anglo-Danish agreement on fishing limits round Faroes published in London. 25. Mr. Sandys told Commons that men born in last quarter of 1939 need not expect to be called to register for national service. He also said that Government intended to reduce existing force of 25,000 soldiers in Cyprus to permanent garrison of 5,000 to 6,000. 26. Result of ballot of members of Bournemouth East and Christchurch Conservative Association showed 3,762 votes against adoption of Mr. Nigel Nicolson, M.P., as candidate at general election and 3,671 in his favour.

March 2. Explaining terms of financial agreement with Egypt to Commons, Chancellor of Exchequer said that Egypt had agreed to pay £27,500,000 in compensation for British private property out of claims totalling more than £45,000,000 and that H.M. Government could not undertake to make up difference. 3. Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd returned from Russia and shortly afterwards Mr. Macmillan received personal invitation from President Eisenhower to visit Washington. 9. Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary left for Paris for talks with General de Gaulle and French ministers. It was announced in Commons that keel of first British nuclear submarine, *Dreadnought*, would be laid during summer. 10. Five new areas (Sunderland, Oidham, Rochdale, Arthroath and Sanquhar), were listed as suitable for Government financial assistance because of unemployment higher than average. 12. Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd flew to Bonn for discussions with Dr. Adenauer. 13. In Co. Tyrone, terrorists blew up police car by landmines, later firing on its occupants, and in Co. Armagh attempts were made to set fire to bus. 18. Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary left London Airport for visits to Ottawa and Washington. 19. Government retained seats in by-elections at East Harrow and East Belfast, with majorities reduced by 8,637 at Belfast and 1,402 in Harrow, where poll fell from 82.6 per cent. of electorate to 68.9 per cent. Minister of Agriculture announced increase of £3,000,000 in total value of guarantees to farmers during coming year. 24. Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd returned from Washington. 26. Result of S.W. Norfolk by-election showed that Labour candidate had retained seat with majority increased by 1,161.

April 1. Annual Economic Survey reported that U.K. economy was undoubtedly much stronger and said that it could afford to expand

more than in previous three years. 7. Parliament reassembled after Easter recess and Chancellor of Exchequer introduced budget. Its main features were reduction of standard rate of income-tax by 9d. in £, and lower rates by 6d.; payment of post-war credits to men at 63 and woman at 58 (instead of 65 and 60); small reductions in higher rates of purchase-tax and its abolition on replacement television tubes and reduction of beer duty by 2d. a pint. 10. Result of Galloway by-election showed that Conservative candidate retained seat with majority of 6,483 in three-cornered contest as against 8,014 in straight fight with Labour candidate in 1955. In by-election, Labour candidate was bottom of poll. Council of Building Societies Association recommended reductions in mortgage and investment rates in 3 months' time if inflow of funds continued at satisfactory level. 20. Sir Winston Churchill, addressing his constituents at Woodford, expressed his readiness to stand again at next election. 23. Sir David Eccles announced that Government would give financial help in re-organisation and re-equipment of cotton industry to extent of about £30,000,000 in ensuing five years. 24. Increases in salary from £200 to £1,000 a year approved for higher civil servants, at total cost of about £1,500,000 a year. 27. Mr. Bevan told Commons that if Labour Party were returned to power, they would stop all hydrogen and atom bomb tests at once. 28. Mr. Macmillan said that rate of radio-active deposition in rainfall in U.K. had approximately doubled since May, 1958, but was unlikely to reach level requiring immediate consideration. 30. It was announced that subsidiary of Courtaulds had concluded contracts to supply Russia with textile machinery worth about £15,000,000.

May 6. Strong protest delivered to Government of Iceland against firing by Icelandic coastguard vessel on British trawler. 11. Government announced that it would comply with request from Iraq for purchase of further military equipment. Transport Tribunal, in interim report, approved British Transport Commission's proposals to increase standard railway fares by 50 per cent. 12. Prime Minister announced that work would be put in hand on design and construction of instruments for British earth satellites, and on designs for possible adaptation of British rockets, and that experts would visit U.S.A. to discuss possible co-operation. 14. Building societies recommended reduction of mortgage rates on new houses from 6 to 5½ per cent. by end of following month. Restriction of Offensive Weapons Bill, making "flick-knives" illegal, received Royal Assent. Earl Stanhope's intention announced to give his home and estate of Chevening to the nation for the use of Prime Ministers, nominated cabinet ministers, members of the Royal Family, or American ambassadors. Legislation was introduced to give effect to his proposals. 27. Mrs. Dmitrieva, wife of assistant naval attaché at Soviet Embassy who had returned to Russia, asked for asylum in Britain for herself and her daughter. 28. National Coal Board reported loss of £3,500,000 for 1958.

June 2. Parliament reassembled after Whitsun recess. Sir B. Roberson said that railways might need more help from Government. 10. Chancellor of the Exchequer said that he intended to move new clause to Finance Bill making further reduction of about 25 per cent. in entertainment duty on cinema prices. 12. Result of Penistone by-election showed that Labour candidate had retained seat with majority reduced by 517. 15. Minister of Pensions and National Assurance announced increase of national assistance rates by 5s. a week for single persons and 9s. for married couples. 19. Result of Whitehaven by-election gave Labour

candidate majority of 6,324—increase of 130 over 1955. 20. Mr. Herbert Morrison announced intention to retire from House of Commons before next election. 24. Annual report of British Transport Commission showed deficit for 1958 of nearly £80,000,000, or nearly £25,000,000 more than in 1957.

July 8. Anglo-Danish agreement reached on reduction of duties on agricultural products. 11. Mr. Galtskell, speaking at Workington, said with reference to Mr. Cousins' proposals on nuclear disarmament that Labour Party decisions were reached collectively. 14. House of Lords gave third reading without division to Street Offences Bill. 15. Select Committee on Estimates criticised preparation of trunk road programme as inadequate and said there was lack of national plan for roads. 23. British Transport Commission, in document on modernisation of railways, said that increased fares, reduction of passenger mileage by 10 per cent. and passenger vehicles by 16 per cent., and closing of many stations were planned. 28. Government motion of qualified approval of report of Devlin Committee on Nyasaland carried in Commons by 316-254. Mr. Macmillan announced that all holders of Victoria Cross would receive unconditional tax-free annuity of £100. 29. Ministry of Health report showed that in 1957-58 cost of National Health Service was about £626,000,000, or £41,000,000 more than in previous year. 30. Parliament adjourned for Summer recess.

August 6. Third report of Cohen Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes urged manufacturers to reduce prices. 19. Report of Radcliffe Committee on working of monetary and credit system recommended standing committee to review and advise on monetary policy and that changes in Bank rate should in future be made in name of Chancellor of Exchequer and on his authority. 27. President Eisenhower arrived at London Airport from Bonn, and after being welcomed by Mr. Macmillan, drove into London in open car. 29. The President, after visiting the Queen at Balmoral, went to Cbequers for talks with Mr. Macmillan. During his stay, the President and Prime Minister attended morning service at Ellesborough Church and paid short visit to Oxford. 31. The President saw U.S.A. war memorial chapel at St. Paul's Cathedral and in the evening took part with Mr. Macmillan in television broadcast from Downing Street.

Sept. 1. President Eisenhower gave private dinner party to his colleagues of war years, including Sir Winston Churchill and Lord Montgomery. 2. The President left for Paris. 3. Lord Coben resigned chairmanship of Council on Prices, Productivity and Incomes to give more time to his legal duties. 4. President Eisenhower returned from Paris for week-end stay at his house at Culzean Castle, Ayrshire. 8. Mr. Macmillan returned to London from audience with the Queen at Balmoral. Later in the day, announcement from Downing Street stated that Parliament would be prorogued and dissolved on Sept. 18, that General Election would take place on Oct. 8 and that new Parliament would be opened on Oct. 27. 11. Government appointed committee of three, with Lord Chandos as chairman, to examine Cunard Line's proposals for replacement of Queen liners. 18. Prorogation of Parliament took place, tributes being paid to retiring Speaker, Mr. W. S. Morrison. Subsequently old Parliament was dissolved by Royal Proclamation. 25. Board of Trade appointed Mr. N. M. G. Faulks, Q.C., as inspector to investigate affairs of H. Jasper and Co. 28. Nominations for General Election closed, all 630 seats being contested. Conservatives and associates had 625 candidates, Labour 621, Liberals

216 and there were 74 others, making total of 1,536.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.—(1958). Oct. 16. L.C.C. announced that rents on its housing estates would go up in January, 1959, by average of 5s. 10d. a week. Nov. 8. Sir Harold Gillett installed as Lord Mayor of London. 18. Text of Government Bill issued providing for transfer in due course of assets of New Towns in England and Wales from Development Corporations to new Commission for New Towns. 25. White Paper published showing increase of Government block grants to local authorities of £30,000,000 for 1959-60. (1959) Feb. 5. Urban district council of Ashford, Kent, agreed to building of 4,250 houses within 15 years to absorb part of "overspill" from London. 6. Industrial Court awarded pay increases to 10,500 town clerks and senior municipal officials. April 13. L.C.C. decided to make issue of stock of £25,000,000, largest issue ever made by British local authority. May 7. Conservatives gained nearly 200 seats in borough council elections and secured control in a number of boroughs, including St. Pancras in London. At Lewisham, Labour retained control by virtue of aldermanic votes. Sept. 29. Sir Edmund Stockdale was elected Lord Mayor of London for ensuing year.

ACCIDENTS—(1958). Oct. 16. Russian trawler drifted on rocks in Shetlands and sank with loss of more than 20 men. The skipper and two seamen were rescued by Lerwick lifeboat and later handed back to Soviet authorities. 20. Twenty members of crew of London tanker *Stanvac Japan* killed in Persian Gulf when explosion blew out whole midships section of vessel. Nov. 9. Explosion in engine room set British ship *Forrestbank* on fire between Durban and East London and she was abandoned, one member of crew having been killed. Dec. 11. Liverpool-Manchester Express derailed at Urmston when crane bucket fell on line. One passenger was killed and 40 persons injured, several seriously. 20. Haw Bridge, over River Severn between Cheltenham and Ledbury, destroyed when struck by barge tanker travelling downstream. The vessel's captain was killed by falling girders.

(1959) Jan. 2. Whirlwind at Alverstoake, near Gosport, caused considerable damage, one man being seriously injured. 9. Fishery protection vessel *Freyja* sank in rough weather off Caitbness coast, the master and 2 members of crew being lost. 22. Mike Hawthorn, the racing motorist, killed in road accident near Guildford. 30. Danish motor-vessel *Hans Hedtoft*, on maiden voyage from Greenland to Copenhagen, hit iceberg about 30 miles south-east of Cape Farewell and sank, no trace being found of her 94 passengers and crew. Feb. 5. Report of Inspecting Officer on Railways on fire in Central Line tube train in July, 1958, said rules for dealing with such emergencies were inadequate. 19. Three men killed and 4 injured when four girders fell 80 ft. to ground during work on new high-level bridge on Manchester Ship Canal. 26. Two laboratory assistants killed by explosion at Atomic Weapons Research Establishment at Aldermaston. March 10. Three-storey shop in Wolverhampton, where alterations were in progress, collapsed, two persons being killed. April 10. Three miners were killed by fall of roof at Parc Colliery, Rhondda, and a fourth man died after being rescued from pit. 22. Five men killed by explosion at Walton Colliery near Wakefield. May 13. Fire spread through Rolls-Royce factory at Mountsorrel, near Loughborough, and caused extensive damage. 27. Four persons burnt to death in fire at Birmingham factory. June 15. British cable ship, *Ocean Layer*, caught fire and was

abandoned about 500 miles west of Ushant. Her crew was rescued by a German ship. **July 18.** Privately-owned ketch, *Totlanda*, presumed lost, with six persons on board, after having been missing for six days since leaving Burnham-on-Crouch for Newhaven. **Aug. 23.** Hull trawler *Staxton Wyke* collided in fog off Flamborough Head with motor-ship *Dalhanna*. The trawler sank and five of her crew were lost. **Sept. 18.** Forty-seven miners died after fire at Auchingiech Colliery, Lanarkshire—the worst colliery disaster in Scotland for 70 years. **19.** Search abandoned for yacht *Robilla*, which had been missing in Channel for six days, with two men and five boys on board.

AVIATION.—(1958). **Oct. 2.** Hawker Hunter Mark VI jet-fighter flew non-stop from Dunsford, Surrey, to Tobruk in 3 hr. 19 m. 16s. at average speed of 547.8 m.p.h. **4.** Comet jet passenger service across Atlantic began. **22.** B.E.A. Viscount aircraft, on flight from London Airport to Naples, collided with Italian fighter near Anzio and crashed with loss of all 31 persons on board. **Nov. 9.** Portuguese-owned flying boat reported missing in Atlantic with 30 passengers and 6 crew, 5 passengers and 2 of her crew being British. **Dec. 2.** Viscount airliner of Hunting Clan Air Transport crashed near Camberley on first flight, 9 out of 12 men on board being killed. **29.** U.S. Air Force jet fighter crashed into house at Kesgrave, Suffolk, killing a woman, seriously injuring two men and causing considerable damage.

(1959). **Jan. 5.** Gondola of British balloon *Small World*, which had left Canaries on Dec. 12, towed by fishing vessel into Barbados, its four occupants being safe. **6.** It was announced that new R.A.F. all-weather fighter, English Electric Lightning, had achieved speed of 1,280 m.p.h. in level flight. **20.** New Vickers Vanguard airliner, able to carry 139 passengers, made maiden flight. **Feb. 17.** Turkish Airlines Viscount, bringing Mr. Menderes, Turkish Prime Minister, to London for talks on Cyprus, crashed in wood near Gatwick Airport. Fifteen of 25 occupants of plane, including Minister of Press and Broadcasting, were killed, but Mr. Menderes himself was only slightly injured. **April 25.** British freighter aircraft on flight to Australia with secret equipment for Woomera rocket range reported missing between Ankara and Bahrain; wreckage of the plane was later found on mountain in Eastern Turkey. **May 6.** All four occupants of private aircraft killed when it crashed in street outside Mandy Stadium, Cardiff, where 400 children were taking part in sports. **10.** Commander N. Goodhart, R.N., set up British long distance glider record by travelling 358 miles from Lasham, Hants. to Portmoak, near Kinross. **21.** Three persons killed when R.A.F. plane crashed on mountain top in Snowdonia. **June 11.** Demonstration of new Saunders-Roe Hovercraft in Solent. **28.** British helicopter, Westland Westminster "flying crane", flew non-stop from Brussels to Battersea in 2½ hours. **July 5.** Vickers Vanguard turbo-prop airliner flew Atlantic from Gander, Newfoundland, to Wisley, Surrey, in 5½ hours at average speed of 450 m.p.h. **11.** King's Cup won by Mr. A. J. Spiller in Proctor 3 aircraft used by him for business purposes. **25.** Saunders-Roe Hovercraft made its first Channel crossing, from Calais to Dover, in just over 2 hours. **Aug. 6.** Minister of Transport announced intention to close Blackbushe airport. **19.** Dakota airliner chartered from Transair by National Union of Students crashed in mountains north of Barcelona with loss of all 32 persons on board, mostly British students. **20.** Victor bomber on test flight from Boscombe Down, Hampshire, failed to return to

base. **Sept. 20.** Spitfire, piloted by Air Vice-Marshal H. J. Maguire, after taking part for last time in Battle of Britain fly-past over London, was compelled to make forced landing on sports ground near Bromley. The pilot received only slight injuries.

CRIMES AND TRIALS.—(1958). **Oct. 2.** Frank Samuel Mitchell sentenced to life imprisonment for robbery with violence after his escape from Broadmoor in July. **Nov. 12.** Manager of Midland Bank branch at Brentford shot and seriously injured by thief who escaped with over £200. **Dec. 19.** Master Sergeant Marcus Marymont, U.S.A.F., was sentenced to life imprisonment at court martial at Denham, Bucks., for murder of his wife by arsenic poisoning.

(1959) **Feb. 4.** Raid on military barracks at Tidworth, sten guns and rifles being stolen. **March 19.** Ronald Henry Marwood sentenced to death for capital murder of policeman during affray outside dance hall in Holloway; he was executed on May 8. **26.** George Frederick Dawson sentenced to six years' imprisonment for conspiracy to defraud, obtaining credit by fraud, false pretences and fraudulent conversion. Two other men were sentenced to two years' imprisonment and three more were acquitted. **April 9.** Attilio Messina sentenced to four years' imprisonment and recommended for deportation for procuring and living on earnings of prostitution. **May 17.** Kelso Cochrane, a coloured West Indian, stabbed to death in North Kensington. **June 3.** Leonard Percival Jackson sentenced to 2½ years' imprisonment after being found guilty of defrauding shareholders of two companies of which he was chairman. **July 13.** Detective-sergeant shot dead in hall of block of flats in Onslow Square, after chasing man who had escaped as he was being taken to police station. Three days later, Günter Fritz Erwin Podola, a German who had recently been living in Canada, was arrested. **28.** Home Office statistics for 1958 were published showing that indictable offences in England and Wales rose by 14.8 per cent. over 1957, the previous worst year, and were 31 per cent. higher than in 1945. **Aug. 30.** Eighty boys walked out of approved school at Carlton, Bedfordshire, damage having previously been done to the buildings. **Sept. 10.** Podola was brought up for trial at Central Criminal Court. Defence claimed that he was suffering from amnesia and jury was empanelled to try issue whether he was fit to stand trial. After nine days' hearing, jury decided on Sept. 22 that he was fit to be tried, and on Sept. 24 he was found guilty by fresh jury of capital murder of Det.-Sergt. Purdy and sentenced to death.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—(1958). **Oct. 26.** First appointment made to newly created Suffragan Bishopric of Tonbridge in diocese of Rochester. **Nov. 28.** The Bishop of Barking, Rt. Rev. H. R. Gough, elected Archbishop of Sydney. **Dec. 15.** Monsignor Godfrey, Archbishop of Westminster, was among 23 new Cardinals created at Vatican consistory. **(1959).** **Feb. 3.** Church Assembly agreed to set up Church Information Office to replace existing Church Information Board. **March 16.** Preb. J. R. H. Moorman nominated for election as Bishop of Ripon. **May 11.** Canon C. A. Simpson appointed Dean of Christ Church. **July 23.** Canon E. S. Abbott, Warden of Keble College, Oxford, appointed Dean of Westminster. **Sept. 25.** Anglican Church in East Africa decided to form East African province, with its own archbishop, comprising dioceses of Mombasa, Central Tanganyika, South-West Tanganyika and Zanzibar.

EDUCATIONAL.—(1958). Oct. 29. Middlesex County Council decided to end 11-plus examination. Dec. 3. Government White Paper announced plans for five-year school building programme to cost £400,000,000. 31. Rhodes Trustees announced creation of 5 new Rhodes Scholarships at Oxford, mainly for coloured students from Commonwealth. (1959). Jan. 19. Burnham Committee decided to recommend 5 per cent. increase in salaries of all teachers in primary and secondary schools. 26. Sir John Cockcroft accepted invitation to become first Master of Churchill College, Cambridge. Feb. 9. Chancellor of Exchequer said that he proposed to seek approval of Parliament for increase of nearly £8,000,000 in grants to universities over last three years of quinquennium, 1957-62. 20. Mr. J. S. Fuiton, principal of University College, Swansea, appointed first vice-chancellor of new University College of Sussex. April 8. Offer announced of grant by Isaac Wolfson Foundation of £150,000 to found chair and readership or lectureship in criminology at Cambridge University. July 17. Minister of Education said that he was ready to approve new teachers' salary scales recommended by Burnham Committee.

LABOUR.—(1958). Oct. 2. Employers' Federation and Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions reached agreement for increase of engineering workers' pay by about 4 per cent. 7. Shipbuilding employers and unions agreed to wage increases similar to those paid to engineers. President of Shipbuilding Employers' Federation said that cost of increase must be met by economies in all shipyards. 10. Special delegate conference of National Union of Mineworkers recommended adoption of National Coal Board's conditional offer of additional 7s. 6d. a week to day-wage men. 13. Strike by engineering workers at London Airport brought all B.O.A.C. outward services from London to standstill. 14. London Airport strike spread to all B.O.A.C. maintenance engineers and B.O.A.C. services in as well as out of London stopped. About 1,000,000 staff workers in engineering industry received pay increases ranging from 7s. 6d. to 9s. 6d. a week. 21. B.O.A.C. maintenance engineers at London Airport returned to work after mass meeting. Industrial Disputes Tribunal awarded pay increase of at least 7s. a week to some 100,000 bus workers outside London. 22. Court of Inquiry into B.O.A.C. dispute began.

Nov. 6. Result of coalfield vote showed that miners had rejected National Coal Board's offer of conditional wage increase. 13. National Coal Board refused to withdraw or modify conditions for pay increase and matter was referred for arbitration to coal industry's national tribunal. 14. Unofficial strike of about 225 B.M.C. transport workers at Birmingham caused large number of corporation's employees to be laid off. 17. B.M.C. strikers returned to work. 21. Report of committee of inquiry into labour relations at Smithfield criticised action of T.G.W.U. in preventing retailers from carrying their own meat and suggested early changes in bumrace system as prelude to more sweeping alterations, including elimination of self-employed workers. 23. Delegate conference of London bus-workers decided in favour of "non-co-operation" when L.T.E. cuts in bus services started later in week. 26. T.U.C. General Council suspended National Amalgamated Stevedores' and Dockers' Union.

Dec. 1-4. Dockers and ship repair workers in British ports, except Hull, as well as in many Continental ports, observed boycott of ships flying flags of convenience. 1. London Transport Executive rejected union's request to prohibit

standing in buses. 3. National Coal Board said that 36 pits employing altogether more than 12,000 men would be closed and production of opencast working cut in 1959 by about 3,000,000 tons. Coal industry national tribunal awarded pay increase of 7s. 6d. a week to day-wage miners without conditions which National Coal Board had sought to attach. 9. Report of court of inquiry into dispute at London Airport spoke of Communist-dominated disruptive minority among workers at airport and pointed to weaknesses on part of both trades unions and employers. 30. Amalgamated Engineering Union gave strike notice to Steel Company of Wales as result of dispute over Christmas duties. 31. Agreement reached for increase of pay of about 3½ per cent. for 600,000 civil servants at estimated cost of £16,000,000 a year.

(1959) Jan. 6. Delegates from South Wales miners' lodges called on area executive to declare immediate strike in protest against closing of six collieries. 28. National Union of Mineworkers submitted claim for shorter working week without reduction of pay and third week's annual paid holiday.

Feb. 6. Trade union side of national joint council for civil air transport decided not to consider recommendations of court of inquiry arising out of London Airport strike. 10. Eight hundred employees of Clyde shipbuilding yard of Alexander Stephen and Sons suspended as result of strike of shipwrights over demarcation dispute with platers. Later another 270 men were also suspended. 18. Industrial Disputes Tribunal decided to make no award on claim of shipbuilding and engineering unions for introduction of 40-hour week by stages. 23. Strike of 150 night-shift workers at Ford Works, Dagenham, total of 2,250 being rendered idle and sent home. 24. Many more men made idle at Ford Works. 26. Eight hundred employees of Rhondda Borough Council went on strike. Many services were affected and schools were closed.

March 2. Three thousand more employees sent home from Ford Works, making total of 10,000 idle through strike. 7. Electrical Trades Union decided to recognise strike of 32 B.M.C. maintenance electricians at Morris Commercial factory, Birmingham, which had lasted for three weeks and made 1,500 workpeople idle. 9. Strikers at Ford Works, Dagenham, returned to work. Motherwell Bridge Company said that because of unofficial strikes, it might ask to be released from its contract on nuclear power station at Hunterston, Ayrshire. 11. Election announced of Mr. W. Paynter, a Communist, as general secretary of National Union of Mineworkers. 12. N.U.R. executive decided to submit claim for substantial pay increase for all members. 16. Breakdown of talks between employers and unions in printing industry on claims for higher pay and shorter hours. 23. Trade unions representing wool textile workers accepted pay increase of 2 per cent. in basic rates. Ford management and unions agreed on payment 0. time and a third instead of time and a quarter for night-shift workers. 24. National Coal Board rejected mineworkers' claims for shorter hours and longer holidays.

April 2. Leaders of nine printing unions decided to ask members for authority to call strike in support of claims. 10. Two thousand men at Handley Page works at Radlett went on strike in sympathy with 2,000 strikers at firm's Cricklewood factory; production of four-jet Victor bombers came to standstill. 14. Strike at Coventry factory of Jaguar Cars, involving 3,000 men, as result of inter-union dispute. 27. Work held up at Cammell, Laird's shipyard, Birkenhead, by strike of

1,750 boilermakers in consequence of dispute as to whether members of boilermakers' union or sbpwrights' union should mark chalk lines on plates. 28. A.E.U. annual conference defeated proposal, supported by executive, to give precedence to demand for shorter hours over new wage claim. 29. A.E.U. conference unanimously called for demand for 15 per cent. unconditional wage increase.

May 4. Strike of 300 draughtsmen began at Pressed Steel Works at Cowley over claim for third week's holiday. 21. Industrial Court rejected building workers' claim for pay increase of 4d. an hour. 24. Boilermakers at Cammell, Laird's shipyard voted to continue strike. 29. Printing ink delivery workers announced that they would ban all overtime forthwith.

June 2. Printing unions' ban on overtime and incentive schemes and policy of non-co-operation came into effect. British Federation of Master Printers called on member firms to give notice to all productive workers that after 14 days they would be employed on day-to-day basis only. 15. Standard Motor Company announced that it would dismiss over 100 men working on new Triumph Herald models who were involved in dispute over piecework rates. 18. Standard workers agreed by majority to accept conditions for reinstatement. 21. British Federation of Master Printers and Newspaper Society said that shut-down in general printing industry and provincial press was almost complete. More than 100,000 persons ceased work. 22. Strike by 220 work inspectors at Jaguar Cars, Coventry, brought whole plant to halt. 23. Dispute over piecework rates at Pressed Steel works caused production to cease at Morris Motors factory. 25. After resuming work following nine weeks' strike over demarcation dispute, boilermakers at Cammell, Laird's Shipyard, Birkenhead, went on strike again. British Transport Commission rejected N.U.R. claim for substantial pay increase for its members. 27. Employees of two printing ink firms stopped work. 30. N.U.R. submitted claim to London Transport Executive for substantial pay rise for Underground railway workers. Talks at Ministry of Labour between printing union leaders and printing ink manufacturers' representatives were unsuccessful.

July 1. Boilermakers at Cammell, Laird's yard decided to return to work. 2. National newspapers reduced in size in consequence of printing-ink dispute. 8. Printing employers and unions said that they were prepared to hold discussions under independent chairman. 9. T.G.W.U. Conference at Douglas, Isle of Man, agreed to nuclear disarmament policy proposed by Mr. Cousins as alternative to Labour Party policy. Executive of Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions decided unanimously to press simultaneously and immediately for 40-hour week and substantial wage increase. N.U.R. annual conference instructed executive to put in immediate claim for 40-hour week without loss of pay. 10. Printing employers agreed to unions' terms that discussions should take place under independent chairman, who should have no power to arbitrate nor make decisions binding on the parties. 11. Lord Birkett agreed to act as independent chairman in printing negotiations and discussions between representatives of employers and unions began under his chairmanship on July 14. 20. Official strike of 3,000 members of T.G.W.U. at Morris Motors, Cowley, as result of dismissal of shop steward. Many men at other factories were made idle. 21. Two hundred paintshop workers at Austin factory went on strike against proposal to increase shop labour force. Two thousand production workers were sent home.

22. Strike at Cowley spread to members of several other unions. 31. Agreement was reached, subject to ballot of union members, in printing dispute, terms including standard working week of 42 hours and increase in basic wage rates of 4½ per cent. It was announced that work would be resumed on Aug. 5-6.

Aug. 1. Printing-ink workers agreed to return to work on terms similar to those in main printing dispute. 4. National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers reached agreement with Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation for pay increase for members of about 4 per cent. 10. Strike at Morris Motors had spread to affect over half the employees, belonging to 11 unions; employers and union leaders accepted Mr. Macleod's invitation to meet Ministry of Labour officials. 12. After negotiations at Ministry, unions advised members at Morris factory to resume normal working. 13. Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions declined request from Mr. Macleod for assistance in setting up independent inquiry into demarcation problems in shipbuilding industry. 19. National Coal Board announced proposals to close up to 240 collieries by 1965 and reduce coal industry's labour force by maximum of 11 per cent. Production workers at de Havilland factory at Chester went on strike. 20. Special conference of National Union of General and Municipal Workers reversed decision of union's annual conference and voted to support Labour Party policy on nuclear weapons. 26. Delegate conference of London busmen agreed to claim pay rise of £1 a week, payment for shift working and reduction in hours.

Sept. 7. Trades Union Congress met at Blackpool. Congress agreed to expel National Amalgamated Stevedores' and Dockers' Union from affiliation, but rejected motion calling for examination of functions of shop stewards. 9. T.U.C. rejected, by 5,133,000 to 2,795,000, resolution moved by Mr. Cousins disagreeing with joint declaration of Labour Party and T.U.C. on nuclear weapons, but passed resolution protesting at Government's decision to allow American nuclear missile bases in U.K. 10. Mr. Gaitskell addressed T.U.C. Congress passed resolution supporting policy of wage increases and complete opposition to any form of wage freeze. 23. Engineering union leaders presented claim to employers' federation for wage increase of £1 a week and 40-hour working week. President of employers' federation said that this would cost about £420,000,000 a year. 24. Shipbuilding unions also submitted claim for 40-hour week and for "substantial" wage increase. 29. Strike of employees of British Oxygen Gases, Ltd., spread to affect total of 1,500 men and 19 gas-producing plants. 30. Oxygen workers' strike caused several thousand motor industry workers to be laid off.

LEGAL.—(1959). Jan. 26. Restrictive Practices Court held that Yarn Spinners Association's agreement providing minimum prices for cotton yarn was contrary to public interest and accordingly void under the Act. Feb. 2. Home Secretary announced appointment of standing committee on criminal law revision under chairmanship of Lord Justice Sellers. March 23. Lord Justice Jenkins appointed Lord of Appeal to succeed Lord Morton of Henryton upon latter's retirement. He was subsequently succeeded as Lord Justice by Mr. Justice Harman, and Mr. A. P. Marshall, Q.C., Recorder of Coventry, Mr. H. J. Phillimore, Q.C., Recorder of Winchester and Mr. Rodger Winn were appointed High Court Judges. June 17. Liberace, the pianist, awarded £8,000 damages in libel action against *Daily Mirror*.

SPORT.—(1958). Oct. 13. Australia won first contest for Eisenhower Cup in international amateur golf tournament at St. Andrews, beating U.S.A. in play-off after tie. Great Britain was one point behind two leading teams. **14.** British heavyweight Henry Cooper beat American boxer Zora Folley, the leading contender for world heavyweight title, on points at Empire Pool, Wembley. **19.** Stirling Moss won Morocco Grand Prix at Casablanca, J. M. Hawthorn, who was second, becoming winner of 1958 world motor racing driver's championship with one point more than Moss. S. Lewis Evans, who was seriously burned after crash during race, died some days later. **22.** England beat Russia at Wembley by 5 goals to none. **28.** Last boxing promotion took place at Harringay Arena before its closure. **29.** The Cambridgeshire was won by London Cry, carrying 9st. 5 lb., the heaviest weight for winner of the race since its institution in 1839. **Nov. 10.** Donald Campbell broke his own world water speed record by nearly 10 m.p.h. when he averaged 248.62 m.p.h. in *Bluebird* on Conlston Water. **18.** Advisory County Cricket Committee agreed that for 3 years from 1960, county championship would be decided by percentage system, to enable counties to play 32 matches instead of 28 if they so wished. **Dec. 9.** J. M. Hawthorn announced his retirement from championship driving. **10.** Australia won first test match at Brisbane, beating England by eight wickets.

(1959). Jan. 5. Australia won second test match, at Melbourne, by eight wickets. **10.** Manchester United beaten by Third Division side, Norwich City, in third round of F.A. Cup. **15.** Third test match, at Sydney, drawn after fourth wicket stand of 182 by P. B. H. May and M. C. Cowdrey in England's second innings. Southern League team, Worcester City, defeated Liverpool in F.A. Cup third round match. **Feb. 5.** Australia regained Ashes by beating England in fourth test match, at Adelaide, by 10 wickets. **18.** Norwich City beat Tottenham Hotspur in F.A. Cup fifth round replay. **March 4.** Norwich City entered Cup semi-final by beating Sheffield United in sixth round replay. **17.** Advisory County Cricket Committee decided on additional steps to cover wickets and issued statement that certain bowlers who were suspected of occasional throwing would be warned and that umpires had been assured that they would be fully supported in any action they might feel necessary. **18.** Luton Town reached F.A. Cup Final for first time by defeating Norwich City 1-0 in semi-final replay at Birmingham. **21.** Mr. J. E. Bigg's Oxo won Grand National; only 4 out of 34 starters completed course. Miss H. M. Ward, who beat Miss J. M. Devlin (U.S.A.) in final, became first Englishwoman to win All England badminton singles title since 1938. **28.** Oxford won Boat Race by six lengths, most decisive Oxford victory since 1912. **April 4.** Jeff Hall, Birmingham and England full-back, died from poliomyelitis at age of 29. France, by beating Wales 11-3 at Colombes, won International Rugby Football Championship for first time. **May 1.** Floyd Patterson, world heavyweight champion, knocked out English boxer Brian London in eleventh round at Indianapolis. **2.** Nottingham Forest beat Luton Town 2-1 in F.A. Cup Final, after losing their outside right, Dwight, half an hour from start of play. **14.** Donald Campbell, by setting up average speed of 260.35 m.p.h. in *Bluebird* on Conlston Water, again broke his own water speed record. **16.** U.S.A. golfers retained Walker Cup, beating Great Britain at Muirfield by 6 matches to 3. **June 3.** Most valuable Derby ever run (worth £36,078 to winner) was won by Sir Humphrey de

Trafford's Parthia. **26.** At Yankee Stadium, New York, Ingmar Johansson of Sweden won world's heavyweight championship, defeating reigning champion, Floyd Patterson of U.S.A., when referee stopped fight in third round after Johansson had knocked Patterson down seven times. **July 4.** By winning third test match at Leeds, England was successful in rubber against India. **15.** British fencer, A. L. N. Jay, won world foil championship at Budapest. **31.** W. J. Stewart of Warwickshire hit 17 sixes in innings v. Lancashire at Blackpool—a record for first-class cricket. **August 7.** Billy Wright, England football captain, who had gained 105 international caps, announced his retirement. **24.** England, in beating India in last test match, at the Oval, won all five tests in series for first time. **Sept. 1.** Yorkshire won County Championship, ending Surrey's sequence of successes which had lasted since 1952. **9.** O. G. ("Collie") Smith, West Indian test cricketer, died in hospital four days after receiving injuries in motor accident. **19.** British "Lions" rugby team beat New Zealand in final international match at Auckland, being first British team to defeat New Zealand at home for 29 years. **26.** E. Mercer, the jockey, was killed at Ascot when his horse threw him on way to starting-post and then kicked his beam.

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

(1958). Oct. 1. British plan for Cyprus officially took effect. Greek Cypriots staged strike throughout island. New Zealand Government pledged whole gold reserve of Reserve Bank to Messrs. J. P. Morgan of New York as security for loans totalling nearly \$46,000,000. **2.** British civilian shot dead in Larnaca. **3.** British sergeant's wife murdered by terrorists in Famagusta and another seriously wounded. Archbishop Makarios sent message to Greek Cypriots urging them to "react vigorously" against implementation of British plan. **5.** British soldier killed in bomb attack in Cyprus. **6.** New Zealand Government announced further cuts in imports for next year. **7.** President Iskander Mirza of Pakistan declared martial law, dismissed central and provincial Governments, abolished all political parties, abrogated constitution and appointed Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan, commander-in-chief of the army, as chief martial law administrator. Two British Servicemen and a Turkish Cypriot policeman shot dead in further ambushes in Cyprus. **12.** British civilian of 76 killed by Cypriot terrorists and his wife seriously injured. **13.** Prosecution withdrew indictment in South African treason trial, which was adjourned pending possible preparation of new indictment. British soldier shot dead in ambush in Troodos mountains, Cyprus. **16.** Cyprus Government reintroduced tighter security measures against terrorism. One Briton was shot dead and another wounded during the day. **21.** British soldier killed in ambush on mountain road in north Cyprus. **22.** Several more incidents took place in Cyprus, in one of which British soldier was killed. **24.** More than 90 miners entombed after earth movement in pit at Springhill, Nova Scotia. British business-man shot dead in Nicosia. **25.** Mr. Lennox-Boyd said that Federation of Nigeria would be granted independence on Oct. 1, 1960. **28.** Gen. Iskander Mirza relinquished office of President of Pakistan and handed over powers to Gen. Mohammed Ayub Khan, who had been sworn in as Prime Minister on previous day. **29.** Time bomb exploded in luggage of Service passenger just before R.A.F. Transport Command aircraft was about to take off from Nicosia airport for England. Ten Servicemen were injured. **30.** Twelve miners rescued from Springhill Pit,

Nova Scotia, after week underground. Three more persons ordered to be deported from Ghana, including an opposition leader. Two British soldiers and two Greek Cypriots killed in Cyprus. 31. Seventeen-year old British Naafi clerk shot dead in Cyprus.

Nov. 1. Seven more miners were rescued from Springhill Pit. 3. It was announced that as result of disturbances in Aden, five persons had been killed; some seventy individuals had been held in custody and 240 Yemenis deported. British civilian of 71 and British serviceman murdered in Cyprus. 6. British bank manager shot in back and killed in Limassol. 7. Cyprus Government announced daily curfew on young Greeks between 8 and 9 a.m. in Nicosia, when, later in the day, another British bank official was murdered. 8. Two R.A.F. men killed when bomb exploded in Naafi canteen at Nicosia airport. Director of Military Operations said that all British civilians in Cyprus might have guns if they desired them. 9. British soldier and two Greek Cypriots killed. 10. All Greek Cypriot employees, totalling over 3,000, were dismissed from air bases and Naafi premises in Cyprus. Ghana Government ordered arrest of 43 members of Opposition party. 12. British soldier killed in ambush in mountain area of Cyprus. 13. Results of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federal general election showed that Sir Roy Welensky's United Federal party had retained power with very large majority. Dr. Verwoerd said that he intended to abolish native representation in South African Senate as well as Assembly. 14. Prosecution decided to divide South African treason trial into two parts, with 30 accused being tried in Jan. 1959 and remaining 61 in April. 16. Dr. Nkrumah announced changes in Ghana cabinet, he himself taking over Ministry of Interior, Press statement said that Dr. Nkrumah had assumed full responsibility for internal and external security. 18. It was announced in Cyprus that more than 30 Eoka subjects, including 3 Greek policemen, had been captured during previous fortnight in large-scale operation in Northern Cyprus. 19. Kyriakos Matsis, a leading Eoka member, shot dead by British troops. 23. Election returns in Australia showed that Mr. Menzies had again been returned to power. Prime Ministers of Ghana and Guinea announced that it had been decided to constitute their two countries as members of a union of West African states and that Ghana was making sum of £10,000,000 immediately available to Guinea. 24. Eoka called 24-hour general strike in Cyprus, resulting in complete shut-down of shops and businesses in main towns. 25. New Zealand signed trade agreement with U.K. by which she might reduce guaranteed margins of preference on wide range of British goods by about half.

Dec. 8. All-African People's Conference of African political parties, trade unions, student movements and other organisations met in Accra. 10. It was announced that South African Government had decided to introduce decimal system of coinage, probably by 1961. 16. Lukiko (Assembly) of Buganda unanimously approved document for submission to the Queen calling for ending of 1894 treaty and subsequent agreements with Britain, and saying that time had come for handing over sovereignty. 18. New constitution announced for Basutoland, with Executive and Legislative Councils and single electoral roll for Basuto and non-Basuto British subjects and protected persons. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd met Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers in Paris to discuss Cyprus. 19. Statement by Colonial Office confirmed that talks in London on constitution of Malta, which had lasted for more than a month, had failed. 20. Two British airmen killed by mine in N.E. area of Cyprus. 21.

Secretary of Ghana opposition United Party and a member of party executive arrested under preventive detention law. 24. Eoka terrorists in Cyprus issued leaflet saying that they would suspend activities. Emergency meeting of Ghana Parliament passed Act relieving Mr. Edusei, former Minister of Interior, and the commissioner of police, from all penalties for contempt of court in connection with *habeas corpus* proceedings brought on behalf of persons deported from Ghana.

(1959). Jan. 2. Ghana Minister of Information said there was no question of detained opposition leaders appearing in court for trial. Dr. Nkrumah, speaking in Delhi, said he hoped it would soon be possible to declare Ghana a republic. 5. British Government decided to revoke existing constitution of Malta and replace it temporarily by government by Governor's Council. 8. It was stated in Ottawa that agreement had been reached whereby part of Polish art treasures secretly removed to Canada at time of German invasion of Poland would be returned to Polish Government. 15. Sierra Leone Government, in statement on growth of illicit diamond gangs, said that country's whole future was threatened by them. Armed gangs were flouting authority and had had many clashes with police, who had made 2,500 arrests in two months. 19. Trial began at Pretoria on new indictment of first 30 out of 91 defendants in South African treason trial. 21. First elections by universal adult suffrage for Southern Cameroons House of Assembly resulted in defeat of former Government, majority being obtained by Kamerun National Democratic Party which favoured separation from Nigeria. 23. Governor-General's speech at opening of South African Parliament forecast legislation to abolish representation of Africans in Parliament and impose *apartheid* on universities.

Feb. 5. Prime Ministers and Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey began negotiations in Zürich to attempt settlement of Cyprus dispute. New Zealand Prime Minister announced that henceforward New Zealand's National Day would be celebrated on Feb. 6, anniversary of signing of Treaty of Waitangi with Maoris in 1840. 9. Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of Malaya, resigned to devote more time to his party in view of forthcoming election. Mr. Lennox-Boyd, speaking at Hargeisa, undertook that by end of 1960 Legislative Council of British Somaliland should have elected majority and there should be ministerial system. He also said that when adjoining territory of Somalia became independent by end of 1960, British Government would arrange for negotiations if British Somaliland wanted closer association with Somalia. 11. Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey, having reached agreement over Cyprus, arrived in London for discussions with Mr. Selwyn Lloyd. Rulers of six states in Aden Protectorate took part in inauguration ceremony of federation of their states, attended by Mr. Lennox-Boyd. Treaty of friendship and protection between the federation and Great Britain was also signed. 12. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd told House of Commons that sovereignty over British bases in Cyprus would not be surrendered. Three Africans hanged in Pretoria for attempted robbery with violence. 13. Admiral Sir Guy Grantham appointed to succeed Sir Robert Laycock as Governor of Malta on expiry of latter's term of office later in year. 15. Archbishop Makarios arrived in London for discussions on Cyprus. Malayan Prime Minister said that Communist terrorists in the Federation had been virtually eliminated, only 359 remaining, while further 484 were still in jangles astride border with Thailand. 19. Agreement on Cyprus signed by British, Turkish and Greek Prime Ministers at

London Clinic, where Mr. Menderes, Turkish Prime Minister, was recovering from effects of air crash. Agreement provided for self-government for Cyprus at earliest possible moment, with Britain retaining sovereignty over two areas as military bases. 20. Turkish Cyriots in Nicosia demonstrated against Cyprus agreement. Disturbances among Africans took place in number of areas of Nyasaland. 22. Ghana Government published Bill proposing appointment of members of judiciary and certain grades of civil servant by Prime Minister. 23. Detention camps in Cyprus closed and about 1,000 persons detained in them released. 24. Sir Hugh Foot revoked deportation order on Archbishop Makarios. Troops of King's African Rifles opened fire on rioters at Lilongwe, Nyasaland. 25. All African workers at Kariba hydro-electric station went on strike. Troops were sent to site. 26. Sir Edgar Whitehead, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia, announced that state of emergency had been declared in the country and leaders of African National Movement taken into custody. Later in day, Southern Rhodesia's Parliament gave unanimous approval to motion enabling emergency regulations to stay in force for month. 27. Rioting broke out in Malta Dockyard. Much damage was done and Admiral Superintendent and other officers stoned and assaulted. Further disturbances in Nyasaland, one person being killed when security forces opened fire. Agreement signed by which U.K. Government made credit of £10,000,000 available to Pakistan.

March 1. Mr. J. T. Stonehouse, Labour M.P. for Wednesbury, was ordered to leave Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland within 24 hours. Archbishop Makarios made triumphant return to Nicosia. 2. Mr. Stonehouse was allowed by authorities to complete Northern Rhodesia part, which was to end on following day, of his tour. Dr. Nkrumah announced suspension of five members of his party and said that legislation would be introduced to remove former chiefs from their territories to other parts of country and to declare vacant the seat of any member of Assembly who boycotted its sittings. 3. Governor of Nyasaland proclaimed state of emergency. Dr. Hastings Banda, leader of Nyasaland African Congress, and many other Congress members, were detained and flown to Southern Rhodesia. During disturbances in various parts of country, 29 Africans were killed. Mr. Lennox-Boyd told Commons that there had been evidence of plans to massacre Europeans, Asians and moderate African leaders. On Federal Government orders, Mr. Stonehouse was deported from Northern Rhodesia. 5. Six more Africans were killed in further disturbances in Nyasaland. 6. Kenya Government arrested and detained or sent into country districts 34 Africans and banned two weekly newspapers, one right-wing and one owned by Nairobi People's Convention Party. 8. Sir Hugh Foot said that 49 out of remaining 72 terrorist prisoners in Cyprus would be released and rest sent to Greece. 11. Lord Perth, Minister of State for Colonial Affairs, arrived in Nyasaland to survey situation. Northern Rhodesia Government suppressed Zambia African National Congress party and arrested its leaders. 13. Many weapons were handed in by Eoka members in Cyprus. State of emergency declared in Ceylon in May 1958 was revoked. 15. Northern Nigeria attained internal self-government within Nigerian Federation. Act giving Dr. Nkrumah direct control over appointment of appeal judges and senior civil servants and abolishing regional assemblies came into effect in Ghana. Southern Rhodesia Government imposed ban on public meetings in African townships. 17. Sudden death of Mr. Sidney

Smith, Canadian Minister of External Affairs. Australia and U.S.S.R. agreed to re-establish diplomatic relations, severed for past five years as result of Petrov case. Four members of Malta Labour Party, who had not resigned from Government boards, were expelled from party. 18. Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in Ottawa and attended Canadian Cabinet meeting. 22. Results of state elections in Western Australia and New South Wales showed that in former, Labour Government was defeated by Liberal and Country Party coalition, but in latter was returned by small majority. 23. Despatch from Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, to Colonial Secretary, published as White Paper. It spoke of secret plans by leading members of Nyasaland African National Congress for violence, including murder of Governor, senior British officers, district and provincial commissioners, missionaries and Europeans and Asians in townships. Maj.-Gen. Halibullah, commandant of Indian National Defence Academy, seconded by Indian Government for two years to act as Deputy G.O.C. of Malayan Federation Army. Mr. J. Z. Savanhu appointed Parliamentary Secretary to Ministry of Home Affairs in Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland Ministry, with special responsibility for race relations. He was first African to hold office in Federal Government. 24. Mr. Lennox-Boyd announced appointment of commission of inquiry, under chairmanship of Mr. Justice Devlin, into disturbances in Nyasaland and events leading up to them. 25. Fifty African Congress leaders, who had been detained in Southern Rhodesia, were released. 29. Greek Cyriots attacked British troops in Paphos and there were also disorders in Limassol. Home-made bomb found on forecastle of destroyer *Broadsword* at Malta.

April 2. Archbishop Makarios included two Eoka leaders among six nominees for transitional committee in Cyprus. Dalai Lama reported to have reached Indian territory. Mr. Michael Blundell, Kenya Minister of Agriculture, resigned office to form group of "moderate" members of Legislative Council of all races. 3. Mr. Nehru told Indian Parliament that Dalai Lama had been given political asylum and he was later stated to be in Towang monastery. 4. Rawson Macharia sentenced in Nairobi to 21 months' imprisonment for swearing false affidavit about preparation of Crown case for prosecution of Jomo Kenyatta. 5. Parliamentary seats of Mr. Amponsah and Mr. Apaloo, two leading members of Ghana opposition, who were under detention, declared vacant. 10. Pakistan fighters shot down Indian twin-engined jet aircraft flying over Gujerat district of Pakistan. 12. Pakistan Government said that pilot of aircraft had admitted intentionally violating Pakistan territory to photograph certain military sites. 14. Jomo Kenyatta and four others released after serving five years of seven years' prison sentences; they were restricted to residence in inaccessible part of Northern Kenya, with other restraints on their movements and actions. 20. Court quashed indictment of 61 persons in South African treason trial.

May 2. Dr. Nkrumah and M. Sekou Touré, Prime Minister of Guinea, announced proposals for union of independent African states. 6. Kenya Chief Secretary announced inquiry into future administration of four remaining emergency detention camps in Kenya. 11. Greek Cyriot, who was alleged to have given information to British murdered in Cyprus. 19. Floods in Natal caused deaths of more than 60 persons. 22. Governor of Uganda declared Uganda National Movement an unlawful society and whole of Buganda a disturbed area. 30. Left-wing People's

Action Party in Singapore won 43 out of 51 seats for new Legislative Assembly. Six leading members of Uganda National Movement arrested.

June 2. Governor of Singapore ordered release of eight men who had been detained for several years as subversive persons. Ghana Government issued deportation order against Mr. R. W. Howe, Ghana correspondent of *Sunday Times* and *Washington Post*. **3.** Bantu Segregation Bill passed in South African Assembly. **16.** First five unofficial ministers appointed in Tanganyika. **18.** Serious riots took place in African townships at Durban. **25.** U.K. Government announced that it would contribute substantial financial assistance to Cyprus development programme over next few years.

July 21. Mr. Macmillan announced proposed membership of advisory commission to prepare for review of constitution of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. It would consist of 11 U.K. members (the chairman and 6 Privy Councillors, including 3 from Opposition, and 4 independent members), 2 from other Commonwealth countries and 13 from Central Africa, 5 of whom would be Africans. **23.** Report of Devlin Commission on Nyasaland disturbances was published. It vindicated Nyasaland Government's resort to emergency powers, but did not accept allegations of widespread murder plot. Sir Robert Armitage, Governor of Nyasaland, in despatch published at same time, dissented from a number of Commission's findings. It was announced that governor of Hola detention camp in Kenya, where 11 Mau Mau men had died in March, had been required to retire. **27.** British Government approved loan of £15,000,000 to Nigeria towards development programmes. Dr. Busia, leader of opposition in Ghana, disqualified from Ghana Assembly because of his absence from 20 meetings. **29.** In election in Jamaica, People's National Party, led by Mr. Manley, retained power, winning 30 seats out of 45. **30.** President of Pakistan issued order granting Government indemnity from any legal proceedings against its actions since Oct. 1958 under Pakistan Security Act. **31.** President of India assumed administration of Kerala, dismissing Communist Government, dissolving Legislative Assembly and announcing that new elections would be held as soon as possible.

August 5. Formal evidence began in trial in Pretoria of remaining 30 persons on charges of treason. **18.** It was reported that first discovery of oil had been found in considerable quantity in Yukon. **19.** Alliance Party, representing former Government, won sweeping victory in first election for Federal House of Representatives in Malaya. **21.** Liberal Government in Newfoundland won 31 seats out of 36 at general election. **25.** Sixteen members of Kikuyu tribe gaoled for taking Mau Mau oath in White Highlands of Kenya. **28.** Mr. Nehru informed Indian Parliament that Chinese force had crossed north-east Indian frontier and captured outpost. He said that whole area had been put under authority of Indian armed forces.

Sept. 1. Dr. Nkrumah said that his Government was proceeding with plans to make Ghana a republic. **1-3.** Nineteen deaths took place in food riots in Calcutta. **6.** Lord Monckton was appointed chairman of advisory commission to prepare for review of constitution of Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. **8.** Sir Patrick Renison, Governor of British Guiana, appointed to succeed Sir Evelyn Baring as Governor of Kenya. **21.** Commonwealth Relations Office announced that the Queen had made Order in Council approving new constitution for Basutoland, with legislative council, to be known as Basutoland National Council, having 76 African members out of 80. **25.** Mr. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of Ceylon,

was shot on veranda of his house by man wearing robes of Buddhist monk, and died on following day. Governor-General declared state of emergency throughout Ceylon. On Prime Minister's death, he was succeeded by Mr. Dahanayake, Minister of Education. **27.** Dismissal of seven white members of academic staff of Fort Hare University college for Africans, which had been taken over by South African Government. **28.** Mr. Dahanayake said that there would be no change in policy of preparing to make Ceylon a republic. **29.** It was announced that the Queen's Birthday would no longer be observed in Singapore; its place would be taken in 1960 by National Day, set down for June 3.

UNITED NATIONS

(1958). **Oct. 6.** South African Government decided not to be represented at any further discussions of South West Africa question by U.N. trusteeship committee. **27.** Russian delegate told political committee of General Assembly that Soviet rejected Anglo-American proposal for suspension of nuclear weapons tests for one year only. **Nov. 14.** Assembly unanimously agreed that French-administered Trust Territory of Togoland should become independent in 1960. **25.** Debate on Cyprus began in political committee of General Assembly. **Dec. 6.** Political committee unanimously adopted resolution proposed by Mexico expressing confidence that continued efforts would be made to reach peaceful and just solution in Cyprus. **13.** General Assembly passed resolution endorsing Algerian claim to independence, but without requisite two-thirds majority. **29.** First session of U.N. Economic Commission for Africa opened in Addis Ababa.

(1959). **Jan. 6.** Inaugural session opened in London of new U.N. agency, the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization, set up under convention drafted in 1948, which did not receive necessary number of ratifications until 1958. **Feb. 20.** General Assembly met in special session to consider future of French and British Cameroons. Session continued until March 13, and it was finally recommended that trusteeship over French Cameroons should be cancelled on Jan. 1, 1960, and the country's admission to U.N. approved when it had obtained independence, and that separate plebiscites should take place in northern and southern parts of British Cameroons to ascertain wishes of inhabitants. **Sept. 4.** Foreign Minister of Laos requested dispatch of emergency U.N. force to his country. **7.** Security Council met to consider question of Laos, Great Britain, France and U.S. having tabled resolution proposing appointment of sub-committee to study situation. **8.** Security Council decided to set up proposed sub-committee, consisting of members from Argentine, Italy, Japan and Tunisia. Only Russia opposed resolution. **15.** U.N. General Assembly met in New York and elected Dr. Belaunde of Peru, as President. **18.** Mr. Khrushchev addressed General Assembly and proposed complete disarmament within four years.

UNITED STATES

(1958). **Oct. 1.** Strike of deck officers made idle 280 American passenger and cargo ships in Atlantic and gulf ports. **5.** High school at Clinton, Tennessee, seriously damaged by bomb explosions, thought to have been caused by segregationists. **6.** Atomic submarine *Seawolf* surfaced 15 miles off Long Island Sound after record stay underwater of 60 days. **11.** Rocket aimed at moon was successfully launched from Cape Canaveral, but slight error in aiming angle prevented it from reaching its destination and on following day it was believed

to have re-entered earth's atmosphere and burnt out over Pacific.

Nov. 5. Results of Congressional elections showed 13 gains for Democrats in Senate and 47 in House of Representatives. Democrats also had net gain of 3 state governorships, though in New York Mr. Nelson Rockefeller, Republican candidate, unseated Governor Harriman. **8.** Rocket aimed at moon burnt up over Africa less than 45 minutes after being launched. **28.** Atlas ballistic missile successfully covered its full range of about 6,300 miles and fell within 30 miles of its target area in South Atlantic.

Dec. 2. Eighty-seven children and three teachers killed in fire at Chicago school after explosion in boiler-room. **11.** Nine New York papers, including *New York Times* and *Herald-Tribune*, suspended publication as result of strike among employees. **13.** Monkey fired from Jupiter rocket was lost owing to mishap to recovery apparatus when rocket fell into South Atlantic. **18.** President Eisenhower announced that Atlas inter-continental missile weighing 8,800 lb. had gone into orbit after being fired from Cape Canaveral. **19.** Christmas message to world from President Eisenhower broadcast from satellite launched on previous day. **27.** The President approved formation of Federal Council for Science and Technology, to establish long-term policy for Government support of scientific research and development. **29.** New York newspapers published again after 17-day strike. **31.** Suspension bridge authorized over East River, New York, between Long Island and Staten Island, with length of 2½ miles and central span of 4,260 ft.

(1959). **Jan. 3.** President Eisenhower signed proclamation admitting new State of Alaska to the Union and authorizing new forty-nine-star flag. **4.** Mr. Mikoyan arrived in Washington, and on following day had interview with Mr. Dulles. **9.** President Eisenhower delivered his State of the Union message to Congress, in which he spoke of defence Budget of more than \$47,000,000,000 for ensuing fiscal year. **12.** Senate adopted proposal to amend its rules governing use of "filibuster". **17.** Mr. Mikoyan had discussions at White House with President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles. **19.** The President sent Budget to Congress, expenditure being estimated at \$77,000,000,000, sixty per cent. of which was for defence. **20.** It was announced that tender by English Electric Company for two hydraulic turbines at dam in Arkansas, which was 17 per cent. lower than that of lowest American competitor, had been rejected. **26.** Secretary of Interior supported Bill before House of Representatives to admit Hawaii as fiftieth state of Union.

Feb. 2. Complete racial segregation in state schools of Virginia ended, when 21 negro children attended seven schools for first time. **3.** Mr. Dulles left for visits to London, Paris and Bonn, to discuss Berlin and future of Germany. **9.** Upon his return from Europe, Mr. Dulles entered hospital for operation and for recuperation from previous illness. **10.** Tornado struck St. Louis, 19 persons being killed and many injured. **14.** President Eisenhower, after visiting Mr. Dulles in hospital, said that latter was suffering from recurrence of cancer. **17.** "Weather satellite" launched from Cape Canaveral, intended to gather meteorological data and relay it to earth. **25.** President Eisenhower said that U.S. would not yield "one single inch" in preservation of its rights, or discharge of its responsibilities, in Berlin. **27.** Lowest bid by English Electric Co. for three generators for dam in Washington State rejected in favour of higher bid by American firm.

March 3. Sixty-ton, four-stage rocket, Pioneer IV, successfully launched from Cape Canaveral.

10. President Eisenhower imposed ban on imports of crude oil and oil products into U.S., except with authorization of Secretary of Interior. **16.** The President, broadcasting to nation, said that U.S. would be ready for Summit meeting on Berlin and Germany during summer if developments warranted it. Mr. John Salling, one of two remaining Civil War veterans, died at Kingsport, Tennessee, at reputed age of 112. **19.** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in Washington for talks with President Eisenhower. **20.** After visiting Mr. Dulles in hospital, the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary flew with the President by helicopter to Camp David near Gettysburg. **24.** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd left for home. **26.** Submarine *Skate* completed another trip under North Pole. During 12 days in Polar region, she surfaced several times, once at the Pole itself, where the ashes of the Australian explorer, Sir Hubert Wilkins, were scattered. **27.** U.S. resumed diplomatic relations with Bulgaria after break of nine years.

April 2. Foreign secretaries of Western powers, meeting in Washington, agreed on handling of draft German peace treaty. **8.** Nose-cone of rocket fired from Cape Canaveral was recovered two hours later, 5,000 miles away in Atlantic. **9.** Cunard Steamship Company signed 20-year lease for enlarged ship terminal on Hudson River, New York, capable of taking ships larger than "Queen" liners. **13.** Satellite, Discoverer II, launched from Vandenberg air base, California, went into orbit round Poles. **15.** President Eisenhower announced resignation, owing to continued ill-health, of Mr. John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State for over six years. **18.** The President nominated Mr. Christian Herter as successor to Mr. Dulles. **21.** Mr. Eisenhower announced drastic cuts in imports into U.S.A. of woollens and worsteds. **23.** The President appointed Mr. Dulles special consultant on foreign affairs with Cabinet rank. **25.** Gang of armed white men entered Poplarville, Mississippi, and seized negro who had been charged with rape of white woman.

May 4. Sir Winston Churchill arrived in Washington for private visit to the President, who greeted him at airport. **4-6.** Conference took place in Washington of five major wheat-exporting countries, Argentine, Australia, Canada, France and U.S.A., on problems of disposal of wheat. **20.** Department of Justice said that it had completed programme for restoring American citizenship to Japanese-Americans who had renounced it during the war and latter applied for its restoration. **24.** Mr. John Foster Dulles died in Washington. He was buried in Arlington National Cemetery on May 27 after funeral service in Washington National Cathedral attended by President Eisenhower, Mr. Menzies, Dr. Adenauer and British, French and Russian Foreign Ministers, who had interrupted their consultations in Geneva in order to be present. Mr. Herter, who had also flown from Geneva, spoke of slow progress of talks after two weeks of discussion. **28.** The four Foreign Ministers held talks with President Eisenhower before returning to Geneva. Two female monkeys were fired in rocket from Cape Canaveral and recovered alive from South Atlantic about 1,500 miles away. It was announced in Washington that 12-power conference would open there in October to seek to ensure that Antarctica would be used for peaceful purposes only.

June 2. One of the two monkeys which had been fired into space died under anaesthetic in Washington. **3.** President Eisenhower said that there had not yet been any detectable progress in Foreign Ministers' talks at Geneva which would justify

holding of Summit conference. Rocket fired with four live mice in nose failed to go into orbit and was burned. 8. Guided missile carrying letters from submarine in Atlantic landed at airport near Jacksonville, Florida. 16. It was announced in Washington that MIG fighters had attacked and damaged U.S. Navy patrol aircraft over International waters east of Korea and wounded one man. 19. Senate declined to confirm President's nominee, Mr. Lewis Strauss, as Secretary of Commerce. 26. English Electric Company awarded contract for eight hydraulic turbines at Big Bend Dam on Missouri. 27. Hawaii returned large vote in favour of becoming fiftieth state of the Union.

July 15. Nation-wide strike of 450,000 steelworkers began. 22. World's first atomic-powered passenger and cargo ship, *Savannah*, launched by Mrs. Eisenhower at Camden, New Jersey.

Aug. 3. President Eisenhower announced to special press conference that he and Mr. Khrushchev had agreed to early exchange of visits. 6. The President broadcast appeal to Congress for more stringent legislation to curb crime and corruption in trade unions. 7. B.O.A.C. were granted authority to fly to Tokyo via U.S.A. Rocket carrying 142 lb. "Paddlewheel" satellite was launched successfully from Cape Canaveral and went into orbit. 18. Series of earthquake shocks felt in N.W. part of country, large dam in Montana being damaged and at least 16 people losing their lives. 21. Hawaii officially became fiftieth state of the Union; President Eisenhower authorised new 50-star flag. 26. The President left for his visit to Europe. U.S. Government agreed to send more assistance to Laos.

Sept. 4. Labour Reform Bill, intended to clear up corruption in trade unions, was passed by House of Representatives, having already been adopted by large majority in Senate. 15. Mr. Khrushchev arrived in Washington. He was met by President Eisenhower at airport and drove with him to White House where in the evening state dinner was held. 17. Mr. Khrushchev arrived in New York. X-15 rocket craft made first powered flight over Mojave desert, being successfully released from wings of bomber at height of 38,000 ft. 18. Vanguard rocket put another satellite, Vanguard III, weighing 100 lb., into orbit round earth. 19. Mr. Khrushchev visited Los Angeles and Hollywood and on following day proceeded to San Francisco. 23. He visited farms in Iowa. 24. Advisory Council of Democratic Party urged that Mr. Khrushchev's disarmament proposals should be used as basis for negotiation and that President should take initiative in seeking action by United Nations. Atlas-Able rocket, being prepared at Cape Canaveral for projection at moon blew up during static firing test. Mr. Khrushchev visited Pittsburgh and in evening returned to Washington, where he gave reception at Soviet Embassy, attended by Mr. Nixon. 25. President Eisenhower and Mr. Khrushchev went by helicopter to Camp David, Gettysburg, for discussions. 27. Mr. Khrushchev left for home after concluding talks with the President. It was announced that they had agreed, subject to approval by other interested Governments, to reopen negotiations on Berlin, and also that the President's return visit to Russia would be postponed till spring of 1960. Later Mr. Eisenhower said that he and Mr. Khrushchev had agreed that negotiations for Berlin settlement should neither be prolonged indefinitely nor be subject to time-table. 28. President Eisenhower asked leaders of both sides in steel strike to meet him separately in effort to end dispute. 29. Hurricane struck Atlantic coast from Savannah, Georgia, to Myrtle Beach, South Carolina, doing much damage.

FRANCE

(1958). Oct. 1. French Government took wide powers to combat Algerian terrorism in France, including right to order house arrest of anyone giving direct or indirect assistance to terrorists. Thirty-one people died in floods in department of Gard, in Southern France. 3. General de Gaulle, speaking in Constantine, said that for next five years, one in ten of all young men entering public service in France would be an Algerian Moslem. 5. Fifth French Republic officially came into being. General de Gaulle said that National Assembly would have about 460 deputies for metropolitan France, 90 fewer than before. 7. French Government decided that general election should take place at end of November, with single-member constituencies and no proportional representation, but with second ballot if no candidate received absolute majority at first. 13. General de Gaulle issued strict ban on Army taking part in politics in Algeria and said that elections there must be entirely independent. 14. Military members withdrew from Algeria-Sabara Committee of public safety. 23. General de Gaulle said that he had let it be known to Algerian rebels that he would guarantee safe-conduct of their representatives to France if they wished to discuss cease-fire with him. Nov. 6. General de Gaulle decorated Sir Winston Churchill with the Cross of the Liberation at simple ceremony in garden of Hotel Matignon. 23. Results of first ballots in general election showed losses by Communists, Poujadists and Radicals and gains by M. Soustelle's new Gaullist group. Over 30 candidates were elected outright on first ballot; M. Mendès-France was defeated. 30. Results of second ballot confirmed Gaullist gains and gave them 187 deputies in new chamber, orthodox right-wing parties winning 132 seats. Communists were reduced to 10 members and many well-known figures of previous Assemblies were unseated. Dec. 1. Results of election in Algeria showed that at least 60 seats out of 71 had been won by supporters of full integration with France. It was officially announced that M. Coty would not stand again for Presidency. 4. Socialist Party decided to support General de Gaulle as presidential candidate but not to take part in a Government. 9. New Assembly met to elect its President and chose M. Chaban-Delmas, a supporter of General de Gaulle. 12. General Salan appointed Inspector-General of National Defence and Cabinet decreed that control of administration in Algeria should revert to civilian authorities, except for defence, security and maintenance of order. 21. General de Gaulle elected President of Republic by sweeping majority on first ballot. 27. French Government devalued franc by 17 per cent. and made it into convertible currency. It was stated that new monetary unit worth 100 francs would be gradually introduced. Council of Ministers approved 1959 Budget, imposing heavy new taxation and abolishing subsidies on railway fares, postage and gas and electricity tariffs. It was stated that wages of lowest paid workers would be increased, but that all other wages, as well as farm prices, would cease to be linked with cost of living index. Old age pensions and pay of civil and public servants would be increased. 28. General de Gaulle, in broadcast to nation, said that French imports from rest of Europe would be freed from quota restrictions to extent of 90 per cent. 29. M. Pinay, Finance Minister, said that main food subsidies would also be abolished. 30. Government approved decree reorganizing defence system and setting up new defence committee, with President of Republic, Prime Minister and other senior ministers as members.

(1959). Jan. 6. Ordinance issued raising school-

leaving age from 14 to 16. **8.** General de Gaulle assumed office as first President of Fifth French Republic. He was succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Michel Debré, who formed Ministry in which Socialists did not participate. MM. Couve de Murville and Pinay retained office as Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Finance respectively and M. Soustelle became Minister attached to the Prime Minister with general responsibility for overseas territories and for atomic energy. **13.** Government announced reprieve of 200 Algerian terrorists under death sentence and release of about 7,000 suspects from internment camps in Algeria. **17.** Four West African states—Senegal, French Sudan, Dahomey and Upper Volta—decided to combine in new federation to be called Federation of Mali. **Feb. 11.** Letter published from M. Vincent Auriol, former President of the Republic, announcing his resignation from Socialist Party. **March 4.** President de Gaulle and Dr. Adenauer had long private meeting at President's hunting lodge at Marly-le-Roi. **9.** Results of municipal elections showed considerable increase in left-wing share of votes compared with general election. **April 6.** Official figures showed that 143 deaths had occurred in cyclones and floods which had swept Madagascar during previous week. **8.** Naval patrol intercepted Czechoslovak freighter carrying 580 tons of arms and munitions thought to be intended for Algerian rebels and detained her at Oran. **29.** Foreign Ministers of four Western powers met in Paris to discuss plans for Geneva conference. **August 25.** Withdrawal of U.S. Air Force from France to Germany began. **27.** President de Gaulle left for three-day visit to Algeria. **Sept. 2.** President Eisenhower arrived in Paris for talks with President de Gaulle. **3.** Mr. Eisenhower also had discussions with N.A.T.O. officials and with Signor Segni and Signor Pella, Italian Premier and Foreign Minister. **6.** President de Gaulle accepted President Eisenhower's invitation to visit Washington as soon as possible. **16.** President de Gaulle, in speech broadcast and televised on all French networks, and transmitted simultaneously in Berber and Arab dialects in Algeria, undertook that within four years after peace had been restored in Algeria, Algerian people would be allowed self-determination, the three choices being secession, complete identification with France or federal self-government in co-operation with France. **22.** General Challe, commander-in-chief in Algeria, issued order of day saying that fight against rebels would be intensified still further. **25.** Fifty-three persons, three of them Britons, killed when French DC7 airliner crashed soon after taking off from Bordeaux airport for West Africa. **27.** Governments of Senegal and the Sudanese Republic, in Federation of Mali, decided to negotiate for independence of Mali in continued association with France. **28.** Ferhat Abbas, leader of Algerian rebels, said that his organization was ready to discuss with French terms of cease-fire and self-determination.

SOVIET

(1958). **Oct. 1.** Government sent notes to U.K. and U.S.A. agreeing to talks on suspension of nuclear tests at Geneva on Oct. 31 and proposing that they should be at foreign ministers' level. **17.** Soviet TU-104 jet aircraft crashed 400 miles east of Moscow during flight from Peking, 65 passengers being killed. **23.** Mr. Khrushchev said that Soviet Government was granting credit of £33,000,000 to United Arab Republic towards building of Aswan dam. **30.** Mr. Boris Pasternak, who had been awarded Nobel Prize for literature, declined to receive it after he had been expelled from Writers' Union and criticised in Soviet press. **Nov. 13.** Marshal Bulganin's name was included

in "anti-party group" in official report published by Tass. **27.** Russian proposals for Berlin, handed to ambassadors of Western powers, said that West Berlin should become free city within six months, without political connections with either part of Germany. **Dec. 8.** General Serov, chief of Russian internal security forces, relieved of his post.

(1959). **Jan. 2.** Moscow radio announced that rocket had been successfully launched towards moon. Two days later it was stated that rocket had passed moon and would go into orbit round sun. **10.** Soviet Government handed note to Western ambassadors in Moscow, proposing conference, within two months, in Warsaw or Prague, of 28 nations, including China, to draw up German peace treaty. **27.** Mr. Khrushchev addressed Communist Party congress, speaking for over six hours and announcing seven-year plan for raising standard of living in Russia. **Feb. 5.** Mr. Khrushchev told Communist Party congress that President Eisenhower would be welcome guest in Russia. **7.** Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Chou En-lai signed agreement providing for additional Soviet financial and technical aid to China during ensuing eight years. **16.** Western powers' replies to Soviet note of Jan. 10 proposed four-power conference of Foreign Ministers on Germany. **21.** Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd arrived in Moscow and spent week-end at Mr. Khrushchev's country villa 60 miles from capital. **24.** Mr. Khrushchev, in speech at the Kremlin, proposed that Britain and U.S.S.R. should conclude long-term treaty of friendship. Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd visited nuclear research station at Dubna. **28.** Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, after visiting Kiev, flew to Leningrad, where they were met by Mr. Mikoyan and on following day had conversations with him. Mr. Selwyn Lloyd also had talks with Mr. Gromyko. **March 2.** Mr. Khrushchev agreed to Foreign Ministers' meeting in Vienna or Geneva, provided that Poland and Czechoslovakia, as well as East and West Germany, were represented. **26.** Notes from U.K., U.S.A. and France, were delivered in Moscow, suggesting conference of four Foreign Ministers at Geneva, to begin on May 11. **30.** Soviet Government agreed to Geneva conference. **May 10.** Preliminary results of first census in Soviet Union for 20 years, held in January, showed total population of U.S.S.R. as 208,826,000, increase of 18,100,000, or 9½ per cent., over 1939 figures. **24.** Sir David Eccles, who had headed British trade mission to Russia, signed five-year trade agreement with Soviet Government representatives. **June 27.** Soviet sent note to Western Governments protesting against holding of Federal German presidential election in West Berlin. **July 6.** It was announced that two dogs and a rabbit had been launched to great height in nose-cone of rocket and had returned safely to earth. **10.** Further successful firing of rocket carrying two dogs reported. **23.** Vice-President and Mrs. Nixon arrived in Moscow on official visit. **Sept. 4.** Mr. Gaitskell and Mr. Bevan, who were visiting Russia, had talks with Mr. Khrushchev at the Kremlin. **13.** Moscow planetarium officials said that Soviet rocket, Lunik 11, which had been launched on previous day, had hit moon. **15.** Mr. Khrushchev left by air for Washington. **29.** Mr. Khrushchev, on day after his return from America, left Moscow by air for Peking to attend tenth anniversary celebrations of Communist China.

OTHER COUNTRIES

(1958). **Oct. 6.** The Pope was stated to be gravely ill after a stroke. Chinese Communists suspended shelling of Quemoy and Matsu for one week to allow supplies to be brought in, provided Americans

did not escort them. State Department said that American warships would suspend conveying operations to Chinese offshore islands. Resignation of Sabry Assali, one of two Syrian Vice-Presidents of United Arab Republic. 7. President Nasser reconstructed Cabinet of United Arab Republic, with centralized rule from Cairo. 9. After suffering a second stroke on previous day, Pope Pius XII died in early hours of morning. 13. Chinese Communists decided to extend cease-fire in Quemoy area for further fortnight. 15. Tunisia broke off relations with United Arab Republic. 20. British troops began withdrawal from Jordan. Chinese Communists cancelled cease-fire order and resumed shelling of Quemoy. Commander-in-Chief of Thailand armed forces took control from Prime Minister and proclaimed martial law. 21. Mr. Dulles arrived in Taipeh, Formosa, and had long conference with General Chiang Kai-shek. 25. Chinese Communists said that they would shell Quemoy on even dates only, so that supplies could be taken in on alternate days. 26. Conclave of Cardinals met for election of new Pope. 28. Cardinal Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli, Patriarch of Venice, was elected Pope, taking title of John XXIII.

Nov. 2. British troops completed withdrawal from Jordan. 3. It was announced that Britain and U.S.A. had recognized new republic of Guinea. 4. Pope John XXIII was crowned in St. Peter's. 10. After King Hussein had left Amman by air for holiday in Europe, his plane was attacked over Syrian territory by MIG fighters which pursued him back over Jordanian territory. He returned to Amman and cancelled his holiday. Dr. Fadhil Jamali, former Prime Minister of Iraq, and two leading Iraqi generals, were sentenced to death in Bagdad, allegations against them including opposition to United Arab Republic and support of British and American aims and interests. 11. As result of unrest started by strike of oil workers in Argentine, President Frondizi declared state of siege throughout country for 30 days. 13. President Bourguiba said that Tunisia was asking Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Sweden for arms, as conditions imposed by Western powers were unacceptable. It was learnt that Britain and U.S. had insisted that arms supplied by them should not reach Algerian rebels. 17. Sudanese Army, under its Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Ibrahim Abboud, seized control of Government, declared Parliament and all political parties dissolved and constitution suspended, ordered newspapers to cease publication and declared state of emergency. Gen. Abboud said that he would try to improve relations with United Arab Republic. 18. Gen. Abboud formed Supreme Military Council of 13 members, 7 of whom were also in Cabinet, with himself as President of Council, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence. 19. Mrs. Doran, wife of British air attaché in Tel Aviv, found shot dead near Israel-Syrian border, apparently by Syrian marauders. Britain recognized new régime in Sudan. 21. New Minister of Interior said Sudan would accept Soviet offer of help, or any similar offer, if no conditions were attached. 28. German Federal Government announced that West Berlin would receive increased Western aid in 1959. 29. Legislation passed in Costa Rica to cancel shipping flag licences from end of year.

Dec. 2. Mass break-out of I.R.A. men from detention camp at the Curragh. Sixteen escaped, but 8 were shortly afterwards recaptured. 6. Three-power conference at Geneva on discontinuance of nuclear weapon tests adopted article pledging the powers not to carry out tests on territory under their control nor to take part in nor encourage them in other territories. 7. Social

Democrats won absolute majority in West Berlin elections; Christian Democrats also made gains. 8. Geneva conference adopted second article for establishment of control organization. 11. Señor Betancourt, newly elected President of Venezuela, expressed intention of securing larger profits for Venezuela from foreign oil companies operating there. 15. At consistory in Vatican, 23 new cardinals were created, bringing membership of Sacred College to 74, or four more than limit of 70 which had existed for 400 years. United Arab Republic decided to stop export of Egyptian cotton to Britain. Mr. Rountree, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, encountered hostile demonstration from crowd on visit to Bagdad. 16. Mao Tse-tung relinquished Presidency of Communist China, though remaining party chairman. Argentine announced cut of 40 per cent. in shipments of chilled beef to Britain during early months of 1959. 19. Venezuela imposed increased taxation, with retrospective effect, on foreign-owned oil companies. 20. Egyptian MIG 17 shot down by Israel fighters over Israel territory after 8 Egyptian aircraft had crossed border. 22. Agreement between U.S.S.R. and United Arab Republic signed in Cairo, whereby, with Russian aid, 5 new airfields would be built in Egypt and Syria, and industrial projects, including thermal power station, in Egypt. 27. Further agreement signed between United Arab Republic and U.S.S.R., on Russian co-operation in first stage of High Dam project. 30. Heavy fighting reported between Government and rebel forces in Cuba.

(1959) Jan. 1. President Batista of Cuba left the country. 5 and 6. Serious rioting in Léopoldville, Belgian Congo. Troops were forced to open fire and 15 Africans were killed. 8. Fidel Castro, leader of successful Cuban revolt, made triumphal entry into Havana. 9. Bursting of dam at hydro-electric works under construction on Lake Sanabria in N.W. Spain; the village of Ribadego was engulfed and over 130 persons killed. 12. More than 150 supporters of former régime in Cuba executed by firing squads. 13. In broadcast by King Baudouin and in Government statements to Belgian Parliament, it was announced that reforms would take place in Belgian Congo, leading to independence. 14. Fidel Castro said that executions in Cuba would continue, but later announced that they would not exceed 450. 17. Widespread strikes took place in Buenos Aires. 18. Italian Socialist Party, at national congress in Naples, adopted policy, proposed by Signor Nenni, of autonomous line, separate from both Communists and Social Democrats. 23. Mexico severed diplomatic relations with Guatemala. 25. The Pope announced intention to call Ecumenical Council, first since 1870, to study reunion with other Christian communities. 26. Resignation of Signor Fanfani's Italian Cabinet. Egyptian Government closed Jesuit schools in Cairo. 29. Prince Rainier announced suspension of constitution in Monaco, owing to "continuously hostile attitude" of National Council. 31. Signor Fanfani resigned secretaryship of Italian Democratic Party.

Feb. 1. Referendum in Switzerland resulted in two-to-one majority against proposal to extend franchise in federal elections to women. 2. Russian authorities held up U.S. military convoy travelling from Berlin to Western Germany. 3. President Gronchi rejected Signor Fanfani's resignation as Prime Minister and asked him to put his Government to test of vote of confidence. 5. Signor Fanfani declined to withdraw resignation. 7. Col. Aref, former deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, sentenced to death in Bagdad. 8. Number of left-wing members of Signor Saragat's Social Democratic Party in Italy, including 5 deputies,

seceded from party. 12. Soviet Government accused Persia of hostility towards Russia. King Mahendra of Nepal officially promulgated country's first constitution at public ceremony in Katmandu. 13. Cuban Cabinet resigned, Fidel Castro taking office as Premier on Feb. 16. 15. Signor Segni formed new Italian Cabinet. 17. Two Egyptians killed by Israel patrol after crossing border south of Gaza strip. 19. Strike called by Belgian miners' union, more than 100,000 being involved. 20. Belgian strike spread to workers in number of other industries. 25. Opposition leader in Greek Parliament spoke of Cyprus agreement as national humiliation and said his party did not consider it binding on Greece. Mr. Averoff, the Foreign Minister, said that Eoka had been represented at London talks and had approved settlement. 28. Anglo-Egyptian financial agreement signed.

March 4. Mr. Khrushchev arrived in Leipzig and said that if Western Germany refused to participate, Russia would sign separate peace treaty with East Germany. Gen. Abboud, President of Sudan, said that he had accepted resignation of all 12 of his fellow members of Supreme Military Council. 4-8. General elections by universal suffrage in Trust Territory of Somalia for Legislative Assembly which would become Constituent Assembly when country received independence in Dec. 1960. 7. Egyptian marauder killed after crossing Israel border. 8. Baghdad radio called on populace to assist authorities in arresting Col. Shawaf, commander of Mosul garrison, on charges of collaborating with foreigners and conspiring against republic. 9. Mosul bombed by Iraq Air Force. 10. Iraq Government expelled Egyptian Embassy staff in Baghdad. 12. Results of elections for Dutch Lower House showed that Catholics had replaced Socialists as largest party. 16. Agreement signed in Moscow whereby Russia made loan of £49,000,000 to Iraq and promised technical assistance. 17. Signor Moro elected secretary-general of Italian Christian Democratic party in place of Signor Fanfani. Col. Grivas received triumphal welcome on his return to Athens. 20. Fighting between Tibetans and Chinese in and around Lhasa was reported. 24. General Kassem announced Iraq's withdrawal from Baghdad Pact. 25. It was made known that Tibet had declared itself independent and called on Chinese to withdraw. 27. Chinese Communists claimed to have completely crushed opposition in Tibet; the Dalai Lama was stated to have escaped. 29. Chinese Communists declared Tibetan Government dissolved and the Panchen Lama chairman of "preparatory committee" for the region. 30. Foreign Office announced that R.A.F. contingent at Habbaniyah, near Baghdad, would be withdrawn at early date. 31. U.S. State Department announced official protest at "buzzing" of American transport aircraft by Russian jet fighters while flying in Berlin air corridor on March 27. Two members of Soviet Embassy in Mexico City declared *persona non gratae* and required to leave country at once.

April 1. Soviet Embassy in East Berlin rejected American protest on "buzzing" of plane and said that any attempt to repeat flight above 10,000 ft. in Berlin air corridor might cause incidents and complications. 2. Iraq Government terminated services of British firm engaged on 60,000 ton steel mill near Baghdad and handed project over to Russians. 7. Dr. Adenauer expressed willingness to become his party's candidate in autumn for Presidency of West German Republic, and was unanimously adopted. 8. Tibetan resistance troops were reported to have formed provisional Government, to be in control of large areas of country and to have taken part in severe clashes with Chinese Communists. 10. Crown Prince of Japan married

in Tokyo to Miss Michiko Shoda. 14. U.S. Embassy in Bonn confirmed reports that another American transport aircraft had been "buzzed" by Russian fighters in Berlin air corridor on April 3. 14-16. Worst floods in South America during present century affected Argentine, Uruguay and southern Brazil. About 125 persons lost their lives and thousands were made homeless. 17. Iraq Government banned imports of I.C.I. products. 21. Dame Margot Fonteyn detained in Panama City after search for her husband, Dr. Arias, who was alleged to be plotting overthrow of Panamanian Government. Agreement signed for handing back property of Royal Dutch Shell group in Egypt. 22. Dame Margot Fonteyn was freed from gaol in Panama City and flew to New York. 27. Liu Shao Ch'i elected chairman of Chinese People's Republic in place of Mao Tse-tung. Panamanian Government reported landing of small force of rebels and U.S. State Department made known that, at request of Panama, U.S. Government had sent arms, ammunition and supplies for use against invaders.

May 2. Rebel invaders of Panama surrendered. 10. Socialists gained 4 seats in Austrian general election, Communist representation being reduced from 3 seats to none. British destroyer twice went to assistance of British trawlers fishing near Iceland, after attempts by Icelandic gunboat to interfere with them. 11. Foreign Ministers' Conference opened in Geneva after delay caused by difference of opinion over status at conference of East and West German Foreign Ministers. 14. Dissident members of Italian Social Democratic Party decided to adhere in principle to terms proposed by Signor Nenni's Socialist Party for merger. 19. New Dutch Cabinet under Professor de Quay sworn in after crisis lasting two months. 22. Agreement signed whereby U.S. Development Loan Fund would provide \$10,000,000 to finance building and equipment of textile plant in Khartoum. 25. Soviet delegation, headed by Mr. Khrushchev and Marshal Malinovsky, began official visit to Albania. 26. Twenty-four leading Communists arrested in Sudan. 27. Nepal's first elected government sworn in, with Mr. Koirala, Nepal Congress leader, as Prime Minister. 31. R.A.F. completed evacuation of Habbaniyah base in Iraq.

June 1. It was announced from U.S. Embassy in Baghdad that Iraq had renounced American military aid. Two Sudanese Ministers and number of other men arrested in connection with alleged attempts, ten days earlier, by units of armed forces, to make entry into Khartoum. 4. Dr. Adenauer decided to withdraw his candidature for presidency of German Federal Republic and to continue as Chancellor. Gen. Kassem announced that Iraq would leave sterling area. 6. Clash between Israel and Egyptian jet aircraft after latter had flown over Israel territory in Western Negev. 10. In Foreign Ministers' conference at Geneva, Mr. Gromyko proposed time-limit of one year on Western rights in Berlin. Mr. Herter at once rejected proposal. 15. West German Minister of Food, Dr. Lübke, unanimously nominated by Christian Democrat party as candidate for presidency. 18. Mr. De Valera elected President of Republic of Ireland by 538,058 votes to 417,482 cast for Gen. Seán MacEoin. 19. Foreign Ministers in conference in Geneva agreed to adjourn till July 13, no agreement having been reached. Result of plebiscite on voting system in Republic of Ireland showed small majority in favour of continuance of proportional representation. 23. Mr. Seán Lemass became Taoiseach (Prime Minister) of Republic of Ireland. President de Gaulle began state visit to Italy, timed to coincide with celebration of cen-

tenary of successful Franco-Italian co-operation in Italian War of Independence in 1859, notably in battles of Magenta and Solferino.

July 1. Dr. Heinrich Lübke elected to succeed Professor Heuss as President of German Federal Republic. **2.** Prince Albert, brother of King Baudouin and heir presumptive to Belgian crown, married in Brussels to Donna Paola Ruffo de Calabria. **3.** Italian Minister of Defence said that Government had decided to build nuclear submarine. **5.** Mr. Ben-Gurion tendered resignation of his Government to President of Israel. Economic integration between Saarland and West Germany became effective. President Sukarno of Indonesia decided to govern without Assembly, which he dissolved. **6.** Hungarian Government announced that members of U.S. Legation in Budapest would no longer be allowed to travel more than 25 miles from the capital without special permission. State Department subsequently put similar restrictions on members of Hungarian Legation in Washington. **13.** Resumption of Foreign Ministers' Conference at Geneva. **14.** Mr. Khrushchev arrived in Warsaw for his first official visit to Poland since crisis of Oct. 1956. Herr Raab formed new Coalition Government in Austria. **19.** Iraq Government said that many people had been killed in fighting at oil centre of Kirkuk during previous week. **20.** Council of O.E.E.C. decided, at request of Spanish Government, to admit Spain as full member of the Organization. **31.** It was announced that Communist rebels in Laos, advancing from direction of North Viet Nam, had attacked army post west of Sam Neua.

August 2. Vice-President Nixon received enthusiastic welcome from populace on visiting Warsaw. **4.** Further rebel advances reported in north-eastern provinces of Laos. **5.** Conference of

Foreign Ministers at Geneva adjourned indefinitely. **10.** Reports of attempted risings against Castro régime in Cuba, leading to 1,000 arrests. **16.** Diplomatic relations were resumed between Jordan and United Arab Republic. **17.** Czech Philharmonic Orchestra declined to play at Edinburgh Festival with soloist who was Hungarian refugee; their concerts were cancelled. **26.** President Eisenhower, beginning his visits to Western leaders, arrived in Bonn. Situation in north-east Laos reported to be deteriorating owing to further Communist infiltration. **27.** President Eisenhower, after talks with Dr. Adenauer, left for London.

Sept. 1. Bomb, disguised as gift parcel, exploded in Cambodian royal palace at Phnom-Penh, Prince Vakrvin (Chief of Protocol) and the King's valet being killed and the King and Queen narrowly escaping. **6.** President Nasser signed laws taking over all foreign banks and insurance companies in Syria. **20.** Thirteen Army officers shot and 4 civilians hanged in Baghdad. **21.** Mr. James Swinburn, sentenced to five years' imprisonment in 1956 for alleged espionage on behalf of Britain, was released from gaol in Cairo. **22.** Thirty-two officers of Sudanese Army were sentenced for conspiracy to overthrow régime by causing mutiny in May; two of them, who were former members of Supreme Military Council, were condemned to life imprisonment. **24.** Trial began at Winterthur, Switzerland, of Donald Brian Hume on charges including murder of Swiss taxi-driver, attempted murder and armed robbery of Zürich bank. On Sept. 30 he was found guilty and sentenced to hard labour for life. **26-27.** Typhoon, with winds up to 135 miles an hour, swept across Japan on 450-mile front, estimated total of more than 4,950 being killed or missing and nearly 1,000,000 homeless.

OBITUARY, OCT. 1, 1958—SEPT. 30, 1959

Adams, Marcus, outstanding child photographer and photographer to the Royal Family, aged 83—April 9.
 Alexander, Sir Frank Samuel, Bt., former Lord Mayor of London, aged 78—July 18.
 Alexandra, Princess Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Fife, granddaughter of King Edward VII, aged 67—Feb. 26.
 Anderson, Frank, Labour M.P. for Whitebaven division since 1935, aged 69—April 25.
 Anderson, Gen. Sir. Kenneth Arthur Noel, K.C.B., M.C., commander of First Army in Tunisian campaign, aged 67—April 29.
 Angwin, Sir Arthur Stanley, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., former Engineer-in-Chief of the Post Office, aged 75—April 21.
 Ansell, William Henry, C.B.E., M.C., past president of Royal Institute of British Architects, aged 86—Feb. 11.
 Arkell, Reginald, librettist and author, aged 76—May 1.
 Arran, Arthur Jocelyn Charles Gore, K.P., 6th Earl of, aged 90—Dec. 19, 1958.
 Aslin, Charles Herbert, C.B.E., former President of Royal Institute of British Architects, aged 65—April 18.
 Astor, Vincent, head of the Astor family in United States, aged 67—Feb. 3.
 Aynesworth, Allan, accomplished actor and actor manager in early years of the century, aged 95—Aug. 21.
 Baedeker, Hans, principal of firm of Baedeker's Guide Books, aged 84—March 15.
 Bainsfather, Capt. Bruce, humorous artist of the First World War, aged 71—Sept. 29.

Baker, Charles Henry Collins, C.V.O., former Keeper of the National Gallery, aged 79—July 3.
 Bandaranaiké, Solomon West Ridgway, Prime Minister of Ceylon, aged 60—(assassinated) Sept. 26.
 Barrymore, Ethel, distinguished American stage and film actress, aged 79—June 18.
 Barwell, Sir Henry, K.C.M.G., former Premier of South Australia, aged 82—Sept. 30.
 Bateman, James, R.A., sculptor and painter, aged 65—Aug. 2.
 Bates, Col. Denis Haughton, M.C., Chairman of the Cunard Line, aged 73—Sept. 13.
 Battershill, Sir William Denis, K.C.M.G., former Governor of Cyprus, aged 63—Aug. 11.
 Beer, Sir Frederick Tidbury, former Alderman of the City of London, aged 67—Feb. 7.
 Beharrell, Sir John George, D.S.O., prominent industrialist, aged 85—Feb. 20.
 Bell, Rt. Rev. George Kenneth Allen, D.D., former Bishop of Chichester, aged 75—Oct. 3, 1958.
 Bennett, Dr. George Macdonald, C.B., F.R.S., the Government Chemist, aged 66—Feb. 9.
 Bensusan, Samuel Levy, journalist and author of Essex stories, aged 86—Dec. 11, 1958.
 Benyon, Sir Henry, Bt., Lord Lieutenant of Berkshire, aged 74—June 15.
 Best, Richard Irvine, Litt.D., former Director of National Library of Ireland, aged 87—Sept. 25.
 Blades, Daniel Patterson, Lord of Session of Scottish Court, aged 70—Feb. 6.
 Bone, Sir David William, C.B.E., master mariner and author of sea hooks, aged 85—May 17.

- Brass, Sir Leslie Stuart, C.B.E., former Legal Adviser to the Home Office, aged 67—Nov. 17, 1958.
- Brassy of Apethorpe, Henry Leonard Campbell
Brassy, 1st Baron, former M.P. and racehorse owner, aged 88—Oct. 22, 1958.
- Breadalbane and Holland, Charles William Campbell, M.C., 9th Earl of, aged 69—May 5.
- Brockington, Sir William Allport, C.B.E., Director of Education in Leicestershire for 44 years, aged 87—Feb. 14.
- Brooks, William Collin, M.C., author and journalist, former editor of *Truth*, aged 63—April 6.
- Browett, Sir Leonard, K.C.B., C.B.E., former Director of National Union of Manufacturers, aged 74—May 7.
- Brown, Sir Frank Herbert, C.I.E., writer on Indian affairs, aged 90—Feb. 14.
- Burnett, *Admiral*, Sir Robert Lindsay, G.B.E., K.C.B., D.S.O., prominent in destruction of German battle cruiser *Scharnhorst* in 1943, aged 71—July 2.
- Carpenter, *Rev.* Spencer Cecil, D.D., former Dean of Exeter, aged 81—Aug. 19.
- Carter, Sir Richard Henry Archibald, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., prominent in transfer of power to India, aged 71—Nov. 10, 1958.
- Catto, Thomas Sivewright, P.C., C.B.E., first Baron, first Governor of nationalized Bank of England, aged 80—Aug. 23.
- Cecil of Chelwood, Robert Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., C.H., Q.C., first and last Viscount, one of architects of League of Nations, aged 94—Nov. 24, 1958.
- Chandler, Raymond, American author of crime stories, aged 70—March 26.
- Channon, Sir Henry, Conservative M.P. for Southend, West, aged 61—Oct. 8, 1958.
- Cherry-Garrard, Apsley George Benet, member of Scott's last expedition to the Antarctic, aged 73—May 18.
- Child, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Smith Hill, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former M.P. and Royal Household member, aged 78—Nov. 11, 1958.
- Clarke, *Adm.* Sir. Marshal Llewelyn, K.B.E., C.B., Admiral-Superintendent of Portsmouth Dockyard during Second World War, aged 71—April 8.
- Coffin, *Maj.-Gen.* Clifford, J.C., C.B., D.S.O., awarded V.C. at Ypres in First World War, aged 88—Feb. 4.
- Colby, Sir Geoffrey Francis Taylor, K.C.M.G., former Governor of Nyasaland, aged 57—Dec. 22, 1958.
- Cole, *Prof.* George Douglas Howard, Socialist intellectual and author, aged 69—Jan. 14.
- Cole, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Herbert Covington, K.B.E., C.B., former president of War Claims Commission, aged 78—April 9.
- Collins, José, musical comedy actress of the 'twenties, aged 71—Dec. 6, 1958.
- Collins, Hon. Sir Stephen Ogle Henn, C.B.E., former High Court Judge, aged 83—Oct. 16, 1958.
- Connard, Philip, C.V.O., R.A., decorative artist and former Keeper of the Royal Academy, aged 83—Dec. 8, 1958.
- Cornish, George William, former Superintendent of Metropolitan Police Force, aged 85—Feb. 6.
- Cornwallis, Sir Kinahan, G.C.M.G., C.B.E., D.S.O., former Ambassador to Iraq, aged 76—June 3.
- Courtauld, Augustine, Arctic explorer and author, aged 54—March 3.
- Cowper, Frank Cadogan, R.A., painter of subject pictures and portraits, aged 81—Nov. 18, 1958.
- Craigie, *Rt. Hon.* Sir Robert Leslie, G.C.M.G., C.B., former Ambassador to Japan, aged 75—May 16.
- Craster, Sir Herbert Henry Edmund, former Bodley's Librarian at Oxford, aged 79—March 21.
- Dashwood, Sir Henry Thomas Alexander, legal secretary to many Archbishops and bishops, aged 80—May 25.
- de Mille, Cecil Blount, producer of many American spectacular and Biblical films, aged 77—Jan. 21.
- Devas, Anthony, A.R.A., portrait and still life painter, aged 47—Dec. 21, 1958.
- Dick-Read, Dr. Grantly, M.D., advocate of "natural childbirth," aged 69—June 11.
- Dukes, Ashley, playwright, producer, dramatic critic and theatrical manager, aged 73—May 4.
- Dulles, John Foster, until recently United States Secretary of State and director of his country's foreign policy, aged 71—May 24.
- Duplessis, Maurice, Premier of Quebec and leader of French Canadians, aged 69—Sept. 7.
- Dye, Sidney, Labour M.P. for South-West Norfolk, aged 58—(accidentally killed) Dec. 9, 1958.
- Eastwood, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Thomas Ralph, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.C., former Governor of Gibraltar, aged 68—Feb. 15.
- Eckersley, Thomas Lydwell, F.R.S., pioneer of wireless direction finding, aged 72—Feb. 15.
- Ensor, Sir Robert Charles Kirkwood, historian and journalist, aged 81—Dec. 4, 1958.
- Epstein, Sir Jacob, K.B.E., outstanding sculptor of the time, aged 78—Aug. 19.
- Fell, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Matthew Henry Gregson, K.C.B., C.M.G., former Director of Medical Services to the R.A.F. and the Army, aged 86—Jan. 28.
- Feuchtwanger, Dr. Lion, historical novelist and dramatist, aged 74—Dec. 22, 1958.
- Flecker, Henry Lael Oswald, former headmaster of Christ's Hospital, aged 62—Oct. 7, 1958.
- Follick, Dr. Mont, former M.P. and advocate of spelling reform, aged 71—Dec. 10, 1958.
- Fort, Richard, Conservative M.P. for Clitheroe division since 1950, aged 51—(accidentally killed) May 16.
- Fothergill, Charles Philip, former President and Treasurer of the Liberal Party, aged 52—Jan. 31.
- Fyfe, Sir Cleveland, C.B.E., former general secretary of National Farmers' Union, aged 71—March 1.
- Gibb, Sir Claude Dixon, K.B.E., F.R.S., engineer prominent in developing nuclear power, aged 60—Jan. 15.
- Gooch, Sir Henry Cubitt, former M.P. and Chairman of London County Council, aged 87—Jan. 15.
- Grahame-White, Claude, pioneer of aviation and motor racing, aged 79—Aug. 19.
- Grant, *Rt. Rev.* Kenneth, Roman Catholic Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, aged 59—Sept. 7.
- Greg, Sir Walter Wilson, bibliographer and Shakespearean scholar, aged 83—March 4.
- Gregory, Dr. John Colin, Chairman of All England Lawn Tennis Club, aged 55—Jan. 10.
- Grock, celebrated clown ("The King of the Clowns"), aged 79—July 15.
- Gwenn, Edmund, character actor of stage and screen for 60 years, aged 81—Sept. 6.
- Haig-Thomas, Peter, outstanding rowing coach, aged 76—Jan. 9.
- Haining, *Gen.* Sir Robert Hadden, K.C.B., D.S.O., former Vice-Chief of Imperial General Staff, aged 77—Sept. 15.
- Halcrow, Sir William Thomson, eminent civil engineer, aged 75—Oct. 31, 1958.

- Hale, Sonnie, versatile musical comedy and revue comedian, aged 57—June 9.
- Hall, Jeffrey, Birmingham City and England full-back, aged 29—April 5.
- Halsey, *Fleet Adm.* William F., Commander of United States Third Fleet in the Pacific during Second World War, aged 76—Aug. 16.
- Harries, Sir Arthur Trevor, former Chief Justice of Calcutta, aged 67—July 1.
- Harrison, James, Labour M.P. for Nottingham, North, aged 59—May 2.
- Harwood, Harold Marsh, author of many successful plays, aged 85—April 20.
- Haward, Sir Walter, O.B.E., formerly Director of Medical Services at Ministry of Pensions, aged 77—Sept. 2.
- Hawthorn, John Michael (Mike), world champion racing motorist, aged 29—(accidentally killed) Jan. 22.
- Heilbron, *Prof.* Sir Ian, D.S.O., F.R.S., notable organic chemist, aged 72—Sept. 14.
- Henderson, Sir George Henry, K.B.E., C.B., former Secretary of Scottish Health Department, aged 69—Dec. 13, 1958.
- Herzog, Dr. Isaac, Chief Rabbi of Israel, aged 70—July 25.
- Hitchcock, Sir Eldred Frederick, C.B.E., developed Tanganyika sisal industry, aged 71—April 6.
- Hoffnung, Gerard, artist and musician, aged 34—Sept. 28.
- Hope, *Adml.* Sir George Price Webley, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., talented gunnery officer, aged 89—July 11.
- Horne, Sir William, former Colonial Judge and Speaker of Kenya Legislative Council, aged 75—Feb. 8.
- Housman, Laurence, playwright, poet, essayist and pacifist, aged 93—Feb. 20.
- Hudson, *Brig.* Charles Edward, *V.C.*, C.B., D.S.O., M.C., won V.C. on Asiago Plateau, Italy, 1918, aged 60—April 4.
- Hurd, Sir Archibald, journalist and historian of the Merchant Navy, aged 89—June 20.
- Hyden, Walford, composer and former musical director to Pavlova, aged 67—April 16.
- Illingworth, Sir Cyril Gordon, former Commodore of Cunard White Star Line, aged 75—Aug. 7.
- Innes, Sir Charles Alexander, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., former Governor of Burma, aged 84—June 28.
- Ironsides, *Field Marshal* William Edmund, G.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st Baron, Commander of Allied Forces at Archangel in First World War, and later Chief of Imperial General Staff, aged 79—Sept. 22.
- Ismail, Sir Miras Muhammad, K.C.I.E., O.B.E., former Dewan of Mysore, aged 75—Jan. 5.
- Jackson, Dr. John, C.B.E., F.R.S., former Astronomer of Observatory of Cape of Good Hope, aged 71—Dec. 9, 1958.
- Jarratt, *Capt.* Sir Arthur, K.C.V.O., R.N.V.R., prominent in film finance, aged 64—Dec. 14, 1958.
- Johore, *Maj.-Gen.* H. H. Sir Ibrahim, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., Sultan of, friend of Britain, aged 85—May 8.
- Jordan, *Rt. Hon.* Sir William Joseph, K.C.M.G., former High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, aged 79—April 8.
- Kelly, Sir David Victor, G.C.M.G., M.C., former British Ambassador to the Soviet, aged 67—March 27.
- Kendall, Kay, outstanding film comedienne, aged 32—Sept. 6.
- Kenyon, Sir Harold Vaughan, M.B.E., prominent figure in London local government, aged 84—Sept. 22.
- Krause, Frederick Edward Traugott, former Orange Free State Judge, aged 91—Aug. 23.
- Landowska, Mme. Wanda, pioneer in revival of the harpsichord, aged 82—Aug. 15.
- Larke, Sir William James, K.B.E., leading figure in metallurgical industry, aged 84—April 29.
- Leahy, *Fleet Adm.* William Daniel, President Roosevelt's Personal Chief of Staff, aged 84—July 20.
- Leigh, Sir John, Bt., philanthropist and former Conservative M.P., aged 74—July 28.
- Lester, Dr. Sean, last Secretary of the League of Nations, aged 70—June 13.
- Longstaff, Ernest, one of early B.B.C. producers, aged 74—Nov. 23, 1958.
- Macaulay, Dame Rose, D.B.E., novelist, scholar and traveller, aged 77—Oct. 30, 1958.
- McGhee, Henry George, Labour M.P. for Penistone division since 1935, aged 60—Feb. 6.
- MacGregor of MacGregor, Sir Malcolm, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., Chief of the Clan Gregor, aged 85—Dec. 5, 1958.
- Mackie, John Hamilton, Conservative M.P. for Galloway since 1931, aged 60—Dec. 29, 1958.
- MacKinlay, Jean Stirling, actress and originator of Children's Theatre Movement, aged 76—Dec. 15, 1958.
- McLean, *Major* Sir Alan, M.B.E., former Conservative M.P. for South-West Norfolk, aged 81—May 9.
- Makins, *Brig.-Gen.* Sir Ernest, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., former cavalry officer and Conservative M.P., aged 89—May 18.
- Malan, Daniel Francois, D.D., former Prime Minister of South African Union, and pioneer of *apartheid*, aged 84—Feb. 7.
- Mann, Cathleen (Mrs. J. R. Follett), talented portrait painter, aged 62—Sept. 9.
- Markham, Violet, C.H., (Mrs. Carruthers), social reformer and able administrator, aged 86—Feb. 2.
- Marshall, Sir Guy Anstruther Knox, K.C.M.G., F.R.S., former Director of Imperial Institute of Entomology, aged 87—April 8.
- Mathews, Dame Vera Laughton, D.B.E., former Director of Women's Royal Naval Service, aged 71—Sept. 25.
- Matthews, Sir Ronald Wilfred, former chairman of London and North-Eastern Railway, aged 74—July 1.
- Mawson, *Prof.* Sir Douglas, O.B.E., F.R.S., eminent Antarctic explorer and geologist, aged 76—Oct. 14, 1958.
- May, *Gen.* Sir Reginald Seaburne, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, aged 79—Oct. 26, 1958.
- Mayerl, Billy, pianist and composer, aged 56—March 25.
- Mercer, "Manny", leading jockey for nine years, aged 29—(killed in racing accident) Sept. 26.
- Meyer, Eugene, owner of the *Washington Post* and American banker, aged 83—July 17.
- Miller, Dr. Hugh Crichton, psychotherapist and founder of the Tavistock Clinic, aged 81—Jan. 1.
- Monck, Walter Nugent, C.B.E., founder of Norwich Players and Director of the Maddermarket Theatre, aged 80—Oct. 21, 1958.
- Mooney, Cardinal Edward, D.D., Roman Catholic Archbishop of Detroit, aged 76—Oct. 25, 1958.
- Moore, *Prof.* George Edward, O.M., Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at Cambridge University, aged 84—Oct. 24, 1958.
- Morshad, *Lieut.-Gen.* Sir Leslie James, K.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commander of Australian Forces in the Middle East during Second World War, aged 70—Sept. 26.
- Mowl, *Most Rev.* Howard West Kilvinton, Primate of Australia, aged 68—Oct. 24, 1958.
- Muir, Edwin, C.B.E., poet and critic, aged 71—Jan. 3.

- Muir, Prof. Sir Robert, F.R.S., eminent pathologist and bacteriologist, aged 94—*March 30*.
- Munnings, Sir Alfred James, K.C.V.O., R.A., former President of the Royal Academy, aged 80—*July 17*.
- Naylor, Thomas Ellis, former Labour M.P., and London composers' secretary, aged 90—*Dec. 24, 1958*.
- Newman, Ernest, music critic and biographer of Wagner, aged 90—*July 7*.
- Nicholls, Rt. Hon. George Heaton, former High Commissioner in London for South Africa, aged 83—*Sept. 25*.
- Oakes, Sir Cecil, C.B.E., authority on local government, aged 74—*Jan. 14*.
- Pauli, Prof. Wolfgang, Nobel Prize winner for Physics in 1945, aged 59—*Dec. 15, 1958*.
- Peacock, Sir Thomas, C.B.E., former Chairman of Milk Marketing Board, aged 72—*Aug. 19*.
- Peat, Sir Harry, G.B.E., K.C.V.O., Financial Secretary to Ministry of Food in both wars, aged 81—*June 24*.
- Pepler, Sir George Lionel, C.B., prominent in town and country planning, aged 77—*April 13*.
- Pigou, Arthur Cecil, outstanding British economist, aged 81—*March 7*.
- Pope Pius XII, His Holiness (Eugenio Pacelli), 261st Sovereign Pontiff of the Papal State since 1939, aged 82—*Oct. 9, 1958*.
- Portarlington, Lionel Arthur Henry Seymour Dawson-Damer, 6th Earl of, aged 75—*July 4*.
- Pouishnoff, Lefi Nicolaos, Russian-born pianist, aged 67—*May 28*.
- Power, Tyrone, American stage and screen actor, aged 44—*Nov. 15, 1958*.
- Pryde, David Johnstone, Labour M.P. for Midlothian, aged 69—*Aug. 2*.
- Purnell, Christopher James, C.B.E., former Librarian of the London Library, aged 80—*May 31*.
- Rendel, Harry Stuart Goodhart, architect, musician and critic, aged 71—*June 21*.
- Rich, Edmund Milton, former Education Officer of the L.C.C., aged 83—*April 14*.
- Richardson, Sir Owen Willans, F.R.S., Nobel Prize winner for Physics in 1928, aged 79—*Feb. 15*.
- Riseley, Frank Lorymer, former lawn tennis player, aged 82—*Feb. 6*.
- Robinson, Dr. Esmé Stuart Lennox, Irish playwright and author, aged 72—*Oct. 14, 1958*.
- Rohmer, Sax, author of the Dr. Fu Manchu mystery stories, aged 73—*June 11*.
- Rose, Geoffrey Keith, M.C., Metropolitan Magistrate for 25 years, aged 69—*June 2*.
- Ross, Dame Hilda, D.B.E., former Minister in New Zealand Government, aged 75—*March 6*.
- Ross, Sir Ian Clunies-, C.M.G., Chairman of Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization, aged 60—*June 20*.
- Sandford, Albert James Edmondson, 1st Baron and former Conservative M.P., aged 72—*May 16*.
- Scroggie, Rev. William Graham, D.D., renowned teacher of the Bible, aged 81—*Dec. 28, 1958*.
- Selwyn, Very Rev. Edward Gordon, D.D., former Dean of Winchester, aged 73—*June 11*.
- Shurmer, Percy Lionel Edward, Labour M.P. for Sparkbrook division of Birmingham, aged 70—*May 29*.
- Skelton, Rt. Rev. Henry Aymer, D.D., former Bishop of Lincoln, aged 75—*Aug. 30*.
- Smith, Sir Matthew Arnold Bracy, C.B.E., artist and master of colour, aged 79—*Sept. 29*.
- Smith, Hon. Sidney Earle, Canadian Secretary of State for External Affairs, aged 62—*March 17*.
- Southampton, Charles Henry FitzRoy, O.B.E., fourth Baron, former M.F.H., aged 91—*Dec. 7, 1958*.
- Squire, Sir John Collings, poet, author and journalist, aged 74—*Dec. 20, 1958*.
- Squire, Ronald, polished actor and theatrical manager, aged 72—*Nov. 16, 1958*.
- Stone, William, "The Squire of Albany", aged 101—*Oct. 25, 1958*.
- Stopes, Dr. Marie, pioneer advocate of birth control, aged 78—*Oct. 2, 1958*.
- Strathcona and Mount Royal, Donald Sterling Palmer Howard, 3rd Baron, former M.P. and junior Minister, aged 67—*Feb. 22*.
- Stuart, Gen. Sir John Theodosius Burnett-, G.C.B., K.B.E., C.M.G., D.S.O., distinguished soldier, aged 83—*Oct. 6, 1958*.
- Sturges, Preston, formerly leading American comedy film director, aged 60—*Aug. 6*.
- Sullivan, Serjeant Alexander Martin, Q.C., last of the Serjeants-at-Law, aged 87—*Jan. 9*.
- Tasker, Sir Robert Inigo, former Chairman of London County Council, aged 90—*Feb. 28*.
- Templewood, Samuel John Gurney Hoare, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.B.E., C.M.G., first and last Viscount, notable figure in British politics for many years, aged 79—*May 7*.
- Trevethin, Charles Trevor Lawrence, D.S.O., 2nd Baron, former Scout Commissioner for Wales, aged 80—*June 25*.
- Tshekedi Khama, former Regent of the Bamangwato Tribe in Bechuanaland, aged 53—*June 10*.
- Verney, Col. Sir Ralph, Bt., C.B., C.I.E., C.V.O., former Secretary to the Speaker, aged 79—*Feb. 22*.
- Watkins, James William, C.V.O., D.S.O., M.C., member of British Transport Commission, aged 68—*Jan. 12*.
- Weir, William Douglas Weir, P.C., G.C.B., 1st Viscount, former Secretary of State for Air and notable industrialist, aged 82—*July 2*.
- Wemyss, Gen. Sir Henry Colville Barclay, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., former Adjutant-General to the Forces, aged 67—*April 2*.
- Westerman, Percy F., writer of many books for boys, aged 82—*Feb. 23*.
- Wilkins, Sir George Hubert, M.C., explorer with submarine and aeroplane in Arctic and Antarctic, aged 70—*Dec. 1, 1958*.
- Williams, Sir Evan, Bt., authority on the mining industry, aged 87—*Feb. 3*.
- Williams, His Honour Sir George Clark, Bt., Q.C., former County Court Judge, aged 79—*Oct. 15, 1958*.
- Williams, Gen. Sir Guy Charles, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., former Chief Royal Engineer, aged 77—*Feb. 2*.
- Wood, Haydn, violinist and composer of many popular ballads, aged 76—*March 11*.
- Wood, Sir William Valentine, K.B.E., former President of L.M.S. Railway, aged 76—*Aug. 26*.
- Woodward, Rt. Rev. Clifford Salisbury, D.D., former Bishop of Bristol and of Gloucester, aged 80—*April 14*.
- Wright, Frank Lloyd, celebrated American architect, aged 89—*April 9*.
- Wright, His Honour Judge Malcolm, M.B.E., Q.C., Judge at Westminster County Court, aged 53—*Aug. 13*.
- Young, Sir Robert Arthur, C.B.E., distinguished physician and specialist in chest diseases, aged 87—*Aug. 22*.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1960

The first important event in 1860 was the signing of the commercial treaty with France which will always be associated with the name of Richard Cobden. At the end of the previous year, Mr. Cobden had volunteered his services to negotiate a treaty; at the beginning of 1860 he was officially appointed a Plenipotentiary and on Jan. 23 the agreement, embodying mutual remissions and reductions of import duties, was signed, subject to the ratification of Parliament.

The treaty was duly ratified at the time of the Budget, which was introduced by Mr. Gladstone on Feb. 10. His proposal to increase the income-tax for incomes over £150 from ninepence to tenpence in the pound was approved, but his intended repeal of the paper duties, which was carried in the Commons by the narrow majority of nine votes, was defeated in the Lords. This event revived the old question of the powers of the House of Lords to intervene in money bills, the situation being complicated by the fact that the sympathies of the Prime Minister, Lord Palmerston, were with the majority in the Lords rather than with his own Chancellor of the Exchequer. A Commons committee was appointed to deal with the conflict between the two houses and the Commons ultimately passed resolutions defining the Lords' powers in money bills. Mr. Gladstone favoured stronger action, and, failing to obtain support in the Cabinet, at one time tendered his resignation, though it was later withdrawn. The paper duties, however, were not finally repealed until the following year.

Lord John Russell was no more successful with a further attempt at carrying a measure of Parliamentary reform. His Bill reducing the borough franchise to £6 and proposing a moderate distribution of seats encountered a lukewarm reception and was eventually dropped.

In Europe, the settlement of Italy continued to claim the attention of the great powers. Napoleon III secured from King Victor Emmanuel the cession to France of Savoy and Nice and this action caused sharp resentment in Britain, to the extent that great impetus was given to the Volunteer movement. No fewer than 180,000 Volunteers were enrolled and on June 23 the Queen held a great review of 21,000 men in Hyde Park, followed by a similar review at Holyrood in August. On August 2 Parliament accepted the recommendations of the National Defence Commission to fortify the dockyards and create a central depot for arms and stores.

Meanwhile on May 5, Garibaldi had landed in Sicily to support the Sicilian people in their insurrection against King Francis II of Naples. Later in the month Garibaldi's troops captured Palermo, at the end of July the Neapolitans evacuated Sicily and on August 19 Garibaldi landed on the mainland, King Francis fleeing from Naples. On September 10, Cavour sent the Piedmontese army into the Papal States, where opposition was quickly subdued. In the autumn the peoples of Naples and Sicily and of the Papal States voted for incorporation into a new Kingdom of United Italy. King Victor Emmanuel and Garibaldi met and joined forces at Teano and finally defeated the Bourbon army, the King entering Naples on Nov. 7.

During the year, British troops were in action in China. The Chinese Government had refused to ratify the Treaty of Tientsin, which had ended the war of 1858, and British ships had been attacked. British representatives were sent to conduct negotiations, but were taken prisoner and treated with cruelty. A joint Anglo-French force was therefore sent to Peking to seek reparation. Satisfaction was obtained and a new convention signed on Oct. 24. In the United States, where Abraham Lincoln was

elected President on Nov. 6, the Abolition controversy began to come to a head at the end of the year. On Dec. 20, South Carolina adopted ordinances declaring her own independence and sovereignty as a State and her secession from the Union.

The celebrated Roade murder took place on June 29, when the body of Francis Kent, a child of three, was found in his home, although it was not until nearly five years later that the confession of his half-sister, Constance Kent, led to her conviction for the crime.

On June 17 the *Great Eastern* left the Needles on her first voyage across the Atlantic. After a successful voyage of ten days and a half, she reached New York, where her arrival was greeted with much enthusiasm and she was visited by thousands of people.

In July the eighteen-year-old Prince of Wales left for a tour of Canada, travelling to Halifax, Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. He later proceeded to the United States, visiting New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Boston and being received by President Buchanan in Washington. On November 30, Queen Victoria's second daughter, Princess Alice, was betrothed to Prince Louis of Hesse. The Empress Eugénie paid a private visit to England and Scotland during November and December and was received by the Queen at Windsor.

During the year the first instalments of *Great Expectations* appeared in Dickens' periodical *All the Year Round*. The *Cornhill Magazine* was started with Thackeray as editor and his *Lovel the Widower* appeared in its pages, as well as Ruskin's *Unto this Last*. Charles Kingsley was appointed Professor of Modern History at Cambridge. Mrs. Browning's *Poems before Congress* and Oliver Wendell Holmes' *The Professor at the Breakfast Table* were published.

The first meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at Wimbledon in July, the Queen firing the first shot.

On April 17, the famous prize-fight took place at Farnborough between Tom Sayers and the American Heenan, the "Benicia Boy". After thirty-seven rounds, lasting altogether more than two hours, the contest came to an indecisive end.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1960

The following is a list of some of the principal centenarians which will be commemorated in 1960.

Died 1860.	
Jan. 29.	Ernst Moritz Arndt. German poet.
Feb. 12.	Sir William Napier. Historian of Peninsular War.
May 12.	Sir Charles Barry. Architect.
May 16.	Lady Byron. Widow of the poet.
June 24.	Prince Jerome Bonaparte. Brother of Napoleon and former king of Westphalia.
Sept. 21.	Arthur Schopenhauer. Philosopher.
Oct. 30.	Admiral Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald.
Nov. 28.	The Chevalier Bunsen. Historian and diplomat.
Dec. 13.	Earl of Aberdeen. Former Prime Minister.

Born 1860.	
Jan. 17.	Anton Tchekov. Dramatist.
Jan. 29.	Sir William Robertson. Field-Marshal.
Feb. 7.	Sir Archibald Denny. Shipbuilder.
Feb. 9.	John St. Loe Strachey. Journalist.
Feb. 21.	Sir William Goscombe John. Sculptor.
Mar. 23.	Horatio Bottomley. Journalist and financier.
April 22.	Ada Rehan. Actress.

- May 3. John Scott Haldane. Physiologist and philosopher.
 May 9. Sir James Matthew Barrie. Playwright and novelist.
 May 31. Walter Richard Sickert. Painter.
 June 6. William Ralph Inge. Dean of St. Paul's.
 June 15. Sir Charles Monro. General.
 July 20. Margaret McMillan. Educationist.
 July 28. Joseph Robson Tanner. Historian.
 Aug. 16. Martin Bladen, Baron Hawke. Famous cricketer.
 Aug. 20. Raymond Poincaré. French President.
 Sept. 11. Ben Tillett. Labour leader.
 Sept. 13. John Joseph Pershing. American general.
 Sept. 16. Solomon Joseph Solomon. Painter.
 Sept. 24. Samuel Rutherford Crockett. Scottish novelist.
 Oct. 3. Annie Horniman. Pioneer of repertory theatre.
 Oct. 10. Marquess of Reading. Lord Chief Justice and Viceroy of India.
 Nov. 6. Ignace Jean Paderewski. Pianist and statesman.
 Nov. 7. Joseph Hocking. Novelist.
Died 1760.
 Oct. 25. George II (Accession of George III).
Born 1760.
 Mar. 28. Thomas Clarkson. Slave trade abolitionist.
 May 10. Rouget de Lisle. Composer of *La Marseillaise*.
 1660.
 May 29. Restoration of the Monarchy.
Born 1660.
 April 16. Sir Hans Sloane.
 April 26. Daniel Defoe.
Born 1560.
 Jan. 22. Francis Bacon.
 March 16. Duchess of Kent. Mother of Queen Victoria.
 June 6. Count Cavour. Italian statesman.
 June 23. Lord Campbell. Lord Chancellor.
 June 30. Elizabeth Barratt Browning. Poet.
 Aug. 2. Sidney Herbert (Lord Herbert of Lea). Statesman.
 Oct. 25. Sir James Graham. Statesman.
 Nov. 1. Alfred Mynn. Famous cricketer.
 Nov. 13. Arthur Hugh Clough. Poet.
 Dec. 14. Albert, Prince Consort.
Born 1861
 Jan. 9. Stanley Owen, Visct. Buckmaster. Lord Chancellor.
 Jan. 22. Maurice Hewlett. Author.
 Jan. 23. Katharine Tynan Hinkson. Irish poet and novelist.
 Feb. 19. Henry Sinclair, Lord Horne. General in First World War.
 March 1. Henry Harland. Novelist.
 March 21. Albert Chevalier. Music-hall star.
 March 23. Francis, Cardinal Bourne. Archbishop of Westminster.
 April 23. Viscount Allenby. Field Marshal.
 May 6. Sir Rabindranath Tagore. Indian poet and philosopher.
 May 19. Dame Nellie Melba. Prima donna.
 June 19. Douglas, Earl Haig. Field Marshal.
 June 25. Sir Francis Reginald Wingate. Soldier and administrator.
 July 3. Sir Michael Sadler. Educationist.
 July 3. Lady Wyndham (Mary Moore). Actress and theatre manager.
 July 10. Sir William Pakenham. Admiral.
 Aug. 3. Sir Guy Dawber. Architect.
 Sept. 6. Sir Walter Raleigh. Man of letters.
 Sept. 18. Sir Owen Seaman. Editor of *Punch*.
 Oct. 10. Fridtjof Nansen. Explorer.
 Oct. 11. Sir Bernard Partridge. Artist.
 Oct. 16. John Bagnell Bury. Historian.
 Dec. 10. Frances, Countess of Warwick. Social reformer.
 Dec. 24. John Ball. Famous golfer.
Died 1761
 July 4. Samuel Richardson. Novelist.
Born 1761
 Nov. 13. Sir John Moore. Peninsular War hero.
Died 1661
 Aug. 16. Thomas Fuller. Author of *Worthies of England*.

THE CENTENARIES OF 1961

The following is a list of the principal centenaries which will be commemorated in 1961.

- Died 1861*
 Jan. 1. King Frederick William IV of Prussia.
 Feb. 20. Augustin Eugène Scribe. French dramatist.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

Age	ENGLAND AND WALES 1956		SCOTLAND 1955-57		NORTHERN IRELAND 1954-56		UNITED STATES* 1956		FRANCE 1952-56	
	Years		Years		Years		Years		Years	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	67.76	73.30	65.90	71.07	67.36	71.05	67.3	73.7	65.04	71.15
1	68.63	73.82	67.14	71.93	68.74	72.13	68.2	74.2	66.78	72.44
5	64.89	70.07	63.48	68.19	65.05	68.41	64.4	70.5	63.31	68.95
10	60.03	65.18	58.66	63.33	60.21	63.52	59.6	65.6	58.48	64.09
15	55.15	60.27	53.80	58.44	55.32	58.62	54.8	60.7	53.63	59.20
20	50.35	55.37	49.03	53.56	50.52	53.75	50.1	55.9	48.90	54.36
30	40.85	45.68	39.57	43.95	40.99	44.09	40.9	46.2	36.69	44.84
40	31.42	36.19	30.29	34.57	31.69	34.74	31.6	36.7	30.68	35.58
50	22.53	27.11	21.65	25.63	22.93	25.77	23.1	27.7	22.36	26.73
60	14.97	18.69	14.50	17.46	15.53	17.56	15.9	19.3	15.24	18.54
65	11.85	14.88	11.56	13.84	12.29	13.97	12.9	15.5	12.09	14.75
70	9.15	11.45	9.04	10.64	9.50	10.72	10.3	12.2	9.26	11.31

* White population only.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY

The Royal Society received a charter from Charles II. on April 22, 1662, when it was incorporated as a body politic and corporate under the appellation of The President, Council and Fellowship of the Royal Society of London, for improving Natural Knowledge.

Presidents of the Royal Society

Sir Robert Moray	1660	Marquess of Northampton	1838
Viscount Brouncker	1662	Earl of Rosse	1848
Sir Joseph Williamson	1677	Lord Wrottesley	1854
Sir Christopher Wren	1680	Sir Benjamin Brodie, Bt.	1858
Sir John Hoskins, Bt.	1682	Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Sabine	1861
Sir Cyril Wyche	1683	Sir George Biddell Airy	1871
Samuel Pepys	1684	Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker	1873
Earl of Carbery	1686	William Spottiswoode	1878
Earl of Pembroke	1689	Thomas Henry Huxley	1883
Sir Robert Southwell	1690	Sir George Stokes, Bt.	1885
Earl of Halifax	1695	Lord Kelvin	1890
Lord Somers	1698	Lord Lister	1895
Sir Isaac Newton	1703	Sir William Huggins	1900
Sir Hans Sloane, Bt.	1727	Lord Rayleigh	1905
Martin Folkes	1741	Sir Archibald Geikie	1908
Earl of Macclesfield	1752	Sir William Crookes	1913
Earl of Morton	1764	Sir Joseph John Thomson	1915
Sir James Burrow	1768	Sir Charles Scott Sherrington	1920
James West	1768	Lord Rutherford	1925
Sir John Pringle, Bt.	1772	Sir Frederick Gowland Hopkins	1930
Sir Joseph Banks, Bt.	1778	Sir William Henry Bragg	1935
William Hyde Wollaston	1820	Sir Henry Hallett Dale	1940
Sir Humphrey Davy, Bt.	1820	Sir Robert Robinson	1945
Davies Gilbert	1827	Lord Adrian	1950
The Duke of Sussex	1830	Sir Cyril Hinshelwood	1955

POETS LAUREATE

Samuel Daniel	1599	Nicholas Rowe	1715	Robert Southey	1813
Ben Jonson	1619	Rev. Laurence Eusden	1718	William Wordsworth	1843
Sir William D'Avenant	1637	Colley Cibber	1730	Lord Tennyson	1859
John Dryden	1670	William Whitehead	1757	Alfred Austin	1896
Thomas Shadwell	1688	Rev. Thomas Warton	1785	Robert Bridges	1913
Nahum Tate	1692	Henry James Pye	1790	John Masefield	1930

PRESIDENTS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

Committee of Public Defence	4 Sept.	1870
Louis Adolphe Thiers	31 Aug.	1871
Marshal MacMahon	24 May,	1873
Jules Grévy	30 Jan.	1879
Sadi Carnot (assass.: 14 June, 1894)	3 Dec.	1887
Jean Casimir Perier	27 June,	1894
François Félix Faure	17 Jan.	1895
Emile Loubet	18 Feb.	1899
Armand Fallières	18 Jan.	1906
Raymond Poincaré	17 Jan.	1913
Paul Deschanel	18 Feb.	1920
Alexandre Millerand	20 Sept.	1920
Gaston Doumergue	13 June,	1924
Paul Doumer (assass.: 7 May, 1932)	13 June,	1931
Albert Lebrun (deposed 1940)	10 May,	1932
Maréchal Pétain, "Vichy" nominee, 11 July, 1940		

[After the liberation of Paris, General Charles de Gaulle entered the capital and formed a provisional

government on Sept. 10, 1944. This was regarded as a continuation of the *Third Republic*. De Gaulle was named provisional President. He resigned and was succeeded by Félix Gouin on Jan. 23, 1946. A new National Assembly was elected and on June 2, 1946, Gouin resigned and was succeeded by Georges Bidault.

A new Constitution (*Fourth Republic*), adopted on Oct. 13, 1946, and amended in 1954, was in force until 1958.]

Vincent Auriol, *born* 1884 Jan. 16, 1947
René Coty, *born* 1882 Jan. 17, 1954

[The *Fifth French Republic* came into being on October 6, 1958, following the approval of its constitution by a national referendum in September, 1958.]

Charles de Gaulle, *born* 1890 Jan. 8, 1959

POPEs FROM 1621

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Gregory XV	Ludovisi	1621
Urban VIII	Barberini	1623
Innocent X	Pamphili	1644
Alexander VII	Chigi	1655
Clement IX	Rospigliosi	1667
Clement X	Altieri	1670
Innocent XI	Odescalchi	1676
Alexander VIII	Ottoboni	1689
Innocent XII	Pignatelli	1691
Clement XI	Albani	1700
Innocent XIII	Conti	1721
Benedict XIII	Orsini	1724
Clement XII	Corsini	1730
Benedict XIV	Lambertini	1740
Clement XIII	Rezzonico	1753
Clement XIV	Ganganelli	1769

Sovereign Pontiff.	Family Name.	Elected.
Pius VI	Braschi	1775
Pius VII	Chiararamonti	1800
Leo XII	della Genga	1823
Pius VIII	Castiglioni	1829
Gregory XVI	Cappellari	1831
Pius IX	Mastai-Ferretti	1846
Leo XIII	Pecci	1878
Pius X	Sarto	1903
Benedict XV	della Chiesa	1914
Pius XI	Ratti	1922
Pius XII	Pacelli	1939
John XXIII	Roncalli	1958

Adrian IV (Nicholas Brakespere, the only Englishman elected Pope) was born at Langley, near St. Albans; elected Pope, on the death of Anastasius IV, 1154; died 1159.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Area.—The land area of the United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland and N. Ireland) is 93,024 sq. miles or 59,535,000 acres. The area of inland water* in the United Kingdom is 1,185 sq. miles. Total, 94,209 sq. miles.

	Land Area		Inland water* Sq. miles	Total Sq. miles
	Sq. miles	'000 acres		
England.....	50,055	32,036	276	50,331
Wales.....	7,967	5,099	49	8,016
Scotland.....	29,795	19,069	616	30,411
Northern Ireland.....	5,206	3,332	245	5,451

* Excluding tidal water.

Population.—The first general census of population of Great Britain and Ireland was taken in 1801 and there has been a fresh numbering every ten years since then, with the exception of 1941.

CENSUS RESULTS, 1801-1951

Thousands

	United Kingdom			England and Wales			Scotland			Northern Ireland†		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1801	11,944	5,692	6,252	8,893	4,255	4,638	1,608	739	869	1,443	698	745
1811	13,368	6,368	7,000	10,165	4,874	5,291	1,806	826	980	1,397	668	729
1821	15,472	7,498	7,974	12,000	5,850	6,150	2,092	983	1,109	1,380	665	715
1831	17,835	8,647	9,188	13,897	6,771	7,126	2,304	1,114	1,250	1,574	762	812
1841	20,183	9,819	10,364	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,620	1,242	1,378	1,649	800	849
1851	22,259	10,855	11,404	17,928	8,781	9,146	2,889	1,375	1,513	1,443	698	745
1861	24,525	11,894	12,631	20,066	9,776	10,290	3,062	1,450	1,612	1,396	668	728
1871	27,431	13,309	14,122	22,712	11,059	11,653	3,360	1,603	1,757	1,359	647	712
1881	31,015	15,060	15,955	25,974	12,640	13,335	3,736	1,799	1,936	1,305	621	684
1891	34,264	16,593	17,671	29,003	14,060	14,942	4,026	1,943	2,083	1,236	590	646
1901	38,237	18,492	19,745	32,528	15,729	16,799	4,472	2,174	2,298	1,237	590	647
1911	42,082	20,357	21,725	36,070	17,446	18,625	4,761	2,309	2,452	1,251	603	648
1921	44,027	21,033	22,994	37,887	18,075	19,811	4,882	2,348	2,535	1,258	610	648
1931	46,038	22,060	23,979	39,952	19,133	20,819	4,843	2,326	2,517	1,243	601	642
1951	50,225	24,118	26,107	43,758	21,016	22,742	5,096	2,434	2,662	1,371	668	703

† All figures refer to the area which is now Northern Ireland. *Italic figures* for N. Ireland in 1921 and 1931 are estimates based on the Censuses held in 1926 and 1937.

NOTE.—Before 1801 there existed no official return of the population of either England or Scotland. Estimates of the population of England at various periods, calculated from the number of baptisms, burials and marriages, are: in 1570, 4,160,221; 1600, 4,811,718; 1630, 5,600,517; 1670, 5,773,646; 1700, 6,045,008; 1750, 6,517,035.

ISLANDS.—The figures given above do not include islands of the British seas. Populations of these islands at census years since 1900 were:—

	ISLE OF MAN			JERSEY			GUERNSEY		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1901.....	54,752	25,496	29,256	52,576	23,940	28,636	43,042	21,140	21,902
1911.....	52,016	23,937	28,079	51,898	24,014	27,884	45,001	22,215	22,786
1921.....	60,284	27,329	32,955	49,701	22,438	27,263	40,529	19,303	21,226
1931.....	49,308	22,443	26,865	50,462	23,424	27,038	42,743	20,675	22,068
1951.....	55,213	25,749	29,464	57,296	27,282	30,014	45,474	22,094	23,380

INCREASE OF THE PEOPLE

In England and Wales during the 19th Century, important increases in the population ranged from 18.06 per cent. to 11.65 per cent., an average of 14 per cent. every ten years; there was an average proportion of 1,050 females to 1,000 males. Between the Censuses of 1931 and 1951 the increase was 4.65 per cent. The proportion of 1,096 females to 1,000 males in 1922 declined to 1,081 females to 1,000 males at the Census of 1951.

Estimates of the future total population of the United Kingdom, based on the mid-1957 annual estimate, have been prepared by the Government Actuary in consultation with the Registrars-General. It is assumed in their projections below that at ages under 45, death rates will decline

steadily until at the end of 25 years they are at one-half of the present rates; at ages over 45, rates of decline become progressively smaller as age advances; after 25 years death rates at all ages will remain at the levels then reached; annual births are assumed to average 835,000 during the first 15 years, 830,000 for a further 10 years and 850,000 thereafter; the ratio of male to female births is taken as 1.06 throughout and a net outward migration of 27,000 persons per year is assumed.

Estimated Future Population of the United Kingdom

1962.....	52,663,000	1982.....	56,129,000
1967.....	53,575,000	1987.....	56,781,000
1972.....	54,476,000	1992.....	57,325,000
1977.....	55,349,000	1997.....	57,835,000

ALIENS AND NATURALIZATION

Aliens.—Figures in the following table show the number of aliens registered in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31, 1958. These figures exclude among others children under 16, diplomatic and consular officials, certain officials of international organizations and visitors spending less than 3 months in the country.

Naturalization.—In the years 1946-1958, 86,702 certificates of naturalization were issued by the Home Department, an average of 10,621 each year in 1946-1950 and of 4,200 in 1951-1958. Numbers of persons naturalized by principal countries of origin are shown below. Figures for Russia include former nationals of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

	Aliens in U.K.			Naturalizations				
	Male	Female	Total	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
<i>Europe</i>								
Austria.....	192,285	149,864	342,149	4,937	4,174	3,589	4,028	3,086
Belgium.....	1,677	6,848	8,525	180	121	82	85	57
Czechoslovakia.....	1,752	1,782	3,534	33	31	24	33	9
Denmark.....	1,681	749	2,430	191	168	125	136	83
Finland.....	1,863	2,882	4,745	18	22	18	19	15
France.....	220	1,097	1,317	2	4	4	2	2
Germany.....	4,275	9,304	13,579	31	39	42	44	22
Greece.....	14,497	26,519	41,016	767	609	492	465	255
Hungary.....	1,341	1,431	2,772	52	50	32	32	27
Italy.....	10,910	4,069	14,979	224	207	142	143	101
Netherlands.....	27,077	29,969	57,046	244	169	154	219	129
Norway.....	4,709	3,983	8,692	59	80	62	66	45
Poland.....	2,205	1,401	3,606	8	9	11	14	7
Portugal.....	76,155	27,499	103,654	2,214	1,800	1,676	1,962	1,746
Roumania.....	583	998	1,581	4	4	2	8	2
Russia.....	1,143	620	1,763	92	88	53	68	35
Spain.....	7,469	7,784	15,253	539	494	400	486	371
Sweden.....	3,593	6,898	10,491	69	69	38	46	26
Switzerland.....	746	1,559	2,305	3	3	7	5	2
Turkey.....	3,940	6,575	10,515	8	15	13	10	10
Yugoslavia.....	474	289	763	—	—	—	—	4
Other Countries.....	6,543	2,437	8,980	198	189	195	182	134
<i>Africa</i>	19,432	5,171	24,603	1	3	8	3	4
Egypt.....	1,242	337	1,579	19	11	7	21	6
Other African Countries...	561	152	713	—	—	—	—	—
<i>America</i>	681	185	866	—	—	—	—	—
Argentine Republic.....	10,981	16,709	27,690	36	43	51	28	20
Brazil.....	202	180	382	—	—	—	—	—
United States.....	122	114	236	—	—	—	—	—
Other American Countries..	9,980	15,962	25,942	27	41	40	19	16
<i>Asia</i>	677	453	1,130	—	—	—	—	—
Burma.....	7,691	3,312	11,003	125	96	117	105	81
China.....	472	134	606	—	—	—	—	—
Iraq.....	1,542	647	2,189	—	—	—	—	—
Israel.....	1,316	214	1,530	—	—	—	—	—
Japan.....	776	621	1,397	—	—	—	—	—
Persia.....	474	178	652	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian Countries.....	1,184	792	1,976	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Other Countries</i>	1,927	726	2,653	—	—	—	—	—
Stateless.....	4,565	1,206	5,771	—	—	—	—	—
Nationality uncertain.....	597	390	987	98	46	92	73	47
British Registered Persons..	3,968	816	4,784	163	178	138	103	73
British Protected Persons...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	—	—	—	3	14	3	—	1
Total.....	216,764	171,428	388,192	5,381	4,562	3,997	4,358	3,315

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1958

Immigration.—In the year 1958, a total of 55,700 persons from Commonwealth countries arrived in the United Kingdom for a stay of one year or more, 4,400 more than in 1957. Arrivals from the principal countries (with 1957 figures in brackets) were: from Canada, 12,000 (8,800); Australia, 8,600 (8,100); New Zealand, 2,800 (2,500); South Africa, 3,200 (3,400); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 1,700 (1,300); East and West Africa, 4,300 (3,700); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 6,100 (6,200); Malaya 5,500 (6,400); West Indies and Bermuda, 7,500 (6,100); Other Commonwealth countries, 4,000 (4,800). 9,000 persons arrived from the United

States (1957, 9,800). *Emigration.*—In the year 1958, 95,100 persons left the United Kingdom for Commonwealth countries for a stay of one year or more, 43,700 less than in 1957: to Canada, 16,800 (61,100); Australia, 37,500 (35,300); New Zealand 10,900 (10,200); South Africa, 5,400 (5,600); Rhodesia and Nyasaland, 4,200 (5,600); East and West Africa, 4,200 (4,500); India, Pakistan and Ceylon, 3,600 (3,200); Malaya, 5,000 (6,300); West Indies and Bermuda, 4,100 (3,300); Other Commonwealth countries, 3,400 (3,700). 15,600 persons emigrated to the United States (1957, 21,700).

TOURISTS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The number of tourists, including business visitors, to the United Kingdom in 1958 broke all previous records, the total being 1,258,000, compared with 1,180,000 in 1957 (an increase of 7 per cent.). There was a substantial rise in the number of visitors from the dollar area and in particular from the United States. The numbers coming from Europe declined slightly, France still providing the greatest number of arrivals despite the political crisis and subsequent restriction in travel allowances. Tourist arrivals from Germany continued to increase.

Tourist earnings in 1958 increased by £9,000,000 to £138,000,000; expenditure by visitors from the dollar area, £53,000,000; from other Western Hemisphere countries, £3,000,000; sterling area, £52,000,000; O.E.E.C. countries, £26,000,000; and from other non-sterling countries, £5,000,000.

Foreign Visitors, 1957 and 1958

From	1957	1958
Belgium.....	50,000	41,000
Denmark.....	20,000	19,000
France.....	166,000	150,000
Germany.....	122,000	132,000
Italy.....	38,000	40,000
Netherlands.....	76,000	78,000
Norway.....	17,000	15,000
Sweden.....	33,000	35,000
Switzerland.....	29,000	30,000
Other European Countries	62,000	62,000
Total.....	643,000	634,000
Canada.....	60,000	70,000
Australia.....	23,000	22,000
New Zealand.....	8,000	8,000
South Africa.....	23,000	23,000
Rhodesia and Nyasaland..	12,000	12,000
India.....	13,000	14,000
Pakistan.....	6,000	6,000
British East Africa.....	14,000	15,000
Total.....	159,000	170,000
United States.....	280,000	345,000
Total Commonwealth		
Visitors.....	255,000	275,000
Total Other Visitors.....	926,000	983,000
Grand Total.....	1,180,000	1,258,000

ROAD ACCIDENTS IN 1958

It was estimated by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents that there have been 8½ million casualties in road accidents in Great Britain since the beginning of this century. This figure includes 250,000 persons killed. Road casualties in 1958 totalled 299,767: killed, 5,970; injured, seriously, 69,166; slightly, 224,631. 717 children died in road accidents in 1958, 10,331 were seriously, and 38,815 slightly, injured. 7,904,000 vehicles were registered in 1958 and 2,574,000,000 gallons of motor fuel consumed, both figures being the highest ever recorded.

	Injured in 1958			
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Total
Pedestrians.....	2,408	16,499	44,320	63,227
Pedal cyclists...	668	10,183	40,845	51,696
Motor cyclists..	1,162	16,797	41,822	59,781
Motor cycle				
passengers...	217	3,342	11,043	14,602
Other drivers...	686	8,999	31,452	41,137
Other passengers	787	12,569	52,970	66,326
Child passengers	83	1,362	7,479	8,294

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1957 AND 1958

Cause of Death	1957	1958
Natural Causes		
Tuberculosis.....	4,784	4,480
Syphilitic Disease....	1,292	1,042
Diphtheria.....	6	8
Whooping Cough....	88	27
Meningococcal Infections.....	184	143
Poliomyelitis.....	227	130
Measles.....	95	49
Other Infective, etc., Diseases.....	1,056	975
Malignant Neoplasm:		
Stomach.....	13,995	14,112
Intestines, etc.....	14,815	14,980
Other digestive organs.....	8,616	8,393
Lung, Bronchus...	19,119	19,809
Breast.....	8,683	9,018
Uterus.....	3,939	4,109
Leukæmia and leukaemia.....	2,394	2,379
Other.....	22,456	22,940
Other Neoplasms....	1,628	1,238
Thyrototoxicosis....	373	321
Anæmia.....	1,726	1,685
Diabetes.....	3,137	3,316
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System...	73,669	76,188
Non-meningococcal		
Meningitis.....	420	337
Rheumatic Fever....	174	133
Heart Diseases.....	153,418	161,448
Hypertension.....	7,218	7,364
Hypertension with Heart Disease.....	12,282	12,278
Other Circulatory Diseases.....	15,538	16,438
Influenza.....	6,716	2,402
Pneumonia.....	22,804	23,743
Bronchitis.....	26,935	29,392
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	4,904	5,277
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.....	5,029	4,890
Appendicitis.....	799	786
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, etc.....	2,217	2,341
Nephritis and Nephrosis.....	4,359	4,090
Hyperplasia of Prostate.....	3,645	3,570
Pregnancy, Child-birth, Abortion....	349	322
Congenital Malformations.....	4,930	4,885
Other Diseases.....	39,290	36,229
Deaths by Violence		
Accidents:		
Motor accidents...	4,898	5,438
Other transport accidents.....	847	899
Poisoning.....	1,186	1,202
Falls.....	5,296	5,483
Burning, etc.....	736	769
Other.....	2,935	2,990
Suicide, etc.....	5,316	5,299
Homicide and Operations of War.....	347	281
Total.....	21,561	22,457
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES.	514,870	526,849

CRIMINAL STATISTICS
ENGLAND AND WALES

In 1958 the total number of persons found guilty of offences of all kinds was 993,445, of whom 146,714 were found guilty of indictable offences, 846,542 of non-indictable offences and 189 (1957, 285) of offences against Defence Regulations. The most numerous offences in 1957 and 1958 are listed below. In addition, 19,967 persons (15,836 under 17 years) were cautioned by the police in 1958, for indictable offences and 57,125 (18,196 juveniles) for non-indictable offences.

Ages of Offenders.—The 25,246 persons found guilty of indictable offences by the *higher courts* in 1958 included 1,130 persons under 17 years of age (17 persons under 14), 7,301 persons aged 17 and under 21, and 16,815 persons aged 21 and over. In *magistrates' courts*, of 121,468 persons convicted of indictable offences in 1958, 28,066 were under 14 years of age, 22,579 were aged 14 and under 17, 16,482 persons were aged 17 and under 21 and 54,341 were aged 21 years and over.

Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted 1957		Persons Convicted 1958	
	Total	Juveniles*	Total	Juveniles*
Larceny.....	80,458	27,993	87,966	31,497
Breaking and Entering.....	23,332	12, 43	28,834	14,284
Receiving.....	5,309	1,554	6,120	1,977
Frauds and False Pretences.....	3,675	154	4,188	203
Sexual Offences.....	5,609	1,185	5,423	1,118
Violence against the Person.....	7,079	760	7,895	1,039
ALL INDICTABLE OFFENCES.....	130,920	25,277	146,714	28,083

* Persons under 17 years of age.

Disposal.—In all courts in 1958, 22,205 persons aged 17 and over (females, 1,132) found guilty of indictable offences were sentenced to *imprisonment, corrective training or preventive detention*, compared with 20,190 (females, 950) in 1957. Of the 1958 total 1,537 persons (females, 68) were aged under 21. A total of 49,125 persons (females, 6,339) were *fined* in all courts, including 17,567 persons under 21 years of age (females, 1,219). 29,767 persons (females, 5,488) were placed on *probation*, including 26,144 (females, 3,110) under 21.

Non-Indictable Offences

	Persons Convicted	
	1957	1958
Traffic Offences.....	497,294	596,587
Drunkenness.....	64,513	62,396
Revenue Offences.....	19,066	24,140
Railway Offences.....	17,930	19,984
Breach of local and other regulations.....	11,752	11,202
Disorderly Behaviour.....	12,637	13,970
Betting and Gaming.....	15,613	15,452
Assaults.....	10,999	11,043
Education Acts Offences...	4,522	4,599
Malicious Damage.....	11,766	13,101
Offences by Prostitutes.....	15,486	19,536
Vagrancy Acts Offences.....	4,678	5,526
Wireless Telegraphy Acts Offences.....	6,440	4,312
Cruelty to, or neglect of, children.....	774	645
Other Offences.....	39,800	44,079
TOTAL.....	733,270	846,542

The main types of non-indictable offence of which persons under 17 were found guilty were:—

	Persons Convicted	
	1957	1958
Traffic Offences:—		
Obstruction and Nuisance other than by vehicle..	1,760	2,169
Offences with Pedal Cycles.....	7,544	7,856
Others.....	5,264	7,008
Malicious Damage.....	5,895	6,629
Railway Offences.....	5,221	6,060
Stealing and Receiving....	982	1,078
Playing Games in Street...	146	164
Gaming (Vagrancy Acts)...	152	190
Other Offences.....	6,117	7,631
TOTAL.....	33,081	38,785

Cases of Murder

The Homicide Act, 1957, in operation from March 21, 1957, removed from the category of murder homicides (a) which were previously murder only by doctrine of constructive malice; (b) under severe provocation by words alone; (c) in pursuance of a suicide pact. It provided that a person charged with murder should not be found guilty of that offence if at the time of the offence he was suffering from diminished responsibility, but instead should be found guilty of manslaughter. The death penalty should not be imposed for murders other than capital murders* except where the murderer had committed another murder on a different occasion.

In 1958, 124 cases of murder of persons aged one year or over were known to the police. In 9 cases the offence was reduced to manslaughter and in 1 case it was decided that there was no evidence that murder had been committed. *Capital murder.**—In 3 cases which appeared to be of capital murder, the murderers had not yet been detected. 16 victims were murdered by 16 known murderers or suspects. Of these, 8 victims were murdered by 7 persons who committed suicide before arrest. In proceedings taken against 9 persons for the murder of the remaining 8 victims, 2 persons were acquitted and 1 found guilty but insane; 1 death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. Five persons were convicted, sentenced to death and executed. *Non-Capital Murder.*—In 7 cases which appeared to be of non-capital murder, the murderers were not yet detected. 88 victims were murdered by 81 known murderers or suspects. Of these, 33 victims were murdered by 29 persons who committed suicide before arrest. One victim was murdered

* Murder committed in the course of or in furtherance of theft; in resisting or avoiding arrest or escaping from legal custody; murder of police officers or prison officers or persons assisting them; and murder by shooting or causing explosions.

by one person who soon afterwards was himself killed. In proceedings taken against 50 persons for the murder of 53 victims, 1 was dealt with by the U.S. authorities and 4 were discharged. Of 45 persons committed for trial 13 persons were found insane on arraignment, 5 were found guilty but insane and 9 were acquitted. 18 persons were found guilty of non-capital murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

Suicide

Coroners returns for 1957 and 1958 show that 5,237 persons committed suicide in 1958, compared with 5,313 in 1957 and 5,256 in 1956. 5,060 cases of attempted suicide were known to the police in

1956, compared with 5,436 in 1957 and 5,387 in 1956.

Magistrates Courts

Non-Criminal Proceedings

Orders for:—	1938	1957	1958
Affiliation.....	4,313	3,868	3,746
Maintenance.....	11,117	13,759	13,795
Guardianship of Infants	1,319	5,533	5,438
Adoption.....	5,392	7,465	7,092
Commitment of children and young persons:—			
To approved schools..	868	609	657
To care of fit persons..	955	2,028	2,160

SCOTLAND

Persons proceeded against

Indictable Offences	Average 1935-39	1955	1956	1957	1958
Crimes					
Against the person.....	2,545	1,590	1,599	1,904	2,010
Against property:—					
with violence.....	3,473	5,147	5,681	6,898	8,644
without violence.....	12,186	13,255	13,815	14,576	14,516
malicious injuries to property.....	3,639	2,863	2,954	357	283
forgery, etc.....	79	67	86	91	116
Other Crimes.....	406	304	321	359	369
Total.....	22,328	23,226	24,456	24,185	25,938
Miscellaneous Offences					
Breach of Peace.....	20,706	20,529	22,221	23,025	23,127
Against Intoxicating Liquor Laws.....	16,953	13,041	14,870	15,387	14,054
Against Police Acts, etc.....	11,048	10,123	11,094	10,841	11,638
Against Road Acts, etc.....	43,905	40,345	42,799	42,792	*49,173
Other (including war legislation).....	15,790	21,537	23,867	27,489	31,140
Total.....	108,402	105,575	114,851	119,534	129,132
TOTAL, ALL CRIMES AND OFFENCES.....	130,730	128,801	139,307	143,719	155,070

* Vehicle licences in force in the September quarter, excluding trade licences and Services vehicles, 584,400.

Cases of Murder.—In 1958, eighteen cases of murder were known to the police. Five of the twenty-three victims were under 10 years of age and five over 60. Of fourteen persons proceeded against, one was not called for trial. Thirteen persons were tried, of which six were found insane and unfit for trial, six were found guilty and one not guilty. Two of those found guilty were sentenced to death, but one was later reprieved; three were sentenced to life imprisonment, and one (under 18 years) was sentenced to be detained during H.M. pleasnre.

Juvenile Crime.—In 1958, 18,379 juveniles were proceeded against for crimes and offences of all kinds. 649 of these were acquitted or the charge

against them was withdrawn. In 4,599 cases the charge was proved and an order made without a finding of guilt. In 12,847 cases where charges were proved with a finding of guilt, 4,714 juveniles were admonished, etc.; 184 were cautioned (with or without security); and 33 were found mentally defective. 629 juveniles were committed to approved schools, 533 to remand homes, 83 for Borstal training and 33 to the care of fit persons. 9 were placed on probation. 5,769 offenders were fined, and in 861 cases fines were imposed on the parent or guardian of the offender. 283 juveniles were discharged without trial, as insane or weak-minded persons, etc. or otherwise discharged.

PRISON POPULATIONS IN 1957 AND 1958

The average daily population of all British prisons and Borstal institutions in 1958 was 28,246, including 1,694 prisoners awaiting trial and 866 committed by civil process, mainly for failure to comply with court orders for payments of money. Figures of receptions by Prisons and Borstal institutions in 1958 were:—

Prison and Borstal Receptions	England and Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom
	1957	1958	1957	1958	1957	1958	1958
Convicted Prisoners:—							
Imprisonment (Total).....	30,574	33,364	10,716	12,153	888	893	46,410
under 3 years.....	28,788	31,533	10,611	12,023	—	—	43,556
3 years and over.....	1,786	1,831	105	135	—	—	1,965
Borstal Training.....	2,463	3,162	349	430	39	39	3,631
Corrective Training.....	465	456	8	3	12	21	480
Preventive Detention.....	221	193	5	—	4	4	197
Untried Prisoners.....	25,561	28,821	4,101	4,401	178	175	33,397
Civil Prisoners.....	7,253	9,336	—	2	461	428	9,766
DAILY AVERAGE POPULATION..	22,368	25,108	2,435	2,672	441	466	28,246

NATIONAL INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

Central Government Accounts, 1957 and 1958
£ million

Gross Domestic Product

£ million

	Calendar Year			Calendar Year	
	1957	1958		1957	1958
REVENUE			EXPENDITURE		
Gross Trading Income.....	89	109	Domestic Expenditure on		
Rents, Dividend and Interest...	285	327	Goods and Services.....	26,117	26,610
Taxes:—			By Consumers.....	14,210	14,925
On Income.....	2,587	2,718	By Public Authorities.....	3,599	3,742
On Capital.....	176	182	Gross Fixed Capital Forma-		
On Expenditure.....	2,341	2,386	tion at Home.....	3,400	3,516
National Insurance and Health			Value of physical increase in		
Contributions.....	657	859	stocks and work in progress	360	50
Current Grants from Overseas			Exports of Goods, etc.....	4,548	4,377
Governments.....	21	3	Subsidies.....	411	400
Total Revenue.....	6,156	6,584	Total.....	26,528	27,010
Surplus*.....	611	645	Deduct		
EXPENDITURE			Imports of Goods and Services.	4,433	4,118
Current expenditure on Goods			Taxes on Expenditure.....	2,956	3,031
and Services:—			Total.....	7,389	7,149
Military Defence.....	1,550	1,551	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT....		
Health Services.....	591	624		19,139	19,861
Other.....	400	419	SHARES		
Subsidies.....	382	370	Income:—		
National Insurance Benefits....	702	912	From Employment†.....	12,919	13,413
Other Grants to Persons.....	468	486	From Rent and Self-Employ-		
Debt Interest.....	707	783	ment.....	2,661	2,874
Grants to Local Authorities....	598	635	Gross Trading Profits*:—		
Grants paid Abroad.....	65	66	Companies.....	3,151	3,002
Transfers to Capital Account...	82	93	Public Corporations.....	322	341
Total Expenditure.....	5,545	5,939	Other Public Enterprises....	129	151

* Before providing for depreciation and stock appreciation.

† Wages and salaries, Forces' pay and employers' contributions.

UNITED KINGDOM REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Year	Ordinary Revenue	Ordinary Expenditure	Surplus† or Deficit—
1914-15 (First World War).....	226,694,000	560,474,000	— 333,779,000
1915-16 do.....	336,767,000	1,559,158,000	— 1,222,392,000
1916-17 do.....	573,428,000	2,198,113,000	— 1,624,685,000
1917-18 do.....	707,235,000	2,696,221,000	— 1,988,987,000
1930-31¶.....	775,895,000	799,171,000	— 23,276,000
1939-40 (Second World War).....	1,049,189,000	1,325,122,000	— 275,933,000
1940-41 do.....	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	— 2,475,421,000
1941-42 do.....	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	— 2,701,637,000
1942-43 do.....	2,819,851,000	5,637,367,000	— 2,817,516,000
1943-44 do.....	3,038,548,000	5,788,421,000	— 2,749,873,000
1944-45 do.....	3,238,063,000	6,062,904,000	— 2,824,841,000
1945-46 (Two Budgets).....	3,284,450,000	5,484,333,000	— 2,199,883,000
1946-47.....	3,341,200,000	3,910,300,000	— 569,100,000
1947-48.....	3,844,800,000	3,209,500,000	+ 635,300,000
1948-49.....	4,006,600,000	3,175,600,000	+ 831,000,000
1949-50.....	3,924,000,000	3,375,300,000	+ 548,700,000
1950-51.....	3,977,800,000	3,257,300,000	+ 720,500,000
1951-52.....	4,433,400,000	4,053,600,000	+ 379,800,000
1952-53.....	4,438,700,000	4,350,600,000	+ 88,100,000
1953-54.....	4,368,100,000	4,274,500,000	+ 93,600,000
1954-55.....	4,737,893,000	4,304,726,000	+ 433,167,000
1955-56 (Two Budgets).....	4,893,142,000	4,496,040,000	+ 397,102,000
1956-57.....	5,157,813,000	4,868,031,000	+ 289,782,000
1957-58.....	5,342,584,450	4,919,518,891	+ 423,065,559
1958-59.....	5,479,709,000	5,102,513,000	+ 377,196,000
1959-60*.....	5,325,000,000	5,222,996,000	+ 102,004,000

¶ "Self-Balancing" Revenue and Expenditure omitted from 1930-31. * Budget Estimate, April 7, 1959.
See also Civil and Defences Estimates.

STATE EXPENDITURE, 1958-59 AND 1959-60

THE CIVIL ESTIMATES

The total of the Civil Estimates (including Revenue Departments) for 1959-60 was £3,563,660,524, an increase of £43,453,868 over the total for 1958-59 (including supplementary estimates totalling £118,879,589). The totals are those of net expenditure, after deducting receipts to be appropriated in aid. Supplementary estimates are included in totals for 1958-59 in all classes.

Classes and Principal Items

CLASS I: CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND FINANCE

	1958-59	1959-60
House of Lords.....	£195,820	£206,539
House of Commons..	1,526,556	1,542,238
Registration of Electors	620,000	650,000
Treasury and Subordinate Departments...	3,534,806	3,664,076
Privy Council Office..	35,635	39,574
Charity Commission..	111,995	122,270
Civil Service do.....	489,015	505,133
Crown Estate Office..	133,275	144,049
Exchequer and Audit.		
Dept.....	546,320	564,970
Friendly Societies		
Registry.....	90,160	95,291
Government Actuary..	40,021	40,473
Government Chemist..	366,991	389,423
Government Hospitality	61,000	70,000
Royal Mint.....	†100	†100
National Debt Office..	†110	†100
National Savings Committee.....	1,227,450	1,231,400
Public Record Office..	126,617	136,661
Public Works Loan Commission.....	§100	§100
Royal Commissions...	275,200	298,300
Secret Service.....	5,000,000	7,000,000
Miscellaneous.....	191,240	212,660
<i>Scotland</i>		
Scottish Home Dept..	2,318,492	1,667,139
Scottish Record Office	43,488	44,997
† Gross Totals £54,980 (1958-59); £57,150 (1959-60).		
‡ Including "Payments of Members" £1,036,528 (1958-59); £1,037,528 (1959-60); and Travelling Expenses £90,500 (1958-59); £90,700 (1959-60).		
* Gross totals £7,974,100 (1958-59); £7,350,900 (1959-60).		
§ Gross totals £49,962 (1958-59); £44,677 (1959-60).		

CLASS II: COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

	1958-59	1959-60
Foreign Service.....	£15,803,050	£16,137,710
Foreign Office Grants and Services*	21,730,326	16,813,605
British Council.....	2,737,300	3,258,100
Commonwealth Relations Office.....	2,890,219	3,163,134
Do. Services.....	7,688,230	9,729,311
Overseas Settlement...	187,175	178,725
Colonial Office.....	1,594,600	1,709,542
Colonial Services.....	30,107,395	25,630,180
Development etc. :-		
Colonies.....	19,500,000	25,000,000
Fed. of Rhodesia and Nyasaland and South African Territories.....	1,250,000	1,199,000
Imperial War Graves Commission.....	1,096,535	1,207,731
* 1959-60: Subscriptions to international organizations £3,839,940; Grants to U.N. in aid of refugees, children, etc., £3,474,717; Aid to foreign countries, £7,550,260.		

CLASS III: HOME DEPT., LAW AND JUSTICE

	1958-59	1959-60
Home Office.....	£9,981,658	£6,239,980
Civil Defence Services	6,549,980	6,951,375
Police (E. & W.)....	48,192,725	50,078,066
Prisons (E. & W.)....	11,509,089	14,682,346
Child Care.....	9,900,900	3,003,000
Fire Services.....	6,162,980	847,350
Supreme Court.....	108,702	73,904
County Courts.....	362,085	35,480
Legal Aid Fund.....	1,404,275	1,446,336
Law Charges.....	647,111	713,589
Legal Expenses.....	64,895	63,800
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Civil Defence Services.	457,713	665,303
Police.....	5,186,094	5,438,191
Prisons.....	1,116,308	1,500,576
Approved Schools....	271,700	304,075
Fire Services.....	643,181	111,818
Law Charges, etc.....	311,227	327,291
<i>Northern Ireland.</i>		
Supreme Court.....	69,785	70,975
Land Purchase.....	1,176,350	1,173,060

CLASS IV: EDUCATION AND BROADCASTING

	1958-59	1959-60
Ministry of Education. £383,567,154	£107,043,300	
British Museum.....	667,378	666,843
Do. Nat. History....	424,030	464,016
Imperial War Museum	49,625	50,359
London Museum....	34,614	38,816
National Gallery.....	209,080	112,347
Tate Gallery.....	62,047	97,480
Nat. Maritime Museum	61,215	64,583
National Portrait Gallery	29,923	34,753
Wallace Collection....	39,094	41,744
Grants for Science and the Arts.....	1,755,278	1,912,393
Universities & Colleges	50,024,140	57,998,640
Broadcasting.....	33,889,510	35,995,000
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Public Education....	53,309,418	15,515,719
National Galleries....	42,341	61,200
National Museum of Antiquities.....	19,110	24,890
National Library.....	59,984	73,479

CLASS V: HEALTH, HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

	1958-59	1959-60
Ministry of Housing & Local Government..	£21,049,320	£19,105,535
Housing.....	67,492,820	72,616,670
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues....	92,866,000	448,000,000
Ministry of Health....	27,239,875	26,887,485
National Health Service	489,049,136	477,549,810
Med. Research Council	3,137,100	3,518,250
Registrar General....	417,073	462,673
Central Land Board..	65,400	—
War Damage Commission.....	503,860	42,0000
<i>Scotland.</i>		
Dept. of Health.....	5,216,790	5,160,450
National Health Service	60,629,500	59,585,155
Housing.....	16,293,700	17,821,300
Exchequer Grants to Local Revenues....	15,637,000	54,727,000
Registrar General....	57,600	58,450
* Hospital, Specialist and Ancillary Services £414,792,000; Grants to Local Health Authorities £2,496,500; Medical, Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Ophthalmic Services £180,243,700.		

CLASS VI: TRADE, LABOUR AND SUPPLY

	1958-59	1959-60
Board of Trade.....	£5,232,585	£5,230,282
Do. Assistance to Industry and Trading Services.....	1,767,330	2,044,095
Do. Former Strategic Stocks.....	1,336,000	1,135,000
Services in Development Areas.....	2,765,060	7,500,000
Financial Assistance in Development Areas.	£2,234,500	£3,607,500
Registration of Restrictive Trade Agreements.....	152,145	192,090
Ministry of Labour and National Service....	21,087,010	21,535,000
Ministry of Supply....	231,300,000	223,300,000
Royal Ordnance Factories.....	5,750,000	9,100,000

CLASS VII: COMMON SERVICES (WORKS, STATIONERY, ETC.)

	1958-59	1959-60
Ministry of Works....	£7,286,260	£7,920,000
Houses of Parliament Buildings.....	337,010	345,500
Public Buildings, U.K.	30,055,200	30,626,000
Do. Overseas.....	2,544,000	3,565,000
Royal Palaces.....	521,000	605,000
Royal Parks.....	801,810	900,000
Historic Buildings and Ancient Monuments	1,006,000	1,080,000
Rates on Government Property.....	21,157,130	22,103,880
Stationery and Printing	14,865,600	15,096,100
Central Office of Information.....	2,494,000	2,885,000

CLASS VIII: AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

	1958-59	1959-60
Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food..	£17,890,506	£18,697,115
Agricultural and Food Grants and Subsidies.	*265,094,210	*217,998,180
Agricultural and Food Services.....	10,949,735	9,285,980
Food (Strategic Reserves).....	2,250,000	2,200,000
Fishery Grants and Services.....	6,741,735	6,342,385
Surveys of Great Britain, etc.....	3,409,400	3,397,150
Agricultural Research Council.....	4,196,000	4,545,000
Nature Conservancy..	350,000	391,000
Development Fund...	1,104,500	1,089,600
Forestry Commission..	9,717,000	10,270,000
Scotland.		
Dept. of Agriculture..	36,578,203	34,822,764
Fisheries (Scotland) and Herring Industry....	2,974,190	2,722,093

* FOOD SUBSIDIES—Under Agricultural Price Guarantees. Cereals, (1958-59) £47,000,000; (1959-60), £43,230,000. Eggs (1958-59) £43,500,000; (1959-60), £32,350,000; Fatstock (1958-59) £80,070,010; (1959-60) £48,780,000. Other Direct Subsidy Payments. Milk (to Marketing Boards), (1958-59) £4,950,000; (1959-60) £6,100,000; (School Milk Scheme) (1959-60) £14,186,600; (National Milk Scheme, mothers and young children) (1958-59) £23,994,000; (1959-60) £23,669,000.

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Note.—Figures of payments in respect of the School Milk Scheme are included in the vote for the Ministry of Education (1959-60: £12,524,000; Scotland, £1,662,000). Figures for the National Milk Scheme are included in the vote for the Ministry of Health.

CLASS IX: TRANSPORT, POWER AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

	1958-59	1959-60
Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation..	£10,498,200	£11,238,700
Roads, etc.....	81,660,260	94,231,810
Transport (Shipping and Special Services)	£464,660	£537,780
Civil Aviation.....	7,018,510	7,742,500
Ministry of Power....	4,423,659	3,626,220
Do. Special Services.	9,101,710	4,724,110
Atomic Energy.....	106,080,010	92,697,810
Scientific and Industrial Research.....	9,297,358	10,622,664
Scotland.		
Roads.....	10,688,690	13,354,510

CLASS X: PENSIONS, NATIONAL INSURANCE AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

	1958-59	1959-60
Superannuation and Retired Allowances.	£18,543,000	£20,023,000
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance	4,763,330	4,857,060
War Pensions, etc....	100,820,650	*98,347,250
National Insurance and Family Allowances..	303,626,600	†309,426,000
National Assistance Board.....	141,107,000	143,713,000
Pensions, etc. (India, Pakistan, Burma)...	7,128,310	6,955,410
R.I.C. Pensions, etc....	1,119,000	1,052,000

* PENSIONS, ETC. (1959-60).—War of 1914-18: Officers and Nurses, £3,495,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £36,975,000.

War of 1939-45 and later Service. Navy, Army and Royal Air Force, Officers and Nurses, £8,875,000; N.C.O.'s and Other Ranks, £43,135,000; Merchant Navy, Officers, £1,085,000; Seamen, £1,060,000. Civilians, Disabled Pensioners, etc., £2,945,000.

† Family Allowances.—1959-60, £126,750,000.

REVENUE DEPARTMENTS

	1958-59	1959-60
Service		
Customs and Excise....	£17,334,437	£17,929,100
Inland Revenue.....	44,820,000	46,058,000
Post Office.....	372,591,000	384,140,000

DEFENCE ESTIMATES

The Navy Estimates

	1958-59	1959-60
Pay, etc., of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines.....	£68,167,000	£64,899,000
Victualling and Clothing for the Navy...	12,841,675	12,794,000
Medical Establishments.....	1,487,000	1,526,000
Civilians employed on Fleet Services.....	7,721,471	7,741,000
Educational.....	1,411,000	1,483,000
Scientific.....	17,016,966	17,805,000
Royal Naval Reserves.	1,194,000	1,140,000
Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc.:		
Personnel.....	45,392,268	43,585,000
Material.....	44,214,000	41,091,000
Contract Work...	64,967,000	97,939,000

The Navy Estimates—continued

	1958-59	1959-60
Naval Armaments...	£18,830,620	£22,929,000
Works, Buildings and Repairs at Home and Abroad.....	12,603,000	12,941,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	9,521,700	8,324,000
Admiralty Office....	8,844,000	9,359,000
Non-effective Services	25,172,000	27,127,000
Merchant Shipbuilding, etc.....	16,200	16,900
Total.....	£339,400,000	£370,700,000

Personnel

Ranks, etc.	Numbers, All Ranks	
	1958-59	1959-60
<i>Royal Navy:</i>		
Flag Officers.....	81	73
Officers of Relative Flag Rank.....	8	8
Commissioned and Subordinate Officers	12,180	10,819
Petty Officers.....	24,700	23,200
Seamen.....	54,700	51,500
Juniors.....	5,800	5,650
Artificer Apprentices.	1,700	1,850
Total.....	99,169	93,100
<i>Royal Marines:</i>		
Commissioned Officers.....	660	580
Staff Sergeants, Sergeants, Musicians and Rank and File.	8,600	8,600
Total.....	9,260	9,180
<i>Women's Royal Naval Service:</i>		
Officers.....	250	250
Ratings.....	3,200	3,170
Total.....	3,450	3,420
<i>Queen Alexandra's Royal Naval Nursing Service.....</i>	210	300
Grand Total....	112,089	106,000

The Army Estimates

Finance

	1958-59	1959-60
Pay, etc.....	£127,720,000	£125,260,000
Reserve Forces, Territorial Army and Cadet Forces.....	15,990,000	18,210,000
War Office.....	3,980,000	3,880,000
Civilians.....	85,830,000	87,140,000
Movements.....	29,140,000	26,590,000
Supplies, etc.....	47,820,000	43,540,000
Stores.....	54,240,000	53,680,000
Works, Buildings and Lands.....	26,830,000	30,230,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	5,380,000	5,840,000
Non-effective Services	34,470,000	36,980,000
Total.....	£431,400,100	£431,350,000

Personnel

Item	Maximum Number 1959-60	
	Officers	Other Ranks
<i>Garrisons in Europe:</i>		
British Troops:—		
Male.....	19,800	215,000
Female†.....	900	4,400
Colonial Troops.....	200	2,000
Commonwealth do. (in U.K.).....	500	200
Total.....	21,400	221,600
<i>Garrisons outside Europe:</i>		
British Troops:—		
Male.....	6,200	57,500
Female†.....	300	500
Gurkha and Commonwealth, incl. Colonial, Troops..	200	27,300
Total.....	6,700	85,300
Additional Numbers†	1,000	9,000
Grand Total*....	29,100	345,000

† Incl. Q.A.R.A.N.C. (in and outside Europe).—Strength (Dec., 1958): Officers, 868; Other Ranks, 721.

‡ To cover possible temporary excesses over the numbers estimated above.

* Excluding 6,000 all ranks on Terminal Leave.

The Air Estimates

Finance

	1958-59	1959-60
Pay, etc., of the Air Force.....	£101,910,000	£109,200,000
Reserve and Auxiliary Forces.....	1,379,900	1,139,900
Air Ministry.....	5,175,000	5,570,000
Civilians at Outstations.....	36,255,000	37,990,000
Movements.....	12,870,000	12,180,000
Supplies.....	63,140,000	63,030,000
Aircraft and Stores...	196,800,000	213,850,000
Works and Lands...	31,450,000	30,550,000
Miscellaneous Effective Services.....	4,870,000	4,040,000
Non-effective Services	13,200,000	13,250,000
Total.....	£467,050,000	£490,800,000

Personnel

Service	Maximum Number 1959-60	
	Officers	Airmen and Airwomen
Royal Air Force....	22,250	150,200
Women's R.A.F....	400	4,300
Pss. Mary's Nursing Service.....	450	—
Local Forces abroad..	10	1,690
Other Commonwealth Forces....	290	410
Total.....	23,400	156,600

THE NATIONAL DEBT

1958-59

The National Debt outstanding on Mar. 31, 1959, was £27,375,492,000, of which £2,186,995,000 was payable in external currencies, principally to the United States and Canada.

The *Internal Debt*.—The Internal Debt, including both long and short term loans, was £25,269,996,000. This total is offset by the sum of £81,409,000 in respect of bonds tendered for Death Duties and held by the National Debt Commissioners until drawn or paid off. The net Internal Debt outstanding at March 31, 1959, was thus £25,188,587,000.

The *Floating Debt* (short-term loans) stood at £4,848,230,000 on March 31, 1958, rising by £390,665,000 to £5,238,895,000 on March 31, 1959.

The *External Debt*.—Debt created under the National Loans Act, 1939, and payable in external currencies, rose during the year by the net amount of £23,783,000 to the total of £2,186,995,000 on March 31, 1959.

United States Loans	£1,414,264,000
E.C.A. and M.S.A. Loans	135,624,000
Export-Import Bank Credit	89,286,000
Canadian Loans (1946)	396,524,000

On the liquidation of the European Payments Union, debts to the following European Governments were established—Austria, £2,422,000; Belgium, £23,611,000; Denmark, £379,000; Germany, £95,683,000; Greece, £380,000; Italy, £7,219,000; Netherlands, £4,818,000; Sweden, £8,547,000; Switzerland, £7,956,000

Interest and Management—Cost of interest and of management and expenses in 1958-59 was estimated at £662,770,000.

National Debt Funds, 1959

The *National Fund*.—Established in 1927 by a gift from an anonymous donor of approximately £500,000. The audited balance sheet, as at March 31, 1959, shows the following net additions during the year:—Contributions, £4,000; net revenue, £124,729; net profit on investments realized, £702. The amount of the Fund (investments at cost) on March 31, 1959, was £2,693,438.

The *Elsie Mackay Fund*.—The sum of £527,808 was set aside in 1929 by Lord and Lady Inchape in memory of their daughter, to accumulate for not more than 50 years and then to be applied to reduction of the National Debt. The fund stood on March 31, 1959, at £1,712,772.

The *John Buchanan Fund*.—Established in 1932 under the will of Dr. John Buchanan who died in 1930 and left the residue of his estate, subject to certain annuities, to be accumulated for fifty years beginning two years after his death and then to be applied in reduction of the National Debt. The money is paid over from time to time as it falls in. The fund stood on March 31, 1959, at £17,554.

1957-58

Loans Guaranteed by the British Government.—The Nominal Net Liability of the State in respect of loans guaranteed by the British Government was stated on March 31, 1958, to be as follows:—

Turkish Loan, £47,013; Sudan Loans, £3,648,700; Irish Land Purchase Stock, £168,591; Northern Ireland 4½% Bonds, £5,418,775; Northern Ireland 2¾% Stock, £23,404,611; Northern Ireland 3% Stock, £41,435,147; Irish Free State 4½% Land Bonds, £21,141,417; Ulster Savings Certificates, £102,384; 2½ per cent. of the Austrian Guaranteed Loan, secured on the gross receipts of Austrian Customs and Tobacco monopoly, £386,831 plus other liabilities in external

currencies; Palestine Loan, £1,361,787; Tanganyika Loan £218,613; Nyasaland, £754,925; Newfoundland, £12,749,967; 3 per cent. Redemption Stock (1986-96) to provide compensation in respect of *Tithe Rent Charge*, £58,747,254; and liabilities in external currencies in respect of U.S. loans to Northern and Southern Rhodesia and to the East Africa High Commission.

Cost of the Debt, 1957-58

The total of £832,369,180 was issued by the Exchequer during 1957-58 for payment of interest of the Debt and for management and expenses.

Interest:—

Of Funded Debt	£126,165,070
Of Terminable Annuities	352,968
Of Unfunded Debt	699,770,763

Total interest

£826,288,801

Management and Expenses:—

Management	£1,536,045
Expenses	4,544,334

Total

£6,080,379

Repayments, 1957-8

Reductions in the Debt are by means of Sinking Funds, including the Terminable Annuities, the capital value of which is deducted from the Debt upon the expiry of the term for which the annuities are payable.

Repayment of Terminable Annuities

£880,413

For 3% Funding Loan

7,072,044

For 4% Funding Loan

8,990,638

For 4% Victory Bonds

7,825,840

For 3½% Conversion Loan

12,771,638

Total Sinking Funds

£37,540,573

Estimated Assets

The estimated Assets include the amount standing to the credit of the *Exchange Equalization Account* £725,000,000; issues under the *Finance Act, 1935*, for redemption of *Local Loans Stock* £429,196,622; issues under the *Bretton Woods Agreements Act, 1957*, £12,857; issues under the *European Payments Unit Act, 1950*, £4,032,752; *National Coal Board*, £745,906,835; issues to *Local Loans Fund* £2,852,440,745; annual payment by the *Bank of England* in lieu of dividend £58,212,000; advances to *N. Ireland Exchequer* under *Misc. Financial Provisions Act, 1950*, £20,025,592; under *Misc. Financial Provisions Act, 1955* (Potato Marketing), £6,862,562; under *Misc. Financial Provisions Acts, 1946* and *1955* (Civil Contingencies Fund), £16,000,000; estimated market value of *Suez Canal Shares* £13,608,499; *Land Settlement Loans* outstanding £7,470,630; issues under *Export Guarantees Act* £29,857,605; issues under *Anglo Turkish (Armaments Credit) Agreement Act, 1917*, £926; value of shares and Stock of *British Petroleum Co. Ltd.*, £5,001,000; value of shares in *Cable and Wireless Ltd.*, £30,000,000; *Victory Bonds Sinking Fund*, £3,990,696; issues under the *New Towns Acts, 1946* and *1952*, £197,698,321; issues under the *Housing (Scotland) Acts, 1950-55*, £68,901,312; issues to *Colonial Development Corporation*, £56,934,734; issues under *Cotton Acts, 1947* and *1954*, £9,950,397; advances to nationalized industries under the *Finance Act, 1956*, £566,125,238 (Electricity Council, £265,080,000; S. of Scotland Electricity Board, £17,040,000; N. of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board, £36,636,667; Gas Council, £55,040,000; British Transport Commission,

£135,200,000; B.O.A.C., £41,085,714; B.E.A., £16,042,857; under the *Transport (Railway Finances) Act, 1957*, £118,326,642; under the *International Finance Corporation Act, 1955*, £5,170,040; under the *Sugar Act, 1956*, £25,235,000; under the *Cinematograph Film Production Acts, 1949-54*, £6,000,000; liability for 5 per cent. War Loan (India), £15,466,928; (Burma), £1,254,075; with some smaller items, making a total of £6,593,342,613.

The Suez Canal Shares.—Dividends received during 1957-58 on 161,616 ordinary shares were £196,199. On March 31, 1958, the British holdings were valued at £13,608,499. The Suez Canal Company was declared French and subject to French law from June, 1957. The British Government's holding of ordinary and "Actions de Jouissance" shares are being replaced by 353,504 ordinary shares and 161,616 debentures. The latter are to be redeemed before Jan. 1, 1969.

PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL DEBT

A table showing the amount of the National Debt in the years 1899-1902 and in each year since 1914. War years are indicated by italic figures. Figures are given in £'000.

1899-1900*	£638,920	1927-1928	£7,630,973	1943-1944†	£17,722,564
1900-1901*	703,934	1928-1929	7,620,854	1944-1945‡	19,594,649
1901-1902	765,216	1929-1930	7,596,211	1945-1946‡	21,365,891
1914-1915†	1,161,952	1930-1931	7,582,900	1946-1947	23,636,520
1915-1916†	2,189,838	1931-1932	7,647,950	1947-1948	25,630,645
1916-1917†	4,063,645	1932-1933	7,768,970	1948-1949	25,620,763
1917-1918†	5,921,096	1933-1934	7,945,194	1949-1950	25,167,600
1918-1919†	7,481,050	1934-1935	7,922,252	1950-1951	25,802,300
1919-1920	7,875,642	1935-1936	7,916,412	1951-1952	25,921,600
1920-1921	7,623,097	1936-1937	7,916,448	1952-1953	25,890,500
1921-1922	7,720,532	1937-1938	8,148,085	1953-1954	26,051,200
1922-1923	7,812,563	1938-1939	8,163,000	1954-1955	26,583,000
1923-1924	7,707,538	1939-1940†	9,046,808	1955-1956	26,933,700
1924-1925	7,665,880	1940-1941†	10,872,577	1956-1957	27,038,900
1925-1926	7,633,723	1941-1942†	14,185,736	1957-1958	27,007,482
1926-1927	7,652,688	1942-1943†	16,965,548	1958-1959	27,375,492

* South African War

† First World War.

‡ Second World War.

DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL INCOMES

Tables showing estimated distribution of personal incomes in the United Kingdom by ranges of income in 1958. Tax figures include both income tax and surtax.

Before Taxation

Range of Total Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax *	Net Income After Tax
£		£	£	£
50 to under 250	5,250,000	1,120,000,000	1,000,000	1,199,000,000
250 " " 300	1,550,000	426,000,000	8,000,000	418,000,000
300 " " 400	2,680,000	936,000,000	40,000,000	896,000,000
400 " " 500	2,880,000	1,300,000,000	68,000,000	1,232,000,000
500 " " 600	3,160,000	1,748,000,000	111,000,000	1,637,000,000
600 " " 700	2,900,000	1,887,000,000	132,000,000	1,755,000,000
700 " " 800	2,400,000	1,804,000,000	137,000,000	1,667,000,000
800 " " 1,000	3,120,000	2,761,000,000	230,000,000	2,531,000,000
1,000 " " 1,500	1,470,000	1,736,000,000	213,000,000	1,523,000,000
1,500 " " 2,000	335,000	571,000,000	128,000,000	443,000,000
2,000 " " 3,000	218,000	527,000,000	146,000,000	381,000,000
3,000 " " 5,000	120,000	453,000,000	165,000,000	288,000,000
5,000 " " 10,000	52,000	350,000,000	173,000,000	177,000,000
10,000 " " 20,000	12,000	164,000,000	107,000,000	57,000,000
£20,000 and over	3,000	86,000,000	70,000,000	16,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,150,000	£15,949,000,000	£1,729,000,000	£14,220,000,000

After Taxation

Range of Net Income	Number of Incomes	Total Income Before Tax	Income Tax and Surtax*	Net Income After Tax
£		£	£	£
50 to under 250	5,420,000	1,242,000,000	2,000,000	1,240,000,000
250 " " 500	8,130,000	3,286,000,000	178,000,000	3,108,000,000
500 " " 750	7,690,000	5,138,000,000	392,000,000	4,746,000,000
750 " " 1,000	3,250,000	2,987,000,000	247,000,000	2,740,000,000
1,000 " " 2,000	1,465,000	2,222,000,000	387,000,000	1,835,000,000
2,000 " " 4,000	178,000	802,000,000	330,000,000	472,000,000
4,000 " " 6,000	16,000	229,000,000	156,000,000	73,000,000
£6,000 and over	900	43,000,000	37,000,000	6,000,000
TOTAL ..	26,150,000	£15,949,000,000	£1,729,000,000	£14,220,000,000

* At rates current in 1958-59.

PERSONAL EXPENDITURE

A table showing personal expenditure on consumer goods and services with totals of consumers' expenditure in U.K. and abroad: (a) in 1948 and 1958 at current market prices; and (b) in 1958 at 1954 prices.

Heads of Expenditure	£ million			Heads of Expenditure	£ million		
	(a) 1948	(a) 1958	(b) 1958		(a) 1948	(a) 1958	(b) 1958
Food.....	2,265	4,672	4,093	Clothing.....	902	1,383	1,318
Household Expenditure....	2,005	4,187	3,664	Footwear.....	178	241	227
Bread and Cereals.....	358	559	464	Other Clothing:			
Meat and Bacon.....	326	1,129	956	Men's and Boys' Wear...	250	373	342
Fish.....	91	136	108	Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear.....	474	769	749
Oils and Fats.....	71	206	254	Recreational Goods.....	236	394	333
Sugar, Preserves and Confectionery.....	190	419	391	Books.....	34	55	54
Dairy Products.....	350	602	548	Newspapers.....	66	131	94
Fruit.....	173	282	241	Magazines.....	33	47	41
Potatoes and Vegetables..	267	479	373	Other.....	103	161	144
Beverages.....	101	261	220	Chemists' Goods.....	121	224	194
Other manufactured food	78	114	109	Other Goods.....	145	206	197
Other personal expenditure.	260	485	429	Private Motoring:—			
Alcoholic Drink.....	826	941	891	Vehicles, New and Used...	43	384	334
Beer.....	577	567	519	Running Costs.....	62	342	317
Wines, Spirits, Cider, etc..	249	374	372	Travel.....	357	521	433
Tobacco.....	764	1,031	930	Railway.....	107	134	116
Cigarettes.....	638	903	820	Other.....	250	387	317
Pipe Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.....	126	128	110	Communication Services...	58	132	89
Housing.....	745	1,374	1,071	Postal.....	32	66	50
Rent, Rates and Water....	604	1,120	855	Telephone and Telegraph..	26	66	39
Maintenance, Repairs, etc..	141	254	216	Entertainments.....	180	193	160
Fuel and Light.....	324	677	547	Cinema.....	112	85	66
Coal.....	140	271	200	Other.....	68	108	94
Electricity.....	75	194	179	Domestic Service.....	110	92	75
Gas.....	79	138	106	Insurance.....	84	164	144
Other.....	30	74	62	Other Services.....	565	867	879
Durable Household Goods...	310	763	705	Expenditure not included above.....	55	61	49
Furniture and Floor Coverings.....	176	428	388	Deduct Expenditure by Foreign Tourists, etc. in U.K.....	-33	-163	-144
Radio and Electrical Goods	134	335	317	Personal Expenditure:—			
Other Household Goods.....	262	451	416	in the United Kingdom..	8,381	14,704	12,887
Textiles, Soft Furnishings and Hardware.....	180	275	252	abroad.....	94	221	209
Matches, Soap and other Cleaning Materials.....	82	176	164	TOTAL.....	8,475	14,925	13,096

COMPANIES IN U.K.

In 1935 there were 14,826 public and 124,143 private Companies on the Register with paid-up capital of £3,963,000,000 and £1,730,000,000 respectively.

During 1958, 22,181 Companies were registered in Great Britain with nominal capital £71,402,000. On December 31, 1957, there were 331,119 Companies on the registers in Great Britain. Companies having a share capital were 10,994. Public Companies with total paid-up Capital, £4,537,000,000, and 394,271 Private Companies, with total paid-up capital, £2,607,000,000.

BANKRUPTCIES

2,250 Receiving Orders and Administration Orders were made under the Bankruptcy Acts in England and Wales in 1958, an increase of 189 over the previous year. Liabilities estimated by debtors totalled £8,345,625 and assets £2,048,455. 276 Deeds of Arrangement were registered, involving estimated liabilities of £1,537,650 and assets of £909,545. Failures in some of the principal trades (with numbers in 1957) included: Builders, 230 failures (234); Farmers, 129 (173); Retail Grocers and Provision Merchants, 113 (118); Hotelkeepers and Publicans, 70 (88); Restaurant, Snack Bar, etc.,

Proprietors, 54 (67); Retail Clothiers and Drapers, 74 (64); Hardware and Electrical Goods Retailers, 93 (49). 487 applications for discharge were dealt with in 1958, as follows: Refused, 28; Adjudged, 21; Withdrawn, 3; Granted, 9; Granted with conditions, 70; granted subject to conditions and suspension, 66; granted subject to periods of suspension, 290.

NEW U.K. CAPITAL ISSUES

Year	Amount	Year	Amount
1940-45	£25,465,000	1954	£471,130,000
1950	312,932,000	1955	567,192,000
1951	251,990,000	1956	295,952,000
1952	370,485,000	1957	383,357,000
1953	396,031,000	1958	316,452,000

GOLD AND U.S. DOLLAR RESERVES

Date Dec. 31	Total gold and U.S. dollar reserves
1957.....	812,000,000
1958 Mar. 31.....	989,000,000
June 30.....	1,099,000,000
Dec. 31.....	1,096,000,000
1959 Mar. 31.....	1,121,000,000
June 30.....	1,133,000,000

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS

A table showing by principal countries estimates of (a) the nominal capital value, at the end of each year of investments of the United Kingdom abroad, and (b) interest and dividends (gross of U.K. tax) for each year on those investments.

£million

	Nominal Capital Value of Investments*			Interest and Dividends		
	1955	1956	1957	1955	1956	1957
In Commonwealth Countries:						
Canada	171	187	202	11.2	12.5	14.9
Australia	338	333	329	17.0	17.0	17.2
New Zealand	89	93	93	3.5	4.3	4.4
South Africa	161	155	147	18.7	19.6	20.4
India	66	65	65	9.9	10.8	9.8
Pakistan	10	11	11	2.0	2.6	2.6
Malaya	71	72	69	14.5	14.7	15.5
Rhodesia and Nyasaland	132	130	136	15.2	17.7	13.8
Other Commonwealth Countries†	179	170	182	18.1	18.4	17.6
Total	1,217	1,216	1,234	110.1	117.6	116.2
In Foreign Countries:						
United States	186	173	171	19.9	22.8	23.4
Argentina	36	34	34	0.8	0.7	1.1
Brazil	32	28	27	0.8	1.0	0.8
Other Foreign Countries	413	379	362	24.8	25.1	19.5
Total	667	614	594	46.3	49.6	44.8
Not classifiable by area	261	276	273	51.5	55.7	57.8
Government and Municipal Loans	770	732	707	27.1	27.5	25.6
Companies Registered in U.K.:						
Shares	677	674	670	112.2	119.8	119.0
Loans	79	77	75	3.2	2.9	2.8
Companies Registered Overseas:						
Shares	436	446	466	59.3	65.9	64.7
Loans	183	178	184	6.1	6.9	6.6
TOTAL, ALL SECURITIES	2,144	2,106	2,102	207.8	223.0	218.8

* The U.K.-registered companies included are limited to those operating entirely or predominantly abroad. Thus an important part of U.K. investments overseas is omitted. Investments denominated in foreign currencies are converted at end-year rates of exchange.

† Excluding Republic of the Sudan throughout.

BANK PROFITS, 1956-1958

Bank	1956	1957	1958
Barclays	£2,917,111	£2,861,407	£3,345,411
District	663,060	672,960	738,197
Lloyds	2,541,793	2,502,391	2,727,535
Martins	944,780	901,402	1,050,805
Midland	2,888,443	2,846,687	2,934,039
National Provincial	2,030,483	2,061,966	2,236,426
Westminster	1,865,050	1,852,481	2,069,747
TOTAL	£13,850,720	£13,699,294	£15,102,160

PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

BANK HOLIDAYS IN ENGLAND, WALES, NORTHERN IRELAND AND THE CHANNEL ISLANDS ARE:—Easter Monday, Whit Monday, first Monday in August and first week-day after Christmas (Boxing Day).

Banks are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day.

The Stock Exchange is closed on Bank Holidays, Good Friday and Christmas Day; and on Saturdays throughout the Year.

Custom House and Docks, as Banks; with the Queen's Birthday (when decreed).

Excise and Stamp Offices, as Banks; with Whit Tuesday and Coronation Day, if and when decreed.

Law Offices.—Good Friday, Easter Monday and Tuesday, Whit Monday, Christmas Day, and first week-day after Christmas.

BANK HOLIDAYS IN SCOTLAND ARE: New Year's Day, first Monday in May and first Monday in August.

Banks in Scotland are also closed on Good Friday and Christmas Day. There are also Spring and Autumn holidays in most Scottish cities and towns.

Scotland has special Term (Quarter) Days:—Candlemas, Feb. 2; Whit Sunday, May 15 (Fixed date); Lammas, Aug. 1; and Martinmas, Nov. 11; the Removal Terms are May 28 and Nov. 28.

BRITAIN'S OVERSEAS TRADE

Class and Division†	Imports		Exports	
	1957	1958	1957	1958
A. Food, beverages and Tobacco—				
Live animals for food.....	45,377,682	38,933,906	14,022,841	8,797,894
Meat and meat preparations.....	308,289,368	314,543,360	6,424,147	6,690,276
Dairy products, eggs and honey.....	139,992,808	136,105,693	9,284,762	8,131,967
Fish and fish preparations.....	33,403,934	48,412,101	5,516,464	5,944,145
Cereal and cereal preparations.....	211,444,653	225,671,677	10,796,965	13,988,362
Fruits and vegetables.....	228,831,324	262,413,787	8,550,809	8,536,884
Sugar and sugar preparations.....	155,119,243	100,441,526	45,501,155	31,852,065
Coffee, tea and cocoa.....	189,732,844	194,376,156	14,744,161	14,293,747
Feedingstuffs for animals.....	45,368,333	50,366,386	1,118,905	1,440,590
Miscellaneous food preparations.....	16,840,322	14,211,593	7,006,280	6,810,342
Beverages.....	34,016,023	33,984,466	60,956,316	65,200,267
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures.....	85,551,902	86,966,382	22,276,141	22,038,678
Total Class A.....	1,493,968,436	1,506,427,033	206,198,946	193,731,217
B. Basic Materials—				
Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed.....	47,995,701	38,976,731	2,509,281	2,570,097
Oil-seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels.....	61,663,043	49,881,445	74,520	31,951
Rubber, including synthetic, etc.....	84,576,995	76,242,137	1,544,562	1,565,026
Wood and cork.....	173,516,023	140,519,915	667,596	915,523
Pulp and waste paper.....	105,132,876	97,604,119	1,714,386	1,465,988
Silk.....	1,147,269	806,211	4,278	2,849
Wool and other animal hair.....	205,267,819	145,424,636	78,483,333	65,269,526
Cotton.....	108,425,284	71,659,465	1,765,024	1,672,801
Textile fibres and waste.....	38,880,768	29,248,164	12,153,169	8,908,126
Crude fertilizers & minerals, excl. fuels..	41,086,497	34,917,258	11,423,881	11,560,225
Metalliferous ores and metal scrap.....	205,198,375	137,733,384	1,967,899	4,949,249
Misc. animal & vegetable crude materials.	34,615,160	35,387,267	3,009,124	2,622,120
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, etc.....	61,126,604	49,496,821	7,676,314	6,460,709
Total Class B.....	1,168,632,414	907,890,553	122,993,367	108,994,190
C. Mineral Fuels and Lubricants—				
Coal, coke and briquettes.....	25,459,122	7,081,288	61,811,185	32,669,096
Petroleum and petroleum products.....	440,199,042	433,726,128	90,861,762	100,541,653
Total Class C.....	465,658,164	440,807,416	152,672,947	133,210,749
D. Manufactured Goods—				
Chemicals.....	114,283,693	119,801,408	267,432,119	263,132,417
Leather and manufactures and dressed furs.	23,187,246	20,041,229	20,761,717	19,864,578
Rubber manufactures.....	2,666,980	2,616,605	38,957,378	36,899,120
Wood and cork manufactures.....	44,969,368	44,895,958	2,883,042	3,205,145
Paper, paperboard and manufactures.....	70,214,710	71,074,015	38,973,506	38,468,509
Woolen & worsted yarns, woven fabrics.	10,929,043	10,819,041	95,251,144	80,024,974
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics.....	33,445,650	32,171,241	88,498,840	71,194,671
Synthetic fibre yarns and woven fabrics..	13,865,847	12,644,286	32,981,091	27,920,300
Miscellaneous textile manufactures.....	30,869,863	29,467,878	84,847,554	75,972,214
Misc. non-metallic mineral manufactures	10,330,312	12,039,395	64,278,979	63,756,386
Silver, platinum and jewellery.....	14,702,972	9,537,145	28,633,792	13,879,493
Iron and steel.....	79,156,680	46,552,152	213,224,738	187,615,370
Non-ferrous base metals.....	191,828,182	174,851,506	95,819,921	93,380,222
Manufactures of metals.....	18,566,397	17,564,473	107,853,144	150,778,202
Machinery, other than electric.....	124,860,276	136,836,550	560,927,363	567,191,285
Electric machinery, apparatus, appliances.	26,762,595	29,585,130	227,310,639	223,731,068
Railway vehicles.....	1,678,673	1,283,501	41,896,897	46,336,991
Road vehicles and aircraft.....	28,492,678	26,610,826	79,348,902	457,007,503
Ships and boats.....	10,841,448	20,909,901	40,327,222	63,109,317
Sanitary, plumbing, heating and light fixtures, etc.; prefab. buildings; furniture.	4,884,971	5,426,037	25,693,836	26,377,716
Clothing, footwear, travel goods, etc.....	26,219,180	29,862,423	49,013,008	45,637,416
Scientific instruments; photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks.....	17,086,849	20,351,262	41,733,727	40,365,263
Miscellaneous manufactured articles.....	27,560,081	33,759,528	84,349,201	91,643,542
Total Class D.....	927,403,694	908,701,500	2,754,099,760	2,687,491,942
E.—Postal packages.....				
Live animals not for food.....	7,820,058	7,719,001	82,438,276	77,627,326
Total Class E.....	7,328,140	8,002,374	6,008,811	6,973,156
Total, All Classes.....	15,148,198	15,721,375	88,447,087	86,600,482
Total, All Classes.....	4,070,810,906	3,779,547,877	3,324,412,107	3,208,028,580

† Standard International Trade Classification of the United Nations.

WORLD TRADE

(Value in million U.S. \$)

Countries	Exports (f.o.b.)			Imports (c.i.f.)		
	1937	1957	1958	1937	1957	1958
<i>World Total (a)</i>	24,454	101,031	96,060	27,622	108,250	100,735
<i>North America</i>	4,443	26,318	23,302	4,512	20,643	19,776
Canada (b)	1,082	5,456	5,440	939	6,346	5,790
United States	3,361	20,862	17,862	3,573	14,297	13,986
<i>Latin America</i>	2,317	8,654	8,168	1,717	9,313	8,439
Argentina	779	975	994	493	1,310	1,233
Brazil	350	1,392	1,243	335	1,488	1,353
Chile	186	455	386	89	441	415
Colombia	86	511	453	96	483	400
Cuba	188	845	734	146	894	827
Mexico	211	727	731	175	1,155	1,129
Venezuela	182	2,366	2,321	102	1,868	1,599
<i>Europe</i>	7,712	31,752	31,754	9,183	36,835	34,311
Austria	226	979	918	269	1,128	1,074
Belgium-Luxem- burg	856	3,186	3,046	928	3,432	3,129
Denmark	345	1,174	1,266	369	1,359	1,346
Finland	204	838	775	199	901	729
France	955	5,110	5,122	1,689	6,174	5,604
Germany	2,374	8,575	8,808	2,196	7,499	7,361
Italy	550	2,550	2,536	734	3,674	3,169
Netherlands	663	3,098	3,218	883	4,106	3,625
Norway	204	821	743	320	1,274	1,309
Portugal	54	288	289	106	502	479
Spain (c)	n.a.	476	486	n.a.	862	849
Sweden	509	2,137	2,088	541	2,428	2,366
Switzerland	295	1,560	1,539	414	1,964	1,706
Turkey	109	345	247	91	397	315
Yugoslavia	145	395	441	119	661	685
<i>Related Areas</i>	788	3,624	3,507	807	5,226	4,994
Algeria	172	471	488	163	1,057	1,139
Morocco	46	325	345	70	411	401
Netherlands Antilles	149	871	808	193	1,164	1,085
<i>Sterling Area</i>	6,858	23,155	21,990	9,191	26,656	25,094
Australia	595	2,203	1,653	526	1,945	2,057
Ceylon	124	353	359	90	379	360
India	} 712	{ 1,350	1,216	} 671	} 2,154	1,815
Pakistan . . . . .							302	396
Iraq	56	360	567	48	343	307
Irish Republic	114	368	366	219	516	556
Kuwait	n.a.	885	1,085	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Malaya	302	713	615	171	590	542
New Zealand	260	774	699	253	832	796
Nigeria	96	354	380	86	427	467
Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fed. United Kingdom Union of South Africa (d)	232	1,296	1,120	559	1,693	1,714
<i>U.K. Dependencies</i>	1,006	3,291	3,140	1,164	4,149	3,895
Hong Kong	253	529	524	278	901	804
Singapore	n.a.	1,136	1,027	n.a.	1,327	1,222
<i>Rest of World</i>	2,336	7,528	7,339	2,212	9,526	8,120
Egypt	206	493	470	197	524	684
Indonesia	548	969	755	283	803	513
Japan	956	2,858	2,877	1,138	4,284	3,033
Philippines	153	432	493	125	725	663
Saudi Arabia	14	855	880	15	285	n.a.

(a) World total exclusive of China (Mainland), U.S.S.R., and Eastern European countries not mentioned for which data are not reported currently. (b) Including Newfoundland. (c) Including Canary Islands. (d) Including S.W. Africa.

WORLD COMMODITIES

The following table shows world production and main producers of some of the most important foods and raw materials, together with their domestic consumption in the United Kingdom and United States. Figures are given for 1957 and 1958 and for a pre-war year or average according to availability. In the case of rubber, natural production and consumption only are shown. World production of synthetic rubber amounted to 1,223,626 tons in 1958 compared with 1,262,666 tons in 1957; pre-war production was almost negligible. The United States produces 71 per cent. of the world's synthetic rubber and is also the largest consumer, using nearly 880,000 tons in 1958 out of its total rubber consumption of 1,364,000 tons.

Commodity	Average 1934-38	1957	1958	Commodity	Average 1934-38	1957	1958
Wheat ('000 tons)				Petroleum (contd.)			
World production .	152,696	204,777	233,438	U.S.	146	353	330
U.S.S.R.	35,369	48,214	61,607	Venezuela,	24	145	139
U.S.	19,168	25,464	39,167	U.S.S.R.	26	98	111
China,	19,981	23,276	38,876	U.K. consumption,			
U.K. consumption .	5,538	5,232	5,148	petroleum pro-			
U.S. consumption .	19,208	16,299	18,806	ducts.	(f)8	25	31
Maize ('000 tons)				U.S. consumption,			
World production .	112,760	164,375	181,250	petroleum pro-			
U.S.	52,228	85,558	94,996	ducts.	(f)150	383	394
U.S.S.R.	4,575	7,000	13,125	Coal (g) (million			
Brazil,	5,670	6,750	7,375	tons)			
U.K. consumption .	3,396	1,776	2,472	World production .	1,270	1,407	1,299
U.S. consumption..	44,087	67,600	73,779	U.S.	398	385	318
Sugar ('000 tons)				U.S.S.R.	111	380	407
World production				U.K.	228	186	180
raw value.	28,483	43,044	45,754	U.K. consumption .	176	213	208
Cuba,	2,787	5,582	5,687	U.S. consumption..	(f)237	369	331
U.S.S.R.	2,219	4,804	5,315	Copper (b) ('000 tons)			
India and Pakistan	3,127	2,145	2,086	World production .	1,770	3,444	3,306
U.K. consumption,				U.S.	515	1,052	955
refined value..	2,111	2,704	2,474	Chile,	292	443	435
U.S. consumption,				Northern Rho-			
refined value..	5,458	7,936	8,227	desia,	170	420	381
Cotton (million lb.)				U.K. consumption .	253	419	445
World production .	14,556	20,055	22,159	U.S. consumption..	572	1,203	1,123
U.S.	5,822	5,261	5,569	Lead (b) ('000 tons)			
China,	1,495	3,360	4,843	World production .	1,514	1,835	1,758
U.S.S.R.	1,486	3,288	3,360	U.S.	333	540	474
U.K. consumption .	1,310	756	712	Australia,	212	233	243
U.S. consumption..	3,085	4,132	3,874	Mexico,	193	195	196
Wool (million lb.)				U.K. consumption .	345	349	336
World production				U.S. consumption..	386	1,000	877
(greasy basis)..	3,788	5,020	5,117	Zinc (b) ('000 tons)			
Australia,	995	1,433	1,459	World production .	1,433	2,948	2,745
U.S.S.R.	n.a.	603	673	U.S.	407	944	740
New Zealand, ..	299	497	595	U.S.S.R.	n.a.	340	340
U.K. consumption				Mexico (a),	144	243	176
(clean basis)...	435	481	444	U.K. consumption .	204	232	223
U.S. consumption				U.S. consumption..	435	829	726
(clean basis)...	344	378	336	Tin (h) (a) ('000 tons)			
Rayon (million lb.)				World production .	162	180	134
World production .	1,394	5,451	4,997	Malaya,	54	59	38
U.S.	278	1,140	958	Indonesia,	28	28	23
Japan,	354	967	720	Bolivia (e),	25	28	18
West Germany, .	n.a.	527	449	U.K. consumption .	22	22	20
U.K. consumption				U.S. consumption..	59	54	48
(d)	126	454	387	Steel ('000 tons)			
U.S. Consumption.	283	1,177	1,106	World production;			
Natural Rubber				crude,	108,692	286,500	267,300
('000 tons)				U.S.	37,368	100,644	76,116
World production .	970	1,903	1,955	U.S.S.R.	14,638	50,290	54,020
Indonesia,	348	685	668	U.K.	10,774	21,700	19,570
Malaya,	416	639	664	U.K. consumption,			
Thailand (e),	32	133	137	finished steel. ...	(i)8,300	16,746	15,031
U.K. consumption .	101	182	175	U.S. consumption,			
U.S. consumption..	502	539	484	finished steel. ...	(i)34,237	71,334	53,495
Petroleum (million							
tons)							
World production;							
crude,	243	882	905				

U*

(a) Concentrates. (b) Smelter. (d) Including other man-made fibres. (e) Exports. (f) 1938. (g) Including lignite. (h) Excluding U.S.S.R. (i) 1937.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

The Greatest Seaports

Port	Net Register tonnage of vessels that arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast Foreign and Coastwise during 1958		Value Imports and Exports of Merchandise for 1957†
	Arrived	Departed	£
London...	39,223,322	39,154,193	2,583,827,027
Liverpool..	18,635,111	18,916,538	1,711,741,583
Manchester (including Runcorn)	7,938,215	7,620,005	412,128,732
Hull.....	5,797,956	5,742,534	402,607,734
Southampton	23,365,125	23,174,337	303,484,599
Glasgow..	7,562,940	7,428,588	301,227,582
Bristol....	5,756,276	5,058,350	163,671,060
Swansea..	4,956,461	4,940,819	119,206,092
Tyne Ports	7,678,695	7,908,636	114,690,853
Dover*...	5,270,336	5,217,833	97,987,945
Middlesbrough..	4,774,253	4,634,720	91,468,272
Harwich*..	3,513,558	3,473,397	89,277,108

Value of imports and exports through United Kingdom Airports in 1957 was £276,213,621.

* Excluding Coastwise tonnages.

† Total combined values of imports, exports and re-exports as recorded by H.M. Customs.

Passenger Movements at U.K. Ports, 1958

Port	Inward	Outward
<i>United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland</i>		
Glasgow.....	29,000	28,000
Liverpool.....	152,000	142,000
Holyhead.....	441,000	428,000
Fishguard.....	132,000	127,000
Other ports.....	15,000	15,000
TOTAL.....	769,000	740,000
<i>United Kingdom and Continent of Europe</i>		
Southampton.....	55,000	57,000
Newhaven.....	181,000	179,000
Folkestone.....	347,000	307,000
Dover.....	1,192,000	1,185,000
London.....	33,000	32,000
Harwich.....	307,000	325,000
Hull.....	8,000	8,000
Tyne ports.....	62,000	63,000
Other ports.....	8,000	8,000
TOTAL.....	2,193,000	2,164,000
<i>United Kingdom and Non-European Countries</i>		
Glasgow.....	1,000	8,000
Liverpool.....	59,000	66,000
Bristol.....	2,000	1,000
Plymouth.....	16,000	—
Southampton.....	144,000	172,000
London.....	56,000	75,000
Other ports.....	11,000	8,000
TOTAL.....	290,000	326,000

Merchant Ships on U.K. Register

At July, 1958, there were in Lloyd's Register Book 3,023 steamships of 10,863,430 tons gross and 2,394 motorships of 9,422,346 tons; a total of 5,417 ships of 20,285,776 tons gross. Ships of less than 100 tons are not included.

Shipping Movements at U.K. Ports

Year	(Net Tonnage)	
	Entered (a)	Cleared (a)
1938.....	91,880,000	92,165,000
1955.....	96,822,000	97,101,000
1956.....	96,307,000	96,940,000
1957.....	97,450,000	97,643,000
1958.....	100,724,000	101,054,000

(a) With cargo and in ballast

Foreign Trade Movement, 1958

Flag	(Net Tonnage)	
	Entered†	Cleared†
Commonwealth.....	41,668,000	32,140,000
Belgian.....	1,640,000	1,529,000
Danish.....	2,056,000	1,364,000
Finnish.....	426,000	288,000
French.....	2,501,000	1,806,000
German.....	2,165,000	1,444,000
Greek.....	590,000	200,000
Italian.....	886,000	68,000
Liberian.....	4,044,000	167,000
Netherlands.....	5,688,000	4,180,000
Norwegian.....	8,398,000	2,766,000
Panamanian.....	1,651,000	343,000
Polish.....	192,000	137,000
Spanish.....	328,000	251,000
Swedish.....	2,924,000	1,092,000
U.S.A.....	2,836,000	2,609,000
U.S.S.R.....	376,000	224,000
Yugoslavian.....	162,000	63,000
Other.....	1,333,000	668,000
Total.....	79,865,000	51,392,000

Total movements of vessels in cargo in 1938 and in 1956-58 were:—

	Entered‡	Cleared‡
1938.....	68,372,000	58,881,000
1956.....	77,138,000	49,916,000
1957.....	78,417,000	50,691,000
1958.....	79,865,000	51,392,000

‡ Net tonnage with cargo; vessels with mail only are excluded.

Fastest Atlantic Passages

Year	Days	Ship	Tons
1862a	9	Scotia	3,871
1869a	8	City of Brussels	3,081
1882a	7	Alaska	6,400
1889a	6	City of Paris	10,669
1894a	5½	Lucania	12,950
1897b	6	Kaiser Wilhelm	14,349
1903c	5½	Deutschland	16,502
1909d	4d. 20h. 41m.	Mauretania	30,696
1924e	5d. 11h. 49m.	Mauretania	30,696
1929c	4d. 18h. 17m.	Bremen	51,650
1930c	4d. 17h. 6m.	Europa	51,656
1932c	4d. 15h. 56m.	Europa	51,656
1933c	4d. 17h. 43m.	Bremen	51,650
1934d	4d. 6h. 58m.	Emp. of Britain	42,348
1935f	4d. 3h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1936f	4d. 0h. 27m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1936g	3d. 23h. 57m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1937f	3d. 23h. 2m.	Normandie	80,000
1938f	3d. 21h. 45m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1938g	3d. 20h. 42m.	Queen Mary	81,237
1952f	3d. 10h. 40m.	United States	51,500
1952g	3d. 12h. 12m.	United States	51,500

a From Queenstown; b from Southampton; c from Cherbourg; d Quebec to Cherbourg; e to Cherbourg; f Bishop Rock to Ambrose Light (2,907 miles); g Ambrose Light to Bishop Rock (2,938 miles).

NAME	Pro- vision	Flag	Tons Gross	Screws	Dimensions in Feet			Year Built	Speed (knots)	Owners
					Length Overall	Breadth Extreme	Draught Summer			
Queen Elizabeth	Tb.	Brit.	83,673	4	1031-0	118-6	39-5	1940	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
Queen Mary	Tb.	Brit.	81,237	4	1019-5	118-6	39-4	1930	28½	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Universe Apollo	Tb.	Lib.	72,132	1	949-8	133-4	48-0	1959	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
United States	Tb.	U.S.A.	53,329	4	N.R.	101-6	N.R.	1952	29	United States Lines Co.
Liberté	Tb.	Fr.	51,839	4	936-8	102-0	34-3	1928	23½	Cie Générale Transatlantique.
*Universe Leader	Tb.	Lib.	51,400	1	854-8	125-4	46-0	1956	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Commander	Tb.	Lib.	51,398	1	854-8	125-6	46-2	1957	14½	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Challenger	Tb.	Lib.	51,321	1	854-8	125-4	46-2	1957	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*George Champion	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854-8	125-3	46-2	1958	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Harold H. Helm	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854-8	125-4	46-2	1958	N.R.	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Admiral	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854-8	125-4	46-2	1957	15½	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Universe Defiance	Tb.	Lib.	51,320	1	854-8	125-4	46-2	1958	15	Universe Tankships Inc.
*Princess Sophie	Tb.	Grc.	43,373	1	859-2	115-5	44-2	1959	N.R.	World Brilliance Corp.
*Olympic Challenger	Tb.	Lib.	40,000	1	835-0	108-3	42-3	1959	N.R.	Monrovia Transportation Co.
*W. Alton Jones	Tb.	U.S.A.	38,270	1	824-7	116-3	42-9	1939	N.R.	Cities Service Oil Co.
Windsor Castle	Tb.	Brit.	38,000	2	N.R.	N.R.	N.R.	1959	N.R.	Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Lake Palourde	Tb.	Lib.	37,203	1	810-0	104-4	42-0	1959	N.R.	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*Sansinea	Tb.	Lib.	37,203	1	810-0	104-4	42-0	1958	N.R.	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
*Torrey Canyon	Tb.	Lib.	37,203	1	810-0	104-4	42-0	1959	N.R.	Barracuda Tanker Corp.
Rotterdam	Tb.	Neth.	37,000	2	748-1	94-2	28-8	1950	N.R.	N.V. Mailship "Rotterdam"
Nieuw Amsterdam	Tb.	Neth.	36,640	2	758-5	88-3	31-5	1938	21½	Holland-Amerika Lijn.
Sovietskaya Uralna (whale oil factory)	M.	Rus.	36,000	1	714-5	91-2	34-8	1959	N.R.	U.S.S.R.
*Argentium	Tb.	It.	35,794	1	817-8	106-1	37-7	1958	17	Compagnia Trasporti Petrolio.
Mauretania	Tb.	Brit.	35,655	2	771-8	89-4	30-9	1939	23	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
†Sinclair Petrolere	Tb.	Lib.	35,477	1	769-0	106-4	40-5	1935	14½	Universe Tankships Inc.
Caronia	Tb.	Lib.	34,172	2	715-0	91-4	31-6	1948	22	Cunard S.S. Co., Ltd.
*Oklahoma Getty	Tb.	Lib.	33,791	1	785-8	102-3	39-3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Minnehoma	Tb.	Lib.	33,768	1	785-8	102-5	39-3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*George F. Getty	Tb.	Lib.	33,705	1	785-8	102-5	39-3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Tidewater	Tb.	Lib.	33,705	1	785-8	102-5	39-3	1957	16½	Hemisphere Transportation Corp.
*Esso Stuttgart	Tb.	Ger.	31,708	1	740-0	102-3	37-8	1959	N.R.	Esso Tankership Reeder G.m.b.H.
†San Juan Merchant	Tb.	Lib.	31,000	1	737-0	100-4	38-6	1959	N.R.	San Juan Carriers, Ltd.
†San Juan Traveler	Tb.	Lib.	31,000	1	738-8	100-4	38-6	1959	N.R.	San Juan Carriers, Ltd.
*Altair	M.	Fr.	30,800	2	737-0	101-1	37-8	1939	N.R.	Cie Navale des Pétroles.
Leonardo da Vinci	Tb.	It.	30,500	2	701-2	92-2	30-5	1939	N.R.	"Italia" Soc. per Azioni di Nav.
Bremen	Tb.	Ger.	30,447	4	696-8	88-2	30-6	1939	22	Norddeutscher Lloyd.
†Cosmic	Tb.	Lib.	30,332	1	744-1	100-4	37-2	1957	N.R.	Home Shipping Co., S.A.
†Epic	Tb.	Lib.	30,332	1	744-9	100-9	37-2	1958	N.R.	Hercules Shipping Co., S.A.
†Dynamic	Tb.	Lib.	30,235	1	744-9	100-4	37-2	1958	N.R.	Windward Shipping Co., S.A.
*Spyros Niarchos	Tb.	Lib.	30,159	1	757-0	97-3	37-9	1956	N.R.	Neptune Tanker Corp.
*Evgenia Niarchos	Tb.	Lib.	30,158	1	757-0	97-3	37-9	1956	N.R.	Neptune Tanker Corp.
Hanseatic	Tb.	Ger.	30,030	2	666-5	83-8	31-6	1930	20½	Hamburg-Atlantik Schiffs G.m.b.H.
*Hadrian	Tb.	Nor.	30,000	1	741-7	102-3	37-6	1958	N.R.	Hilmar Reksten

† Ore and Oil Carrier.

Tb, = Turbine Engines,

M, = Motorship,

N.R. = Not recorded.

* Oil Tanker.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS OWNED IN THE WORLD

From Lloyd's Register Books, 1939 and 1958

Countries where Owned	1939			1958			Total	
	Total			Steamships			Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6,722	17,891,131*	3,023	10,863,430	2,394	9,422,349	5,417	20,285,776
Canada	792	1,223,961	456	1,165,108	640	359,779	1,096	1,515,887
Other Commonwealth Countries	1,463	1,886,830	831	1,867,224	723	986,238	1,554	2,853,462
Total: British Commonwealth	8,977	21,001,925	4,310	13,895,762	3,757	10,759,363	8,067	24,655,125
Argentina	295	290,602	208	585,543	148	443,042	356	1,028,585
Denmark	705	1,174,944	115	167,002	630	1,867,685	751	2,034,687
France	1,231	2,933,933	394	2,015,591	913	2,322,344	1,307	4,337,935
Germany	2,459	4,482,662	482	1,052,028	1,897	3,025,447	2,379	4,077,475
Greece	607	1,786,666	257	1,160,963	140	459,156	397	1,611,119
Italy	1,227	3,424,804	547	2,831,130	753	2,068,501	1,300	4,899,640
Japan	2,337	5,629,845	578	2,146,220	1,835	3,319,222	2,413	5,465,442
Liberia	..	..	771	8,612,775	201	1,466,003	975	10,078,778
Netherlands	1,523	2,669,578	279	1,886,995	1,687	2,709,793	1,966	4,509,788
Norway	1,987	4,833,813	507	1,378,359	2,117	8,006,471	2,624	9,384,830
Panama	159	717,525	448	3,448,940	151	968,800	602	4,357,800
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	699	1,305,959	1015	2,089,624	375	876,195	1,390	2,965,819
Spain	777	902,251	668	817,244	616	789,968	1,314	1,607,212
Sweden	1,231	1,577,120	247	440,445	971	2,862,633	1,218	3,303,078
United States of America	2,958	11,490,177	3,294	24,608,410	1,007	981,186	4,301	25,589,596†
Other Countries	2,591	3,993,628	1,895	4,583,770	1,947	3,453,052	3,842	8,036,822
World Total	29,763	68,599,432	16,015	71,723,810	19,187	46,309,921	35,202	118,033,731

* Including Eire (334 ships of 788,677 tons gross).

† Including ships of the United States Reserve Fleet.

TONNAGE CLASSED WITH LLOYD'S REGISTER

At July 1958, 93% of the tonnage in the British Commonwealth was classed by Lloyd's Register. Of the total tonnage owned in the World, 50,147,000 tons were classed with that Society.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

STEAMSHIPS AND MOTORSHIPS LAUNCHED IN THE WORLD* DURING 1958

As Recorded in Lloyd's Register

Showing (a) the countries in which new ships were built, (b) the countries for which they were built.

(a) Country of Build	Steamships		Motorships		Total		(b) Country of Registration	Total Steamships and Motorships	
	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross	No.	Tons Gross		No.	Tons Gross
Great Britain and N. Ireland.....	39	498,967	243	903,013	282	1,401,980	Great Britain and N. Ireland.....	266	1,349,493
Australia.....	1	14,000	5	28,205	6	42,205	Australia.....	10	52,886
Canada.....	3	32,387	15	32,011	18	64,398	Canada.....	16	38,681
India.....	3	750	2	9,350	5	10,100	India.....	12	57,586
Other Commonwealth Countries.....	..	..	19	13,300	19	13,300	Other Commonwealth Countries.....	30	51,824
Total: British Commonwealth	46	546,104	284	985,879	330	1,531,983	Total: British Commonwealth.....	334	1,550,460
Belgium.....	3	57,057	14	81,939	17	138,996	Belgium.....	18	113,265
Brazil.....	..	..	1	480	1	480	Denmark.....	63	268,138
Denmark.....	..	..	40	250,388	40	250,388	Finland.....	13	39,592
Finland.....	8	4,320	35	75,277	43	79,597	France.....	75	371,410
France.....	9	205,567	52	245,419	61	450,986	Germany.....	235	575,839
Germany.....	26	454,066	362	975,195	388	1,429,261	Greece.....	14	158,223
Indonesia.....	..	..	2	397	2	397	Italy.....	46	301,302
Irish Republic.....	..	..	1	427	1	427	Japan.....	344	810,076
Italy.....	22	301,960	51	248,835	73	550,795	Liberia.....	83	1,614,118
Japan.....	51	1,244,834	365	821,835	416	2,066,669	Netherlands.....	130	389,197
Mexico.....	..	..	1	500	1	500	Norway.....	185	1,329,123
Netherlands.....	9	187,479	152	368,218	161	555,697	Panama.....	19	303,110
Norway.....	2	33,904	74	225,116	76	259,020	Poland.....	27	42,202
Peru.....	..	..	1	4,297	1	4,297	Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	70	155,412
Poland.....	..	..	13	56,497	62	162,283	Spain.....	75	130,821
Portugal.....	49	105,786	21	11,952	21	11,952	Sweden.....	44	363,387
Spain.....	1	350	76	144,871	77	145,221	Switzerland.....	10	35,277
Sweden.....	3	78,086	76	682,120	79	760,206	United States of America.....	49	380,500
United States of America.....	32	717,792	32	14,589	64	732,381	Yugoslavia.....	7	48,188
Yugoslavia.....	..	..	22	138,447	22	138,447	Other Countries.....	95	230,343
World Total:	261	3,937,305	1,675	5,332,678	1,936	9,269,983	World Total:	1,936	9,269,983

* Returns from China and U.S.S.R. are not available.

TONNAGE LAUNCHED TO LLOYD'S REGISTER CLASS

Of the World tonnage launched during 1958, 47 per cent. (4,328,151 tons) was to Lloyd's Register Class. This figure includes 1,317,719 tons (94 per cent.) of the tonnage built in British yards.

PRINCIPAL SHIPPING LINES

LONDON OFFICES OR AGENCIES

ABERDEEN & COMMONWEALTH LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 11a Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

ANCHOR LINE, LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 9 Haymarket, S.W.1. *Head Office*: 12-16 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 7 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

BELFAST STEAMSHIP CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines, Ltd., *see below*).

BERGEN LINE (Bergen Steamship Co. Ltd.), 21-24 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE, LTD. (Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co., Ltd., 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.)

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3 (*Head Office*, India Buildings, Liverpool, 2).

BLUE STAR LINE LTD., Albion House, 34-5 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BOWRING STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., 52 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BRITISH & IRISH S. P. CO., LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., One Aldgate, E.C.3.

B P TANKER CO. LTD., Britannic House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.2.

BROCKLEBANK LINE (T. & J. Brocklebank Ltd.), London Agents: Alexr. Howden & Co. Ltd., 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

BROCKLEBANK'S WELL LINE, Gosman & Smith Ltd., 1-7 Crosswall, E.C.3.

BULLARD, KING & CO., LTD., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

BURNS AND LAIRD LINES LTD. (Agents: Coast Lines Ltd., *see below*).

CLAN LINE STEAMERS, LTD., THE; CAYZER, IRVINE & CO., LTD., 2 and 4 St Mary Axe, E.C.3.

COAST LINES LTD., London House, 3 New London Street, E.C.3, Seaway House, 338 The Highway, E.1 and 227 Regent Street, W.1.

CUNARD STEAM-SHIP CO. LTD., Cunard Building, Liverpool, 3; 15 Lower Regent Street, S.W.1 and 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

DONALDSON LINE, LTD., 31-35 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES, LTD., Dunster House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.

ELDERS & FYFFES, LTD., 15 Stratton Street, W.1.

ELLERMAN LINES LTD., 12-20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN AND BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO. LTD., 12-20 Camomile Street, E.C.3.

ELLERMAN'S WILSON LINE, LTD.: Agents: 108 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

EUROPE-CANADA LINE, 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

(WM.) FRANCE, FENWICK & CO., LTD., 23 Rood Lane, E.C.3.

FRENCH LINE, Compagnie Générale Transatlantique, Ltd., 20 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

FURNESS, WITBY & CO., LTD., Furness House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

GLEN LINE, LTD., 16 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.

HARRISON LINE: THOS. & JAS. HARRISON, LTD., Fountain House, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

HENDERSON LINE (P. HENDERSON & CO.), *Head Office*, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. And 4 Fenchurch Avenue E.C.3.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE (LONDON), LTD., 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

HOULDER BROTHERS & CO., LTD., 53 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

HOUSTON LINE LIMITED, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

LAMPOR & HOLT LINE, LTD., Asia House, 31-33 Lime Street, E.C.3.

MACANDREWS & CO., LTD., Plantation House, Minclng Lane, E.C.3.

MCILWRAITH, MCEACHARN, LTD., 154-156 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

MITSUI STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., Staple Hall, Stonehouse Court, E.C.2.

MOSS HUTCHISON LINE, LTD., 15 Trinity Square, E.C.3.

NEDERLAND LINE ROYAL DUTCH MAIL: D. H. Drakeford, Ltd., General Passenger Agents, 60 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD., 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 104-6 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

ORIENT STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD., 14 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Chief Passenger Office, 26-27 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

P & O STEAM NAVIGATION CO., 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.; 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL MAIL LINES, LTD., Royal Mail House, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3. and America House, Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

ROYAL ROTTERDAM LOYD (Escombe, McGrath & Co., Ltd.); *Freight*, 4 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3; *Passage*, 120 Pall Mall, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH SHIRE LINE, LTD., THE., 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

SHAW SAVILL LINE, 88 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 and 11a Lower Regent Street, S.W.1.

SHELL PETROLEUM CO., LTD., St. Helen's Court, E.C.3. Marine Managers: Shell Tankers, Ltd., Ibbex House, Minories, E.C.3.

SMITH, SIR W. R., & SONS, LTD., 58-59 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD., *Head Office*, 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

UNITED STATES LINES, 58 St. James's Street; *Passage*, 50 Pall Mall, S.W.1.; *Freight*, 38 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.

WATTS WATTS & CO., LTD., 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.

WEIR (ANDREW) & CO., LTD., 21 Bury Street, E.C.3.

LIGHTHOUSES

In 1957-58 the income of the General Lighthouse Fund was £4,128,231, made up of £3,936,474 United Kingdom Light Dues, £26,216 Bahamas Light Dues, £5,577 Sombrero Light Dues, £16,027 Basses Light Dues, £86,815 Miscellaneous Receipts and £57,122 Grant by Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation towards expenditure in connection with the removal of wrecks. Expenditure during the year totalled £3,236,187, made up of £3,141,321 in respect of maintenance and operation of lighthouses, etc., under the control of the three General Lighthouse Authorities (*Trinity House, Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and Commissioners of Irish Lights*), £67,419 in respect of Lighthouses Abroad and £27,447 miscellaneous expenditure, including the cost of collecting dues. The surplus of £892,044 was carried to the Net Revenue Account. In September 1940, United Kingdom Light Dues were increased from 150 per cent. of the statutory rates laid down in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, to 200 per cent., and in March, 1942, to 300 per cent. The dues were reduced to 200 per cent. in January, 1946, but general increases in costs and expenditure on renewals and replacements necessitated increases to 300 per cent. in July, 1947, to 400 per cent. in June, 1948 and to 460 per cent. in April, 1956.

BRITISH RAILWAYS IN 1958

The *British Transport Commission* set up by the terms of the *Transport Act, 1947*, organized the Railways of Britain in six Regions under the control of the Railway Executive.

(1) The *London Midland Region*, corresponding to the system of the London, Midland and Scottish Company in England and Wales.

(2) The *Western Region*, corresponding to the system of the Great Western Railway.

(3) The *Southern Region*, corresponding to the system of the Southern Railway.

(4) The *Eastern Region*, corresponding to the Southern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(5) The *North Eastern Region*, corresponding to the North Eastern Area of the London and North Eastern Railway.

(6) The *Scottish Region*, corresponding to the Scottish systems of the London, Midland and Scottish and London and North Eastern Railway.

Certain revisions in the Regional boundaries have subsequently taken place, notably in the cases of the London Midland, Southern and Western Regions.

By the terms of the *Transport Act, 1953*, the Railway Executive ceased to exist on September 30, 1953, when its functions, together with those of the other Executives excepting the London Transport Executive, were assumed by the British Transport Commission.

Under the terms of the 1953 Act, the Commission was required to submit to the Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation a scheme for the re-organization of British Railways incorporating de-centralization of management whilst reserving to the Commission general financial control and general control of charges. This scheme, providing for the introduction of Area Boards, was received by the Minister on April 15, 1954, and came into effect on Jan. 1, 1955.

Gross Receipts, 1958;

Railway Passenger and Freight Services of British Railways

Passengers.....	£137,956,000
Freight, parcel and mails....	£323,460,721
Miscellaneous.....	£10,188,556
Total.....	£471,605,277

Ships and Vessels: Passenger and Cargo Services of British Railways:

Passengers.....	£6,918,076
Freight, parcels and mails....	£8,604,358
Miscellaneous.....	£1,116,169
Total.....	£16,638,603

The gross receipts of British Railways (including Road Collection and Delivery and other Road Services) for 1958 at £471,605,277 compare with £501,429,513 for 1957. Working expenses were £519,691,806 (£528,569,699); so that net traffic receipts were £48,086,529 (deficit) (1957, £27,140,186 deficit), and the operating ratio 110 per cent. (105 per cent.).

The net traffic receipts for 1958 of the Passenger and Freight Shipping Services of British Railways were £2,344,734 (against £1,889,705 for 1957) and the operating ratio 86 per cent.

The total gross receipts of the Commission's principal carrying activities including British Railways and Ships were £674,311,967; working

expenses were £710,485,817, resulting in a deficit of £36,173,850 before taking into account interest on capital and other central charges.

Staff and Wages.—On Dec. 31, 1958, British Railways employed a total staff of 550,123 persons. Average weekly earnings at March 22, 1958 (with numbers of staff) were: Men (502,918) 240s. od.; Women (32,750), 147s. od.; Youths and Boys (30,009), 121s. od.; and Girls (2,535), 74s. od.

OPERATING STATISTICS (1958)

Passengers' journeys.....	1,089,831,000
Includes 127,843,000 made by holders of Early Morning tickets.	
Railway Motor Vehicles and Trailers.....	37,414
Containers.....	47,421
Ships:—	
Operational Fleet.....	121
Net register tonnage.....	77,405
Rolling Stock:—	
Steam Locomotives.....	16,108
Diesel and Diesel Electric Locomotives.....	1,200
Electric Locomotives.....	72
Gas Turbine Electric.....	1
Total.....	17,381
Multiple-Unit Power Cars:—	
Diesel.....	1,416
Electric.....	2,405
Passenger Carrying Vehicles (all kinds).....	42,003
Number of Seats or Berths....	2,446,252
Non-Passenger-Carrying Coaching Stock.....	14,926
Freight Wagons.....	1,020,197
Mileage (Standard Gauge):—	
Total Mileage—First Track....	18,848
Total Track Mileage (including sidings).....	50,914
Total Mileage Electrified—First Track.....	1,008
Track (including sidings)....	2,689
Engine Miles:—	
Train, coaching.....	250,330,000
Train, freight.....	126,037,000
Shunting, coaching.....	14,454,000
Shunting, freight.....	70,297,000
Grand total, including Departmental, etc.....	518,772,000
Freight Train Miles per Train Engine Hour.....	9.44
Net Ton Miles per Total Engine Hour in Traffic.....	606
Average Distance per Journey miles:—	
Ordinary.....	24.55
Early morning.....	10.75
Season tickets.....	14.10
Freight Traffic Tons:—	
Merchandise and live-stock....	36,290,000
Minerals.....	52,908,000
Coal and Coke.....	153,159,000

Equipment:—

Passenger and Freight Stations..	3,610
Passenger Stations.....	1,654
Freight Stations.....	2,372
Weight of rail per yard (Standard) Main Lines (lbs.).....	109

Working Casualties.—During the year 1957, 351 person were killed on the railways—passengers, 139; railway servants, 176; and other persons, 36. 2,141 persons were seriously injured—passengers, 307; railway servants, 1,771; and other persons, 63. 22,373 persons received minor injuries, including 8,173 passengers and 13,767 railway servants.

MODERNIZATION

The British Transport Commission announced early in 1955, the Modernization and Re-equipment Plan for British Railways at a then estimated cost of £1,240,000,000. It has since made significant progress. The complete plan, covering a period of 15 years, envisages the provision of some 2,500 main-line diesel locomotives; about 8,200 vehicles for multiple-unit trains, of which some 3,600 are for electric and the remainder for diesel powered trains; a large number of diesel shunting engines; electrification of certain main-line and suburban services; major improvements to goods marshalling yards and goods stations, and certain passenger stations; the provision of new rolling stock and carriage cleaning facilities.

Details of some of the major works and of new equipment provided under the Programme, include the following:—

Track and Signalling.—Three new tunnels between New Barnet and Potters Bar (Eastern Region) and quadrupling of the track, thus removing a bottle-neck on the London-Edinburgh main line, were completed early in 1959; a new flyover has been built at Barking in preparation for the electrification of the London (Fenchurch Street)—Southend line; quadrupling of track between Bickley and Swanley (Southern Region) has been completed. New track layout with colour light signalling is being installed at Manchester (Victoria) (London Midland Region); and colour light signalling at Birmingham (Snow Hill) (Western Region). In addition to many other improvements, extensive signalling work is in progress in connection with electrification programmes.

Electrification.—The first phase of the Southern Region electrification of the Kent Coast lines (Gillingham to Margate, Ramsgate; Faversham to Dover) was completed and brought into use in June, 1959. Between Manchester and Crewe (London Midland Region), the first stage of the electrification from London to Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester, is nearing completion and the test section for the extension of the London-Chelmsford electrification to Ipswich and coastal branches (Eastern Region) between Colchester, Clacton and Walton is in use. These schemes were due to be completed in 1967 and 1965 respectively, but it is hoped to accelerate their completion by several years. Other electrification projects in progress (with expected dates of completion) include: Liverpool Street to Enfield, Chingford, Hertford East and Bishop's Stortford (1960); Fenchurch Street to Tilbury, Southend and Shoeburyness (1961); Glasgow Suburban lines: Airdrie-Helensburgh; Cathcart Circle; Cathcart East Junction to Kirkhill and Neilston High (1960-61).

Diesel Traction.—The first 103 of 1,100 main-line diesel locomotives which have now been ordered, were delivered last year; by the end of 1959 nearly 500 main-line diesel locomotives were expected to be in service. Over 1,100 diesel shunting engines are in use, and 2,417 diesel multiple-unit train vehicles. Main-line diesel services are in operation between Edinburgh-Glasgow, Birmingham-Swansea and London-Hastings. Five high-speed diesel-electric air-conditioned all-Pullman trains with exceptional standards of comfort are on order for use between Manchester-London (St. Pancras), Bristol-London (Paddington), and Wolverhampton, Birmingham-London (Paddington). It was hoped to introduce these trains by 1960.

Passenger Stations.—Improvements are being or have been carried out at many stations, including major schemes of reconstruction at Barrow-in-Furness, Banbury, Chichester, Weymouth and Plymouth (North Road).

Freight Yards.—New freight marshalling yards under construction include those at Ripple Lane (Barking), Port Talbot (Margam), Perth and Millerhill (Edinburgh). New yards at Alloa, Thornton in Fife and Temple Mills (Stratford) have been completed. Thornton was the first large yard to be opened under the modernization plan, and is the most modern in Europe.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN WHICH 20 PERSONS AND OVER WERE KILLED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM SINCE 1879

Year	Date	Name of Accident	Railway	Number Killed	Cause
1879	Dec. 28	Tay Bridge	N.B.	78	Bridge failed.
1884	July 16	Bullhouse	M.S. & L.	24	Derailment.
1887	Sept. 16	Hexthorpe	M.S. & L.	25	Collision.
1889	June 12	Armagh	G.N. (Ireland)	80	Collision.
1905	July 27	Hall Road	L. & Y.	21	Collision.
1906	July 1	Salisbury	L. & S.W.	26	Derailment.
1906	Dec. 28	Elliot Jet	N.B. & Cal.	22	Collision.
1915	May 22	Quintinshill	Caledonian	227	Collision.
1928	June 27	Darlington	L. & N.E.	25	Collision.
1937	Dec. 10	Castle Cary	L. & N.E.	35	Collision.
1940	Nov. 4	Norton Fitzwarren	G.W.	27	Derailment.
1941	Dec. 30	Eccles	L.M. & S.	23	Collision.
1945	Sept. 30	Bourne End	L.M. & S.	43	Points at excessive speed.
1946	Jan. 1	Lichfield (T.V.)	L.M. & S.	20	Point mechanism jammed.
1947	Oct. 24	South Croydon	S.R.	32	Collision in fog.
1947	Oct. 26	Goswick	L. & N.E.	28	Derailment.
1948	Apr. 17	Winsford	L.M. Region	24	Collision.
1952	Oct. 8	Harrow	L.M. Region	112	Collision.
1957	Dec. 4	Lewisham	S. Region	90	Collision in fog.

ROADS

The total mileage of public roads in Great Britain is 191,146 miles, of which 163,297 are in *England and Wales* and 27,849 in *Scotland*. The cost of maintenance, improvement (widening, etc.) and new construction in 1914-15 was £18,800,000, and in 1957-58 approximately £135,469,000, which includes £23,815,000 spent on Trunk Roads but excludes sums recoverable from frontagers, public utilities, etc. In 1950-51 the amount recoverable from frontagers, etc., was £7,383,000. The roads of Great Britain are classified by the Ministry of Transport, and out of the total mileage of 191,146 there are 8,309 miles of Trunk Roads, 19,706 of Class I, 17,603 of Class II and 48,853 of Class III roads.

Highway Authorities.—The Minister of Transport and Civil Aviation became the highway authority for some 8,100 miles of road in Great Britain under the Trunk Roads Acts of 1936 and 1946. These roads, which comprise the national system of routes for through traffic, are known as trunk roads and the Minister (in Scotland from April 1, 1956, the Secretary of State) is responsible for their maintenance and improvement. Under the Local Government Act, 1929, county councils in England and Wales became (from April 1, 1930) the highway authorities for all roads in rural districts except trunk roads, and all county roads (which include Class I, Class II and Class III Roads) outside county boroughs and metropolitan boroughs. County boroughs are responsible for all roads within their boundaries with the exception of trunk roads. Borough and urban district councils are the highway authorities for roads other than trunk roads and county roads which lie within their areas. In Scotland similar provisions have been made. In England and Wales, under the Act of 1929, provision is made for borough councils and urban district councils in certain circumstances to act as highway authorities for county roads.

The total gross receipts from the taxation of road vehicles between December 1, 1957, and November 30, 1958, amounted to £100,132,928. The number of *mechanically-propelled* vehicles for which licences were current at Feb. 28, 1959, was 7,296,052. The average receipt in respect of a whole year licence to Nov. 30, 1958, was £12 9s. 9d. for cars; £1 14s. 10d. for motor-bicycles; £27 9s. 2d. for internal combustion and steam-driven vehicles; £15 15s. 11d. for electric goods vehicles; £67 1s. 3d. for motor hackneys, including taxi-cabs.

Grants made to Highway Authorities for the year ended March 31, 1958, amounted to £43,803,000 (an increase of £3,920,000 on previous year's figure). Payments for work carried out on trunk roads totalled £26,861,000 (as compared with £18,720,000 for the previous financial year).

Motorways.—The Government's expanded road programme includes three long-distance routes designed to carry motor traffic only. They will eventually run from London to the North and North-West *via* Birmingham, from London to South Wales, and from the Midlands to South Wales. Another important project is the 25-mile long Medway Motor Road, which will form part of an improved route between London and the Channel Ports. Construction is well advanced on the first major length of the Motorway, between London and Birmingham, which was expected to be completed in 1959. Its 73 miles of dual carriageways, starting with a 16-mile by-pass of St. Albans, finish at Dunchurch south of Rugby. The Motorway has been planned so as to eliminate all sharp bends and steep gradients and it is carried over or under existing roads. Its use will be

restricted to motor traffic which will be able to enter or leave only from the left at a restricted number of specially constructed junctions. 180 bridges of all types including viaducts and railway bridges, have been incorporated in its construction. It will be fenced along its entire length and no frontage development will be permitted—except at selected service areas for travellers. It is intended to continue this route to the north-west from Birmingham to Preston and Penrith and to the north-east to Leeds with a spur to the Doncaster By-pass on the Great North Road. Work on large viaducts and railway bridges on the 78-mile section of motorway from the south of Stafford to Preston is due to begin in 1959. The Preston By-Pass (already open) and the Lancaster By-Pass (due to be completed in 1960) are other sections of this route.

Plans for the motorway linking Birmingham and Bristol are being prepared. A 20-mile spur, which will eventually run from the route of this motorway to Ross-on-Wye, was started in 1958 and is due to be completed by the end of 1960. Proposals are being considered for linking the three motorways converging on Birmingham from London, from South Wales and from the north. One of these links is planned to pass on a three-mile viaduct above the railway through Smethwick and Oldbury. Work has begun on the Maidenhead By-Pass which, together with the Slough By-Pass and the proposed road from Chiswick Flyover on the Great West Road to Slough, forms part of the route out of London to the West, which on completion of the Severn Bridge will be the main route to South Wales. Plans are being completed for the Severn Bridge, the building of which is to be phased with the Forth Bridge now under construction.

Shorter lengths of motorway included in the road programme are on A.20 Maidstone By-Pass (10 miles) (now under construction); on A.1, Stevenage By-Pass (8 miles), Doncaster By-Pass (15 miles) (now under construction), Darlington By-Pass (9 miles) and the Durham Motorway (21 miles); and on A.48, Port Talbot By-Pass (5½ miles).

A special Road built to motorway standards was begun in April, 1957, by the Lancashire County Council. This is the Stretford-Eccles Bypass, nearly six miles long, which will run between the Swansea-Manchester Trunk Road (A.56) at Stretford and the Swinton-Leigh Road (A.572) and the Bolton-Stretford Road (A.575) at Worsley. It includes a new high level bridge over the Manchester Ship Canal at Barton, and the total cost will be £5,500,000, towards which the Ministry of Transport is contributing over £4,000,000. It is expected to be completed early in 1960.

New Thames Road Tunnel.—The driving of a new road tunnel under the Thames, from Dartford, Kent, to Purfleet, Essex, started on March 21, 1957. The project was authorized by Acts of Parliament in 1930 and 1937 and a pilot tunnel was completed in 1938, but progress was interrupted by the war. It is estimated that the scheme will take 5 years to complete and will cost about £11,000,000, of which three-quarters is to be repaid by toll revenue from 2,000,000 vehicles expected to use the tunnel each year. The tunnel and its approach roads will connect the London-Southeast Road (A.13) and the London-Rochester Road (A.2), passing over or under intervening roads.

Situated in the Long Reach of the Thames, where the river is half a mile wide, the project provides for a single tunnel 4,700 feet long, carrying a roadway for two lanes of traffic. The roadway will fall from the tunnel entrances towards the river on gradients of 1 in 28 with a short section practically level underneath the river. At the lowest point in the tunnel the roadway will be 100 ft.

below the high water level. The tunnel will be iron lined to an internal diameter of 28 ft., using some 34,000 tons of cast iron and 260,000 bolts. The existing pilot tunnel of 12 ft. diameter is being dismantled as construction of the full tunnel proceeds and its lining recovered for use elsewhere. The carriageway in the tunnel, carried on a reinforced concrete structure, will be 21 ft. wide between the kerbs, with minimum vertical headroom of 16 ft. at the kerb. Pedestrians will not be admitted to the tunnel.

New Clyde Road Tunnel.—Work has been proceeding since June, 1957, on driving a new road tunnel under the River Clyde in Glasgow. This is the first part of a project authorized by Act of Parliament in 1947, providing ultimately for two tunnels to link A.814 at Whiteinch with A.8 at Linthouse at a total cost now estimated at more than £10,000,000. The first tunnel and the approaches for both tunnels will provide two 22-ft. carriageways with a nominal headroom of 16 ft. 6 ins. and will cater for cyclists and pedestrians below the main carriageways.

New Road Bridge across the Firth of Forth.—Under powers conferred on the Forth Road Bridge Joint Board by Acts of Parliament in 1947 and 1948, a suspension bridge is being built to carry A.90 across the Firth of Forth at South Queensferry. Work on the foundations of the main piers and suspension cable anchorages began in September, 1958. It is estimated that the scheme will take five years to complete and will cost about £16,000,000, of which £10,850,000 will be found by Government loan to be repaid from tolls charged for the use of the bridge. The new bridge will be about half a mile upstream from the famous railway bridge and the clear centre span of 3,300 ft. will be the longest in Europe. Dual carriageways each of 24 ft. and, outside the main cables, cycle tracks and footpaths of 9 ft. and 6 ft. respectively, will be provided.

Taxation of Road Vehicles

Description	Number* 1958	Gross Tax Receipts 1957-58
<i>Mechanically-propelled:—</i>		
Cars.....	4,584,530	£ 56,253,601
Motor-cycles.....	1,519,935	3,106,777
<i>Goods vehicles—</i>		
(a) Agricultural Vans and Lorries.....	51,678	685,100
(b) Showmen's Special Vehicles.....	1,216,820	98,639
(c) Other Goods Vehicles.....		32,148,247
Agricultural, etc. (C2 cl.) Tractors—	413,732	846,798
(a) Showmen's.....	372	6,848
(b) General Haulage..	5,319	194,773
Motor Hackneys†.....	95,680	6,176,960
Tramcars.....	1,325	1,002
Exempt Vehicles.....	50,247	Nil
<i>Trade Licences—</i>		
(a) General.....	31,375	456,886
(b) Limited.....	32,380	157,297
<i>Miscellaneous receipts (fees for driving licences etc.).....</i>		
	..	5,028,521
Total.....	..	105,161,449

* Licences current during Quarter ended Sept. 30, 1958.

† Includes 3,443 trolley vehicles (electrically propelled).

Motoring Offences.—A total of £1,723,002 in fines was paid by motorists in 1958. The number of persons charged in respect of 698,924 offences was 551,923. In addition written warnings were sent to 287,832 persons in respect of 305,161 alleged offences. Of the 551,923 persons prosecuted, 10,619 were arrested.

Convictions numbered 673,853 (against 522,658 in 1957) and a sentence of imprisonment without the option of a fine was passed on 1,619 persons for 3,000 offences. The number of motorists fined was 525,544 for 656,836 offences. Endorsements of licences numbered 208,762, of which 21,603 involved disqualification.

Road Casualties.—See p. 591.

INLAND WATERWAYS

There are about 2,400 miles of inland waterways in use in Great Britain. Of these about 2,000 miles are administered by British Transport Waterways (British Transport Commission), which has organized them into four divisions, exclusive of Scotland, each of which is based on a major river estuary. These divisions have headquarters at Leeds, Liverpool, Watford and Gloucester. The Commission was set up under the provisions of the Transport Act, 1947.

Tonnage of traffic carried on the waterways of the Transport Commission:—

Traffic	1956 Tons	1957 Tons	1958 Tons
Coal and other			
Fuel.....	5,001,000	4,586,000	4,081,000
Liquids in bulk.	2,166,000	1,998,000	2,077,000
General Merchandise.....	3,289,000	3,316,000	3,140,000
Total....	10,456,000	9,900,000	9,298,000

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage Carried 1958
N.E. Division.....	278	3,791,000
N.W. Division.....	353	1,312,000
S.E. Division.....	410	2,586,000
S.W. Division.....	256	1,553,000
Scottish Canals.....	108	56,000

9,298,000

The more important of the Waterways excluded from these arrangements are as follows:—

Waterways	Miles in use	Tonnage 1957	Carried 1958
Bridgewater.....	40	594,586	633,734
Manchester Ship... ..	36	16,838,510	17,984,053
Thames Conservancy	136	244,202	212,224

Scotland

Canals in Scotland are administered separately by a Board of Management. The Caledonian Canal, a chain of 6 lochs and connecting canals, with a total length of 60 miles, including Lochs Ness, Lochy and Linnhe, was first open for navigation in 1823. Length of artificial canal, 23 miles; average depth 17 feet. The Crinan Canal, completed in 1801, connects Loch Crinan off the Sound of Jura, with Ardrishaig, a distance of about 9 miles. The Forth and Clyde Canal, completed in 1790, connects Bowling on the River Clyde with Kirkintilloch, Falkirk and Grangemouth (on the Forth), a distance of about 40 miles. The Union Canal runs from the Forth and Clyde Canal near Falkirk to Edinburgh, a distance of about 32 miles.

Northern Ireland

The only inland waterways now open to traffic in Northern Ireland are the Lagan Canal (Lower Reaches), the Strabane Canal and the Lower Bann Navigation.

AERODROMES AND AIRPORTS

A list of 168 aerodromes in the United Kingdom, Isle of Man, the Channel Islands, etc., available to civil aircraft, showing the class of aerodrome and the length in feet of the longest runway, grass or beach landing strip. Civil Aircraft are not permitted to land at aerodromes in U.K. other than those listed below, except in cases of genuine emergency in flight or where special permission has been obtained from the appropriate authority.

S=Airfield owned or controlled by the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation; airports available for International air services are also shown in bold type (26).

J=Aerodrome licensed for joint use of Royal Air Force, Royal Navy and civil aircraft (58).

M=Municipal aerodrome, owned or controlled by the local authority (21).

Pu.=Aerodrome licensed for public use (28).

U=Unlicensed aerodrome; *available with prior permission to civil aircraft (18).

Priv.=Aerodrome licensed for private use (38).

C=Aerodrome or airport with Customs and Immigration facilities, continuously or on call.

H=Helicopter Station only.

England and Wales (147)

- Abingdon. J. (6,600).
 Acklington. J. (5,850).
 Andover, Hants. J. (4,200).
 Aston Down. J. (5,049).
 Aylesbury and Thame. Priv. U. (3,550).
 Basingbourn. J. (6,090).
 Bath Racecourse (Lansdowne). Priv. U. (1,450).
 Bedford (Castle Mill). Priv. U. (1,400).
 Bembridge, I.O.W. Pu. (3,300).
 Benson, Oxon. J. (6,006).
 Biggin Hill. Priv. J. (2,960).
 Biggleswade (Old Warden). Priv. U. (2,100).
 Billing, Northants. Priv. (1,500).
 Birmingham (Edndon). SC. (5,006).
 Bitteswell, Warwickshire. Priv. (5,999).
 Blackbushe, Camberley. SC. (6,003).
 Blackpool (Squire's Gate). S. (6,001).
 Bognor Regis. Priv. U. (1,600).
 Boston, Lincs. Priv. U. (2,000).
 Bournemouth (Hurn). SC. (6,031).
 Bovington, Herts. J. (4,902).
 Bristol (Filton). Priv. U. (8,175).
 Bristol (Lulsgate). SC. (3,930).
 Brough, Hull. Priv. (3,900).
 Cambridge, Teversham. Pu. (5,250).
 Cardiff (Rhoose). SC. (4,534).
 Chivenor. J. (6,000).
 Christchurch, Hants. Priv. (4,950).
 Church Fenton. J. (6,000).
 Cleethorpes Beach. Priv. (2,150).
 Colerne. J. (6,000).
 Cosford. J. (3,720).
 Coventry (Baginton). Pu.M. (5,830).
 Cranfield, Bedford. Pu. (6,000).
 Cranwell North. J. (3,000).
 Cranwell South. J. (6,000).
 Culdrose. J. (6,000).
 Debden. J. (4,900).
 Denham, Bucks. Priv. (2,700).
 Derby (Burnaston). Pu.M. (3,450).
 Dishforth. J. (5,930).
 Duxford. J. (6,000).
 Elstree, Herts. Priv. (2,175).
 Exeter. Pu.C. (6,120).
 Fair Oaks, Woking. Priv. (2,900).
 Gatwick. SC. (7,000).
 Gloucester, Cheltenham (Staverton). Pu.M. (3,240).
 Goodwood. Priv. (2,300).
 Halton. J. (3,400).
 Hamble, Hants. Priv. (4,370).
 Hatfield. Priv. U. (6,000).
 Haverfordwest (Withybush). U.M. (4,200).
 Hawarden, Flintshire. Priv. U. (4,713).
 Horsham St. Faith. J. (6,000).
 Hucknall. Priv. U. (7,000).
 Huddersfield (Crosland Moor). U.Priv. (2,136).
 Hullavington. J. (3,981).
 Ipswich. Pu.M. (4,092).
 Kemble. J. (6,110).
 Kirkbride. J. (4,308).
 Land's End (St. Just). S. (2,450).
 Leavesden, Watford. Priv. U. (3,060).
 Leeds and Bradford. Pu. C.M. (3,920).
 Leeming. J. (7,500).
 Leicester (East). Priv. (6,000).
 — (Rearsby). Pu. (3,270).
 Lindholme. J. (5,919).
 Linton-on-Ouse. J. (6,102).
 Little Rissington. J. (4,800).
 Liverpool (Speke). SC. (5,127).
 London Airport. SC. (9,576; 9,312; 7,734; 7,560).
 — (Westland Heliport, London). H.
 Loughborough. M. (2,900).
 Luton. Pu.M. (5,400).
 Lydd, Kent. Priv.C. (3,600).
 Lympe, Kent. Pu.C. (3,500).
 Lynham. J. (7,200).
 Manby, Lincs. J. (4,257).
 Manchester. Pu.C.M. (5,900). Extension to 7,000 built; not yet operative.
 — (Barton). Priv. (2,100).
 Middleton St. George. J. (7,500).
 Morecambe Sands. Priv. (2,500).
 Nether Thorpe, Worksop. U. (1,800).
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Woolington). Pu.C.M. (5,300).
 Newmarket Heath. Priv. (3,500).
 Newton. J. (5,850).
 Northampton (Sywell). Priv. (4,500).
 Nottingham. H.
 Oakington. J. (6,110).
 Odiham. J. (6,000).
 Ouston, Newcastle. J. (6,000).
 Oxford (Kidlington). Pu.M. (3,600).
 Panshanger, Herts. Priv. (4,200).
 Peterborough (Westwood). Priv. U. (1,500).
 Plymouth, Roborough. Pu.M. (3,200).
 Portsmouth. Pu.M. (3,200).
 Pwllheli (Broomhall). Priv. (2,335).
 Radlett, Herts. Priv. (6,910).
 Ramsgate. Pu. (2,550).
 Reading (Woodley). Priv. (4,140).
 Redhill, Surrey. Priv. U. (3,702).
 Rochester. Priv.M. (4,700).
 Rufforth. J. (6,042).
 St. Mawgan. J. (9,040).
 Salisbury (Old Sarum). J. (3,300).
 Sandown, I.O.W. (Lea). Pu. (3,100).
 Shawbury, Shrewsbury. J. (4,404).
 Shoreham, Sussex. Pu.M. (3,800).
 Silloth, Cumberland. J. (4,749).
 Skegness (Ingoldmells). Priv. (2,060).
 Southampton (Eastleigh). SC. (5,050).
 — (Southampton Water). Priv. U. (9,000).
 South Cerney. J. (3,300).
 Southend. Pu.C.M. (5,265).
 Southport (Birkdale Sands). Priv.M. (2,500).
 — (Hesketh Park). Priv.M. (1,500).
 — (Woodvale). J. (5,412).
 Stansted, Essex. SC. (10,000).

Stapleford Tawney, Essex. Priv. (2,200).
 Stradishall. J. (6,000).
 Swansea. Priv.M. (4,280).
 Swinderby. J. (6,056).
 Syerston. J. (5,940).
 Tangmere. J. (6,042).
 Ternhill. J. (3,192).
 Thorny Island. J. (6,000).
 Throxton, nr. Andover, Hants. Priv. (4,680).
 Topcliffe. J. (6,009).
 Upavon, Wilts. J. (3,900).
 Valley. J.C. (6,000).
 Waterbeach. J. (6,070).
 Wattisham. J. (6,000).
 Weston-super-Mare. Pu. (4,197).
 White Waltham. U. (3,600).
 Wolverhampton. Pu.M. (3,470).
 Woodford, nr. Macclesfield. Priv. (7,470).
 Wroughton, Wilts. J. (4,890).
 Yarmouth (North Denes). Priv. (1,800).
 Yeovil, Som. Priv. (5,200).

Scotland (19)

Aberdeen (Dyce). S. (6,002).
 Barra, Hebrides. Priv. (3,000).
 Benbecula, Hebrides. S. (6,016).
 Edinburgh (Turnhouse). J.C. (6,000).
 Inverness (Dalcross). S. (5,476).
 Islay (Port Ellen). S. (4,165).

STATE AIRLINES

In 1958 the United Kingdom Airways Corporations, British European Airways and British Overseas Airways, together with companies operating scheduled services under Associate Agreements, flew respectively 35,173,000, 39,835,000 and 11,922,000 aircraft miles, and carried 2,760,000, 465,000 and 759,000 passengers. Passenger miles flown were 961,242,000, 1,424,465,000 and 186,446,000 respectively. Total freight and mail ton-miles flown were 16,524,000, 55,840,000 and 10,141,000 respectively.

Operating Statistics

(All U.K. Scheduled Operators)

Detail	1957	1958*
Number of flights.....	227,862	227,649
Average length (miles).	372	382
Aircraft miles flown...	84,847,000	86,929,927
Passengers carried.....	3,972,000	3,984,319
Do. miles flown.....	2,416,914,000	2,572,152,985
Cargo carried (tons)...	124,056	150,773
Freight.....	112,326	139,043
Mail.....	11,730	11,730
Load short ton miles..	312,674,000	329,566,664
Passenger.....	232,692,000	247,061,528
Freight.....	56,161,000	58,019,977
Mail.....	23,821,000	24,485,159

* Provisional figures

Accidents on Regular Passenger Carrying Services of U.K. Operators

	1954-1958	1958
Fatal Accidents.....	10	1
Passengers Killed.....	207	26
Passengers seriously injured.....	26	—
Crew killed.....	41	5
Crew seriously injured	9	—
Passengers carried per passenger killed....	81.300	153.100
Passengers miles flown per passenger killed..	50,034,600	98,641,600

Kinloss. J. (6,060).
 Kirkwall. S. (3,880).
 Leith Water. Pu. (8,500).
 Leuchars. J. (7,600).
 Machrihanish, Argyll. S. (3,582).
 Perth (Scone). Pu. (3,810).
 Prestwick, Ayrshire. SC. (7,500).
 Renfrew. SC. (5,789).
 Stornoway, Hebrides. S. (6,035).
 Tumburgh Head, Zetland. S. (4,065).
 Tiree, Argyll. S. (5,500).
 Wick, Caithness. S. (6,000).

Northern Ireland (6)

Aidergrove, Antrim. J. (6,025).
 Ballykelly, Londonderry. J. (6,020).
 Belfast (Nuts Corner). SC. (6,014).
 — (Sydenham). Priv. (6,000).
 Newtownards, Co. Down. Priv. (3,790).

Isle of Man (2)

Jurby, Ramsey, I.O.M. J.C. (3,570).
 Ronaldsway, Ballasalla, nr. Douglas Pu.C. (5,200).

Channel Islands, etc. (4)

Alderney (States of Guernsey). C. (2,875).
 Guernsey (States of Guernsey). C. (4,020).
 Jersey (St. Peter). Pu.C. (4,750).
 Scilly Isles (St. Mary's). S. (1,872).

AIRLINES

Air Traffic between U.K. and Abroad

Detail	1957	1958
Number of flights.....	174,800	188,100
By Aircraft registered in U.K.....	104,700	115,900
Do. abroad.....	70,100	72,200
Passengers carried.....	3,952,600	4,246,300
In Aircraft registered in U.K.....	2,277,800	2,535,000
Do. abroad.....	1,674,800	1,711,300

Aircraft Types

The operational fleet of the British Overseas Airways Corporation: Canadair *Argonaut*, 2; Boeing *Stratocruiser*, 5; Douglas DC7C, 10; Bristol *Britannia* 102, 15; *Britannia* 312, 17; D.H. *Comet IV*, 13. The following aircraft were on order: DH *Comet IV* (1959-60), 6; Boeing 707 (1959-60) 15; Vickers VC10 (1963-65), 35.

The British European Airways Corporation had the following aircraft in service in 1959: Vickers *Viscount* 701, 24; *Viscount* 800, 21; *Viscount* 806, 18; Douglas *Dakota* D.C3 ("Pionair"), 34; *Leopard* D.C.3 (passenger freighter), 7; D.H. *Rapide*, 3; D.H. *Heron*, 2; *Helicopters*: Westland *Sikorsky*, S.55, 2; Bristol 171, 1; Bell 47B3, 1; Bell 47J, 1. New aircraft on order for B.E.A. in 1959 were: *Vanguard* V900 (93-seater with speed of 425 m.p.h.), 20 (Spring, 1960 onwards); D. H. *Comet IVB*, 6; D.H.121 (80-100 seater, with speed of nearly 600 miles per hour), 24 (1963-66).

INDEPENDENT AIRLINES

Air transport companies operating independently in and from the United Kingdom in 1959
 AERIAL SPRAYING CONTRACTORS LTD., 115B High Street, Boston, Lincs.—Spraying in U.K. and Sudan. (Auster *Aiglets* 6).
 AIR CHARTER LTD. 21 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Scheduled services, passengers and vehicles: Southend to Calais, Ostend, Rotterdam; Channel Air Bridge; Pass. and Freight Charter; Livestock Carriage. (Douglas *Skymaster*, 3; Bristol *Britannia*, 2; Bristol *Freighter*, 9.)
 AIR COURIERS TRANSPORT LTD., Croydon Airport, Surrey.—Charter; Photography (D.H. *Rapide*, 4; *Gemini*, 2).

- AIRMOBILITY**, Clifton House, 1 Stoneygate Avenue, Leicester.—Scheduled services; Freight; Survey; Paris, Rome, Nice, Geneva, Cairo, Athens and Middle East. (Bristol *Freighter*; Douglas *Dakota*; D.H. *Heron*, *Dove* and *Rapide*, 15.)
- AIRVIEWS LTD.**, Manchester Airport.—Scheduled pass. services; Charter; Photography. (D.H. *Dove* and *Rapide* and Auster, 5.)
- AIRWAYS UNION LTD.**, The Alrport, Weston-supcr-Mare, Somerset.—Charter services; Flying clubs and schools. (Miles *Gemini* and *Messenger*; Auster; *Tiger Moth*; 13.)
- AIRWORK LTD.**, 35 Piccadilly, W.1 (Group includes Air Charter, Transair, Morton and Olley Air Services).—Scheduled pass. services: Nairobi, Entebbe, Salisbury, Lusaka, Ndola, Bathurst, Freetown and Accra. Helicopter operation; flying training, aeronautical engineering, etc. (Vickers *Viscount* and *Viking*; Douglas DC4 and 3 and Bristol 130, etc. Helicopters: Hiller and Westland *Whirlwind*. Total aircraft: 62.)
- ANGLIAN AIR CHARTER LTD.**, North Denes Airfield, Gt. Yarmouth.—Charter; Pleasure Flights; Photography. (Auster V, 2.)
- AUTAIR LTD. (HELICOPTERS)**, 75 Wigmore Street, W.1.—Helicopter charter; freight, passenger, photography, crop spraying, overseas expeditions, etc. (*Sikorsky S.51*, 3; Bell 47, 4.)
- B.K.S. AIR TRANSPORT LTD.**, Berk House, Baker Street, W.1.—Scheduled services to Berlin, Basle, Ostend, Rotterdam, Duhlin, Düsseldorf; Bilbao; Channel Islds. Domestic services in U.K. Pass. and Freight. (Airspeed *Ambassador*, 3; Douglas *Dakota*, 3.)
- BRITAVIA LTD.**, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—Charter operators. (*Hermes*, 4.)
- DERBY AVIATION LTD.**, 78 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—Scheduled services: Derby to Jersey, I.O.M., Ostend, Glasgow. Tour services to: Lourdes, Salzburg, Innsbruck, Palma, Basle, Perpignan, Calvi. Flying tuition; Photography; Magnetometer Survey. (Douglas *Dakota*, *Marathon*, *Anson*, Auster, *Chipmunk*, *Proctor*, *Gemini*, 21.)
- DEVONAIR LTD.**, North Devon Air Centre, Wrafton Gate, Braunton.—Charter; Tuition; Photography and Advertising. Serves Lundy (charter only). (Miles *Magister* and *Aerovan*, Auster, 3.)
- EAGLE AIRWAYS LTD.**, Marble Arch House, 40 Edgware Road, W.2.—Scheduled passenger and freight services: London—Dinard, Luxemburg, Innsbruck, La Baule, Pisa, Rimini and Basle; Manchester—Ostend, Bergen; Birmingham—Palma. (Douglas DC.6C, 3; *Viking*, 14.)
- EAGLE AVIATION LTD.**, Marble Arch House, 40 Edgware Road, W.2.—Pass. and freight charter; Inclusive Tours and Government Trooping contracts. Associated with Eagle Airways (see above).
- EAST ANGLIAN FLYING SERVICES LTD.**, Channel Airways, Southend Airport, Essex.—Scheduled services: U.K., Channel Islands, Paris, Ostend, Rotterdam. (B. 170, 2; D.H. *Dove*, 4; *Rapide*, 2; Vickers *Viking*, 2.)
- DON EVERALL (AVIATION) LTD.**, Elmdon Airport, Birmingham.—Scheduled services: U.K. and Channel Islands: Charter. (Douglas *Dakota*, 9.)
- FAIREY AIR SURVEYS LTD.**, 24 Bruton Street, W.1.—Photography. (Douglas *Dakota*, *Anson*, D.H. *Dove*, D.H. *Rapide*, 8.)
- FEDERATED FRUIT CO.**, 15 Victoria Street, Liverpool.—Pass. and freight services in U.K.; Photography. (D.H. *Rapide*, *Anson*, 3.)
- FISON-AIRWORK LTD.**, Bourn, Cambridge.—Charter; spraying and dusting; helicopter operation on oil and mineral survey; transport of materials and personnel. (Hiller; and Westland S.55 helicopter; Auster, 10.)
- HUNTING AEROSURVEYS LTD.**, 6 Elstree Way, Boreham Wood, Herts.—Survey; Photogrammetric mapping; Geology, etc. (*Prince*, Douglas *Dakota*, D.H. *Rapide*, *Oxford*, *Autocar*, 8.)
- HUNTING-CLAN AIR TRANSPORT LTD.**, London Airport, Hounslow, Middx.—Passenger, Freight and Charter; East, West, Central, and South Africa; Middle East; Gibraltar. (Douglas D.C. 6C; Bristol *Britannia*; Vickers *Viscount* and *Viking*, 23.)
- INDEPENDENT AIR TRANSPORT LTD.** (Independent Air Travel Ltd.), Bournemouth (Hurn) Airport, Christchurch, Hants.—Charter; Scheduled services; Tours (D.C.4, 2; Vickers *Viking*, 6; *Proctor*, 1; *Beechcraft* 18S, 1.)
- JERSEY AIRLINES LTD.**, States Airport, Jersey, C.I.—Scheduled services: London, Southampton, Bournemouth, Exeter, Manchester; Channel Islands—Paris, Dinard, St. Brieuc, Bilhao. (D.H. *Heron*, 6; D.H. *Rapide*, 1; Douglas *Dakmaster*, 3; Bristol 170, 1.)
- MANX AIRLINES LTD.**, Ronaldsway Airport, Ballasalla, I.O.M.—Scheduled services in U.K.; Freight; Charter; Ambulance. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 2; *Heron*, 2.)
- MARSHALL FLYING SERVICES LTD.**, Cambridge Aerodrome.—Passenger and light freight charter. (D.H. *Rapide*, 4; Auster *Alpha*, 1.)
- MERIDIAN AIRMAPS LTD.**, Shoreham Airport, Sussex.—Photography; Photogrammetric and Geophysical Survey; Charter.
- MORTON AIR SERVICES LTD.**, Croydon Airport, Surrey.—Scheduled services: Croydon, Le Touquet, Channel Islands and Rotterdam; Contract and Charter. (D.H. *Dove* and *Heron*, 7.)
- OLLEY AIR SERVICE LTD.**, Croydon Airport, Surrey.—Scheduled services: Croydon—Channel Islands; Charter; Services to race meetings; Photography; Ambulances. (D.H. *Dove* and *Heron*, 7.)
- OVERSEAS AVIATION LTD.**, 26 Hill Street, St. Helier, Jersey, C.I.—Helicopter: Pest Control; Survey; Advertising; Film Making. Other aircraft: Skywriting; Charter; Target Towing, etc. (Helicopter *Sikorsky S.51*, 3; *AT-6*, 2; *Tiger Moth*, 3; D.H. *Dove*, 1; Auster, 1.)
- SCOTTISH AIRLINES (PRESTWICK) LTD.**, Prestwick Airport, Ayrshire and 25 Cockspur Street W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to I.O.M.; Pass. and freight charter. (*Dakota* and *Twin Pioneer*.)
- SILVER CITY AIRWAYS LTD.**, 62 Brompton Road, S.W.3.—Vehicle ferries, passenger, freight and communications; Le Touquet, Calais, Ostend, Cherbourg, Deauville and Belfast. (Bristol Mk. 32 *Super freighter* and Mk. 22 *Freighter*, 14; Douglas *Dakota*, 6.) **NORTHERN DIVISION**, Woolsington Airport, Newcastle.—Scheduled services: Blackpool to Belfast, Isle of Man, Jersey and Ostend; Newcastle to Amsterdam, Blackpool, Brussels, Düsseldorf, Isle of Man, Leeds. (Bristol *Wayfarer*, 4; Douglas *Dakota*, 3; D.H. *Heron*, 2.)
- SKYWAYS LTD.**, 7 Berkeley Street, W.1.—Scheduled pass. services to Paris, Lyons/Nice, Vichy and Cyprus; Pass. and freight charter. (*Hermes*, 8; *Avro York*, 13; Douglas *Dakota*, 4; D.H. *Rapide*, 1; Airspeed *Consul*, 3; Auster, 2.)
- TRANSAIR LTD.**, Gatwick Airport, Horley, Surrey.—Freight, passenger, newspaper and mail services; Contract and Charter. (Vickers *Viscount* 800, 3; Douglas D.C.3, 12.)
- WILTSHIRE SCHOOL OF FLYING LTD.**, Thruxton Aerodrome, Andover, Hants.—Flying school; Air Charter; Engine and Air-Framc Workshops. (*Proctor*, 4; *Tiger Moth*, 3; *Jackaroo*, 6.)

FUEL AND POWER
NATIONAL COAL BOARD FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Income					
From Sales (Net).....	713.3	801.2	880.3	926.6	913.0
<i>Principal Items:—</i>					
Coal.....	678.6	761.3	834.1	876.3	869.1
Coke.....	36.8	41.4	49.7	54.8	48.7
Gas, Benzole, Crude Tar and Tar Products, etc.....	14.7	16.7	19.9	23.3	22.8
Briquettes and Manufactured Fuel.....	7.3	7.9	9.7	12.6	13.1
Other Receipts.....	6.7	8.0	8.0	10.7	9.1
NET INCOME.....	720.0	809.2	888.3	937.3	922.1
Expenditure					
Wages, Salaries, Pensions, etc.....	464.2	491.3	533.2	580.5	575.9
Payments to Open-cast Contractors.....	21.1	24.4	27.0	33.4	37.7
Materials, Stores, Power and Repairs.....	143.9	154.0	173.0	192.6	190.7
Payments for Imported Coal.....	15.9	72.3	40.7	24.3	7.1
Other Expenses and Depreciation.....	59.3	65.8	75.3	85.7	92.1
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	704.4	807.8	849.2	916.5	903.5
Balance.....	15.6	1.4	39.1	20.8	18.6
<i>Deduct Taxation.....</i>	1.6	0.3	5.0	—	Cr. 10.0
PROFIT.....	14.0	1.1	34.1	20.8	28.6
<i>Deduct Interest Payable to Ministry of Power.....</i>	17.5	20.7	21.3	26.1	32.1
SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY.....	3.5	19.6	12.8	5.3	3.5

Coal Production, etc.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION

COLLIERY PROFITS, 1948-57—Mined Coal

Year	Saleable Mined Coal	Open Cast Coal	Total
1938.....	226,990,000	—	226,990,000
1949.....	202,660,000	12,440,000	215,110,000
1950.....	204,120,000	12,190,000	216,310,000
1951.....	211,220,000	10,990,000	222,260,000
1952.....	212,680,000	12,110,000	224,790,000
1953.....	211,820,000	11,700,000	223,520,000
1954.....	213,566,000	10,060,000	223,620,000
1955.....	210,190,000	11,370,000	221,560,000
1956.....	210,060,000	12,680,000	222,630,000
1957.....	210,059,000	13,569,000	223,628,000
1958.....	201,475,000	14,347,000	215,822,000

Year	Proceeds per ton	Costs per ton	Profit per ton	Profit Amount
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	£ million
1949	47 11.5	45 0.3	2 11.2	29.4
1950	47 9.6	45 4.9	2 4.7	24.2
1951	51 2.5	49 2.2	2 0.3	21.2
1952	57 3.0	56 8.5	0 6.5	5.7
1953	61 1.5	59 2.4	1 11.1	20.3
1954	63 5.9	61 11.3	1 6.6	16.4
1955	68 0.4	67 3.5	8.9	7.7
1956	76 11.9	74 5.2	2 6.7	26.5
1957	82 0.8	81 5.8	7.0	6.1
1958	85 0.7	83 11.2	1 1.5	11.4

Coal Distribution.—Of the 202,851,000 tons supplied at home in 1958, Industry received 33,565,000 tons, domestic users 29,428,000 tons, electricity generating stations 46,210,000 tons, gas works 24,808,000 tons, coke ovens 27,834,000

tons, railways 11,345,000 tons, and colliery boiler houses 6,510,000 tons.

Average Earnings.—Estimated average earnings, including value of Allowances in Kind, of all adult male workers in 1958 was £15 15s. 4d. per week.

GAS COUNCIL FINANCIAL RESULTS

£ million

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58
Gross Revenue					
Sales—Gas.....	170.1	180.6	195.5	207.4	222.8
By-Products.....	83.3	89.8	107.1	119.1	119.1
Appliances.....	29.5	36.6	28.4	27.5	29.2
Other Revenue.....	14.8	15.8	16.6	16.6	16.6
TOTAL REVENUE.....	297.7	322.8	347.6	370.6	387.7
Gross Expenditure					
Gas Manufacture.....	171.1	182.3	201.1	215.3	223.3
Coal.....	115.3	122.6	138.4	151.0	150.9
Other Fuel.....	12.8	15.4	14.4	11.9	18.0
Other (incl. process Wages).....	43.0	44.3	48.3	52.4	54.4
By-Products Direct Charges.....	16.1	17.4	20.0	19.8	19.7
Cost of Appliances.....	28.5	35.2	28.6	28.3	30.1
Distribution and Consumer Services.....	33.1	34.6	39.7	43.0	45.3
Depreciation.....	16.4	18.5	20.9	23.2	24.2
Interest.....	13.3	14.8	17.8	19.0	20.5
Other.....	17.1	17.5	19.0	18.3	21.8
TOTAL EXPENDITURE.....	295.6	320.3	347.1	366.9	384.9
SURPLUS.....	2.1	2.5	0.5	3.7	2.8

ELECTRICITY

FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE AREA BOARDS

£ million

	1953/54	1954/55	1955/56	1956/57	1957/58
Revenue					
Sales of Electricity.....	315.5	350.7	362.7	403.8	453.0
Other	5.3	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.9
TOTAL REVENUE	320.8	358.2	369.6	410.2	459.9
Expenditure					
Purchases of Electricity.....	212.7	241.0	252.4	287.1	327.5
Distribution Costs	23.8	25.4	26.0	27.9	29.6
Consumer Service.....	11.6	12.5	13.7	14.3	15.2
Depreciation.....	25.6	27.9	27.6	29.5	31.0
Other	29.1	30.9	30.6	32.4	35.5
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	302.8	337.7	350.3	391.2	438.8
Trading Surplus.....	18.0	20.5	19.2	19.0	21.0
Deduct Interest Payable (net).....	12.8	13.3	13.9	16.1	18.1
SURPLUS before Transfers to Reserves	5.2	7.2	5.3	2.9	2.9

ELECTRICITY AND GAS

Electricity generation in Great Britain in 1958 was 8.3 per cent. higher than in 1957 and more than 4 times that of 1938. It was also higher than in any previous year. Total gas available showed an increase of 1.1 per cent. compared with 1957 and is 74 per cent. above the pre-war level.

ELECTRICITY PRODUCTION

(Million kilowatt hours)

	1938	1957	1958
Electricity generated:			
Total.....	24,372	90,970	98,508
By steam plant....	23,211	88,729	96,240
By water power....	988	2,100	2,112
By other methods..	173	144	156
Electricity sent out...	23,089	85,500	92,700

GAS PRODUCTION

(Thousand million cubic feet)

	1938	1957	1958
Gas made at gas works:			
Total*.....	310.3	488.3	490.5
Coal gas.....	277.0	401.1	380.9
Water gas.....	27.3	73.4	92.1
Gas bought from coke ovens, etc.....	29.6	97.9	102.1
Total gas available...	339.9	586.2	592.6

* Including producer gas, oil gas, etc., in addition to coal and water gas.

FUEL USED

Electricity.—Consumption of coal in the production of electricity rose from 14,010,000 tons in 1938, to 45,300 thousand tons in 1958. Coke, including coke breeze, consumed in 1938 was 176,000 tons; in 1958 1,008,000 tons. Oil consumption rose from 20,000 tons in 1938 to 2,568,000 tons in 1958.

Gas.—Consumption of coal in the production of gas rose from 19.1 million tons in 1938 to 24.8 million tons in 1958. Oil for gasmaking rose from 124,000 tons in 1938 to 701,600 tons in 1958.

PETROLEUM

(Thousand tons)

	1938	1957	1958
Production:			
Crude petroleum..	0.1	82.0	79.9
Shale oil.....	125.4	71.1	63.4
Imports:			
Crude petroleum and process oils ..	2,272	27,567	33,928
All refined products.....	9,390	10,864	11,176
Production of main refined products*			
Liquid products:			
Aviation and motor spirits.....			
	306.4	5,908	6,751
White spirit, industrial spirit, etc..			
	87.5	141	144
Kerosene.....			
	94.4	840	1,292
Gas and diesel oils.....			
	632.2	5,067	6,285
Fuel oil (including refinery fuel)..			
	517.9	12,558	15,076
Lubricating oils ..			
	144.6	743	751
Solid products:			
Bitumen.....			
	602.5	813	860
Paraffin wax....			
	14.7	28	31
Inland consumption of main petroleum products:			
Aviation Fuels			
	113†	1,630	1,565
Bitumen			
	607	848	868
Motor spirit (including motor benzole).....			
	4,831	5,745	6,624
Kerosene.....			
	721	1,315	1,569
Derv Fuel.....			
	387	1,795	2,049
Gas and diesel oils.			
	797	2,341	2,987
Fuel oil (including refinery consumption).....			
	811	9,048	13,114
Lubricating oils...			
	560	826	672
Total—main products	8,827	23,548	29,648

* Including production from shale oil but excluding production from coal. 1938 production includes output from distillation plants.

† Aviation Spirit

EMPLOYMENT IN 1959

Distribution of total manpower in Great Britain

The total working population of Great Britain on June 30, 1959, was 23,968,000 (males, 16,063,000; females, 7,905,000). Included in this figure is an estimate of the numbers of ex-servicemen and women on release leave, not yet in employment. The total number of persons in civil employment was 23,020,000 (men, 15,234,000; women, 7,786,000), including persons temporarily stopped.

Classification

Agriculture, Horticulture and Fishing	1,000,000	Chemicals and Allied Trades	537,600
Mining and Quarrying	824,000	Metal Manufactures	548,600
National Government Service	520,000	Shipbuilding, Engineering and Electrical Goods	2,089,000
Local Government Service	781,000	Vehicles	1,209,000
Gas, Water and Electricity	373,000	Other Metal Goods	507,500
Transport and Communication	1,673,000	(tools, cutlery, nuts, bolts, etc.; iron and steel forgings, wire and wire manufactures; brass manufactures)	
Manufacturing Industries	9,110,000	Precision Instruments, Jewellery, etc.	145,800
Building and Contracting	1,506,000	Textiles	840,400
Distributive Trades	2,955,000	Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	64,200
Professional, Financial and Miscellaneous Services	4,278,000	Clothing (incl. Boots and Shoes)	589,200
Insured Persons Registered as Unemployed	403,000	Food, Drink and Tobacco	907,300
Armed Forces and Auxiliary Services	595,000	Manufacture of Wood and Cork	284,000
		Paper and Printing	578,400
		Other Manufacturing Industries	287,400
		(rubber, linoleum, leather-cloth, etc.; brushes, brooms, toys, games, sports goods, stationers' goods, production of cinema films, etc.)	

Numbers Employed: Industrial Analysis

(including workers temporarily laid off but still on employers pay rolls)

Coal Mining	748,100
Nonmetalliferous Mining Products (bricks, fireclay goods, china, earthenware, glass, cement, etc.)	321,200

UNEMPLOYMENT—GREAT BRITAIN

Annual average numbers registered as unemployed, 1943-58 and mid-year figure for 1959.

	Great Britain				Total	United Kingdom Total
	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)		Temporarily Stopped			
	Males	Females	Males	Females		
1943	53,100	26,900	800	800	81,600	99,100
1944	50,700	22,900	400	500	74,500	89,600
1945	83,700	52,100	600	700	137,100	157,000
1946	257,500	113,500	2,100	1,200	374,300	405,900
1947	239,000	86,500	102,700	52,000	480,200	510,600
1948	227,500	75,000	4,300	3,200	310,000	338,000
1949	223,200	76,900	4,800	3,100	308,000	338,000
1950	215,000	90,600	5,100	3,500	314,200	341,100
1951	153,400	83,600	8,100	7,800	252,900	281,400
1952	196,100	132,600	31,800	53,800	414,300	462,500
1953	204,300	115,600	13,900	8,200	342,000	380,000
1954	176,500	95,100	7,900	5,300	284,800	317,800
1955	137,400	75,700	9,300	9,800	232,200	264,500
1956	151,000	78,600	17,800	9,600	257,000	287,100
1957	204,300	90,200	12,300	5,700	312,500	347,200
1958	293,800	116,300	27,600	19,700	457,400	500,900
1959 (June 15)	278,311	107,149	20,894	6,057	413,311	449,468

Up to June, 1948, the figures on which the averages are based relate only to persons insured under the Unemployment Insurance Acts, but the figures for all later dates include all unemployed persons on the registers.

Unemployment at June 15, 1959

Classification	Wholly Unemployed (including Casuals)			Temporarily Stopped	Total
	Unemployed for not more than 2 weeks	Unemployed for more than 2 weeks but not more than 8 weeks	Unemployed for more than 8 weeks		
Men 18 and over	47,933	55,042	165,373	20,364	288,712
Boys under 18	3,388	3,029	3,546	530	10,493
Women 18 and over	17,575	27,021	57,061	6,569	108,226
Girls under 18	2,178	1,667	1,647	388	5,880
Total	71,074	86,759	227,627	27,851	413,311

The total of 413,311 includes 60,442 married women.

AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS OF WORK

Particulars of the earnings of manual wage-earners and the hours worked in manufacturing industries generally and in some of the non-manufacturing industries and services are collected periodically by the Ministry of Labour. The average weekly hours of work and average weekly earnings of workers in the United Kingdom in 1938 and in 1951-1959 were as follows:—

	Men (21 years and over)		Women* (18 years and over)		All Workers†				
	Hours	Wages		Hours	Wages				
		s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
1938 October.....	47.7	69	0	43.5	32	6	46.5	53	3
1951 October.....	47.8	166	0	41.5	90	1	46.1	141	1
1952 October.....	47.7	178	6	41.8	96	4	46.1	151	11
1953 October.....	47.9	189	2	42.0	102	5	46.3	160	1
1954 October.....	48.5	204	5	41.9	108	2	46.7	171	9
1955 October.....	48.0	222	11	41.8	115	5	46.0	187	2
1956 October.....	48.5	237	11	41.5	123	2	46.6	200	8
1957 October.....	48.2	251	7	41.2	129	6	46.4	212	5
1958 April.....	48.0	253	2	41.2	131	3	46.2	214	2
October.....	47.7	256	8	41.2	133	11	46.0	217	4
1959 April.....	48.0	262	11	41.5	137	0	46.3	222	6

* Includes Women employed as part-time workers, on the basis of two part-time workers=1 full-time worker.

† Includes Youths, Boys and Girls. *Youths and Boys*.—Average weekly hours of work, Apr., 1959, 44.6 (1938, 46.2); Average weekly earnings, Apr., 1959, 114s. 0d. (1938, 26s. 1d.). *Girls*.—Average weekly hours of work, Apr., 1959, 42.3 (1938, 44.6); Average weekly earnings, Apr., 1959, 87s. 4d. (1938, 18s. 6d.).

FOREIGN WORKERS

During 1958 a total of 42,840 permits were issued for the admission of foreign workers for employment in Great Britain, a decrease of 3,152 from the total in 1957. 1,133 permits were refused.

The principal occupations for which permits were issued were: Domestic service, 20,863; Concert, stage, film, variety and other entertainment, 5,067; Industry and commerce, 3,761; Hotel and restaurant service, 4,040; Teaching, 1,134; Nursing, 2,032; Student Employees, 5,643; Miscellaneous, 300.

Special facilities are offered by the Ministry of Labour to undermanned industries and services for the bulk recruitment of Italian workers. During 1958, a total of 843 Italian men and women were brought to vacancies in Great Britain through these facilities. The largest numbers were recruited for the hotel and catering industries.

Nationalities of workers who received permits in 1957 and 1958 were as follows:—

Nationality	1957	1958
American.....	1,235	1,564
Austrian.....	1,774	1,835
Belgian.....	272	237
Danish.....	2,026	2,226
Dutch.....	2,275	2,109
Finnish.....	642	695
French.....	3,256	2,957
German.....	10,077	11,021
Greek.....	208	197
Italian.....	8,633	6,843
Norwegian.....	805	860
Portuguese.....	328	312
Spanish.....	338	3,054
Swedish.....	1,242	1,059
Swiss.....	4,512	4,602
Yugoslavian.....	380	608
Other nationalities.....	1,646	1,837
Stateless.....	206	224
TOTAL.....	42,992	42,840

U.K. POST WAR BUILDING PROGRESS
Permanent Houses and Flats completed

Year	For Local Authorities	For Private Owners	Other†	TOTAL
<i>England and Wales</i>				
1945-51..	701,807	174,163	25,554	902,524
1952.....	165,637	32,078	11,260	208,975
1953.....	202,891	60,528	15,812	279,231
1954.....	199,642	88,028	21,282	308,952
1955.....	162,525	109,934	10,867	283,326
1956.....	139,977	119,585	9,162	268,724
1957.....	137,584	122,942	8,127	268,653
1958.....	113,146	124,087	4,292	241,525
1959*.....	23,086	29,163	995	53,244
<i>Scotland</i>				
1945-51..	105,050	6,564	2,211	113,825
1952.....	27,623	2,242	1,082	30,947
1953.....	35,992	2,393	1,163	39,548
1954.....	35,331	2,608	914	38,853
1955.....	20,278	3,523	1,268	34,069
1956.....	26,290	4,576	1,035	31,901
1957.....	28,326	3,513	598	32,437
1958.....	27,373	4,061	736	32,170
1959*.....	6,162	1,147	116	7,425
<i>Northern Ireland</i>				
1945-51..	17,106	10,997	510	28,613
1952.....	5,917	2,350	130	8,397
1953.....	6,033	1,946	46	8,025
1954.....	4,345	1,787	192	6,324
1955.....	4,221	2,636	171	7,028
1956.....	4,443	2,270	336	7,049
1957.....	3,719	2,329	452	6,500
1958.....	2,764	2,072	102	4,938
1959*.....	570	635	2	1,207
<i>United Kingdom</i>				
1945-59*.	2,207,838	927,157	119,415	3,254,410

† Incl. housing associations (other than the Scottish Special Housing Association and the N. Ireland Housing Trust) and accommodation for families of police, prison staff, H.M. Forces, etc.

* To March 31, 1959, only.

AGRICULTURE

Agricultural Holdings

Of the total number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1958, 78 per cent. were of 100 acres or less in area. In England the average size was 72 acres, compared with Scotland's 66 acres, and an average of 49 acres in Wales. In 1957, 69 per cent. of the farms in England and Wales had mains electricity supply. The National Farm Survey of England and Wales, carried out in the early years of the last war, showed that 47 per cent. of the holdings with farm houses had a piped water supply, while 45 per cent. relied on wells as the principal source of water. The number of agricultural holdings in Great Britain in 1958, excluding rough grazing and holdings consisting solely of mountain and heathland, was:—

	England and Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Under 5 acres.....	74,264	15,135	89,399
5 to 50 ".....	146,073	27,053	173,126
50 to 100 ".....	58,385	9,233	67,618
100 to 150 ".....	30,423	5,501	35,924
150 to 300 ".....	33,437	6,533	39,970
Over 300 ".....	13,701	2,493	16,194
TOTAL NUMBER	356,283	65,948	422,231

NOTE.—A farm may consist of more than one holding. It is estimated that there are about 300,000 full-time farmers in Great Britain, and, in addition, about 50,000 part-time or "hobby" farmers.

United Kingdom
Crop Acreage and Production

Commodity	Acreage (thousand acres)		Estimated harvest (thousand tons)	
	June, 1939	June, 1959*	1939	1958
Total Tillage.....	8,781	10,911	—	—
Wheat.....	1,766	1,925	1,645	2,711
Barley.....	1,013	3,048	892	3,170
Oats.....	2,427	2,017	2,003	2,138
Mixed Corn... Rye	85	226	73	275
(threshed)..	14	14	10	21
Potatoes.....	704	815	5,218	5,556
Sugar Beet... Fodder Crops:	345	436	3,529	5,742
Beans.....	135	78	111	72
Peas.....	37	10	23	7
Turnips and swedes....	712	489	10,084	8,689
Mangolds....	216	125	4,069	3,578
Other.....	226	585	—	—
Hops.....	19	20	14	15
Flax for fibre... Fruit.....	23	—	45	2
301	282	824	950	
Vegetables....	292	421	2,062	2,564

Production of Straw in 1958 was: Wheat, 1,838,000 tons (1939, 1,990,000 tons); Oats, 2,128,000 tons (2,610,000 tons); Barley, 1,675,000 tons (842,000 tons).

* Provisional.

Livestock

The cattle population increased slightly in 1959 to 28 per cent. above the 1939 figure. The number of pigs decreased by 9 per cent. and is now 36 per cent. above the pre-war level. Sheep numbers again improved during the past year, and are now 2 per cent. above the 1939 figure. The number of poultry is now 42 per cent. above the 1939 total.

Livestock in U.K.	June, 1939 thousands	June, 1959* thousands
Cattle: total.....	8,872	11,342
Cows and heifers in milk.....	2,841	3,093
Cows in calf but not in milk.....	480	536
Heifers in calf with first calf.....	564	791
Sheep.....	26,887	27,554
Pigs.....	4,394	5,997
Poultry.....	74,357	105,680

* Provisional.

Crop Prices, 1958-59

Guaranteed prices for the 1958 and 1959 Harvests.

Commodity	1958	1959 (a)
Wheat, millable; average price per cwt. (a).....	28 1	27 7
Barley, price per cwt. (b)....	29 0	29 0
Oats, price per cwt. (b)....	27 5	27 5
Rye, millable, price per cwt.....	22 1	21 7
Sugar Beet, 16½ per cent. sugar content, per ton....	130 6	130 6
Potatoes, standard ware, average per ton (c).....	229 0	254 0(d)

(a) Subject to seasonal variation. (b) Price of merchantable grain only. (c) The average support price will be on a seasonal scale and will be broken down into a regional price. (d) Adjusted to new basis.

Livestock Prices, 1959-60

A list of Guaranteed Prices in 1959-60 of Livestock and Livestock products. Changes from Guaranteed Prices in 1958-59 are indicated where applicable.

	1958	1959
FAT CATTLE. —Steers, heifers and special young cows, per live cwt., gross weight, including quality premiums	157 0	
FAT SHEEP AND LAMBS. —1st grade, average of shorn and unshorn, and including any headage payments or other bonuses: per lb. estimated dressed carcase weight, excluding caul fat....	3 3½	
FAT PIGS. —Clean pigs in quality premium range. Per score dead weight, including quality premiums.....	46 9*	

Livestock Products

MILK.—Average wholesale price, plus production bonus and quality premiums, per gallon..... 3 170

HEN EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support

price for 1st quality eggs, average per dozen.....(-1d.)	s. d.	4 0-95*
DUCK EGGS.—Sold through packing stations, guaranteed average support price for 1st quality eggs, average per doz.....(-0-70d.)	s. d.	2 6*
WOOL.—Average per lb. greasy for fleeces wool, inclusive of increase in marketing cost.....(-2d.)	s. d.	4 6½

* Prices shown are standard prices related to a standard feed price. Adjustments are made to take account of changes in the price of feed over the year: Fat Pig price, 1959-60, is related to a feed price of 28s. 3d. per cwt.; Hen and Duck Egg price, 1959-60, to a feed price of 26s. 11d. per cwt.

Estimated Gross Value of Agricultural Output of the United Kingdom
(£ million)

Commodity	Pre-war	1956-57	1957-58
Grain.....	19-8	139-7	135-3
Potatoes.....	15-6	63-4	88-0
Sugar beet.....	5-1	30-8	25-4
Other farm crops...	4-7	11-9	12-7
Livestock.....	86-6	436-0	459-6
Milk and milk products.....	80-3	354-2	350-7
Eggs.....	31-3	143-9	150-1
Wool.....	3-1	15-2	16-5
Other livestock products.....	9-7	51-1	59-5
Fruit.....	8-1	39-3	49-0
Vegetables.....	17-2	65-6	72-2
Flowers.....	6-3	18-9	19-8
Other receipts and valuation changes.	2-6	20-1	32-6
Total.....	290-4	1,390-2	1,471-4

Farm Workers in Great Britain

thousands

Class	June, 1939	June, 1958	June, 1959†
Regular workers.....	600-8	503-0	495-0
Males under 20*.....	114-1	72-7	74-6
" 20* and over.....	432-0	389-2	381-3
Females.....	54-7	41-1	39-1
Casual workers.....	110-5	176-0	177-8
Males under 20*.....	7-8	102-5	102-5
" 20* and over.....	64-1		
Females.....	38-5	73-5	75-3
All workers.....	711-3	679-0	672-8

* 21, in 1939. † Provisional.

Hours and Wages

Adult Male Workers	1938-39*	1959†
Standard Hours per week.	51	47
Minimum Weekly Wage.	34s. 9d.	156s. 0d.
Overtime Rates per hour:		
Ordinary.....	0s. 9½d.	} 5s. 0d.
Sunday.....	0s. 10½d.	

* Age 21 and over. † 20 and over.

Women.—From October, 1958, rate for women agricultural workers (age 21 and over) was 118s. 6d. per week of 47 hours.

Casual and Part-time Workers: Men, 3s. 4d. per hour. Women, 2s. 7d. per hour.

Agricultural Prices—England and Wales

Commodity	1936-38 average		1957*		1958*	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<i>Cereals and Farm Crops</i>						
Wheat (cwt.).....	9	8	20	1	28	3
Barley (cwt.).....	10	3	28	7	27	2
Oats (cwt.).....	7	5	25	7	25	5
Potatoes (ton).....	110	4	290	6	536	6
Sugar Beet (ton) ..	42	5	121	6½	121	6½
<i>Livestock and Products:</i>						
Fatcattle (live cwt.)	44	4	161	10	164	9
Fat sheep (lh. d.w.)	0	10½	2	8½	2	7½
Bacon pigs (20 lb.)	12	5	47	2	45	0
Milk (gall.).....	1	0-3	3	0†	3	0†
Eggs (120).....	14	11	43	1	39	8

* Including acreage payments and exchequer payments and subsidies. † Provisional.

Percentage Home-Produced of Food Consumed in the United Kingdom

Commodity Group	Percentage Home-Produced		
	Pre-war	1957	1958
Wheat and flour (wheat equivalent).....	12	21	19
Barley and oats.....	73	83	78
Oils and fats (crude oil equivalent).....	16	16	18
Sugar (refined value).....	18	19	18
Carcase meat and offal.....	51	63	65
Bacon and ham.....	32	42	42
Butter.....	9	11	8
Cheese.....	24	48	45
Condensed milk.....	70	99	98
Dried milk.....	59	57	52
Shell eggs.....	71	99	99

Production Objectives and Price Guarantees

In the *Annual Review and Determination of Guarantees* presented to Parliament in March 1959, the Government announced that agricultural net output in 1958-59 was forecast at 61 per cent. above pre-war, compared with 62 per cent. for 1957-58. But for the bad weather in 1958 it is estimated that output in 1958-59 would have been slightly higher than in the preceding year. The abnormal weather conditions lowered yields of arable crops: potato and cereal yields being particularly affected. Production of milk also fell due to lower yields. The number of calves retained for beef and the sheep breeding flock increased while the pig breeding herd fell. The effect of this should be to reverse the trend of 1958-59 when production of beef and lamb fell and that of pig meat rose. There was a further substantial increase in the production of eggs.

Production policy objectives stated in the 1958 Annual Review remain unchanged. It is hoped that production of home grown feeds will be increased, thereby reducing feed costs particularly in the production of pig meat. More quality beef is required, and with more plentiful supplies from New Zealand and Australia costs in the production of lamb will need to be reduced to meet the competition. The government hope that rather less eggs and milk will be produced in future.

In 1958-59 there was a welcome reduction in the cost to the Exchequer of agricultural support. The estimated total of £248 million was £36 million less than in 1957-58. The cause of this fall was

twofold. Following the 1958 Review reductions were made in the guaranteed prices paid to farmers; market prices, however, rose, thereby further reducing the difference to be met by the Exchequer.

In 1959-60, given better weather conditions, milk yields will have increased and the guaranteed price has, therefore, been left unchanged. Exchequer support for eggs is still high and a reduction of 1d. per dozen has been made in the guaranteed price. Increasing herds suggest that beef production is generally profitable and that no change in the support price is needed. Further encouragement is given to increase the beef cattle population by raising the hill cow subsidy and the steer calf subsidy by 20 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively. No change is made in the guaranteed price for fat pigs; although the rate of exchequer support is still high, the decline in the breeding herd is expected to improve the situation. Wheat is less useful for animal feeding than barley and other grain crops and, as the subsidy for wheat is still high in relation to the market price, a reduction of 6d. per cwt. was made in the guaranteed price. No change was made in the price for barley, oats and sugar beet but that for rye was reduced by 6d. per cwt. Although a new guarantee system for potatoes is in

operation, no real change in the support price was made. The changes have, on balance, resulted in a small increase in the total value of guarantees.

The Crops of 1959

The *Times* (September 7, 1959) published the following table showing the condition of the principal crops in Great Britain on September 1, 1959, compared with the previous five years, and with the 10-year averages. 100 is taken to represent healthy condition, full growth and freedom from injury.

Year	Wheat	Barley	Oats	Pota- toes	Sugar Beet	Grass
1954 .	91	91	88	90	91	100
1955 .	96	98	96	84	85	67
1956 .	92	91	86	94	96	98
1957 .	94	88	82	95	89	98
1958 .	89	87	84	76	89	102
1959 .	99	96	91	88	87	70
10-year avges.	93	91	89	87	91	91

FISHERIES

Quantity and Value of Fish of British taking landed in Great Britain during 1958*

Kinds of Fish	England and Wales		Scotland		Total	
	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)	Cwt.	Value (£)
Cod.....	5,895,198	17,674,897	839,865	2,642,185	6,735,063	20,317,082
Haddock.....	1,257,482	4,581,796	1,590,678	4,535,977	2,848,160	9,116,873
Hake.....	186,013	1,917,956	37,722	295,691	223,735	2,213,647
Plaice.....	595,688	3,895,871	104,216	636,952	699,904	4,532,823
Skate and Ray.....	217,796	781,015	127,883	320,633	345,679	1,101,648
Whiting.....	177,970	376,095	793,512	1,682,984	971,482	2,059,079
Herring.....	509,035	909,206	1,638,908	1,806,276	2,147,943	2,715,482
Mackerel.....	27,014	86,033	49,777	69,639	76,791	155,672
Other.....	2,429,868	5,975,034	666,342	1,889,574	3,096,210	7,864,608
Total.....	11,296,064	36,197,903	5,848,903	13,879,011	17,144,967	50,076,914
Shellfish.....		1,069,288		665,643		1,734,931
Grand Total.....		37,267,191		14,544,654		51,811,845

* In 1958, 22,294 fishermen were regularly, and 3,151 occasionally, employed.

CLOSE TIMES FOR WILD BIRDS AND GAME

Wild Birds.—The *Protection of Wild Birds Act, 1954*, lays down a close season for wild birds (other than Game Birds) from February 1 to August 31 inclusive, each year. Exceptions to these dates are made for—

Capercaillie and (except Scotland) *Woodcock*, Feb. 1—Sept. 30.

Snipe, Feb. 1—Aug. 11.

Wild Duck and *Wild Goose* (in or over water areas), Feb. 21—Aug. 31.

Birds which may be killed or taken outside the close season (except in Scotland on Sundays, on Christmas Day or in a prescribed area) are the above and coot, curlew (other than stone curlew), bar-tailed godwit, moorhen, plover (golden or grey), common red-shank, certain wild duck (common pochard, gadwall, mallard, pintail, shoveller, teal, tufted duck, wigeon) and certain wild geese (bean, Canada, pink-footed and white-footed).

Certain wild birds may be killed or taken at any time by authorized persons—cormorant, crow, gull (black-backed or herring), jackdaw, jay, magpie, rook, shag, sparrow, sparrowhawk, starling, stock-dove and wood pigeon; and, in Scotland only, goosander, red-breasted merganser and rock-dove. The sale of Wild Bird's Eggs is prohibited, except

that gulls' eggs may be sold at any time and those of the lapwing (green or black plover) from Jan. 1—April 14 inclusive.

Game Birds.—In each case the dates are inclusive:—

Black Game—Dec. 11 to Aug. 19 (Aug. 31 in Somerset, Devon, and New Forest).

**Grouse*—Dec. 11 (Dec. 10, Scotland) to Aug. 11.

**Partridge*—Feb. 2 to Aug. 31.

**Pheasant*—Feb. 2 to Sept. 30.

**Ptarmigan*—(Scotland only) Dec. 11 to Aug. 11.

It is also unlawful (in *England* and *Wales*) to kill the game marked * on a Sunday or Christmas Day.

Hunting and Ground Game.—There is no statutory close-time for fox-hunting or rabbit-shooting, nor for deer nor bares; but by an Act passed in 1892 the sale of hares or leverets in Great Britain is prohibited from March 1 to July 31 inclusive under a penalty of a pound. The First of November is the recognized date for the opening of the fox-hunting season, which continues till the following April. *Otter-hunting* lasts from mid-April to mid-September. The period for *deer-hunting* or *stalking* varies from about August 12 to October 12 for stags, and from November 10 to the end of March for hinds.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

Local government is carried on by directly elected councils whose powers and duties are defined by statute, under the general supervision of various departments of the central government. Departments principally concerned are the Ministries of Housing and Local Government, Education, Health and Transport; and, in matters affecting law and order, police, fire services, care of children, civil defence preparations, etc., the Home Office. Supervision is by means of inspections and enquiries, issue of Regulations and Orders, approval of bye-laws, loan sanctions for capital expenditure, examination of accounts and the administration of government grants.

County Councils.—Constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, they were made responsible for administrative duties which were previously performed by the justices of the peace in quarter sessions. In the main their functions relate to the more important services. In most cases the area of the administrative county is that of the geographical county, excluding county boroughs. Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Sussex and Yorkshire are exceptions, being divided into parts, each with a separate council, for administrative convenience. Councils consist of a chairman, aldermen and councillors. The chairman, who may receive an allowance, is elected annually by the council, either from among the aldermen or councillors or from persons eligible for election as aldermen or councillors. The council elects one-third of its members to hold office as aldermen for six years, half retiring every three years. Councillors are elected by local government electors for three years. Excluding London there are 61 county councils in England and Wales (see pp. 631-3; Wales, pp. 677-8).

County Borough Councils.—Boroughs with populations of 50,000 or more in 1888 and other ancient counties were constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, as county boroughs; their councils were given the same powers and duties as county councils, but they are also governed by the general law affecting boroughs and have the same constitution. Until 1926 other boroughs reaching 50,000 population could seek county borough status, but the figure was then raised to 75,000. The Local Government Act, 1958, again raised the figure, to 100,000, and placed a 15-year prohibition on Private Bills for this purpose. (Although important, level of population is only one factor in the attainment of county borough status.) There are 83 county borough councils in England and Wales (see pp. 664-671; Wales, p. 677).

The district councils within a county are borough councils, urban district councils and rural district councils.

Borough Councils.—Constituted in their present form by the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882. Urban district councils of over 20,000 population may by royal charter be incorporated as boroughs, recent examples of this being the incorporation in 1955 of Castleford (population 1954, 42,570), Ellesmere Port (35,130), Enfield (109,200), Rhondda (108,730), Spenborough (36,760) and Uxbridge (56,840). Borough councils consist of a mayor, aldermen and councillors. The mayor, who presides at council meetings and may be paid, and the aldermen, are elected and hold office for the same terms as chairmen and aldermen of county councils (see above). Councillors are elected by the burgesses (local government electors of the borough) for a term of three years, one-third of the council retiring each year. The lists on pp. 672-674 indicate how the political parties were represented on the councils of the more important boroughs in

1959. There are 318 non-county boroughs in England and Wales (see pp. 664-671; Wales, p. 677).

Urban and Rural District Councils.—The Public Health Act, 1875, consolidated legislation on public health and conferred various powers and duties on local sanitary authorities and these bodies were reconstituted by the Local Government Act, 1894, as urban and rural district councils. They are corporate bodies and have a common seal. District councils consist of a chairman, elected annually by the council, and councillors elected for a term of three years. The chairman may receive an allowance. An important part of their responsibility is in the local administration of the Public Health Acts and Housing Acts. Urban district councils are also highway authorities. Both types of authority levy rates; they may raise loans for various purposes and make bye-laws with the sanction of the central Government. There are 564 urban district councils and 474 rural district councils in England and Wales.

Parish Councils and Parish Meetings.—Local government responsibility is for the area of the civil parish in rural areas and for purely secular matters. Parish meetings consist of all the local government electors of the parish under a chairman chosen by the meeting and must be held at least twice a year where there is no parish council. Parish councils consist of a chairman and a number of councillors which may vary from five to twenty-one, elected for three years. Parishes with a population of more than 300 must have a parish council. A parish meeting must be held annually and is presided over by the chairman of the parish council. Rates to meet the expenses of the parish council are levied by the rural district council.

London.—Local government is carried on by London County Council (see pp. 641-644), the Corporation of the City of London (pp. 635-641) and by the councils of the 28 metropolitan boroughs listed on p. 634. In November 1957 a Royal Commission was set up to review local government in Greater London.

Local Government Act, 1958.—The Act provides new machinery for the review and alteration where necessary of the organization of local government in the rest of England and Wales.

Local Government Elections

Generally speaking all British subjects or citizens of the Republic of Ireland of 21 years or over resident on the qualifying date in the area for which the election is being held are entitled to vote at local government elections. There is also a non-resident qualification (see p. 990). A register of electors is prepared and published annually by local electoral registration officers. There are 9,426,383 local government electors in county boroughs, 15,626,081 in municipal boroughs, urban districts, the City of London and the metropolitan boroughs, and 5,803,407 in rural districts. These figures exclude "Y" voters, i.e. persons having their 21st birthday between Oct. 12 and June 16, who are entitled to vote at elections held after Oct. 1 following. County council elections are held triennially, usually in April, and elections for other authorities annually or triennially in May.

Voting takes place at polling stations arranged by the local authority and under the supervision of a presiding officer specially appointed for the purpose. Candidates, who are subject to various statutory qualifications and disqualifications designed to secure that they are suitable persons to hold office, must be nominated by two electors and, except in metropolitan borough, rural district

or parish council elections, must secure the assent of eight other electors to the nomination. County council elections are based on divisions of the county regulated by the Home Secretary, each of which returns a single member; most boroughs, including county and metropolitan boroughs, are divided into wards, each electing a number of members varying between three and nine; other authorities may be so divided or may remain as single units depending upon their sizes.

Local Government Services

Local authorities must in their areas provide the services and carry out the functions required by various Acts of Parliament. They may provide additional services under general permissive legislation or under "local" Acts of Parliament which they have promoted as Private Bills. The nature of the duties imposed on local authorities and the scope of the services which they provide vary according to the type of authority. The only all-purpose council is that of the county borough. In the counties functions are divided between the county council and the borough and district councils and there is considerable delegation of functions by the county council to these other authorities, e.g. in education and planning matters. The principal subjects of local government administration are:—

Public health services (prevention of epidemics, abatement of sanitary nuisances, etc.) under the Public Health Act, 1936; local health services under the National Health Service (see pp. 972-3); Care of deprived children; Welfare services for the aged and infirm and for the handicapped, under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Housing; Land drainage; Water supply; Sewerage; Refuse collection and disposal; Baths and washhouses; Cemeteries.

Town and country planning; Parks and recreation grounds; Smallholdings and allotments.

Roads and bridges; Road safety; Street lighting; Harbours, docks and piers; Passenger transport.

Education; Public libraries, museums and art galleries; Municipal entertainments; Civic restaurants; Information centres.

Police; Fire services; Civil defence services.

Food and drugs inspection; Weights and measures.

Local Government Committees and Staff

Detailed administration of local government services is commonly carried out by committees, matters of policy being decided by the council as a whole; the appointment of certain committees is made compulsory by Act of Parliament. Committees may be executive or advisory; they may be constituted on a permanent basis as Standing Committees or as Special Committees set up for a limited period to deal with a particular subject; their powers and duties are laid down in the Standing Orders of the Council. Where services such as water supply and sewerage are shared between two or more authorities, Joint Committees or Boards of representatives of the authorities concerned are set up to administer the service. Police forces of counties are administered in this way by the Standing Joint Committee of members drawn in equal numbers from the county council and the justices in quarter sessions.

The executive policy of the local authority is carried out by a salaried staff varying in number according to the type of authority. The chief official is, in boroughs, the Town Clerk and elsewhere the Clerk of the Council, and these appoint-

ments, together with those of the Treasurer, Medical Officer of Health, Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, are compulsory. Appointments of staff (including professional, technical and clerical classes, and manual workers) are made to a set establishment.

Local Government Finance

Local government is financed from various sources. (1) *Rates*.—Levied by county borough, borough and district councils and in London by the City Corporation and the metropolitan boroughs. Sums required by county councils are included in the rates levied by metropolitan and non-county borough and district councils. Rates are levied by a poundage tax on the rateable value of property in the area of the rating authority. *De-rating*.—Agricultural land and buildings are exempt from rates under the Local Government Act, 1929. The same Act, as amended by the Local Government Act, 1958, provides for industrial and freight-transport hereditaments to be rated at 50 per cent. of their net annual values. The Rating and Valuation Act, 1957, effected a temporary reduction of 20 per cent. in the rateable values of shops, offices, hotels and other commercial property, for the duration of the present valuation lists. Valuation for rating, formerly the responsibility of local authorities was transferred to the Board of Inland Revenue by the Local Government Act, 1948. (2) *Government Grants*.—From 1948-49 to 1958-59, the Exchequer made annual equalization grants to counties and county boroughs whose rateable value was below the average rateable value per head of weighted population in England and Wales to bring their respective rateable values up to the average level. Equalization grants replaced the former "block" grants paid to local authorities until 1948, which included an element of compensation for loss of revenue through de-rating. Percentage grants covered an agreed proportion of expenditure on approved services such as education, health, police and fire services. Special grants were also made.

The Local Government Act, 1958, provided for a new general grant, payable from 1959-60 onwards, in replacement of the grants for education, etc., services mentioned above and the grants on certain other services. The amount of the general grant is fixed in advance for a short period of years though not necessarily at the same level for each year of the period. If it appears that expenditure which previously attracted specific grant is found to vary materially in the later years of a period the amount to be distributed by way of general grant will be graduated accordingly. This general grant is distributed to all County and County Borough Councils by reference to objective factors (mainly of weighted population) which are readily ascertainable and afford a fair and reasonable measure of the relative needs of each authority.

The equalization grant mentioned above ceased to be payable after 1958-59, except for balances due in respect of previous years, and was replaced for 1959-60 onwards by a rate deficiency grant based on rate products instead of rateable values as hitherto. This is paid direct to County District Councils and to Counties and County Boroughs whose resources in terms of rate product per head of population are below the average.

(3) *Loans*.—Local authorities may raise loans on the security of the rates, with the sanction of the central Government department directly concerned, for capital expenditure on housing, roads, markets, municipal transport services, sewerage works, etc. On March 31, 1957, there were outstanding loans in England and Wales to the amount of

£4,614,957,000; against this total the sum of £28,617,000 stood at the credit of various sinking funds.

Receipts of Local Authorities, 1956-57

Revenue from:—	
Rates.....	£494,553,000
Payments by Transport and Electricity Services.....	18,972,000
Government Grants.....	568,038,000
Private Improvements.....	6,274,000
Housing (Rents, etc.).....	148,138,000
Town and Country Planning...	2,046,000
Small Holdings and Allotments.....	1,932,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply.....	50,840,000
Passenger Transport.....	70,678,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	2,981,000
Harbours, Docks, Piers, etc....	38,089,000
Other.....	23,655,000
Miscellaneous Receipts†.....	129,603,000

Total..... £1,555,799,000

Capital Receipts:—	
Loans.....	£500,964,000
Government Grants.....	9,842,000
Repayment of Advances.....	16,944,000
Sales and other sources.....	13,896,000

Total..... £541,646,000

Total Receipts..... £2,097,445,000

† Including corporation estates, ferries, markets and civic restaurants.

‡ Including certain tolls fees, rents and interest.

Expenditure 1956-57

Education.....	£527,075,000
Libraries and Museums.....	15,055,000
Local Health Services (N.H.S.)...	54,070,000
Public Health Services:—	
Sewers and Sewage Disposal...	29,829,000
House and Trade Refuse.....	33,603,000
Baths and Washhouses.....	8,315,000
Parks Pleasure Grounds, etc....	22,296,000
Other.....	14,260,000
Care of the Aged, Handicapped and Homeless.....	28,013,000
Protection of Children.....	18,548,000
Housing.....	221,858,000
Town and Country Planning.....	8,715,000
Allotments and Small Holdings...	3,401,000
Land Drainage, etc.....	9,581,000
Highways and Bridges.....	96,361,000
Private Street Works.....	6,285,000
Public Lighting.....	14,746,000
Fire Service.....	22,232,000
Police.....	91,624,000
Administration of Justice.....	7,800,000
Civil Defence.....	3,977,000
Trading Services:—	
Water Supply.....	53,677,000
Passenger Transport.....	70,469,000
Cemeteries, Crematoria.....	6,297,000
Harbours, Docks and Piers.....	38,280,000
Other Trading Services.....	24,323,000
Other Works and Purposes.....	28,156,000
Unallotted.....	38,242,000

Total..... £1,497,088,000

Capital Expenditure..... 555,041,000

Total Expenditure..... £2,052,129,000

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1937-38....	176,640,000	304,039,000	11 7
1948-49....	269,391,000	318,492,000	16 11
1949-50....	280,195,000	325,262,000	17 3
1950-51....	290,235,000	330,978,000	17 6
1951-52....	316,593,000	335,737,000	18 10
1952-53....	334,254,000	340,991,000	19 7
1953-54....	375,048,000	347,278,000	21 7
1954-55....	391,130,000	353,924,000	22 1
1955-56....	400,707,000	361,818,000	22 2
1956-57* ..	483,000,000	629,444,000	15 4
1957-58*..	528,000,000	601,873,000	17 6

* Provisional.

Average Rates

	1958-59	1959-60
	s. d.	s. d.
County Boroughs.....	19 4	19 11
Metropolitan Boroughs...	17 2	17 0
Non-County Boroughs..	19 4	20 3
Urban Districts.....	19 3	20 2
Rural Districts.....	17 5	17 11

Product of 1d. Rate and amount raised per Head of Population in 1959-60

	Product of 1d. Rate (Net)	Rates Raised per Head, 1959-60 (Net Rates)
	£	s. d.
Westminster.....	87,000	3,172 3
Birmingham.....	68,700	323 9
Manchester.....	43,000	373 6
Liverpool.....	40,453	281 3
Bristol.....	29,000	325 9
Leeds.....	27,775	267 1
St. Marylebone.....	26,100	1,330 7
Sheffield.....	25,382	244 3
Wandsworth.....	21,800	247 9
Kensington.....	20,750	495 11
Croydon.....	20,018	317 9
Newcastle.....	19,600	302 2
Leicester.....	19,250	332 9
Coventry.....	18,983	332 4
Nottingham.....	18,700	296 4
Cardiff.....	17,250	294 2
Lambeth.....	17,000	298 0
Portsmouth.....	16,665	266 3
Harrow.....	15,900	290 10
Holborn.....	15,550	2,588 1
St. Pancras.....	15,200	483 5
Bournemouth.....	15,135	341 6
Southampton.....	15,135	306 8
Brighton.....	15,005	315 8
Ealing.....	14,900	338 8
Bradford.....	14,550	248 9
Hendon.....	14,150	381 1
Hull.....	14,100	252 10
Plymouth.....	13,761	264 8
Blackpool.....	13,725	311 7
Islington.....	13,150	223 8

The figures above are from the *Annual Return of Rates* issued by The Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants (Incorporated), 1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

Scotland is divided for local government purposes into counties, burghs and districts, and local authorities are similar to those in England and Wales.

County Councils.—First constituted in 1889, they are responsible for local government of the geographical area of the county excluding the large burghs. For certain purposes the counties of Perth and Kinross, and Moray and Nairn are combined. County councils include representatives from the landward areas and from all the burghs which are within the county for any purpose, town councils electing representatives from among their own members. Councillors are elected triennially. The chairman of the county council is the Convener of the County. There are 33 county councils in Scotland (see pp. 681-2).

Town Councils.—The town councils of the counties of cities (Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen and Dundee) are all-purpose authorities similar to the county borough councils in England and Wales and are presided over by the Lord Provost.

Scottish burghs are Royal burghs (incorporated by Royal Charter, 69), Parliamentary burghs (created by the Reform Act, 1832, with the right to send members to Parliament, 14) and Police burghs (all other burghs with a population of 7,000 or more, 115). Town councils consist of a provost (chairman), bailies and councillors. The provost and bailies (the equivalent of aldermen in England) are elected by the councillors from among themselves and hold office for three years; they are the magistrates of the burgh.

Large burghs, other than the counties of cities, are independent for all purposes except that for education and, in some cases, police, they are included in the county; small burghs are within the county not only for education and police but also for such purposes as classified roads, planning, etc.

There are 198 town councils in Scotland (counties of cities, 4; other large burghs, 20; small burghs, 174). (See pp. 681-6.) Bearsden was incorporated as a burgh in May, 1958.

District Councils.—Outside the burghs the county council is responsible for most local government functions. Some of its functions are delegated to district councils as agents of the county council—recreation grounds, rights of way, allotments and other minor matters. Two counties are not divided into districts. District councils consist of elected members and the county councillors for the district *ex officio*. There are 199 district councils in Scotland.

Local Government Electors.—In Scotland there are 1,284,665 electors in counties of cities, 569,630 in other large burghs, 598,458 in small burghs and 980,983 in landward areas.—Total 3,433,736.

Rates and Rateable Values

Year	Total Receipts from Rates	Value on which levied	Average per £ of Rateable Value
	£	£	s. d.
1953-54...	49,104,000	51,287,000	19 2
1954-55...	49,490,000	53,546,000	18 6
1955-56...	53,925,000	55,503,000	19 5
1956-57...	63,118,000	57,806,000	21 10
1957-58*...	66,406,000	58,038,000	22 11
1958-59†...	70,541,000	59,387,000	23 9

† Provisional.

Product of 1d. rate in Scottish Cities

The estimated product of 1d. in Glasgow in 1958-59 was £62,679; in Edinburgh, £32,858;

in Dundee, £9,333; and in Aberdeen, £10,110. Amounts of rates raised per head were: Glasgow, 382s. 5d.; Edinburgh, 289s. 7d.; Dundee, 281s. 7d.; and Aberdeen, 323s. 5d.

NORTHERN IRELAND

The structure of local government in Northern Ireland is similar to that of England and Wales. Types of local authority are: county councils, 6; county boroughs, 2; non-county boroughs or municipal councils, 9; urban district councils, 25; town commissioners, 1; and rural district councils, 31. (See p. 690.)

Electors.—The register published on Feb. 15, 1958, contained the names of 623,323 local government electors. Of this total, 195,364 related to the County Borough of Belfast and 21,627 to Londonderry County Borough. A new electoral register will be published on Feb. 15, 1961.

Local Government Debts.—The total amount of outstanding loans and capitalized annuities in Northern Ireland on March 31, 1957, was £84,614,408 (excluding Hospitals).

POLICE

The Police of England and Wales are administered by the Home Office, those of Scotland by the Scottish Home Department and those of Northern Ireland by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

Strength of the Police Force.

Year	England & Wales	Scotland
1953.....	65,967	7,281
1954.....	66,280	7,336
1955.....	65,661	7,519
1956.....	67,806	7,871
1957.....	69,882	7,933
1958.....	71,514*	8,106

In 1958 there were 2,271 women police in England and Wales; in Scotland there were 248.

On Dec. 31, 1958, the number of special constables enrolled in England and Wales was: Men, 51,962; Women, 914; Scotland (May, 1959): Men, 7,769; Women, 139.

* Including the Metropolitan Police, 17,073 (Women, 486); City Police, 703 (Women, 11).

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Headquarters: Albert Embankment, S.E.1.

The former Metropolitan Fire Brigade (founded 1867) was taken over by London County Council under the Local Government Act, 1888, and in 1904 the title "London Fire Brigade" was adopted. The Brigade was considerably augmented during the 1939-45 war, when it was part of the National Fire Service (1941-48). It was returned to the control of London County Council on April 1, 1948.

The number of calls to which the Brigade responded during the year ending December 31, 1958, totalled 21,430, the fires numbered 9,139, chimney fires 4,248, false alarms 5,035 (including 2,341 malicious false alarms), and the calls to perform special services numbered 3,008.

Under the provisions of the Civil Defence Act, 1948, an Auxiliary Fire Service was re-established.

Chief Officer.—F. W. Delve, C.B.E.

Deputy Chief Officer.—L. W. T. Leete, M.B.E.

Assistant Chief Officer. J. K. H. Cunningham, M.B.E.

Administrative Officer.—E. W. Parker.

THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of England occupies the southern portion of the island of Great Britain and lies between $55^{\circ} 46'$ and $49^{\circ} 57' 30''$ N. latitude (from the mouth of the Tweed to the Lizard), and between $1^{\circ} 46'$ E. and $5^{\circ} 43'$ W. (from Lowestoft to Land's End). England is bounded on the north by the summit of the Cheviot Hills, which form a natural boundary with the Kingdom of Scotland; on the south by the English Channel; on the east by the Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais) and the North Sea; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean, Wales and the Irish Sea. Area, 50,331 square miles. Population (Census of 1951), 43,758,000.

Relief.—There is a natural orographic division into the hilly districts of the north, west and south-west, and the undulating downs and low-lying plains of the east and south-east. In the extreme north the *Cheviot Hills* run from east to west, culminating in the Cheviot, 2,676 feet above mean sea level. Divided from the Cheviots by the Tyne Gap is the *Pennine Chain*, running N. by W. to S. by E., with its highest point in Cross Fell, 2,930 feet above mean sea level. West of the Pennines are the *Cumbrian Mountains*, which contain in *Scafell Pike* (3,210 feet) the highest land in England, and east of the Pennines are the *Yorkshire Moors*, their highest point being *Urro Moor* (1,489 feet). South of the Pennines are the *Peak of Derbyshire* (2,088 feet) and *Dartmoor* (High Willhays, 2,039 feet). In the western county of Shropshire are the isolated *Wrekin* (1,335 feet), *Longmynd* (1,696 feet), and *Brown Clee* (1,792 feet); in Herefordshire the *Black Mountain* (2,310 feet), in Worcestershire the *Malvern Hills* (1,395 feet), in Monmouthshire (now usually grouped with Wales) the *Sugar Loaf* (1,955 feet) and *Coity* (1,905 feet), and the *Cotswold Hills* of Gloucestershire contain *Cleeve Clod* (1,134 feet).

Hydrography.—The *Thames* is the longest and most important river of England, with a total length of 210 miles from its source in the Cotswold Hills to its outflow into the North Sea, and is navigable by ocean-going steamers to London Bridge. The Thames is tidal to Teddington (69 miles from its mouth) and forms county boundaries almost throughout its course; on its banks are situated London, the capital of the British Commonwealth; Windsor Castle, the home of the Sovereign, Eton College, the first of the public schools, and Oxford, the oldest university in the kingdom. The *Severn* is the longest river in Great Britain, rising in the north-eastern slopes of *Plinlimmon* (Wales) and entering England in Shropshire, with a total length of 220 miles from its source to its outflow into the Bristol Channel, where it receives on the left the Bristol Avon, and on the right the Wye, its other tributaries being the *Vyrnwy*, *Tern*, *Stour*, *Teme* and *Upper* (or *Warwickshire*) *Avon*. The *Severn* is tidal below Gloucester, and a high bore or tidal wave sometimes reverses the flow as high as *Tewkesbury* (13½ miles above Gloucester). The scenery of the greater part of the river is very picturesque and beautiful, and the *Severn* is a noted salmon river, some of its tributaries being famous for trout. Navigation is assisted by the *Gloucester and Berkeley Ship Canal* (16½ miles), which admits vessels of 350 tons to Gloucester. The *Severn Tunnel*, 14 miles below the *Sharpness Bridge*, begun in 1873 and completed in 1886 (at a cost of £2,000,000) after many difficulties from flooding, is 4 miles 624 yards in length (of which 2½ miles are under a.c. river). The construction of a road bridge over the *Severn* estuary, between *Haysgate*, *Mon.*, and *Almondsbury*, *Glos.*,

(which will be the largest in Europe and the third largest in the world, with a centre span of 3,300 ft.) was authorized on Aug. 1, 1947, the estimated cost being £9,000,000. Plans for the *Severn Bridge* were being completed in 1959. Of the remaining English rivers those flowing into the North Sea are the *Tyne*, *Wear*, *Tees*, *Ouse* and *Trent* from the *Pennine Range*, the *Great Ouse* (160 miles) from the *Central Plain*, and the *Orwell* and *Stour* from the hills of *East Anglia*. Flowing into the *English Channel* are the *Sussex Ouse* from the *Weald*, the *Itchen* from the *Wiltshire* and *Hampshire Hills*, and the *Axe*, *Teign*, *Dart*, *Tamar* and *Exe* from the *Devonian Hills*; and flowing into the *Irish Sea* are the *Mersey*, *Ribble* and *Eden* from the western slopes of the *Pennines* and the *Derwent* from the *Cumbrian Mountains*. The *Freshwater Lakes* are noteworthy rather for their picturesque scenery and poetic associations than for their size. These lie mainly in *Cumberland*, but partly in *Westmorland* and *Lancashire*, the largest being *Windermere* (20 miles long), *Ullswater* and *Derwentwater*.

Islands.—The *Isle of Wight* is separated from Hampshire by the *Solent*, total area 117 sq. miles, population 1951 Census, 95,594. The climate is mild and healthy, and many watering places have grown up during the last century. Capital, *Newport*, at the head of the estuary of the *Medina*, *Cowes* (at the mouth) being the chief port; other centres are *Ryde*, *Sandown*, *Shanklin*, *Ventnor*, *Freshwater*, *Yarmouth*, *Totland Bay*, *Seaview* and *Bembridge*. The *Scilly Islands*, 25 miles from *Land's End*, consist of about 40 islands, with a total area of about 4,000 acres, only *St. Mary's*, *Tresco*, *St. Martin's*, *St. Agnes* and *Bryher* being inhabited. The capital is *Hugh Town*, in *St. Mary's*. The climate is unusually mild, and vegetation luxuriant, semi-tropical plants flourishing in the open. *Lundy* (=Island), 11 miles N.W. of *Hartland Point*, *Devon*, is about 2 miles long and about ½ mile broad (average), with a total area of about 1,050 acres (mainly picturesque), and a population of about 20; it contains the seat of the proprietor of the island and 3 lighthouses (one disused).

Climate.—The mean annual air temperature reduced to sea-level varies from 52° F. at *Penzance* and the *Scilly Islands* to 48° F. near *Berwick-on-Tweed*. In January the south and west are warmer than the east, the mean temperature reduced to sea-level being less than 40° F. over the eastern half of the country. In July the warmest districts are more definitely in the south and inland, the range being from 63° F. around *London* to less than 59° F. in the extreme north. The decrease of mean temperature with height is about 1° F. per 300 ft. The coldest month of the year is *January* and the warmest *July*. Sea temperature reaches its maximum rather later than air temperature. The average annual rainfall decreases from west to east, owing to the preponderance of south-west winds, and also increases with altitude. Of the total area 55 per cent. has an average less than 30 in., 29 per cent. between 30 in. and 40 in. and 16 per cent. more than 40 in. In the neighbourhood of the *Thames Estuary* the average is only 20 in.; at *Seathwaite*, *Cumberland*, 22 in.; and at the wettest spot in the *Lake District* 185 in. The months of least rain are *March* to *June* and the wettest months *October* to *January*. *September* is on the average drier than *July* and *August*. The mean annual number of hours of bright sunshine varies from 1,750 hours along the south-east coast to less than 1,300 hours in the neighbourhood of the *Pennine range*. *June* is the sunniest month fol-

lowed by May, July, August and September in that order.

EARLY INHABITANTS

Prehistoric Man.—Palaeolithic and Neolithic remains are abundantly found throughout England. The Neolithic period is held to have merged into the Bronze Age about 2000 to 1500 B.C., and a date between these years has been given to *Stonehenge* (20 miles N. of Salisbury, Wiltshire) which consists of two circles of menhirs (the largest monolith being 2½ feet in height). The village of *Avebury* and its surroundings were scheduled in 1937, and in 1943 about 1,000 acres at Avebury were purchased by the National Trust, thus preserving the Circle of megalithic monuments, the Avenue, Silbury Hill, etc., relics of Stone Age culture of 2000-1800 B.C., which make this one of the most important archaeological sites in Europe. The *Devil's Arrows*, near Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, are regarded as the finest remaining megalithic monoliths in northern Europe; the tallest arrow is 30 ft. 6 in. high and its greatest circumference is 15 ft. In the latter part of the Bronze Age the *Goidels*, a people of Celtic race, and in the Iron Age other Celtic races of *Brythons* and *Belgae*, invaded the country and brought with them Celtic civilization and dialects, place names in England bearing witness to the spread of the invasion over the whole kingdom.

The Roman Conquest.—Julius Cæsar raided Britain in 55 B.C. and 54 B.C. The Emperor Claudius, nearly 100 years later (A.D. 42), dispatched Aulus Plautius, with a well-equipped force of 40,000 all arms, and himself followed with reinforcements in the same year. The British leader from A.D. 48-51 was *Caratacus* (Caractacus), who was finally captured and sent to Rome. By A.D. 70 the conquest of South Britain was completed, a great revolt under *Boadicea*, Queen of the Iceni, being crushed in A.D. 61. In A.D. 122, the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and built a continuous rampart, since known as *Hadrian's Wall*, from Wallsend to Bowness (Tyne to Solway). The work was entrusted by the Emperor Hadrian to Aulus Platorius Nepos, legate of Britain from 122 to 126, the work being now regarded as "the greatest and most impressive relic of the Roman frontier system in Europe." The Romans administered Britain as a Province under a Governor, with a well-defined system of local government, each Roman municipality ruling itself and the surrounding territory. Colchester, Lincoln, York, Gloucester and St. Albans stand on the sites of five Roman municipalities, while London was the centre of the road system and the seat of the financial officials of the Province of Britain. Well-preserved Roman towns have been uncovered at (or near) *Silchester* (Calleva Atebatum), 10 miles south of Reading, *Wroxeter* (Viroconium), near Shrewsbury, and *St. Albans* (Verulamium) in Hertfordshire. Four main groups of roads radiated from London, and a fifth (the Fosse) ran obliquely from Ermine Street (at Lincoln), through Leicester, Cirencester and Bath to Exeter. Of the four groups radiating from London one ran S.E. to Canterbury and the coast of Kent, a second to Silchester and thence to parts of Western Britain and South Wales, a third (now known as *Watling Street*) ran through Verulamium to Chester, with various branches, and the fourth reached Colchester, Lincoln, York and the eastern counties. *Christianity* reached the Roman province of Britain from Gaul in the 3rd century (or possibly earlier), *Alban*, "the

protomartyr of Britain," being put to death as a Christian during the persecution of Diocletian (June 22, 303), at his native town Verulamium. The Bishops of Londinium, Eboracum (York), and Lindum (Lincoln) attended the Council of Arles in 314. The Roman garrison of Britain was much harassed in the 4th century by Saxon pirates, who invaded the eastern counties. A system of coast defence was organized from the Wash to Southampton Water, with forts at Brancaster, Burgh Castle (Yarmouth), Walton (Felixstowe), Bradwell, Reculver, Ricborough, Dover, Stutfall, Pevensey and Porchester (Portsmouth). About A.D. 350 incursions in the north of Irish (Scoti) and Picts became most formidable, and towards the end of the 4th century many troops were removed from Britain for service in other parts of the Roman Empire. Early in the 5th century Gaul was taken from the Romans by Teutonic invaders and Britain was cut off from Rome. The last Roman garrison was withdrawn from Britain in A.D. 442 and the S.E. portion was conquered by the Saxons. The Latin-speaking Celts of England were replaced by their heathen and Teutonic conquerors, to the submergence of the Christian religion and the loss of Latin speech. According to legend, the British King *Vortiger* called in the Saxons to defend him against the Picts, the Saxon chieftains being *Hengist* and *Horsa*, who landed at Ebbsfleet, Kent, and established themselves in the Isle of Thanet. Bede, a Northumbrian monk, author of the *Ecclesiastical History* at the opening of the 8th century, described these settlers as Jutes, and there are traces of differences in Kentish customs from those of other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Anglo-Saxons and Normans.—What happened in Britain during the 150 years which elapsed between the final break with Rome and the coming of St. Augustine is shrouded in the deepest mystery. The Jutes, the Saxons and the Angles (whose gods *Twi*, *Woden*, *Tbunor* and *Frigg* are commemorated in "Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday") were converted to Christianity by a mission under Augustine (dispatched by Pope Gregory in 597), which established Archbishoprics at Canterbury and York, and England appears to have been again converted by the end of the 7th century. In the 8th century Offa, King of Mercia, is stated to have built a wall and rampart, afterwards known as *Offa's Dike*, from the mouth of the Dee to that of the Wye, as a protection against the Welsh. The greatest of the English kingdoms was *Wessex*, with its capital at Winchester, and the greatest of the Wessex kings was *Alfred the Great* (871-901), who resisted the incursions of the Northernmen (Danes) and fixed a limit to their advance by the Treaty of Wedmore (878). In the 10th century the Kings of Wessex recovered the whole of England from the Danes, but subsequent rulers were unable to resist the invaders, and England paid tribute (*Danegelt*) for many years, and was ruled by Danish Kings from 1016 to 1042, when Edward the Confessor was recalled from exile. In 1066 Harold (brother-in-law of Edward and son of Earl Godwin of Wessex) was chosen King of England, but after defeating (at Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, Sept. 25) an invading army under Harald Hadrada, King of Norway (aided by the outlawed Earl Tostig, of Northumbria, younger son of Earl Godwin), he was himself defeated at the *Battle of Hastings* on Oct. 14, 1066, and the Norman Conquest secured the throne of England for Duke William of Normandy.

AREA AND POPULATION OF ENGLISH COUNTIES.

County or Shire and Administrative Headquarters	Acreage	Population of Counties, 1958		Rateable Value 1957 (c) £	Average Rates 1957-8 s. d.
		Administrative (a)	Geographical (b)		
Bedfordshire (Bedford).....	302,942	344,000	344,000	4,108,632	18 7
Berkshire (Reading).....	463,830	355,800	473,700	4,194,438	16 10
Buckinghamshire (Aylesbury).....	479,411	440,600	440,600	6,141,586	19 4
Cambridgeshire (Cambridge).....	315,163	183,200	183,200	2,363,790	20 5
Cheshire (Chester).....	649,424	868,800	1,315,000	9,795,520	18 4
Cornwall (Truro).....	868,167	339,200	339,200	3,273,011	18 5
Cumberland (The Courts, Carlisle)...	973,146	217,700	287,100	1,857,737	20 7
Derbyshire (Matlock).....	643,752	724,600	858,500	6,618,894	17 11
Devonshire (The Castle, Exeter).....	1,671,377	517,900	811,100	6,502,355	18 6
Dorset (Dorchester).....	622,843	304,000	304,000	3,593,709	18 2
Durham (Durham).....	649,427	935,800	1,497,000	7,659,990	18 6
Ely, Isle of (March).....	239,950	89,300	89,300	857,624	19 4
Essex (Chelmsford).....	977,760	1,783,000	2,217,000	21,975,942	18 10
Gloucestershire (Gloucester).....	804,932	466,200	972,600	5,141,898	18 8
Hampshire (The Castle, Winchester)...	961,671	732,200	1,298,000	8,944,309	17 2
Herefordshire (Hereford).....	538,924	128,200	128,200	1,169,704	19 7
Hertfordshire (Hertford).....	494,523	761,200	761,200	10,266,271	18 10
Huntingdonshire (Huntingdon).....	233,985	78,800	78,800	727,665	18 10
Kent (Maidstone).....	975,960	1,624,000	1,654,000	22,406,926	18 10
Lancashire (Preston).....	1,201,888	2,129,000	5,101,000	20,899,632	18 8
Leicestershire (Grey Friars, Leicester)...	532,385	381,400	659,100	3,649,264	18 2
Lincolnshire:—					
Holland (Boston).....	267,849	102,500	102,500	850,891	17 6
Kesteven (Sleaford).....	463,490	133,500	133,500	1,204,255	18 7
Lindsey (Lincoln).....	973,030	320,000	488,600	3,599,686	18 4
London (County Hall, S.E.1).....	74,850	3,225,000	3,225,000	95,744,167	15 11
Middlesex (Guildhall, S.W.1).....	148,691	2,247,000	2,247,000	40,027,857	15 11
Norfolk (Thorpe Road, Norwich).....	1,314,240	387,300	557,500	3,084,686	17 11
Northamptonshire (Northampton).....	585,143	283,600	334,300	2,781,127	20 8
Northumberland (Newcastle on Tyne)...	1,291,978	470,300	811,400	4,241,400	17 2
Nottinghamshire (Nottingham).....	540,015	569,800	882,800	5,552,226	17 7
Oxfordshire (Oxford).....	479,173	194,000	298,100	1,959,598	17 8
Peterborough, Soke of (Peterborough)...	53,464	68,500	68,500	855,013	20 5
Rutland (Catmose, Oakham).....	97,273	23,200	23,200	215,943	17 2
Shropshire (Shrewsbury).....	861,800	299,000	299,000	2,929,526	18 8
Somerset (Taunton).....	1,032,325	496,900	577,300	5,329,628	18 8
Staffordshire (Stafford).....	738,513	932,800	1,682,000	8,319,919	18 1
Suffolk:—					
East Suffolk (Ipswich).....	557,354	223,300	336,700	2,144,036	18 6
West Suffolk (Bury St. Edmunds)...	390,916	126,900	126,900	1,069,452	15 11
Surrey (Kingston on Thames).....	461,833	1,432,500	1,682,000	24,764,708	15 9
Sussex:—					
East Sussex (Lewes).....	530,563	354,800	636,400	5,676,233	16 7
West Sussex (Chichester).....	401,940	382,500	382,500	6,368,476	15 4
Warwickshire (Warwick).....	628,994	563,000	1,939,000	6,649,154	19 3
Westmorland (Kendal).....	504,917	66,400	66,400	743,518	18 2
Wight, Isle of (Newport, I. of W.)...	94,146	93,600	93,600	1,377,904	19 5
Wiltshire (Trowbridge).....	860,611	406,300	405,300	4,401,359	16 10
Worcestershire (Worcester).....	447,679	428,300	556,800	4,434,107	19 2
Yorkshire:—					
East Riding (Beverley).....	750,115	218,900	520,000	2,306,609	19 2
North Riding (Northallerton).....	1,361,522	387,600	540,100	4,997,421	18 11
West Riding (Wakefield).....	1,779,353	1,630,000	3,614,000	13,576,057	17 7

(a) Administrative Counties, excluding County Boroughs, named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933; (b) Geographical Counties, including County Boroughs; In each case as estimated by the Registrar-General on June 30, 1958; (c) includes value of property occupied by the Crown for public purposes upon which contributions in lieu of rates are paid.

Lords Lieutenant of Counties.—The actual words used in the Letters Patent relative to these appointments are "Her Majesty's Lieutenant of and in the County of . . ." and this is the official title whether the individual appointed be a Peer or a Commoner. In documents of the highest formality the proper term is therefore "Her Majesty's Lieutenant." In less formal and informal documents and colloquially, the style "Lord Lieutenant" has been applied to H. M. Lieutenants, Peers and Commoners alike, for a great many years. The duties of the Lord Lieutenant are to advise the Lord Chancellor as to the appointment of magistrates to the county bench, to appoint Deputy Lieutenants and to raise the militia, if need be, in time of riot or invasion. The Lord Lieutenant is usually a peer or a baronet and a large landowner and is often appointed *custos rotulorum* (keeper of the records).

LORDS LIEUTENANT, HIGH SHERIFFS, AND CHAIRMEN OF QUARTER SESSIONS

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	*High Sheriff 1959-60	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Bedford	Maj. Simon Whitbread.	Sir Douglas Gordon, C.I.E.	J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.
(2) Berks	Hon. David Smith	A. A. C. Godsal.	Hon. Mr. Justice Hilbery.
(3) Bucks	Sir Henry Aubrey-Fletcher, Bt., C.V.O., D.S.O.	C. C. Griffith, M.C.	His Hon. Sir Edgar Dale.
(4) Cambridge }	R. H. Parker, M.C.	E. P. Brand.	{ His Hon. Judge W. Lawson Campbell.
(5) Isle of Ely }	The Viscount Leverhulme, T.D.	Col. G. H. Grosvenor, D.S.O.	{ Lt.-Col. J. D. Waters, C.B., D.S.O.
(6) Cheshire	Lt.-Col. Sir Edward Bolitho, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.	M. G. Bickford-Smith.	{ Hon. Mr. Justice Marshall.
(7) Cornwall	Lt.-Col. Sir Fergus Graham, Bt., K.B.E., T.D., M.P.	Maj. W. J. M. Gubbins, T.D.	His Hon. Judge C. B. Fenwick.
(8) Cumberland	Lt.-Col. Sir Ian Walker-Okeover, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	Maj. J. W. Chandos-Pole.	H. G. Talbot.
(10) Devon	The Lord Roborough.	P. M. P. Martin.	His Hon. Judge H. MacD. Pratt.
(11) Dorset	Col. the Lord Digby, D.S.O., M.C., T.D. {M.C., T.D.	Lt.-Col. K. G. Williams, O.B.E.	G. D. Squibb, q.c.
(12) Durham	The Lord Barnard, C.M.G., O.B.E.,	Sir John Wrightson, Bt., T.D.	W. L. Burn.
(13) Essex	Sir John Ruggles-Brise, Bt., C.B., O.B.E., T.D.	Maj. G. B. Hoare.	J. R. Adams, q.c.
(14) Gloucester	The Duke of Beaufort, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	Col. F. F. B. St. George, C.V.O.	R. C. Hutton.
(15) Hampshire }	Lt.-Col. The Duke of Wellington, K.G.	{ Sir Hugh Smiley, Bt.	{ Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., {N. J. Skelhorn, q.c.
(16) Isle of Wight .. }	The Viscount Clarendon, P.C.	Lt.-Col. J. A. Hill, O.B.E.	{ His Hon. Judge Harrington.
(17) Hereford	Hon. Sir David Bowes-Lyon, K.C.V.O.	Lt.-Col. F.D.E. Fremantle, T.D.	{ Hon. Mr. Justice Wynn-Parry; (St. Albans—vacant).
(18) Hertford	The Lord de Ramsey, T.D.	E. P. Brand.	{ S. L. Elborne, M.B.E.
(19) Huntingdon	The Lord Cornwallis, K.B.E., M.C.	Adm. Sir Henry Moore, G.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.	{ T. de la P. Beresford, q.c.
(20) Kent	The Earl of Derby, M.C.	Sir Eric Carpenter, O.B.E.	W. H. Openshaw.
(21) Lancashire	The Lord Cromwell, D.S.O., M.C.	R. W. B. Newton.	Lt.-Col. C. E. J. Freer.
(22) Leicestershire .. Lincoln :	The Earl of Ancaster, T.D.	Maj. E. C. R. Sheffield.	{ His Hon. W. K. Carter, q.c. { His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove. { His Hon. Judge R. S. Shove.
(23) Lindsey	Field-Marshal The Earl Alexander of Tunis, K.G., O.M., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C.	L. J. Cadbury, O.B.E.	{ R. E. Seaton.
(24) Kesteven	Sir F. Handley Page, C.B.E.	H. C. Nias.	{ Hon. E. E. S. Montagu, C.B.E., { The Lord Evershed, P.C.; R. North.
(25) Holland	Col. Sir Edmund Bacon, Bt., O.B.E., T.D.	R. Q. Gurney, C.B., D.S.O.	{ His Hon. Judge A. H. Forbes. { Sir Arthur Craig.
(26) London	The Earl Spencer, T.D., F.S.A.	{ The Viscount Althorp, M.V.O.	{ Maj. G. D. Anderson. { T. R. F. Butler, q.c.
(27) Middlesex	The Duke of Northumberland, K.G.	Lt.-Col. N. H. R. Speke, M.C.	
(28) Norfolk	The Duke of Portland, K.G., T.D.	Capt. Sir Edward Herbert, O.B.E.	
(29) Northampton .. }	The Earl of Macclesfield.	Lt.-Col. A. V. Spencer, D.S.O.	{ His Hon. Judge Sir Donald Hurst.
(30) Peterborough, Soke of	W. M. Codrington, C.M.G., M.C.	R. W. Gossage.	{ J. G. S. Hobson, O.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P. { Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(31) Northumberland .. }	Maj.-Gen. The Viscount Bridgeman, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Capt. R. W. Corbett, T.D.	
(32) Nottingham	The Lord Hylton.	N. B. Clive-Ponsonby-Fane.	{ His Hon. Judge A. H. Armstrong. { His Honour Judge H. A. Tucker.
(33) Oxford	Harold Wallace-Copland.	J. H. N. Thompson, M.C.	
(34) Rutland	The Earl of Stradbroke.	T. D. Barclay.	S. G. Howard, Q.C., M.P.
(35) Salop	The Earl of Munster, P.C., K.B.E.	Col. S. L. Bibby, C.B.E.	Brig. A. C. C. Willway, C.B., C.B.E., T.D.
(36) Somerset	The Duke of Norfolk, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O.	{ T. C. Dundas, M.B.E.	{ The Lord Denning. { G. Lawrence, q.c.
(37) Stafford	The Lord Willoughby de Broke, M.C., A.F.C.	Maj. J. W. Mills, T.D.	{ Hon. Mr. Justice Finmore.
(38) Suffolk, E. }	H. Hornoyld-Strickland, F.S.A.	Capt. M. C. Stanley, M.B.E.	{ The Lord Chorley.
(39) Suffolk, W. }	Capt. the Lord Herbert, C.V.O.	Col. H. T. Brassey, O.B.E., M.C.	{ Hon. Mr. Justice Devlin.
(40) Surrey	Adm. Sir William Tennant, K.C.B., C.B.E., M.V.O. {M.C., T.D.	Lt.-Col. H. R. H. Davies.	{ J. F. Bourke.
(41) Sussex, E. }	Col. The Lord Middleton, K.G., Col. Sir William Worsley, Bt.		
(42) Sussex, W. }	The Earl of Scarborough, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.L.E., G.C.V.O., T.D.	{ N. M. Peech.	{ H. C. Scott. { P. S. Price, q.c. { His Hon. Judge D. O. McKee.
(43) Warwick			
(44) Westmorland			
(45) Wilts			
(46) Worcester			
(47) Yorks—E.R. }			
(48) Yorks—N.R. }			
(49) Yorks—W.R. }			

* High Sheriffs are nominated by the Queen on November 12 and come into office after Hilary Term.

ENGLISH COUNTIES AND SHIRES

CHAIRMEN OF C.C., CLERKS OF THE PEACE, CHIEF CONSTABLES AND M.O.H.

Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council*	Chief Constable	Medical Officer
(1) Sir Frederick Mander.	G. O. Brewis.	H. R. Pratt.	W. C. V. Brothwood, M.D.
(2) Col. G. Walton, C.M.G., O.B.E.	E. R. Davies.	T. C. B. Hodgson.	E. C. H. Huddy, M.D.
(3) N. W. Gurney, C.B.E.	R. E. Millard.	Brig. J. N. Cheney, O.B.E.	G. W. H. Townsend.
(4) S. T. Bull.	C. Phythian.	D. C. J. Arnold, O.B.E.	P. A. Tyser, M.D.
(5) T. W. Anthony.	R. F. G. Thurlow.	T. C. Williams.	M. E. Hocken.
(6) Sir Wesley Emberton.	A. C. Hetherington, M.B.E.	G. E. Barwell, C.B.E., M.C.	A. Brown.
(7) Sir John C. Pole, Bt., D.S.O., T.D.	E. T. Verger.	R. B. Matthews.	R. N. Curnow.
(8) J. Westoll.	G. N. C. Swift.	H. Watson.	W. H. P. Minto, M.D.
(9) Mrs. G. Buxton, C.B.E.	D. G. Gilman.	W. E. Pitts.	J. B. S. Morgan.
(10) Sir George Hayter-Hames, C.B.E. [M.C., T.D.]	H. G. Godshall.	Lt.-Col. R. R. M. Bacon.	W. J. Doyle.
(11) Col. The Lord Digby, D.S.O.	C. P. Brutton, C.B.E.	R. B. Greenwood, O.B.E.	A. A. Lisney, M.D.
(12) J. S. Goodwin.	J. K. Hope, C.B.E.	A. A. Muir.	G. Wilson.
(13) W. J. Bennett, C.B.E., M.C. [T.D.]	W. J. Piper.	Capt. Sir Jonathan Peel, C.B.E., M.C.	G. G. Stewart.
(14) Col. G. P. Shakerley, M.C.	C. Berridge.	J. S. H. Gaskain, M.B.E.	G. F. Bramley, M.D.
(15) A. Lubbock.	G. H. Davis.	R. D. Lemon, C.B.E.	{ I. A. MacDougall, M.B.E.
(16) Capt. H. J. Ward.	G. A. Wheatley.	R. McCartney.	{ J. F. Skone, M.D.
(17) D. W. Hamlen-Williams.	L. H. Baines.	Lt.-Col. A. F. Wilcox, O.B.E.	{ J. S. Cookson, M.D.
(18) E. J. Baxter, O.B.E.	R. C. Hansen.		{ J. L. Dunlop, M.D.
	N. Moon.		
(19) W. Brown, O.B.E.	A. C. Aylward.	T. C. Williams.	D. S. Buchanan.
(20) E. V. Mills.	G. Bishop.	Lt.-Col. G. C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.	A. Elliott, M.D.
(21) A. Smith, C.B.E.	Sir Robert Adcock, C.B.E.	Col. T. E. St. Johnston, C.B.E.	S. C. Gawne, M.D.
(22) Lt.-Col. Sir Robert Martin, C.M.G., T.D.	J. A. Chatterton.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	G. H. Gibson.
(23) Lt.-Col. Sir Weston Cra-croft-Amcotts, M.C.	W. E. Lane.	J. W. Barnett.	{ C. D. Cormac.
(24) F. J. Jenkinson, O.B.E.	J. E. Blow.	(Metrop. Police Area.)	{ J. H. C. Clarke, M.D.
(25) Lt.-Col. Sir Oswald Giles.	H. A. H. Walter.	(Metrop. Police Area.)	{ J. Fielding, M.D.
(26) S. J. Barton.	C. L. Burgess, C.B.E.	F. P. C. Garland.	{ J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D.
	W. O. Hart, C.M.G.		
(27) G. A. Pargiter, M.P.	(vacant) : K. Goodacre.	Capt. R. H. D. Bolton, O.B.E.	A. C. T. Perkins, M.C., M.D.
(28) Col. Sir Bartle Edwards, M.C.	F. P. Boyce.	F. G. Markin.	K. F. Alford.
(29) E. Marlow, M.C.	J. A. Turner, O.B.E.	A. U. R. Scroggle.	C. M. Smith, O.B.E., M.D.
(30) Dr. J. Hunt.	E. P. Smith.	J. E. S. Browne, O.B.E.	G. Nisbet.
(31) N. Garrow, O.B.E.	E. P. Harvey.	J. E. Bailey.	J. B. Tilley, M.D.
(32) W. Bayliss, C.B.E.	G. Norton; A. R. Davis.	J. A. Taylor, M.B.E.	C. W. W. Jeremiah.
(33) The Earl of Macclesfield.	G. G. Burkitt.	D. Osmond, O.B.E.	M. J. Pleydell, M.C., M.D.
(34) Sir Kenneth Ruddle, T.D.	A. Bond, O.B.E.		A. D. Whitelaw, M.D.
(35) Capt. Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt., C.B.E.	G. C. Godber.		T. S. Hall, M.B.E., T.D., M.D.
(36) A. Whittaker, C.S.I., C.L.E.	E. S. Rickards.	K. W. L. Steele.	J. F. Davidson, O.B.E.
(37) A. G. B. Owen, C.B.E.	T. H. Evans, C.B.E.	Col. G. W. R. Hearn, C.B.E.	G. Ramage, M.D.
(38) Col. Sir Robert Gooch, Bt., D.S.O.	G. C. Lightfoot.	E. P. B. White.	S. T. G. Gray.
(39) P. G. Whitefoord, O.B.E., M.C.	A. F. Skinner, O.B.E.	W. J. Ridd.	D. A. McCracken, M.D.
(40) S. W. L. Ripley.	G. A. Nops; W. W. Ruff.	H. G. Rutherford.	K. A. Soutar.
(41) Col. Sir Ralph S. Clarke, K.B.E., T.D.	H. S. Martin, C.B.E.	R. E. Breffit, O.B.E.	F. Langford.
(42) Lt.-Col. Sir Herbert Shiner, D.S.O., M.C.	T. C. Hayward, C.B.E.	R. P. Wilson, O.B.E.	J. S. Bradshaw.
(43) W. S. Howard, M.B.E.	L. E. Stephens, C.B.E.	P. E. Brodie, O.B.E.	S. W. Savage, M.D.
(44) R. S. Crossfield.	K. S. Himsworth.	H. Watson.	J. A. Guy, M.D.
(45) J. L. Calderwood, C.B.E.	P. A. S. Stringer.	Lt.-Col. H. A. Golden, O.B.E.	C. D. L. Lycett.
(46) J. M. C. Higgs.	W. R. Scurfield.	J. A. Willison.	J. W. Pickup, M.D.
(47) Lt.-Col. Sir John Dunnington-Jefferson, Bt., D.S.O.	T. Stephenson, C.B.E.	J. W. P. Blenkins.	R. Watson.
(48) W. R. Burrill-Robinson.	Sir Hubert Thornley, C.B.E.	J. R. Archer-Burton, O.B.E.	J. A. Fraser.
(49) W. M. Hyman.	B. Kenyon.	G. E. Scott.	R. W. Elliott, M.D.

* In the counties of Essex, London, Middlesex, Nottinghamshire and Surrey, the appointments of Clerk of the Council and Clerk of the Peace are not combined in one person.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

LONDON, the capital of England and of the British Commonwealth of Nations, and the greatest city in the world, is situated on both banks of the River Thames, 50 miles from the North Sea.

The City of London (see pp. 635-641) represents London within its ancient boundaries.

The City of Westminster, which is bounded by the City of London on the east, by Chelsea and Kensington on the west, by Paddington, St. Marylebone and Holborn on the north, and by the Thames and Chelsea on the south, was formed into a borough by the London Government Act of 1899, and was created a city by Royal Charter of Oct. 29, 1900, the Council consisting of a Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors. It is notable, however, that since 1540 when a Bishopric of Westminster was established (abolished 1550) the Royal Writ of Summons to Parliament has always referred to "Our City of Westminster." Extending from the eastern end of the Strand to Kensington Gardens, and from Oxford Street to the Thames, it includes within its boundaries a large number of the finest buildings in London. The Abbey and the Roman Catholic Cathedral, the Houses of Parliament and the Law Courts, Buckingham Palace and St. James's, and the principal government offices, clubs and theatres are situated in Westminster, which also includes the fashionable districts of Mayfair and Belgravia.

Metropolitan Boroughs.—Under the London Government Act of 1899, the administrative functions

of the various vestries in the Metropolitan districts surrounding the City of London were transferred to 28 Metropolitan Boroughs, of which one became afterwards the City of Westminster. The area covered by these boroughs extends northwards to include Stoke Newington, southwards to Wandsworth and Lewisham, eastwards to Woolwich, and westwards to Hammersmith.

London County Council.—For County purposes the affairs of London are administered by the London County Council (see pp. 641-644), which was created by the Local Government Act of 1883.

Miscellaneous Authorities.—For Police purposes the administration is invested in the Corporation of London as to the City Police and in the Home Office as to the Metropolitan Police. The water authority is the Metropolitan Water Board; while the River Thames is administered as to its tidal portion by the Port of London Authority and above Teddington by the Thames Conservancy; the Port Health Committee of the Corporation is the Health Authority for the River, the lighthouse and pilotage authority being Trinity House. The bridges are maintained in the City of London by the Bridge House Estates Committee of the Corporation and in the remaining area by the London County Council. London Transport controls passenger transport in the metropolitan area (omnibuses and metropolitan above- and underground railways).

LONDON CITIES AND BOROUGHES

	Popu- lation, 1958 Estimated	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value April 1, 1959	Rates 1959-60	Town Clerk	Mayor, 1959-60
		Births	Deaths				
CITY OF LONDON.....	5,000	5.2	11.4	£ 12,885,565	s. d. 15 2	E. H. Nichols, T.D.	See p. 637.
WESTMINSTER.....	95,440	10.8	11.0	20,529,639	14 6	A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D.	Cap. Gt. G. H. Pirie, C.B.E.
Battersea.....	110,400	15.9	12.2	1,742,802	17 0	C. M. W. S. Freeman	J. Halsey.
Bermondsey.....	54,450	16.8	11.6	1,572,739	19 0	J. S. Lambert.	J. Mahoney.
Bethnal Green.....	49,830	17.8	11.4	747,327	20 0	F. H. Bristow.	W. E. Hart.
Camberwell.....	177,300	17.0	11.5	2,533,403	17 4	S. J. Harvey.	T. J. Wallis.
Chelsea.....	50,190	14.8	14.5	1,896,554	17 4	J. C. Kitchin.	Miss K. Acland, O.B.E. T.D.
Deptford.....	70,220	16.5	11.9	953,814	16 0	E. Field.	Lt.-Col. C. G. Blanchard, O.B.E.
Finsbury.....	34,960	15.9	10.1	2,684,757	17 0	H. A. Davey.	J. Trotter.
Fulham.....	114,700	15.4	11.6	1,946,017	17 0	C. F. Thatcher.	W. J. Bolton.
Greenwich.....	89,180	14.1	11.8	1,827,342	16 8	G. C. Turk.	L. C. Green.
Hackney.....	163,400	17.1	11.0	2,609,000	17 0	L. G. Huddly.	M. Blitz.
Hammersmith.....	110,200	18.3	11.2	2,233,343	16 6	C. Randall.	J. F. Hayes.
Hampstead.....	96,480	15.5	11.1	2,202,465	17 0	B. H. Wilson, M.B.E.	Miss D. E. Newman.
Holborn.....	21,870	10.0	11.7	3,801,430	15 2	G. T. Lloyd.	A. F. Judd.
Islington.....	225,800	20.3	11.5	3,281,304	16 0	H. D. Clark.	J. C. Barnes.
Kensington..... (Royal Borough)	165,700	18.0	10.0	5,142,652	16 6	J. W. Sainsbury.	A. N. E. McHaffie.
Lambeth.....	223,600	17.1	11.4	4,249,714	16 4	J. E. Fishwick.	J. W. Calder.
Lewisham.....	221,000	14.1	11.0	3,124,896	16 8	A. M. Smith, O.B.E.	J. A. Cox.
Paddington.....	115,700	20.2	11.5	2,527,410	16 6	W. H. Bentley.	R. R. Brown.
Poplar.....	64,780	17.7	11.2	1,230,880	19 0	S. A. Hamilton.	P. Connolly.
St. Marylebone.....	71,410	11.0	15.5	6,271,240	15 2	S. J. Rutty.	Lt.-Col. H. C. S. Thomson, O.B.E.
St. Pancras.....	130,300	16.9	10.9	3,770,179	17 4	R. C. E. Austin.	H. P. Bastie.
Shoreditch.....	43,330	15.3	8.8	1,215,565	18 4	C. A. James.	R. S. Hogg.
Southwark.....	89,920	15.8	10.2	2,013,608	17 8	E. J. Pitt.	G. Darvell.
Stepney.....	96,360	18.9	12.0	2,362,093	18 8	W. Reeve.	J. F. Calnan.
Stoke Newington.....	50,480	18.6	10.6	705,321	17 0	A. J. Hazael.	S. S. Cohen.
Wandsworth.....	337,900	15.3	15.4	5,443,462	16 0	J. N. Martin.	T. V. Rowlands.
Woolwich.....	144,600	13.9	10.5	2,757,384	18 0	D. Jenkins, O.B.E.	F. J. Munns.

THE CITY OF LONDON represents London within its ancient boundaries and is governed by the Corporation of London, which consists of the "Mayor and Commonalty and Citizens" and acts through the Common Council, which comprises the Lord Mayor, 25 other Aldermen and Common Councilmen. The Corporation, by Acts of Common Council has decided to reduce the number of Common Councilmen from 206 to 159 as at St. Thomas's Day, 1965, casual vacancies occurring by death or resignation in the meantime not being filled so long as the representation of any Ward does not fall below the number specified in the Act.

The City of London is the financial and business centre of London and includes the head offices of the principal banks, insurance companies and mercantile houses, in addition to buildings ranging from the historic interest of the Roman Wall and the 15th century Guildhall, to the massive splendour of St. Paul's Cathedral and the architectural beauty of Wren's spires.

The city of London at the time of the revolt of the Iceni (A.D. 61) was described by Tacitus (*born* A.D. 55; *died* A.D. 120) as "a busy emporium for trade and traders." In Saxon times it was, in reality, a small independent federated State of Wards (bolding *wardmotes*) with a *folkmote*, predecessor of the present Common Council, for general affairs. Its burgesses maintained their independence even after the Battle of Hastings, William the Norman only gained possession of their city by means of a treaty with them, and granted a charter, which is still preserved. The mayoralty was established on the recognition of the corporate unity of the citizens by Prince John in 1191, the first Mayor being Henry Fitz Alwyn, who filled the office for 21 years and was succeeded by Fitz Alan (1212-15). A new charter was granted by King John in 1215, directing the Mayor to be chosen annually, which has ever since been done, though in early times the same individual often held the office more than once. A familiar instance is that of "Whittington, thrice Lord Mayor of London" (in reality four times, A.D. 1397, 1398,

1406, 1419); and many modern cases have occurred. The earliest instance of the phrase "Lord Mayor" in English is in 1414. It is used more generally in the latter part of the 15th century and becomes invariable from 1535 onwards. At Michaelmas the Livery men in Common Hall choose two Aldermen who have served the office of Sheriff for presentation to the Court of Aldermen, and one is chosen to be Lord Mayor for the ensuing mayoral year. The Lord Mayor is sworn into office on November 8, and on the following day presented to the Lord Chief Justice at the Royal Courts of justice to make the final declaration of office—the pageant being popularly known as the *Lord Mayor's Show*. Legislation has however been promoted to provide for the Lord Mayor in future to be presented to the Lord Chief Justice on the second Saturday in November and for him to be sworn in on the previous day.

Aldermen are mentioned in the 11th century and their office is of Saxon origin. They were elected annually between 1377 and 1394, when a charter of Richard II. directed them to be chosen for life. The *Common Council*, elected annually on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), was, at an early date, substituted for a popular assembly called the *Folkmote*. At first only two representatives were sent from each ward, but the number has since been greatly increased, some wards having at present as many as 12 members, and none fewer than four. *Sheriffs* were Saxon officers; their predecessors were the *wic-reeves* and *portreeves* of London and Middlesex. At first they were officers of the Crown, and were named by the Barons of the Exchequer; but Henry I. (in 1132) gave the citizens permission to choose their own Sheriffs, and the annual election of Sheriffs became fully operative under King John's charter of 1199. The citizens lost this privilege, as far as the election of Sheriff of Middlesex is concerned, by the Local Government Act, 1888; but the Liverymen continue, as heretofore, to choose two Sheriffs of the City of London, who are appointed on Midsummer Day, and take office at Michaelmas.

* THE CITY'S ESTATE, 1958-1959

NET INCOME		£	s.	d.		
Estates Revenue.....		540,283	5	10		
Market Revenue Accounts:						
London Central						
Markets.....	£65,363	6	11			
Leadenhall Market	4,237	13	5			
Billingsgate						
Market.....	1,857	11	9			
		<u>71,458</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>		
Less Metropolitan						
Cattle Market... ..	27,026	7	8			
		<u>44,432</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>		
		584,715	10	3		
Gresham Revenue (Moicty).....	6,098	15	10			
Contribution in respect of Officers' Establishments.....	144,661	5	11			
Monument Buildings.....	3,106	16	1			
		<u>£738,582</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>		
NET EXPENDITURE						
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Magistracy.....	6,823	15	9			
Civil Government... ..	165,391	18	11			
Open Spaces.....	63,849	1	9			
		<u>237,064</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>5</u>		
Officers' Establishments.....	197,126	5	6			

Administration of Criminal Justice:		£	s.	d.
Salaries of Recorder, etc.....	9,156	15	0	
Contributions towards Salaries of Judges at Mayor's and City of London Court.....	8,050	0	0	
Miscellaneous Ex- penditure.....	149	18	6	
		<u>17,356</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>
City of London School.....	32,253	15	1	
City of London School for Girls..	23,175	4	2	
City of London Freeman's School	16,569	3	9	
Guildhall School of Music and Drama.....	20,654	5	5	
Income Tax and Corporation Duty	78,501	18	2	
Expenses not allocated to Depart- ments.....	5,214	2	11	
Charitable and Public Donations..	11,426	17	8	
Expenses of Honorary Votes.....	235	0	0	
Receptions.....	21,293	5	11	
City of London Freeman's Houses.	6,075	6	1	
Contributions to Staff Compen- sation Fund.....	5,000	0	0	
Sundries.....	2,033	19	9	
Balance.....	64,601	13	9	
		<u>£738,582</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>1</u>

Officers.—The Recorder was first appointed in 1298. The office of Chamberlain is an ancient one, the first contemporary record of which is 1276. The Town Clerk (or Common Clerk) is mentioned in 1274 and the Common Serjeant in 1291.

Activities.—The work is assigned to Ward Committees consisting of 4 Aldermen and 29 Common Councilmen, and to Committees specially appointed. These Committees present reports to the Court of Common Council. The *Ward Committees* are:—City Lands, Bridge House Estates, Coal and Corn and Finance, Rates Finance, Improvements and Town Planning, Streets, Central Markets, Cattle Markets, Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets, Spitalfields Market, Police, Port and City of London Health, Library (Library, Records, Art Gallery and Museum), City of London Schools, Freeman's School, Music (Guildhall School of Music and Drama), General Purposes, Officers and Clerks, Civil Defence, and Housing. The *Committees specially appointed* are:—Gresham (City side), Epping Forest, West Ham Park, Special, Privileges, Labour, Special (Guildhall Reconstruction), Barbican Licensing Planning and Litter Act.

The Honourable the *Irish Society*, which manages the Corporation's Estates in Ulster, consists of a Governor and 5 other Aldermen, the Recorder, and 29 Common Councilmen of whom one is elected Deputy Governor.

The *City's Estate*, in the possession of which the Corporation of London differs from all other municipalities in the Kingdom, is managed by the

City Lands Committee, the Chairmanship of which carries with it the title of "Chief Commoner."

The *Coal and Corn and Finance Committee* manages the funds derived from the City's Estate and other sources and receives accounts of the Bridge House Estates (which are employed in the provision and maintenance of London, Blackfriars, Southwark and Tower Bridges). The cost of Civil Government and other public services, including the maintenance of open spaces outside the City, are met from the City's Cash, which also provides for the expenses of Epping Forest and West Ham Park, open spaces under the management of separate Committees, and the net expense of the City of London School, the City of London School for Girls, the City of London Freeman's School, and the Guildhall School of Music and Drama.

The *Rates Finance Committee* supervises the expenditure of all moneys derived from the Rates. Expenditure chargeable to the *Poor Rate*, unlike that from funds under the management of the Coal and Corn and Finance Committee, is subject to audit by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The bulk of the *Poor Rate* is paid to the London County Council and the General Rate is charged with the public health services, including maintenance, etc. of streets, housing, part of the cost of the Police, expenditure in respect of Town Planning redevelopment of the City, the net expense of Spitalfields Market, the cost of the Library, Museum and Art Gallery, and the Central Criminal Court.

EXPENDITURE AND INCOME ON RATE ACCOUNTS, 1958-1959

Service	Expenditure including Debt Charge	Income (other than Exchequer Grants)	Exchequer Grants	Net Expenditure falling upon Rates
	£	£	£	£
POOR RATE—				
London County Council Precept (including contribution under Local Government Act, 1948, s. 10).....	6,615,885	—	—	6,615,885
Other Services.....	37,879	24,633	—	13,246
Total for Poor Rate.....	6,653,764	24,633	—	6,629,131
GENERAL RATE—				
Town Planning.....	1,107,265	435,302	302,534	369,429
Removal of Refuse.....	145,375	28,763	—	116,612
Cleansing of Streets.....	221,257	13,004	—	208,253
Maintenance of Streets.....	370,713	20,318	57,150	293,245
Public Lighting.....	62,472	84	—	62,388
Civil Defence.....	42,092	27,397	12,105	2,590
Barbican Redevelopment Scheme..	56,855	—	—	56,855
Other Health Services.....	369,982	52,482	926	316,574
City of London Cemetery.....	86,249	79,620	—	6,629
Sewers Account.....	36,002	648	—	35,444
Housing Account.....	327,779	158,882	34,529	134,368
Police Account.....	1,245,388	56,150	388,272	800,966
Library.....	88,023	632	—	87,391
Port of London Health.....	83,684	4,682	39,949	39,053
Spitalfields Market.....	215,453	229,433	—	Inc. 13,980
Airport.....	21,792	38,087	—	Inc. 16,295
Administration of Justice.....	129,899	27,755	—	102,144
Tithe Extinguishment.....	39,831	2,914	—	36,917
Other Services.....	293,494	161,781	—	131,713
	4,943,695	1,337,934	835,465	2,770,296
Amount receivable in respect of Transport and Electricity Hereditaments.....	—	164,305	—	Inc. 164,305
Total for General Rate.....	4,943,695	1,502,239	835,465	2,605,991
SUMMARY—				
Poor rate.....	6,653,764	24,633	—	6,629,131
General Rate.....	4,943,695	1,502,239	835,465	2,605,991
	11,597,459	1,526,872	835,465	9,235,122

The Right Honourable the Lord Mayor 1958-1959*

Sir (Sydney) Harold Gillett, M.C., born 1890; Alderman of Bassishaw, 1948; Sheriff of London, 1952; Lord Mayor, 1958 £15,000
 Private Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Gooch, D.S.O., M.C. (1957).

The Aldermen

Aldermen.	Ward	Born.	C.C.	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor
Sir Frank Newson-Smith, Bt.	Farringdon Within (1938), Bride Without (1954)	1879	1911	1938	1939	1943
Sir Bracewell Smith, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Lime Street	1884	1935	1938	1943	1946
Sir Frederick Michael Wells, Bt.	Bread Street	1884	1939	1941	1945	1947
Sir Frederick Rowland, Bt.	Coleman Street	1874	1922	1942	1938	1949
Sir Denys Lawson, Bt.	Vintry	1906	1940	1942	1939	1950
Sir Rupert de la Bère, Bt., K.C.V.O.	Tower	1893	1941	1943	1941	1952
Sir Noel Vansittart Bowater, Bt., G.B.E., M.C.	Castle Baynard	1892	1937	1944	1948	1953
Sir Harold Walter Seymour Howard, Bt.	Queenlithie	1888	1941	1945	1944	1954
Sir Cuthbert Lowell Ackroyd, Bt.	Cordwainer	1892	1940	1945	1949	1955
Col. Sir George James Cullum Welch, Bt., O.B.E., M.C.	Bridge	1895	1931	1947	1950	1956
Sir Denis Henry Truscott, G.B.E., T.D.	Dowgate	1908	1938	1947	1951	1957
Sir (Sydney) Harold Gillett, M.C.	Bassishaw	1890	1930	1948	1952	1958
<i>All the above have passed the Civic Chair.</i>						
Sir Edmund Villiers Minshull Stockdale .	Cornhill	1903	1946	1948	1953	....
Edward Calcott Pryce, C.B.E.	Cripplegate	1885	1924	1948	1954	....
Sir Bernard Nathaniel Waley-Cohen ...	Portsoken	1914	....	1949	1955	....
Sir Frederick Alfred Hoare	Farringdon Without	1913	1948	1950	1956	....
Anthony George Clifton-Brown, T.D. ...	Broad Street	1903	....	1950	1957	....
Ralph Edgar Perring	Langbourn	1905	1948	1951	1958	....
Clement James Harman	Candlewick	1894	1949	1952	1951	....
Hubert Percival Lancaster Pitman, O.B.E.,	Farringdon Within	1901	1929	1954	1959	....
Col. Richard Home Studholme, O.B.E.	Walbrook	....	....	1954	....	....
Sir James Miller	Bishopsgate	1905	....	1957	1956	....
Jonathan Lionel Percy Denny, M.C.	Billingsgate	....	1941	1957	....	....
Robert Ian Bellinger	Cheap	....	1953	1958	....	....
Gilbert Samuel Ingfield, T.D.	Aldersgate	....	....	1959	....	....

The Sheriffs 1959-1960

Alderman Hubert Percival Lancaster Pitman, O.B.E. (see above), and Cyril Derry; elected June 24 and assumed office September 28, 1959.

THE COMMON COUNCIL OF LONDON

Allcard, Deputy V. (1922)	Lang St.	Collett, Sir Henry, Bt. (1958)	Bridge.
Anderson, F. C. (1950)	Langbourn.	Collett, T. K., C.B.E. (1945)	Bridge.
Arthur, B. G., C.B.E. (1954)	Walbrook.	Cork, K. R. (1951)	Billingsgate.
Atkins, H. E. (1946)	Bridge.	Creswell, P. H. (1958)	Aldgate.
Bailey, Deputy J. A. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.	Davis, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (1946)	Broad St.
Baker, C. W. (1957)	Cripplegate Wt.	Dean, H. R. (1958)	Cordwainer.
Bales, E. W. (1952)	Farringdon Wl.	Deith, R. C. (1944)	Farringdon Wn.
Barratt, T. E. C. (1944)	Candlewick.	Dennis, Capt. H. W., M.C. (1942)	Candlewick.
Bartlett, Deputy S. (1945)	Cornhill.	Dock, Deputy C. G. (1932) ...	Aldersgate.
Bateman, Lt.-Col. W. H., M.C., T.D. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.	Dove, Lt.-Col. W. W., C.B.E., T.D. (1942)	Coleman St.
Beecroft, H. C. H. (1942)	Cripplegate Wn.	Durand, V. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.
Beer, Deputy G. Allison- (1942) ...	Cordwainer.	Ebbisham, The Lord, T.D. (1947) ..	Candlewick.
Bell, A. S. (1937)	Tower.	Erlebach, Deputy D. E. (1943) ...	Aldgate.
Bennison, C. (1959)	Portsoken.	Evans, D. I., T.D. (1952)	Vintry.
Biggs, Deputy W. W. (1924)	Farringdon Wt.	Farley, W. H. (1944)	Cripplegate Wn.
Blankley, Deputy W. H. R. (1946) ...	Lime St.	Fell, C. A. (1947)	Langbourn.
Blyth, H. C. (1945)	Vintry.	Fish, H. I. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.
Boult, A. R. (1933)	Aldersgate.	Fisher, D. G. (1958)	Cornhill.
Bradley, A. W. (1947)	Billingsgate.	Fitch, H. B. (1928)	Bishopsgate.
Brett, Deputy W. C. (1926)	Coleman St.	Fox, Sir Sidney (1941)	Bread St.
Brookhouse, Lt.-Col. Lt., M.V.O. (1947)	Dowgate.	Game, D. S. (1950)	Farringdon Wt.
Brown, K. Hurst- (1935)	Broad St.	Gapp, J. G. (1956)	Cheap.
Calder, Deputy H. W. K. (1936) ...	Bridge.	Glenny, C. F., M.V.O. (1946) ...	Bishopsgate.
Champress, R. F. (1954)	Farringdon Wn.	Goldman, Deputy H. L. (1932) ...	Portsoken.
Charles, R. D. S. (1943)	Broad St.	Gooding, W. (1933)	Aldersgate.
Clackson, D. L., M.B.E. (1951) ...	Farringdon Wt.	Gorman, R. W. (1956)	Aldersgate.
Cohen, S. E. (1951)	Farringdon Wt.	Greenaway, A. P. (1952)	Bishopsgate.
Collens, F. J., T.D. (1946)	Castle Baynard.	Greenaway, Deputy S. H. (1927) ..	Bishopsgate.
		Greenland, S. R. (1938)	Broad St.

* The Lord Mayor for 1959-60 was elected on Michaelmas Day. See Events of the Year.

Gregory, L. W. (1959)	Queenhithe	Richardson, Deputy Maj. T. G. F. (1944)	Castle Baynard.
Grose, G. P. (1942-46 and 1950)	Farringdon Wn.	Rickards, C. H. (1950)	Vintry.
Gunton, W. H. (1932)	Aldersgate.	Rosc, W., M.B.E. (1945)	Castle Baynard.
Hall, N. L., M.B.E. (1952)	Farringdon Wt.	Rouse, H. L. (1954)	Cheap.
Harris, H. Wylie (1957)	Farringdon Wn.	Rowland, W. L. (1951)	Coleman St.
Harrowing, T. C. (1940)	Bishopsgate.	Rutberford, A. J. B. (1950)	Tower.
Hayes, C. G. (1947)	Bishopsgate.	Samuels, W. (1950)	Portsoken.
Hayman, L. C. R. (1954)	Aldersgate.	Sanders, H. C. H. (1946)	Bishopsgate.
Hlayter, The Lord (1919)	Castle Baynard.	Sandle, Maj. S. E., M.C., D.C.M., T.D. (1941)	Farringdon Wn.
Hayward, R. J., C.B.E. (1943)	Walbrook.	Shenton, Sir William (1946)	Farringdon Wt.
Henderson, A. S. (1941)	Cripplegate Wn.	Sheppard, S. (1957)	Billingsgate.
Hill, D. R. H. (1947)	Dowgate.	Shill, Lt.-Col. C. G. S. (1956)	Castle Baynard.
Hill, Deputy H. R. (1938)	Dowgate.	Skeate, W. A. (1941)	Bridge.
Hodge, G. D. (1947)	Tower.	Skilbeck, C. (1948)	Queenhithe.
Holden, W. B. (1951)	Walbrook.	Skinner, R. W. (1948)	Billingsgate.
Horner, Deputy F. A. (1924)	Tower.	Smith, F. S. (1958)	Cordwainer.
Howard, H. E. de C. (1951)	Cornhill.	Smith, L. J. W. (1958)	Cripplegate Wt.
Howes, A. C. (1949)	Bishopsgate.	Smith, J. K. Newson- (1945)	Bassishaw.
Hughes, C. J. G. (1956)	Cripplegate Wt.	Stanham, A. F. G. (1943)	Dowgate.
Hunt, E. Stuart- (1948)	Lime St.	Stanham, Col. H. G., T.D. (1941)	Dowgate.
Hunt, G. W. (1952)	Bassishaw.	Steele, A. F., M.B.E. (1951)	Cripplegate Wn.
Jackson, J. A. G. (1955)	Castle Baynard.	Stephens, R. (1940)	Langbourn.
Jacobs, H. R. (1946)	Portsoken.	Stinson, Deputy H. J. E., M.C. (1937)	Langbourn.
Jacobs, T. C. (1944)	Aldgate.	Stoneham, Deputy R. T. D., C.B.E. (1930)	Candlewick.
Jeffery, M. M. (1953)	Portsoken.	Straker, L. V. (1947)	Langbourn.
Johnson, H. B. (1951)	Cornhill.	Sunderland, Deputy O. G. (1944)	Billingsgate.
Kitching, J. D. (1957)	Aldgate.	Sykes, Sir William, M.C. (1937)	Coleman St.
Lamboll, A. S. (1949)	Langbourn.	Taylor, W. J. (1938)	Bread St.
Last, A. W. (1948)	Bridge.	Teuten, Deputy A. H. (1912)	Queenhithe.
Lean, F. W. Le B. (1946)	Bread St.	Thompson, H. F. (1946)	Cheap.
Lcster, H. E. (1946)	Castle Baynard.	Tollit, C. C. (1932)	Cheap.
Lewis, C. F. (1936)	Coleman St.	Tremellen, N. C. (1951)	Langbourn.
Link, C. E. (1942)	Farringdon Wt.	Trenham, G. D. (1941)	Bread St.
Lloyd, Deputy J. H. (1937)	Cripplegate Wn.	Trinder, A. C. (1951)	Lime St.
Lovely, P. T. (1949)	Tower.	Turner, Deputy C. (1932)	Farringdon Wn.
Loweth, Col. W. E., C.B.E. (1946)	Bishopsgate.	Utting, F. W. (1952)	Castle Baynard.
Lowrie, W. E. (1952)	Farringdon Wn.	Vine, G. M. (1955)	Farringdon Wt.
McAuley, C. (1957)	Bread St.	Walker, Deputy S.R., C.B.E. (1937)	Bread Street.
Meldrum, R. (1932)	Cripplegate Wt.	Walters, Deputy W. S., C.B.E. (1933)	Cripplegate Wt.
Miller, H. C. E. (1952)	Cordwainer.	Watts, E. W. (1950)	Walbrook.
Mills, D. G. (1954)	Billingsgate.	Wells, Maj. S. W., M.B.E. (1949)	Cripplegate Wn.
Monkhouse, F. J. (1952)	Cheap.	Westerman, Deputy Dr. A. (1941)	Farringdon Wt.
Morris, Deputy H. W. (1921)	Walbrook.	Wheeler, E. (1948)	Lime St.
Morrish, R. B., T.D. (1956)	Candlewick.	Whitby, M. J. B. (1937)	Langbourn.
Osborn, A. J. (1947)	Broad St.	Whittington, C. R., M.C. (1939)	Broad St.
Parker, E. A. (1952)	Cripplegate Wt.	Wilkins, Deputy E. F. (1946)	Cheap.
Paul, A. N. (1946)	Portsoken.	Wingfield, E. H. (1943)	Cordwainer.
Peacock, R. W. (1956)	Vintry.	Wright, Deputy W. N. (1928)	Bishopsgate.
Perkins, G. K. (1951)	Aldgate.	Youldon, Deputy F. (1928)	Bassishaw.
Philp, I. E. (1952)	Tower.	Young, A. G. (1945)	Farringdon Wn.
Pike, H. T. (1946)	Cornhill.	Young, D. S. (1939)	Farringdon Wn.
Pinker, C. L. (1948)	Bishopsgate.		
Pinnell, H.M. (1954)	Bassishaw.		
Pollitzer, G. E. P. (1949)	Queenhithe.		
Prince, L. B. (1950)	Bishopsgate.		
Read, H. S. (1958)	Aldgate.		

THE CITY GUILDS (LIVERY COMPANIES)

The Livery Companies of the City of London derive their name from the assumption of a distinctive dress or livery by their members in the 14th century.

The order of precedence (according to 2nd Report of Municipal Corporations' Commissioners, 1837) and omitting extinct companies, is given in parentheses after the name of each Company. There are 82 Guilds in existence. The Comb-makers, Silk-throwers, Silkmens, Pinmakers, Soap-makers, Hatbandmakers, Tobacco Pipe Makers, Long-bow Stringmakers, Woodmongers, Starch-makers and Fishermen are extinct.

About 10,000 Liverymen of the Guilds are entitled to vote at elections in *Common Hall*.

The liveryes of the Stationers and Newspaper Makers (406), Shipwrights (500), Carmen (400), Apothecaries (379), and Horners (407), are the

most numerous, the Ironmongers (37) and Wax-candlers (34) the smallest.

MERCERS (1). *Hall*, 4 Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 206.—*Clerk*, G. E. Logsdon; *Master*, A. S. Clayton.

GROCCERS (2). *Hall*, Princes St., E.C.2. *Livery*, 201.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Ellison-Macartney; *Master*, J. R. C. Hale.

DRAPERS (3). *Hall*, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—*Clerk*, H. F. Farmer; *Master*, Col. Sir John Aird, Bt., M.V.O., M.C.

FISHMONGERS (4). *Hall*, London Bridge, E.C.4. *Livery*, 285.—*Clerk*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; *Prime Warden*, E. Holland-Martin.

GOLDSMITHS (5). *Hall*, Foster Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 240.—*Clerk*, W. A. Prideaux, M.C.; *Prime Warden*, V. P. Gentry.

- SKINNERS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 8 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 259.—*Clerk*, M. H. Glover; *Master*, J. Goad, O.B.E.
- MERCHANT TAYLORS (6 and 7). *Hall*, 30 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 361.—*Clerk*, E. M. James; *Master*, Sir Irving Blanchard Gane, K.C.V.O.
- HABERDASHERS (8). *Hall*, Staining Lane, E.C.2. *Livery*, 290.—*Clerk*, Comdr. H. Prevett, O.B.E., R.N.; *Master*, P. C. Bull, D.S.O., T.D.
- SALTERS (9). *Livery*, 140.—*Clerk*, W. R. Nichols, 36 Portland Place, W.1; *Master*, E. C. S. Price, M.B.E.
- IRONMONGERS (10). *Hall*, Shaftesbury Place, Aldersgate, E.C.1. *Livery*, 37.—*Clerk*, J. M. Adams Beck; *Master*, C. G. Twallin, C.B.E.
- VINTNERS (11). *Hall*, Upper Thames Street, E.C.4. *Livery*, 301.—*Clerk*, W. H. Lloyd Mead; *Master*, E. G. Evans.
- CLOTHWORKERS (12). *Hall*, Dunster Court, Mincing Lane, E.C.3. *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, J. E. Coomber; *Master*, K. O. Smithers.
- The above are the Twelve "Great" London Companies in order of Civic precedence.*
- AIR PILOTS AND AIR NAVIGATORS, GUILD OF (81). *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G. *Clerk*, Maj. J. L. B. H. Cordes, 14 South Street, W.1; *Master*, Sir Frederick Tymms.
- APOTHECARIES, SOCIETY OF (58). *Hall*, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 379.—*Clerk*, E. Busby; *Master*, Dr. R. R. Trail.
- ARMOURERS AND BRASIERIS (22). *Hall*, 81 Coleman Street, E.C.2. *Livery*, 93.—*Clerk*, S. H. Pitt, M.C.; *Master*, W. L. Pontiffex.
- BAKERS (19). *Livery*, 253.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*,
- BARBERS (17). *Livery*, 148.—*Clerk*, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W.C.2.; *Master*, H. R. Thompson.
- BASKETMAKERS (52). *Livery*, 239.—*Clerk*, C. A. Rust, 9-10 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.; *Prime Warden*, A. W. Scott.
- BLACKSMITHS (40). *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, J. J. Perkin, 70 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Prime Warden*, Cdr. K. G. Cooch.
- BOWYERS (38). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, A. T. Reed, Provincial House, 98-106 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, J. L. Harvey, M.B.E.
- BREWERS (14). *Livery*, 45.—*Clerk*, Brig. R. Gordon, O.B.E., 18 Mansfield Street, W.1.; *Master*, T. B. Bunting.
- BRODERERS (48). *Livery*, 59.—*Clerk*, S. G. B. Underwood, 80 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, G. F. Pitt-Lewis, M.C.
- BUTCHERS (24). *Hall*, Bartholomew Close, E.C.1. *Livery*, 355.—*Clerk*, N. L. Hall, M.B.E., C.C.; *Master*, R. Garnham.
- CARMEN (77). *Livery*, 400.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3.; *Master*, Col. J. F. E. Pye.
- CARPENTERS (26). *Hall*, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.2. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, H. C. Osborne, M.C.; *Master*, Maj. R. W. G. Dill.
- CITY OF LONDON SOLICITORS (79). *Livery*, 300.—*Clerk*, J. A. Pott, 3 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.; *Master*, Sir Thomas Lund, C.B.E.
- CLOCKMAKERS (61). *Livery*, 226.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, The Lord Harris.
- COACHMAKERS (72). *Livery*, 356.—*Clerk*, R. Bonnett (*Acting*), 8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.; *Master*, Hon. D. Berry.
- COOKS (35). *Livery*, 66.—*Clerk*, G. W. E. Sherard, 26 King Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, B. Wilton.
- COOPERS (39). *Hall*, 13 Devonshire Square, E.C.2. *Livery*, 170.—*Clerk*, D. J. Methven; *Master*, R. W. Atchley.
- CORDWAINERS (27). *Livery*, 108.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, H. D. St. J. Lidiard.
- CURRIERS (29). *Livery*, 64.—*Clerk*, E. J. Mander, 329 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, A. Jolly.
- CUTLERS (18). *Hall*, 4 Warwick Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, G. H. Mitchell; *Master*, G. V. Thomson.
- DISTILLERS (69). *Livery*, 130.—*Clerk*, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, F. A. Cockburn.
- DYERS (13). *Hall*, 10 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 110.—*Clerk*, D. R. B. Park; *Prime Warden*, Lt.-Col. H. F. Holme, T.D.
- FAN MAKERS (76). *Livery*, 163.—*Clerk*, E. J. H. Geffen, 3 Temple Gardens, Middle Temple Lane, E.C.4.; *Master*, P. Bilton.
- FARMERS (80). *Office*, 15 Eastcheap, E.C.3. *Livery*, 212.—*Clerk*, O. G. Sunderland; *Master*, F. C. Hawkes, C.B.E.
- FARRIERS (55). *Livery*, 241.—*Clerk*, E. H. N. Wright, 29 Martin Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, G. Allison-Beer.
- FELTMAKERS (63). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, M. J. Williamson, Arundel House, W.C.2.; *Master*, P. F. Keens.
- FLETCHERS (39). *Livery*, 47.—*Clerk*, Lt.-Col. R. J. J. Bale, T.D., 7 Crompton Way, Manor Royal, Crawley, Sussex; *Master*, M. J. Faulks.
- FOUNDERS (33). *Hall*, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 115.—*Clerk*, H. W. Wiley; *Master*, A. C. Jennings.
- FRAMEWORK KNITTERS (64). *Livery*, 221.—*Clerk*, C. J. P. Price, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, W. Bentley, M.B.E.
- FRUITERS (45). *Livery*, 149.—*Clerk*, D. J. Methven, Saddlers' Hall, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2.; *Master*, D. A. Ridley.
- GARDENERS (66). *Livery*, 180.—*Clerk*, F. N. Steiner, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, F. H. Lymbery.
- GIRDLEERS (23). *Livery*, 80.—*Clerk*, J. A. M. Rutherford, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, M. H. Sherrard.
- GLASS-SELLERS (71). *Livery*, 152.—*Hon. Clerk*, H. K. S. Clark, 32 Victoria Street, S.W.1.; *Master*, Cdr. H. Vaughan-Williams, R.N.
- GLAZIERS (53). *Livery*, 257.—*Clerk*, R. C. Pennefather, M.B.E., 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Lt.-Col. Sir Thomas Cook.
- GLOVERS (62). *Livery*, 159.—*Clerk*, H. M. Collinson, 116 Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, A. J. Thomas.
- GOLD AND SILVER WYREDRAWERS (74). *Livery*, 350.—*Clerk*, P. H. Cresswell, C.C., 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.; *Master*, B. G. Arthur, C.B.E., C.C.
- GUNMAKERS (73). *Livery*, 84.—*Clerk*, F. B. Brandt, 7-11 Moorgate, E.C.2.; *Master*, J. B. Nevitt, O.B.E.
- HORNERS (54). *Livery*, 407.—*Clerk*, T. F. Clarke, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, M. W. H. Lancaster, M.C.
- INHOLDERS (32). *Hall*, College Street, Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 101.—*Clerk*, J. H. Bentley, O.B.E.; *Master*, G. R. Appleyard.
- JOINERS (41). *Livery*, 44.—*Clerk*, B. J. Turner, 12 Devonshire Square, E.C.2.; *Master*, Rev. W. M. Masters.
- LEATHERSELLERS (15). *Hall*, 15 St. Helens Place, E.C.3. *Livery*, 150.—*Clerk*, J. Hingston; *Master*, J. G. Williams.
- LORINERS (57). *Livery*, 280.—*Clerk*, F. C. Algar, 31 High Holborn, W.C.1.; *Master*, R. R. Stuart.

MASONS (30). *Livery*, 91.—Clerk, A. F. Phillpotts, 9 New Square, W.C.2.; *Master*, Capt. H. W. Dennis, M.C., C.C.

MASTER MARINERS, HONOURABLE COMPANY OF (78). H.Q.S. Wellington, Temple Stairs, W.C.2. *Livery*, 200.—Clerk, M. H. Disney; *Admiral*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Master*, Capt. C. St. G. Glasson.

MUSICIANS (50). *Livery*, 200.—Clerk, Brig. H. A. F. Crewdson, T.D., 1 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2.; *Master*, Prof. H. N. Howells, C.B.E., D.MUS.

NEEDLEMAKERS (65). *Livery*, 230.—Clerk, R. H. Lane, 108A Cannon Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, J. H. Platford.

PAINTER STAINERS (28). *Hall*, 9 Little Trinity Lane, E.C.4. *Livery*, 270.—Clerk, A. D. Englefield; *Master*, E. P. G. Wright.

PATTENMAKERS (70). *Livery*, 139.—Clerk, J. R. Greenop, 66 Gloucester Place, W.1.; *Master*, Col. A. M. Lyons, Q.C.

PAVIORS (56). *Livery*, 225.—Clerk, L. McGillivray, 130 Mount Street, W.1.; *Master*, W. Broad.

PEWTERERS (16). *Livery*, 88.—Clerk, A. Stanley Grant, 62 New Broad Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, G. B. Slater.

PLASTERERS (46). *Livery*, 89.—Clerk, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.; *Master*, H. Humber.

PLAYING CARD MAKERS (75). *Livery*, 150.—Clerk, E. K. King, 21A Northampton Square, E.C.1.; *Master*, E. G. Walpole-Brown.

PLUMBERS (31). *Livery*, 170.—Clerk, D. I. Evans, T.D., C.C., 4 College Hill, E.C.4.; *Master*, J. M. Oakey.

POULTERS (34). *Livery*, 150.—Clerk, W. S. Pitt, 22 St. Andrew Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, Wing-Cdr. G. G. Braithwaite.

SADDLERS (25). *Hall*, Gutter Lane, Cheapside, E.C.2. *Livery*, 83.—Clerk, R. B. M. Sage, Saddlers' Hall; *Master*, E. A. Pearson.

SCRIVENERS (44). *Livery*, 78.—Clerk, H. S. S. Trotter, D.F.C., 56 Victoria Street, S.W.1. *Master*, E. B. Walker.

SHIPWRIGHTS (59). *Livery*, 500.—Hon. Clerk, J. E. Walker, 14-20 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.; *Master*, H.R.H. the Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.; *Prime Warden*, Sir Wilfrid Ayre.

SPECTACLEMAKERS (60). *Livery*, 177.—Clerk, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, E.C.4.; *Master*, Hon. Lionel Berry.

STATIONERS AND NEWSPAPER MAKERS (47). *Hall*, Stationers' Hall, E.C.4. *Livery*, 406.—Clerk, G. St. P. Wells; *Master*, Sir Denis Truscott, G.B.E., T.D.

TALLOWCHANDLERS (21). *Hall*, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Livery*, 100.—Clerk, R. H. Monier-Williams; *Master*, Cdr. J. W. Hale, D.S.O., R.N.

TIN PLATE WORKERS (67). *Livery*, 181.—Clerk, H. B. Dehn, 85 London Wall, E.C.2.; *Master*, L. F. Chamberlain.

TURNERS (51). *Livery*, 135.—Clerk, R. Champness, Apothecaries' Hall, Black Friars Lane, E.C.4.; *Master*, F. G. Coleman.

TYLERS AND BRICKLAYERS (37). *Livery*, 87.—Clerk, A. J. Bird, 6 Bedford Row, W.C.1.; *Master*, Maj. S. V. Dickens.

UPHOLDERS (49). *Livery*, 134.—Clerk, U. J. Burke, 1 Princes Street, E.C.2.; *Master*, V. Lee.

WAXCHANDLERS (20). *Livery*, 34.—Clerk, C. G. Todd, 14 Southampton Place, W.C.1.; *Master*, A. R. B. Fuller.

WEAVERS (42). *Livery*, 120.—Clerk, L. E. Tanner, C.V.O., 7 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.; *Upper Bailiff*, Dr. N. Langdon Down.

WHEELWRIGHTS (68). *Livery*, 290.—Clerk, H. W. K. Calder, 41-42 King William Street, E.C.4.; *Master*, E. A. Wormleighton.

WOOLMEN (43). *Livery*, 91.—Clerk, H. A. Harris, 3 Albany Court Yard, W.1.; *Master*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.

PARISH CLERKS (No livery) (Members, 46).—Clerk, J. H. L. Trustram, M.B.E., 31 Bedford Street, W. C. 2.; *Master*, H. G. Hickleton.

WATERMEN AND LIGHTERMEN (No livery).—*Hall*, 18 St. Mary-at-Hill, E.C.3.—Clerk, B. G. Wilson; *Master*, Sir Ralph Metcalfe.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS (No livery) (Members, 90).—Clerk, H. Mott, 6 Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.; *Master*, P. J. Ellis, O.B.E.

NOTE.—In certain companies the election of Master or Prime Warden for the year does not take place till the autumn. In such cases the Master or Prime Warden for 1958-59 is given.

OFFICERS OF THE CITY OF LONDON

	<i>Elect.</i>		<i>Elect.</i>
Recorder, Sir Gerald Dodson.....	£5,500 1937	Medical Officer for the Port and City of London, J. G. Wilson, M.D., F.R.C.P.	£4,125 1954
Chamberlain, Sir Irving Blanchard Gane, K.C.V.O.....	£4,550 1945	Coroner, James Milner Helme.....	£700 1940
Town Clerk, Edward Henry Nichols, T.D.....	£5,250 1954	Steward of Southwark, The Recorder	£79 75 1937
Common Serjeant, Sir Edward Anthony Hawke.....	£4,500 1954	Clerk of the Peace, Leslie Boyd.....	£250 1955
Judges of Mayor's and City of London Court, Carl Douglas Aarvold, O.B.E., T.D.....	£4,000 1954	Surveyor, Robert Scott Walker....	£4,125 1954
John Cyril Maude, Q.C.....	£4,000 1954	Engineer, F. J. Forty, O.B.E.....	£4,125 1938
Assistant Judge of the Mayor's and City of London Court, Leslie Kenneth Allen Block, D.S.C.....	£3,750 1953	City Planning Officer, H. A. Mealand	£2,860 1948
Commissioner of City Police, Col. A. E. Young, C.M.G.....	£3,635 1950	Secretary, Brig. R. F. S. Good, D.S.O., M.C.....	£2,260 1957
Comptroller and City Solicitor, Desmond Heap.....	£4,445 1947	Sworabearer, Col. B. J. D. Lumsden, C.B.E., R.M.....	£1,340 1959
Assistant Solicitors, W. E. Corney, C. J. Thackery.....	£2,435 1943	Common Crier and Serjeant-at-Arms	£1,120 1959
Remembrancer, Paul Christopher Davie.....	£4,125 1953	Capt. G. M. Bennett, D.S.C. R.N..	
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Capt. Charles Bettesworth Sanders, C.B.E., V.R.D., R.N.V.R. (ret.)	£2,170 1947	Marshal (vacant)	
		Accountant Auditor, W. F. Moore	£2,740 1956
		Head Master of City of London School, A. W. Barton, Ph.D.....	£3,600 1950
		Head Master of City of London Freemen's School, Eric Fielden....	£1,650 1948
		Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss G. M. Colton ...	£2,000 1949
		Principal, Guildhall School of Music and Drama, G. Thorne.....	£3,000 1959

The *Welfare Committee* provides residential accommodation for the aged and infirm and for other people in need of care and attention, including homeless families. They are also charged with the welfare of blind and other handicapped persons.

The *Parks Committee* is responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of parks and open spaces, and the provision of facilities for sport, open-air entertainment and exhibitions in them; the *Public Control Committee* is responsible for the control of storage of explosive substances and petroleum; testing weights and measures; the granting of licences for music, dancing, boxing and wrestling; administration of the Shops Acts; licensing and inspection of employment agencies; nurse's agencies and massage establishments; licensing of premises under the Cinematograph Acts; registration of motor cars; collection of duties on motor cars, dog, game, gun and certain other local taxation licences.

The *expenditure* of the Council, including loans to other local authorities, is met by two chief sources of supply—capital money raised by external borrowing, or by the use of the Sinking Fund of the Council's debt, the Superannuation

Fund, etc., and current income raised in a county rate or by the revenue of undertakings. Substantial contributions are received from the Exchequer by way of housing subsidies, the General Grant, grants in respect of school meals and capital grants towards the cost of road improvements. All borrowings by the Council are subject to the provision of a sinking fund, under Treasury approval, sufficient to repay all expenditure generally within a period of 60 years (in a few cases the limit is 80 years). The total stock outstanding at March 31, 1959, was £136,742,590 and in addition £176,000,000 had been borrowed from the Public Works Loan Board and other sources.

The *Rating* for the year 1959-60, as shown by the statement below (which relates to rate accounts only), amounted to 8s. 1d. in the pound over the whole county, including the City, and a further rate over the county outside the City of 1d. in the pound, together 9s. 0d. The total rate for 1958-59 was the same. The *Rateable Value* of the County of London, on April 6, 1959, was estimated to be approximately £102,240,000—a 1d. rate over the whole county producing £426,000.

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE AND AMOUNTS REQUIRED TO BE RAISED
BY RATE IN 1959-60

Rate Account	Expenditure	Income	Net Expenditure	Relief from Balances	Produce of the County Rate	
					Amount	Rate in £
General County...	£ 88,784,690	£ 40,838,865	£ 47,945,825	£ 2,363,825	£ 45,582,000	s. d. 8 11
Special County....	503,870	34,325	469,545	98,545	371,000	1
	89,288,560	40,873,190	48,415,370	2,462,370	45,953,000	9 0
<i>Corresponding figures for 1958-59.....</i>	84,810,995	40,981,720	43,829,275	1,890,775	41,938,500	9 0

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE ON RATE ACCOUNTS IN 1959-60

Service	Expenditure, including Debt Charges £	Income (other than Exchequer Grants) £	Exchequer Grants £	Net Expenditure falling on Rate £	Equivalent Rate in £ s. d.
Children's services.....	3,781,965	422,800	84,185	3,274,980	7-688
Education.....	53,074,150	6,482,645	4,293,240	42,898,265	8 4-700
Fire Service.....	3,214,720	305,850	—	2,908,870	6-828
Local health services.....	6,362,610	485,580	—	5,876,630	1-795
Main drainage.....	3,140,920	528,200	6,885	2,605,835	6-117
Highway, bridges, etc.....	1,154,605	458,790	—	695,815	1-635
Parks and open spaces..... [trol	2,440,740	310,375	—	2,130,365	5-001
Town planning and building con-	1,453,760	346,900	50,000	1,056,860	2-481
Welfare services.....	3,887,995	1,369,255	98,905	2,419,835	5-681
Other services.....	2,515,545	662,385	162,770	1,690,390	4-026
Special provision for:—					
Capital Expenditure.....	3,000,000	—	—	3,000,000	7-042
Contingencies.....	1,500,000	—	—	1,500,000	3-521
	86,127,010	11,373,180	4,695,385	70,057,845	13 8-515
Net deficiencies:—					
Housing.....	3,063,615	—	—	3,063,615	7-296
Royal Festival Hall.....	71,945	—	—	71,945	0-169
General Grant.....	—	—	24,750,000	Cr. 24,750,000	Cr. 4 10-099
Proceeds of Local Taxation					
Licence duties.....	25,990	—	54,025	Cr. 28,035	Cr. 0-066
	89,288,560	11,373,180	29,500,010	48,415,370	9 5-815
Relief from Balances.....	—	2,462,370	—	Cr. 2,462,370	Cr. 5-815
	89,288,560	13,835,550	29,500,010	45,953,000	9 0-000

* Total Exchequer grants, including Housing £4,291,000 are estimated at £33,791,010.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE 21 ALDERMEN AND 126 COUNCILLORS

The Twenty-first London County Council was elected April 16, 1958, for three years; the electors returned 101 Labour representatives and 25 representatives of the Conservative Party. The Aldermen (14 Labour, 7 Conservative) gave a Labour majority of 83.

<i>The Right Honourable the Chairman (1959-60).....</i>		S. J. Barton.	
<i>Vice-Chairman (1959-60).....</i>		E. E. Woods, O.B.E.	
<i>Deputy Chairman (1959-60).....</i>		S. I. Salmon.	
<i>Leader of the Council.....</i>		Sir Isaac Hayward.	
<i>Leader of the Opposition.....</i>		A. G. F. Rippon, M.P.	
<i>Name</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Electoral Division</i>
Allen, W. R. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	*Goodwin, R. E. (Lab.)....	Bermundsey.
*Andrews, J. W. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.	†Greenwood, J. M., C.B.E. (C.)	Alderman until 1961.
*Avery, E. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	*Grieves, Mrs. A. Ll. (Lab.)..	Kensington, N.
*Bagnari, B. A. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Griffith, Mrs. M. (Lab.)....	Paddington, N.
*Banfield, F. W. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.	*Gulati, Dr. N. L. (Lab.).....	Battersea, S.
Banks, L. G. (Lab.).....	Clapham.	*Guy, W. H. (Lab.).....	Poplar.
†Barton, S. J. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	*Hamblly, E. H. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Bayliss, E. (Lab.).....	Islington, E.	*Hastings, S., M.P. (Lab.)....	Alderman until 1964.
*Begley, W. W. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.	Hawes, F. E. G. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.
*Bennett, F. E. (C.).....	Hampstead.	†Hayward, Sir Isaac (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1964.
*Bennett, Lady, O.B.E. (C.)...	Chelsea.	e*Hchdy, Lady (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
e†Bentwich, Mrs. H. C. (Lab.)..	Alderman until 1964.	Hillman, E. S. (Lab.).....	Norwood.
†Bolton, Mrs. D. (Lab.)....	Alderman until 1964.	e*Holman, Mrs. D. M. (Lab.)..	Bethnal Green.
eBondy, L. W. (Lab.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	Humphreys, R. W. G. (Lab.)	Norwood.
†Bowen, Sir William, C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1961.	*Hurst, E. K. I. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
Braddock, T. (Lab.).....	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	Jay, Mrs. P. (Lab.).....	Battersea, S.
*Bradfield, G. R. D. (C.)....	Lewisham W.	Jenkins, H. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney N.
*Branagan, J. P. (Lab.).....	Poplar.	Jenkins, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Battersea, S.
e†Browne, L. F., M.D. (Lab.)..	Alderman until 1961.	Johnson, Mrs. J. A. (Lab.)...	Greenwich.
*Bull, Mrs. E. E. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	eKatz, Mrs. W. (Lab.).....	Clapham.
Callaghan, Mrs. A. (Lab.)...	Lewisham, N.	*Keen, J. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
Campbell, Mrs. L. (Lab.)...	Holborn and St. Pancras, S.	*Kemp, A. J. (Lab.).....	Bermundsey.
*Cayford, Mrs. F. E. (Lab.)..	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	Kerr, D. L. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.
e*Chaplin, Mrs. I. (Lab.)....	Islington, E.	eKieley, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Battersea, N.
Chataway, C. J. (C.).....	Lewisham, N.	King, Mrs. A. P. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
*Chesworth, D. P. (Lab.)....	Kensington, N.	Kirby, A. D. (Lab.).....	Stepney.
*Chrisp, A. C. (Lab.).....	Greenwich.	Lamborn, H. G. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.
Clark, Mrs. A. (Lab.).....	Putney.	*Lawrence, F. (C.).....	Paddington, S.
Clarke, Lady Selwyn- (Lab.)	Fulham.	Lee, Mrs. G. F. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.
*Cleaver, R. J. (C.).....	Hampstead.	Lees, Mrs. S. L. (Lab.).....	Barons Court.
Cole, Mrs. C. U. (Lab.)....	Woolwich, W.	Lewisham, Viscountess (C.)	Lewisham, W.
e†Cole, Mrs. M. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.	e*Lygoe, H. J. L., M.B.E., M.S.M. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
†Coppock, Sir Richard, C.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1961.	eMcIntosh, Mrs. M. (Lab.)...	Alderman until 1961.
*Corbet, Mrs. F. K., M.P. (Lab.)	Peckham.	*McLean, I. C. (C.).....	Streatham.
Corry, M. W. Lowry- (C.)...	Paddington, S.	Melman, S. S. (Lab.).....	Vauxhall.
Cranfield, T. (Lab.).....	Clapham.	*Mersey, Viscount (C.).....	Paddington, S.
†Deer, Mrs. O. G. (Lab.)....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.	*Middleton, Mrs. P. A. (Lab.)	Greenwich.
*Denington, Mrs. E. J. (Lab.)	St. Pancras, N.	Miller, Sir James (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.
Drapkin, W. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.	*Mishcon, C. J. V. (Lab.)....	Brixton.
*Edmonds, R. (Lab.).....	Fulham.	*Montefiore, H. H. Sebag- (C.)	Streatham.
Faringdon, Lord (Lab.).....	Woolwich, W.	*Murphy, E. (Lab.).....	Deptford.
*Farmer, N. W., C.B.E. (C.)...	Lewisham, N.	Murray, A. J. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.
*Fiske, W. G., C.B.E. (Lab.)...	Barons Court.	e†Nathan, Lady (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.
*Ford, D. E. W. (Lab.).....	Brixton.	*Nettlefold, Miss L. F. (C.)...	St. Marylebone.
*Gale, P. V. (C.).....	Streatham.	*Niederman, A. C. (Lab.)....	Poplar.
Garside, Mrs. M. E. (Lab.)..	Woolwich, W.	*Ormerod, Mrs. M. (Lab.)...	Hackney, Cent.
*Gillinder, T. W. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, S.	Parker, J. A. (Lab.).....	Putney.
*Gluckstein, Sir Louis, T.D., C.C. (C.).....	St. Marylebone.	†Parr, M. W., C.B.E. (C.)...	Alderman until 1961.
Goodhew, V. H. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.	Payton, B. A. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.
e†Goodrich, Mrs. E. K., O.B.E. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1961.	*Pepler, Lady (C.).....	Kensington, S.
		*Petrie, Lady (C.).....	Kensington, S.
		e*Phillips, Mrs. I. L. (Lab.)...	Hammersmith, N.
		*Poole, C. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.
		*Powe, F. W. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.
		*Prichard, D. A. G. (Lab.)...	Battersea, N.

Name	Electoral Division	Name	Electoral Division
*Prichard, N. G. M. (Lab.)...	Hammersmith, N.	*Styles, L. J. (Lab.).....	Southwark.
*Rankin, W. (Lab.).....	Fulham.	Sutherland, H. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.
cReed, E. E. (Lab.).....	Dulwich.	*Tate, Mrs. B. L. (Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
Rezler, Dr. H. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.	e*Thomas, J. R. (Lab.).....	Bernmondsey.
*Rippon, A. G. F., M.P. (C.)	Chelsea.	Tonge, F. (Lab.).....	St. Pancras, N.
*Rose, Mrs. H. (Lab.).....	Islington, N.	cTownend, Lt.-Col. H. S.,	
Rowe, G. F. (Lab.).....	Wandsworth, Cent.	O.B.E. (C.).....	Chelsea.
cRugg, Sir Percy (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.	e*Townsend, Mrs. L. M. (C.)	Hampstead.
†Runge, Mrs. N. C., O.B.E. (C.)	Alderman until 1961.	Tutaev, D. (Lab.).....	Putney.
*Ryan, J. O'N. (Lab.).....	Paddington, N.	e†Vaughan, Dr. G. F. (C.)....	Alderman until 1961.
*Salmon, S. I. (C.).....	Cities of London and Westminster.	eVernon, Mrs. B. (Lab.).....	Lewisham, W.
*Samuels, A. E. (Lab.).....	Stoke Newington and Hackney, N.	*Vigars, R. L. (C.).....	Kensington, S.
*Sargood, R. (Lab.).....	Peckham.	e†Walton, Lady (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.
Sealey, A. E. (Lab.).....	Stepney.	e†Ware, Dr. L. L. (C.).....	Alderman until 1961.
c*Serota, Mrs. B. (Lab.).....	Brixton.	*Wicks, A. E. (Lab.).....	Shoreditch and Finsbury.
e*Shearman, H. C. (Lab.)....	Deptford.	*Wilson, Mrs. O. M. (Lab.)..	Kensington, N.
Silverman, Mrs. N. (Lab.)..	Norwood.	*Wobey, J. C. (Lab.).....	Hackney, Cent.
*Simons, A. S. (Lab.).....	Deptford.	e*Wood, R. McKinnon, O.B.E.	
Soper, Rev. Dr. D. O. (Lab.)	Alderman until 1964.	(Lab.).....	Bethnal Green.
*Stamp A. R. (Lab.).....	Islington, S.W.	*Woods, E. E., O.B.E. (Lab.)..	Hammersmith, N.
*Stein, W. O. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.	†Wright, G. P. (Lab.).....	Alderman until 1964.
*Stillman, H. E. (Lab.).....	Southwark.	e*Young, J. (Lab.).....	Woolwich, E.

NOTE.—The letters in parentheses stand for the Party whose candidate the Member was at the election—viz. (Lab.) Labour; (C.) Conservative. *Denotes member of the last Council for the same division. † Denotes other members of the last Council.

The Council meets on alternate Tuesdays at 3 p.m.

PARTY STRENGTH

From 1949 until April, 1955, 129 Councillors represented 43 Divisions. In the Twentieth and Twenty-first Councils 126 Councillors represent 42 Divisions.

Party	18th Council	19th Council	20th Council	21st Council	Votes cast in 1958	
Labour.....	64	92	74	101	Labour (126 candidates)....	1,273,325
Conservative.....	64	37	52	25	Conservative (126 candidates)	769,581
Liberal.....	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Others (49 candidates).....	66,793
	<u>129</u>	<u>129</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>126</u>	Total (301 candidates).....	<u>2,106,696</u>

EDUCATION COMMITTEE (Chairman, H. C. Shearman; Vice Chairman, Mrs. M. Griffith)—Members whose names are marked e form the Education Committee, together with the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Council, and the following co-opted members—E. Bedford, Mrs. I. M. C. Bonham, R. A. Buchanan, J. P. Carruthers, Mrs. B. J. Evans, Miss L. Evans, P. Goldman, Miss S. Griffiths, Mrs. U. Lister, J. J. A. Long, C. Pearce, Hon. Mrs. D. M. Wedgwood.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the Council, W. O. Hart, C.M.G.....	£5,750	Valuer, J. E. J. Toole.....	£4,350
Deputy Clerk of the Council, T. G. Randall, C.B.E.	£3,575 to £4,075	Director of Housing, R. J. Allerton.....	£4,000
Comptroller of the Council, F. Holland.....	£5,250	Chief Officer, Public Control Dept., E. W. Newberry, M.B.E.....	£3,400
Chief Engineer and County Surveyor, J. Rawlinson, C.B.E.....	£5,250	Chief Officer, Parks Department, L. A. Huddart.....	£3,700
Architect to the Council and Superintending Architect of Metropolitan Buildings, H. Bennett.....	£5,250	Education Officer, W. F. Houghton.....	£5,250
Solicitor and Parliamentary Officer, I. G. Barr.....	£4,950	Chief Officer of Supplies, T. J. Jones, O.B.E....	£4,350
Chief Officer of the Fire Brigade, F. W. Delve, C.B.E.....	£3,400	Chief Officer, Welfare Department, D. C. R. Munro.....	£3,400
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer, J. A. Scott, O.B.E., M.D.,	£5,250	Chief Officer, School Meals and Catering Dept., H. R. Dufield-Harding.....	£3,400
		Children's Officer, J. W. Wheeler.....	£3,150

Hours (Monday to Thursday) 9.15 to 5.15; (Friday) 9.15 to 5.30; (Saturday) 9.15 to 12.15.

Public and Private Buildings in London

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—Adelphi Terrace and district commemorate the four architect brothers, James, John, Robert and William ADAM, who laid out the district (formerly Durham House) at the close of the 18th century. Four of the streets in the Adelphi were formerly called James, John, Robert and William Streets to commemorate these founders of the Adam style of architecture and internal decoration. They are now Adam Street, John Adam Street, Robert Street and Durham House Street. Extensive rebuilding took place between the two World Wars, and there are now few 18th-century houses left in the district. In the neighbourhood of the Adelphi was York House, built by the Duke of Buckingham in 1625 (the Water Gate of which still stands in Embankment Gardens), the commemorative streets being *Charles Street, Villiers Street, Duke Street, Of Lane, Buckingham Street* (Of Lane is now "York Buildings").

AUSTRALIA HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2.—A handsome and imposing building, erected 1911-14 by the Commonwealth of Australia as the offices of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth. **NEW SOUTH WALES, QUEENSLAND, VICTORIA** and **WESTERN AUSTRALIA** have separate offices in the Strand; **TASMANIA** at Golden Cross House, Charing Cross and **SOUTH AUSTRALIA** at S.A. House, Marble Arch.

BANK OF ENGLAND, Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. (Not open to sightseers.)—The Bank of England, founded in 1694, has always been closely connected with the Government. The present building, completed in 1940 to the designs of Sir Herbert Baker, incorporates features reminiscent of the earlier architects, Sampson (1734), Sir Robert Taylor (1765) and Sir John Soane (1788). A Bank picnic is mounted every evening by the Brigade of Guards.

BRIDGES.—The bridges over the Thames (from East to West) are the *Tower Bridge* (built by the Corporation of London and opened in 1894), with its bascules, affording a fine view of the Pool and of the metropolis; *London Bridge* (opened after rebuilding in 1831, and until 1750 the only bridge over the Thames in London), with the London Monument (*q.v.*) and Fishmongers' Hall; *Southwark Bridge* (opened in 1819, and rebuilt by the Corporation of London, 1921); *Blackfriars Bridge* (opened in 1869 and widened by the Corporation of London in 1908); width, 105 ft.; *Waterloo Bridge* (Rennie), width, 42 ft. 6 ins. (opened in 1817) commanding a fine view of western London (rebuilt by L.C.C. and re-opened 1946); *Hungerford Bridge* (for pedestrians only); *Westminster Bridge* (built in 1750 and then presenting a view that inspired Wordsworth's sonnet; re-built and re-opened in 1862; width, 84 ft.) with Thornycroft's *Boadicea* at the north-eastern end; this bridge leads from Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament to the County Hall (*q.v.*) and St. Thomas's Hospital; *Lambeth Bridge* (rebuilt by L.C.C. and opened in 1932) leading from Lambeth Palace to Millbank; *Vauxhall Bridge* (rebuilt in 1906) leading to Kennington Oval; *Chelsea Bridge*, leading from Chelsea Hospital to Battersea Park (reconstructed and widened 1937); and *Albert Bridge* (1873); *Battersea Bridge* (opened in 1890); *Wandsworth Bridge* (opened in 1873); *Putney Bridge* (opened in 1886 and widened in 1933) where the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race is started for Mortlake; *Hammersmith Bridge* (rebuilt 1887); *Barnes Bridge* (for pedestrians only, 1933); *Chiswick Bridge* (opened in 1933); *King*

Edward VII. Bridge, Kew (rebuilt in 1902), leading to the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; *Twickenham Lock Bridge*; *Twickenham Bridge* (opened in 1933); *Ridgmont Bridge* (opened in 1777); *Kingston Bridge* and *Hampton Court Bridge* (rebuilt, 1933).

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, St. James's Park, S.W.1. (Not open to the public.)—Was purchased by King George III. in 1762 from the heir of the Duke of Buckingham, and was altered by Nash for King George IV. The London home of the Sovereign since Queen Victoria's accession in 1837. Re-fronted in stone (part of the Queen Victoria Memorial) by Sir Aston Webb in 1913.

The Royal Mews is open to visitors on Wednesday afternoons. Applications for tickets should be addressed in writing to the Superintendent. The following charges, the proceeds of which are devoted to charities, are payable on admission: *Adults, 1s.; Children under 16, 6d.; Children in arms, free.*

CANADA HOUSE, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.—A conspicuous building on the Western side of the Square, in which are the Offices of the High Commissioner of the Dominion and Officials dealing with Trade, Emigration, etc. Designed by Sir Robert Smirke in 1820, it was renovated and embellished when vacated by the Union Club. Certain interior features of the original building are preserved, and the spacious, richly furnished room now occupied by the High Commissioner is much admired. Surrounded by Offices of Canadian Banks, Steamship, Railway and other Dominion Companies, the Canadian Building is one of London's landmarks. It was opened by H.M. King George V. in June, 1925.

CANONBURY TOWER, Canonbury, N.1.—Till recently a club for boys and girls from the vicinity (in the remains of the 16th-century house of the Priors of St. Bartholomew), but at the moment partly in use as headquarters of a theatre company. Contains the "Spencer" and "Compton" oak-panelled rooms. Other relics of Canonbury House can be seen nearby.

CARLYLE'S HOUSE, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, S.W.3. The home of Thomas Carlyle for 47 years until his death in 1881, and containing much of his furniture, etc. Now the property of the National Trust. Open on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., or dusk, if earlier. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

CATHOLIC CENTRAL LIBRARY, 33 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—Founded as a private library in 1914 and administered as the Catholic Truth Society Library from 1922 until 1940, the stock being presented to the Catholic Central Library then set up. Stock of 20,000 volumes for lending and reference, on many aspects of religion (devotional, Church history, doctrine, etc.), sociology, fine arts, literature, history, travel, biography and fiction. Books are sent by post when required. Hours of opening: Mon., Tues., Sat., 10-6; Weds., Fri., 10-8. *Librarian, Miss C. Nicholl.*

CEMETERIES.—For *Bunhill Fields*, see p. 498. In *Kensal Green Cemetery*, North Kensington, W.10 (70 acres), are tombs of W. M. Thackeray, Anthony Trollope, Sydney Smith, Shirley Brooks, Wilkie Collins, Tom Hood, W. Mulready, George Cruikshank, John Leech, Leigh Hunt, Brunel ("Great Eastern"), Ross (Arctic), Charles Kemble and Charles Matthews (Actors). In *Highbury Cemetery*, N.6., are the tombs of George Eliot, Herbert Spencer, Michael Faraday, and G.J. Holyoake. In

Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington, N.16, are the tomb of General Booth, founder of the Salvation Army, and memorials to many Nonconformist Divines. In the *South Metropolitan Cemetery*, Norwood, S.E.27, are the tombs of C. H. Spurgeon, Lord Alverstone, Douglas Jerrold, John Belcher, R.A., Theodore Watts-Dunton, Dr. Moffat (Miscellaneous), Sir H. Bessie, Sir H. Maxim, Sir J. Barnby, Sir A. Manns, and J. Whitaker, F.S.A. (*Whitaker's Almanack*). In the churchyard of the former *Marylebone Chapel* are buried Allan Ramsay (poet), Hoyle (whist), Ferguson (astronomer), Charles Wesley (hymn writer) and his son Samuel Wesley (musician). The chapel itself was demolished in 1949. **CREMATORIA**.—*Ilford* (City of London); *Norwood*; *Henon*; *Streatham Park*; *Finchley* (St. Marylebone) and *Golders Green* (12 acres), near Hampstead Heath, with "Garden of Rest" and memorials to famous men and women.

CENOTAPH, Whitehall, S.W.1. — (Literally "empty tomb"). Monument erected "To the Glorious Dead," as a memorial to all ranks of the Sea, Land and Air Forces who gave their lives in the service of the Empire during the First World War. Erected as a temporary memorial in 1919 and replaced by a permanent structure in 1920. Unveiled by King George V, on Armistice Day, 1920. An additional inscription was added after the 1939-45 War, to commemorate those who gave their lives in that conflict.

CHARTERHOUSE, Charterhouse Square, E.C.1 (Master, Rev. Canon J. McL. Campbell, M.C., D.D.; Registrar and Clerk to the Governors, N. Long-Brown, M.A., LL.B.), a Carthusian monastery until 1538, purchased from the Earl of Suffolk in 1611 by Thomas Sutton as a home for aged "Brothers" and a School (at Godalming since 1872). The buildings are partly 14th (but mainly 16th) century. They suffered much damage during the 1939-45 War but are now restored and can accommodate 40 "Brothers." Visitors must apply to the Master or the Registrar for permission to see the Hall, etc. Roger Williams, the founder and governor of Rhode Island, U.S.A., was on June 25, 1621, elected a scholar of Sutton's Hospital. Other famous Carthusians are John Wesley; the poets Crabbe and Lovelace; Addison and Steele; Sir William Blackstone and Thackeray, who described "Greyfriars School" (Charterhouse) in "The Newcomes."

CHELSEA PHYSIC GARDEN, Royal Hospital Road, S.W.3.—A garden of general botanical research, established in latter part of 17th century by the Society of Apothecaries, occupies site presented in 1722 by Sir Hans Sloane. Transferred in 1899 to the Trustees of the London Parochial Charities. Tickets of admission for approved students obtainable from the Clerk to the Trustees, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.4.

CHELSEA ROYAL HOSPITAL (founded by Charles II, in 1682, and built by Wren; opened in 1694), Royal Hospital Road, Chelsea, S.W.3, for old and disabled soldiers. Great Hall now used as Dining Hall for in-pensioners. Much damaged by bombs in the Second World War. The extensive grounds include the former Ranelagh Gardens. Open daily 10 to 12 and 2 to 4, and on Sunday afternoons. *Governor*, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., *Lieut.-Governor and Secretary*, Major-Gen. Sir Douglas Campbell, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C.

COLLEGE OF ARMS OR HERALDS' COLLEGE, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—The Royal Officers of Arms (Kings, Heralds and Pursuivants of Arms) were incorporated by Richard III., and granted Derby House on the site of the present College building by Queen Mary I. The building now in

use was built after the Fire of London. The Powers vested by the Crown in the Earl Marshal (The Duke of Norfolk) with regard to all State Ceremonial, and the granting and use of Armorial Bearings, are exercised through this College. Enquiry may be made to the Officer on duty in the Public Office every day between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

COUNTY HALL, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1.—The Headquarters of the London County Council (see pp. 641-4) built on the Pedlar's Acre, Lambeth, from the designs of Ralph Knott, with a river façade of 750 ft. Foundation stone laid by His late Majesty King George V., March 9, 1912, and the ceremonial opening of the first three sections of the building by His late Majesty, July 17, 1922. Cost about £4,000,000. In 1939 the two central sections of a new building were completed on a site to the east of the main building. The main building contains, in addition to office accommodation, the council chamber, a conference hall, committee and conference rooms; education library for teachers; county record office; and a members' library with maps, prints, drawings, books and manuscripts on London, which is open to the public for reference purposes. *Librarian*, Miss I. Darlington, M.A., F.L.A. The Council, when in session, meets in public in the council chamber fortnightly on Tuesday afternoons at 2.30 p.m. The times for public inspection of the building are, on Saturdays from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.; and on Easter Monday, Whit Monday and August Bank Holiday, from 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission free.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Lower Thames Street, E.C.3.—Built early in 19th century, with a wide quay on Thames. The *Long Room* is about 190 ft. long.

DICKENS HOUSE, 48 Doughty Street, W.C.1.—In this house Charles Dickens lived from 1837 to 1839, and here he completed *Pickwick Papers*. It is the headquarters of The Dickens Fellowship, and contains many relics of the novelist. It is open to the public daily, 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5 (Sundays and Bank Holidays excepted); admission 1s.

DR. JOHNSON'S HOUSE, Gough Square, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—An imposing late 17th-century house, in the garret of which, with the aid of six amanuenses, Samuel Johnson compiled his Dictionary. Open daily (except Sundays and Bank Holidays) from 10.30 to 4.30 or 5 (according to season). Admission 1s.

ELY PLACE, Holborn Circus, E.C.1.—The site of the London house of former Bishops of Ely, Ely Place is a private street whose affairs are administered by Commissioners under a special Act of Parliament. The 14th-century chapel, now St. Etheldreda's (R.C.) Church, is open daily until dusk.

FULHAM PALACE, Bishop's Avenue, Fulham, S.W.6.—The courtyard is 15th century, remainder 18th century. Residence of the Bishop of London. Grounds of 37 acres, surrounded by ancient moat. Previous application to visit should be made to the Bishop's Secretary.

GEFFRYE MUSEUM, Kingsland Road, E.2.—Open on Tuesdays to Saturdays 10 to 5, Sundays 2 to 5. Closed on Christmas Day and on Mondays except Bank Holidays. Admission free.

The Museum is housed in a building erected originally as almshouses in 1715. It was eventually purchased by the London County Council and opened as a museum in 1914. The exhibits are shown in a series of period rooms dating from 1600 to the present day, each containing furniture and domestic equipment of a middle-class English home. Photographic enlargements illustrate the costume of each period. Architectural features,

mainly 18th century, an 18th century wood-worker's shop, a downhearth kitchen and a gallery of tools are also shown. Temporary exhibitions and periodic series of evening lectures and recitals are held in the Lecture Hall. There is a reference library of books on furniture, social history and art. Special arrangements for children visiting the Museum in school parties and in their leisure time. *Curator*, Mrs. M. Harrison.

GEORGE INN, Southwark.—Near London Bridge Station. Given to National Trust in 1937. Last galleried inn in London, built in 1677. Open during licensed hours.

GUILDHALL, King Street, City, E.C.2 (dating from early 15th century).—Burnt out by incendiary bombs, 1940. The main hall has been restored. The Library, Museum and Art Gallery adjoining mainly escaped damage, and are in part open to the public. Admission free. The Library (with Commercial Reference Room adjoining) contains Plan of London, 1570; Deed of Sale with Shakespeare's signature; first, second and fourth folios of Shakespeare's plays, etc. Open free on week-days, 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays (May-Sept.), 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. *Keeper of the Guildhall*, F. R. Tomkins.

HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY'S HEAD-QUARTERS, City Road, E.C.1.—The H.A.C. (*Sec.*, Brig. E. Foster Hall, M.C.) received its charter of incorporation from Henry VIII. in 1537, and has occupied its present ground since 1641. The Armoury House dates from 1735. Four of its members who emigrated in the 17th century, founded in 1638 the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts. The H.A.C. is the senior regiment of the Territorial Army.

HORNIMAN MUSEUM AND LIBRARY, London Road, Forest Hill, S.E.23. Open daily except Tuesdays and Christmas Day, 10.30 to 6, Sundays 2 to 6. Admission free. The Museum was presented in 1901 to the London County Council by the founder, Mr. F. J. Horniman, M.P. The Museum has two main departments, one devoted to ethnology and the other to zoology. In the former department the very large collections include exhibits illustrating man's progress in the arts and crafts from primitive times and an outstanding collection of musical instruments. The Zoological department includes an aquarium. The reference library contains twenty thousand volumes dealing with the subjects represented in the Museum. *Curator*, O. W. Samson.

HORSE GUARDS, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Archway and offices built about 1753. The mounting of the guard (Life Guards, or Royal Horse Guards) at 11 a.m. (10 a.m. on Sundays) and the dismounting at 4 p.m. are picturesque ceremonies. Only those on the Lord Chamberlain's list may drive through the gates and archway into *Horse Guards' Parade* (230,000 sq. ft.), where the Colour is "trooped" on the Queen's Official Birthday. (Trafalgar Square is 168,850 sq. ft.; Parliament Square, 136,900 sq. ft.; Leicester Square, 100,000 sq. ft.).

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT, Westminster, S.W.1.—The Palace of Westminster was re-built in 1840-68 from the designs of Sir Charles Barry and Augustus Welby Pugin, at a cost of over £2,000,000.—Open to visitors on Saturdays, and on Easter and Whit Mondays and Tuesdays and August Bank Holiday if neither House be sitting. Admission at the Norman Porch, House of Lords, on the above-mentioned days, from 10 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Admission to the Stranger's Gallery of the House of Commons, during session, by member's order, or order obtained on personal

application at the Admission Order Office in St. Stephen's Hall. The present House of Commons was used for the first time on October 26, 1950, the original Chamber having been destroyed by bombs in 1941. The Victoria Tower (House of Lords) is about 330 ft. high, and when Parliament is sitting the Union Jack flies by day from its flagstaff. The Clock Tower of the House of Commons is about 320 ft. high and contains "Big Ben", the Hour Bell, named after Sir Benjamin Hall, First Commissioner of Works when the original bell was cast in 1856. This bell which weighed 16 tons 11 cwt., was found cracked in 1857. The present bell (13½ tons) is a recasting of the original and was first brought into use in July, 1859. A light is displayed from this tower at night when Parliament is sitting.

INNS OF COURT.—The *Inner and Middle Temple*, S. of Fleet Street, E.C.4, and N. of Victoria Embankment, to which the gardens extend, have occupied (since early 14th century) the site of the buildings of the Order of Knights Templars. *Inner Temple Hall* is open to the public on Monday-Friday, 10-11.30 a.m. and 2.30-4 p.m., except during Vacations. *Temple Church*, restored in 1958 after severe damage by bombing, is open on week-days 10-5 p.m. and the public are admitted to Sunday services (see p. 498). Middle Temple Hall (Sixteenth Century) is open to the public, Monday-Friday, 10-12 and 3-5 p.m.; Saturday, 10-4.30. Closed 1-2 p.m. and Sundays. In Middle Temple Gardens Shakespeare (Henry VI., Part I.) places the incident which led to the "Wars of the Roses" (1455-85). *Lincoln's Inn*, from Chancery Lane to Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, occupies the site of the palace of a former Bishop of Chichester and of a Black Friars monastery. It was founded early in the 14th century. The new Hall is modern, the Library is 15th century, and the old Hall early 16th century, the Chapel (Inigo Jones) early 17th century, *Lincoln's Inn Fields* (7 acres); the Square contains many fine old houses with handsome interiors. *Gray's Inn*, Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1, was founded in the late 14th century. The squares and roadways are open to the public during the day and the gardens from 12-2 p.m. (August and Sept., 9 a.m.-7 p.m.). The 16th-century Hall, where the "Comedy of Errors" was performed in 1594, was reduced to a shell by bombs. The Gardens were laid out (according to tradition) by Lord Chancellor Bacon (died 1626). No other "Inns" are active, but what remains of *Staple Inn* is worth visiting as a relic of Elizabethan London; though heavy damage was done by a flying-bomb, it retains a picturesque gabled front on Holborn (opposite Gray's Inn Road). *Clement's Inn* (near St. Clement Dane's Church), *Clifford's Inn*, Fleet Street, and *Thavies Inn*, Holborn Circus, are all rebuilt. *Serjeants' Inn*, Fleet Street (damaged by bombing), and another (now demolished) of the same name in Chancery Lane, were composed of Serjeants-at-Law, the last of whom died in 1922.

JEWISH MUSEUM, Woburn House, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1.—Opened in 1932, the Museum contains a comprehensive collection of Jewish antiquities, liturgical paraphernalia and "Anglo-Judaica." Open free (Mon.-Thurs.), 2.30-5; (Fri. and Sun.), 10 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed on Saturdays and Jewish Holydays.

KEATS HOUSE AND MUSEUM, Keats Grove, Hampstead, N.W.3.—In one of two houses here, now made into one, John Keats lived at various times between 1818 and 1820. The house and the museum are open free, weekdays, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. The special student's library in the adjoining building is open free on weekdays, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. (Monday and Thursday to 8 p.m.)

KENSINGTON PALACE, W.8.—Enlarged by Christopher Wren for King William III. (1691), and continued as a royal residence until 1760. The birthplace of Queen Victoria in 1819. State apartments, re-opened to the public in 1956 under administrative control of the London Museum, contain pictures from the royal collections, royal costumes and furniture formerly belonging to Queen Mary. *Kensington Gardens (q.v.)* adjoin.

LAMBETH PALACE, S.E.1.—The official residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, on south bank of Thames; the oldest part is 13th century, the house itself is early 19th century. For leave to visit the historical portions, applications should be made by letter to the Archbishop's Secretary.

LIVERY COMPANIES' HALLS.—The Principal Companies (see pp. 638-40) have magnificent halls, but admission to view them has generally to be arranged beforehand. Among the finest or more interesting may be mentioned the following: Goldsmiths' Hall, Foster Lane. The present hall was completed in 1835, and contains some magnificent rooms. Exhibitions of plate have been shown here periodically in recent years. Fishmongers' Hall, London Bridge (built 1831-3), now admirably restored after severe bomb damage, also contains fine rooms. Apothecaries' Hall, Water Lane, was rebuilt in 1670, after the Great Fire, and has library, hall and kitchen which are good examples of this period, together with a pleasant courtyard. Vintners' Hall, Upper Thames Street, was also rebuilt after the Great Fire, and its hall has very fine late 17th century panelling. The Watermen and Lightermen's Company is not, strictly speaking, a Livery Company, but its hall, in St. Mary at Hill, is a good example of a smaller 18th century building, with pilastered façade. It was completed in 1780. Stationers' Hall, in Stationers' Hall Court, behind Ludgate Hill, another post-Fire Hall, standing in its own court, has a particularly finely carved screen. Barbers' Hall, Monkwell Street, with a Hall attributed to Inigo Jones, was completely destroyed by bombing, but is to be rebuilt. The new hall is to be built some 30 ft. from the old site to enable one of the bastions and part of the wall of the Roman fort to remain exposed to view. Mercers' Hall, Cheapside, built to replace the hall destroyed by bombing, was opened in 1958.

LOYD'S, Lime Street, E.C.3.—Housed in the Royal Exchange for 150 years and in Leadenhall Street from 1928-1957. The present building was opened by H.M. Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on Nov. 14, 1957. The underwriting space has an area of 44,250 sq. ft.

LORD'S CRICKET GROUND, St. John's Wood Road, N.W.8.—The headquarters (since 1814) of the Marylebone Cricket Club, the premier cricket club in England and the governing body of cricket, the scene of some of the principal matches of the season and Middlesex County headquarters. Tennis court in building behind members' pavilion.

MANSHION HOUSE, City, E.C.4.—(Reconstructed 1930-31.) The official residence of the Lord Mayor; the Egyptian Hall and Ballroom are the chief attractions. Admission by order from the Lord Mayor's Secretary.

MARKETS.—The London markets (administered by the Corporation of the City of London) provide foodstuffs for 8,500,000 to 9,000,000 people. The dead meat market at Smithfield is the largest in the world, the supplies marketed amounting to nearly 500,000 tons annually. *Central Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetable, and Poultry Markets*, Smithfield (the Poultry Market was gutted by fire in January, 1958); *Leadenhall Market* (Meat and Poultry); *Billingsgate* (Fish), Thames Street; *Spitalfields, E.1* (Vegetables, Fruit, etc.), enlarged 1928, and opened by the late

Queen Mary; *London Fruit Exchange*, Brushfield Street (built by Corporation of London 1928-29) faces Spitalfields Market. Other markets are—*Covent Garden, W.C.2* (established under a charter of Charles II, in 1661) and *Borough Market, S.E.1*, for vegetables, fruit, flowers, etc.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE, Pall Mall, S.W.1.—The London home of Queen Mary until her death in 1953. (Not open to the public.)—Built by Wren for the great Duke of Marlborough about 1710, and purchased by the Crown in 1817. Prince Leopold lived there until 1831, and Queen Adelaide from 1837 until her death in 1849. In 1863 it became the London house of the Prince of Wales. The Queen's Chapel, Marlborough Gate, begun in 1623 from the designs of Inigo Jones for the Infanta Maria of Spain, and completed for Queen Henrietta Maria, is open to the public for services during part of the year. In 1959 Marlborough House was given by the Queen as a Commonwealth centre and a meeting place for Commonwealth Premiers.

LONDON MONUMENT, (commonly called "The Monument"), Monument Street, E.C.3.—Built from designs of Wren, 1671-77, to commemorate the *Great Fire of London*, which broke out in Pudding Lane, Sept. 2, 1666. The fluted Doric column is 120 ft. high (the moulded cylinder above the balcony supporting a flaming vase of gilt bronz is 42 ft. in addition), and is based on a square plinth 40 ft. high, with fine carvings on W. face (making a total height of 202 ft.). Splendid views of London from gallery at top of column (311 steps) Admission 6d., Monday to Saturday, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (Oct.-March to 4 p.m.). Sundays—May to Sept., 2-6 p.m. Parties of 20 or more school children in charge of an adult 3d. each.

MONUMENTS.—**VICTORIA MEMORIAL** in front of Buckingham Palace; **ALBERT MEMORIAL**, South Kensington; **AIR, Victoria Embankment**; **BEAUFIELD, Parliament Square**; **BEATTY and JELICOE, Trafalgar Square**; **BELGAN, Victoria Embankment**; **BOADICEA** (or "Boudicca"), Queen of the Iceni, E. Anglia, Westminster Bridge; **BURNS, Embankment Gardens**; **BURGHERS OF CALAIS** (replica of Rodin's statue), Victoria Tower Gardens, Westminster; **CAVALRY, Hyde Park**; **CAVELL, St. Martin's Place**; **CENOTAPH, Whitehall**; **CHARLES I. (erected Jan. 29, 1675), Trafalgar Square**; **CHARLES II. (Grinling Gibbons), inside the Royal Exchange**; **CLEOPATRA'S NEEDLE** (68½ ft. high, erected 1878), Thames Embankment (the Sphinx, W. of pedestal, and the surrounding stonework, bear scars from an air raid); **CAPTAIN COOK** (Brock), the Mall; **CRIMEAN, Broad Sanctuary**; **OLIVER CROMWELL** (Thornycroft), outside Westminster Hall; **DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, Whitehall**; **DUKE OF YORK** (124 ft.), St. James's Park; **EDWARD VII. (Mackennal), Waterloo Place**; **EROS** (Shafesbury Memorial) (Gilbert), Piccadilly Circus; **MARECHAL FOCH, Grosvenor Gardens**; **GEORGE III., Cockspur Street**; **GEORGE IV. (Chantrey), riding without stirrups, Trafalgar Square**; **GEORGE V., Abingdon Street**; **GEORGE VI, Carlton Gardens**; **GLADSTONE, facing Australia House, Strand**; **GUARDS' (Crimea), Waterloo Place**; (Great War), **Horse Guards' Parade**; **HAIG** (Hardiman), Whitehall; **IRVING** (Brock), N. side of National Portrait Gallery; **KITCHENER, Horse Guards' Parade**; **ABRAHAM LINCOLN** (St. Gaudens), Parliament Square; **LONDON TROOPS, Royal Exchange**; **MILTON, St. Giles, Cripplegate**; **MONUMENT, THE** (see above); **NELSON** (170 ft. 1½ in.), Trafalgar Square, with Landseer's lions (cast from guns recovered from the wreck of the *Royal George*); **FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, Waterloo Place**; **"PETER PAN"** (Frampton), Kensington Gardens; **RICHARD CŒUR DE LION** (Marochetti), Old Palace

Yard; ROBERTS, Horse Guards' Parade; FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, Grosvenor Square; ROYAL ARTILLERY (South Africa), The Mall; (Great War), Hyde Park Corner; ROYAL MARINES, The Mall; CAPTAIN SCOTT, Waterloo Place; SHAKESPEARE (Fontana), Leicester Square; SMUTS (Epstein), Parliament Square; GEORGE WASHINGTON (Houdon), Trafalgar Square; WELLINGTON, Hyde Park Corner; WELLINGTON (Chantrey) riding without stirrups, Royal Exchange; JOHN WESLEY, City Road; WOLSELEY, Horse Guards' Parade.

PERCIVAL DAVID FOUNDATION OF CHINESE ART, 53 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—Set up in 1950 to promote the study and teaching of the art and culture of China and its surrounding regions, and provide all necessary material to that end. The Foundation contains the collection of Chinese ceramics formed by Sir Percival David and his important library of books on Chinese art. To these was added a gift from the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone of part of his collection of Chinese monochrome porcelains. The galleries were opened to the public in 1952. The Foundation is administered on behalf of the University of London by the School of Oriental and African Studies. *Hours of opening:* Galleries, Mon. 2 to 5 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 1 p.m.; Library, Mon. 2.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Tues. to Fri. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.; 1.30 to 4.30 p.m.; Sat. 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. *Secretary-Librarian,* Miss B. W. D. Martin.

PORT OF LONDON.—The Port of London comprises the tidal portion of the River Thames from Teddington to the sea, a distance of 69 miles and five dock systems covering an area of 4,140 acres, of which 673 acres are water. The governing body is the Port of London Authority, whose Head Offices in Trinity Square, E.C.3, were designed by Sir Edwin Cooper. Particulars of the docks are as follows:—*London & St. Katharine Docks, E.1.*—Area 125½ acres including 45 acres water. Chief commodities handled are Wool, Ivory, Spices, Shells, Tea, Rubber, Wine, Marble, Canned Goods, Hides, Perfumes, etc., and general cargo from Continental and coastwise ports. *Surrey Commercial Docks, S.E.16.*—Area 381 acres, including 134 acres water. The chief centre of the London and Provincial Soft-wood Trade. Also handles Hardwood, Grain, Canadian Dairy Produce, etc. *West India & Millwall Docks, E.14.*—Area 466 acres including 133½ acres water. Principal commodities handled are Rum, Sugar, Grain, Hardwood, Fruit, Plywood and Wood pulp. In Millwall Dock a special feature is the Granary. *East India Dock, E.14.*—Area 49 acres including 23 acres water. *Royal Victoria & Albert & King George V. Docks, E.16.*—Area 1,102½ acres including 235 acres water—have special facilities for handling Frozen and Chilled Meat, Grain, Tobacco and Bananas. Large quantities of Wool, Fruit, Dairy Produce and general cargo are also dealt with. The *King George V. Dock*, opened in 1921, provides accommodation for vessels up to 30,000 tons. *Tilbury Docks, Essex.*—Area 725 acres, including 104 acres water. These docks are 26 miles below London Bridge and are used principally by vessels plying on the Australian, Indian and other Eastern routes. The Cargo Jetty in the River at Tilbury is available for vessels to discharge or load part cargoes. Tilbury Passenger Landing Stage provides accommodation for liners at all states of the tide and adjoins Tilbury Riverside Station, giving direct rail connection with London, the Midlands and the North.

PRINCE HENRY'S ROOM, 17 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Early 17th century timber-framed house containing fine room on first floor with panelling and modelled

plaster ceiling. Open Mon. to Fri. 1.45 p.m. to 5 p.m.; Sat. to 4.30 p.m. Closed Christmas Day and Good Friday. Available for evening lettings to societies, etc. on application to the Architect, County Hall, S.E.1.

ROMAN LONDON.—Though visible remains are very few, almost every excavation for the foundations of new buildings in the City reveals Roman remains. Sections of the City wall, often however merely a mediæval re-build on the Roman foundations, are the most striking remains still to be seen. Fragments may be seen near the White Tower in the Tower of London, Trinity Square, No. 1 Crutched Friars, All Hallows, London Wall—its semi-circular vestry being built on the remains of a round bastion—St. Alphage, London Wall, recently restored by the Corporation of London and showing a striking succession of building and repairs from Roman till later mediæval times, St. Giles, Cripplegate and, by permission only, the great bastion beneath the pavement of the yard of the G.P.O. in Giltspur Street. Recent excavations in the Cripplegate area have revealed that a fort was built in this area and later incorporated in the town wall in this north-west corner of the City. Evidence from these excavations proves that the fort was not built until about 100–120 A.D., and the date of the town wall must therefore be considerably later. Remains of a bath building are preserved beneath the Coal Exchange in Lower Thames Street and other foundations may be seen in the Crypt of All Hallows Barking by the Tower. The governmental headquarters of the town was a great basilica, more than 400 ft. long from east to west, the massive walls of which have been encountered, extending from Leadenhall Market across Gracechurch Street as far as St. Michael's, Cornhill. Excavations during the past few years have shown that buildings over the river front were erected on huge oak-piles and a framework of timber for a considerable distance both east and west of the present London Bridge. The "Roman Bath," in Strand Lane, which is not now held by most authorities to be of Roman origin, is maintained by the L.C.C. on behalf of the National Trust, and is open to the public on weekdays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (*Admission, 1s.*) Excavations since 1948 on a bombed site in Walbrook, on the banks of the old Wall Brook, have produced many interesting discoveries, including a Temple of Mithras, from which the splendid marble statues have been placed in Guildhall Museum, now in the Royal Exchange, where many other relics from the Roman City may be seen.

ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.3 (founded by Sir Thomas Gresham, 1566, opened as "The Bourse" and proclaimed "The Royal Exchange" by Queen Elizabeth I., 1571, rebuilt 1667–69 and 1842–44).—Open to the public, free. Statues of Queen Elizabeth I., Charles II., Queen Victoria, Sir Thomas Gresham, and others; mural paintings in the ambulatory by Leighton, Abbey, Brangwyn, Wyllie, and others. Part of the Guildhall Museum is now housed in the building. The carillon of the Royal Exchange (reinstated 1950) plays English, Scottish, Irish, Welsh, Canadian and Australian melodies at 9 a.m., 12 noon and 3 and 6 p.m. With the exception of the courtyard ambulatory and the shops the whole of the building is now occupied by the Royal Exchange Assurance (which has had its head office there since 1720) and is administered by the Gresham Committee (*Clerk, Mercers' Hall, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.2.*).

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—Map Room open to public, free.

ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.C.3 (building erected 1811), where coins for the United Kingdom and abroad are struck. Admission by order only, application for which should be made to the Deputy Master of the Mint, about 6 weeks in advance of intended visit. Hours of admission, 9.30 a. m. to 3 p. m., Mon. to Fri., except Bank Holidays, etc., when the Mint is closed.

ROYAL UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, WHITEHALL, S.W.1.—Open on weekdays, 10 to 5. Admission: adults: 2s., children 1s. Special arrangements for school parties. Services in uniform free. This private Museum is housed in the Banqueting House of Old Whitehall Palace, which was designed by Inigo Jones and completed in 1622. The ceiling consists of magnificent and massive paintings by Rubens. From this building King Charles I. walked to the scaffold erected near the present entrance. The exhibits are some of the greatest treasures of the Navy, Army and Air Force, and include models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, dioramas of other famous events from the landing of Julius Caesar to the invasion of Normandy, models of ships and aircraft, and many personal relics of national heroes. Other exhibits are uniforms, medals, swords, small arms, model guns and tanks. *Curator*, Lieut.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, in Pall Mall, S.W.1.—(Not open to the public.) Built by Henry VIII.; the Gatehouse and Presence Chamber remain, and part of the Chapel Royal, which in 1955 was reopened to the public for services during part of the year. A royal residence from 1697 to 1837. Representatives of Foreign Powers are still accredited "to the Court of St. James's" and (by the permission of the Crown) the Conference of the Allies (1921) and later conferences have been held here.

ST. JOHN'S GATE, Clerkenwell, E.C.1.—Now the Chancery of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and formerly the gate of the Priory of that Order, of which the gate house (early 16th century) and crypt of Church (12th century) alone survive. The gatehouse may be inspected on application to the Secretary at the Chancery.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM, 13 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. The house and galleries, built 1812-24, are the work of the founder, Sir John Soane (1753-1837) and contain his collections, arranged as he left them, in pursuance of an Act procured by him in 1833. Exhibits include the Sarcophagus of Seti I. (1370 B.C.), classical vases and marbles, Hogarth's *Rake's Progress* and *Election* series, paintings by Canaletto, Reynolds, Turner, Lawrence, etc., and sculpture by Chantrey, Flaxman, etc. Soane's library of 8,000 vols. and a collection of 20,000 architectural drawings are available for study. Open Tues.-Sat. inclusive, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Bank Holidays and throughout August. *Curator*: Sir John Summerston, C.B.E., F.B.A. *Inspector*: Miss D. Stroud, F.S.A.

SOMERSET HOUSE, Strand, W.C.2., and Victoria Embankment, W.C.2.—The beautiful river façade (600 ft. long) was built at the close of the 18th century from the designs of Sir W. Chambers; the remainder of the building is early 19th century. Somerset House was the property of Lord Protector Somerset, at whose attainder in 1552 the palace passed to the Crown, and it was a royal residence until about the close of the 17th century. The building is now occupied by the *Board of Inland Revenue* and by the *Principal Probate Registry* and the office of the Registrar-General of Births, Marriages and Deaths. In the Probate Registry (Central Hall) are the wills of (*inter alios*) Shakespeare, Milton, Newton, Van Dyck, Pitt, Dr. Johnson, Nelson, Wellington and Burke,

STOCK EXCHANGE, E.C.2.—The foundation stone of the present building was laid in 1801, but the building was almost entirely reconstructed in 1854 from the designs of Thomas Allason. The most notable alteration since that date occurred in 1885 when an east wing was added: this is surmounted by a dome, the apex of which is more than 100 feet above the floor. The area of the floor is about 25,000 square feet. The Stock Exchange provides a market for the purchase and sale of about 10,000 securities quoted in the Stock Exchange Daily Official List and valued at over £39,000,000,000 and also securities listed on other Exchanges. At present the members of the Stock Exchange, who consist of brokers (agents for clients) and jobbers (dealers in specific securities) number about 3,470. Visitors' Gallery (entrance, 8 Throgmorton Street) open between 10.30 a.m. and 3 p.m. from Monday to Friday. Admission free and without ticket. Film show.

THAMES EMBANKMENTS.—The Victoria Embankment, on the N. side (from Westminster to Blackfriars), was constructed by Sir J. W. Bazalgette for the Metropolitan Board of Works, 1864-70 (the seats, of which the supports of some are a kneeling camel, laden with spicery, and of others a winged sphinx, were presented by the Grocers' Company, and by Rt. Hon. W. H. Smith, M.P., in 1874); the Albert Embankment on the S. side (from Westminster Bridge to Vauxhall), 1865-69; the Chelsea Embankment, 1871-74. The total cost exceeded £2,000,000. Sir J. W. Bazalgette (1819-91) also inaugurated the London main drainage system, 1858-65. A medallion has been placed on a pier of the Victoria Embankment to commemorate the engineer of the Thames waterside improvements ("Flumini vincula posuit"). The County Hall of the L.C.C. includes an embankment on the Surrey side.

THAMES TUNNELS.—The *Rotherhithe Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1908, connects Commercial Road East, with Lower Road, Rotherhithe; the total length is 1 mile 332 yards, of which 474 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel and its approaches was £1,506,914. The *Blackwall Tunnel* (foot passengers and vehicles), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1897, connects East India Dock Road, Poplar, with Blackwall Lane, East Greenwich. The total length of the tunnel is 1 mile 279 yards, of which 377 yards are under the river. The cost of the tunnel with its approaches was about £1,323,663. *Greenwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1902, connects the Isle of Dogs, Poplar, with Greenwich. The length of the subway is 406 yards, and the cost was about £180,000. The *Woolwich Tunnel* (foot passengers only), constructed by the L.C.C. and opened in 1912, connects North and South Woolwich below the passenger and vehicular ferry from North Woolwich Station, E.15, to High Street, Woolwich, S.E.18. The length of the subway is 552 yards, and its cost was about £86,000. The *Thames Tunnel* (1,300 feet) was opened in 1843 to connect Wapping (N.) with Rotherhithe (S.). In 1866 it was closed to the public, and purchased by the East London Railway Company. The *Tower Subway* for foot passengers was opened in 1870, and has long been closed.

TOWER HILL, E.C.1 and E.C.3, was formerly the place of execution for condemned prisoners from the Tower, the site of the scaffold being marked in the gardens of Trinity Square. A movement, sponsored by the Council for Tower Hill Improvement, aims at creating more open space around the Tower by the demolition of encroaching buildings

and by opening Trinity Square Gardens to the public, thus restoring to Tower Hill its ancient title to be the City's pleasure, or "Board-room."

TOWER OF LONDON, E.C.3.—Admission to a general view of the Tower, the White Tower (Armouries), the Beauchamp and Bloody Towers and the Chapels Royal—1s. Saturdays, admission free; to Jewel House—1s. Half-price for children. The Tower of London is closed on Sundays during the Winter period and on the mornings of the Summer time period, Good Friday and Christmas Day. On Sundays throughout the year the public is admitted to Holy Communion, 8.15 a.m. and Morning Service, 11.15 a.m. Open on weekdays, May 1 to Sept. 30, 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.; Oct. 1 to mid-March, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.; mid-March to April 30, 10 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, first Sunday in May to last in Sept., 2 to 5 p.m. **CONSTABLE, Field-Marshal The Lord Wilson, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., LIEUTENANT, Licut.-General Sir Euan Miller, K.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.; MAJOR AND RESIDENT GOVERNOR, Brigadier L. F. E. Wleler, C.B., C.B.E.; KEEPER OF THE JEWEL HOUSE, Maj.-General H. D. W. Sitwell, C.B., M.C.; MASTER OF THE ARMOURIES, Sir James Mann, F.S.A.**

The White Tower is the oldest and central building in Her Majesty's Royal Palace and Fortress of the Tower of London. It was built at the order of William I. and constructed by Gundulph, Bishop of Rochester, in the years 1078-98. The Inner Wall, with thirteen towers, was constructed by Henry III. in the 12th century. The Moat was extended and completed by Richard I. and the Wharf first mentioned in 1228. The Outer Wall was completed in the reign of Edward I. and now incorporates 6 towers and 2 bastions. The last Monarch to reside in the Tower of London was James I. The Crown Jewels came to the Tower in the reign of Henry III. All coinage used in Great Britain was minted in the Outer Ward of the Tower of London until 1810 when the Royal Mint was formed. The Tower of London has had a military garrison since 1078.

WELLINGTON MUSEUM, Apsley House, Hyde Park Corner, W.1.—Admission on weekdays and Bank Holidays, 10 to 6; Sundays, 2.30 to 6. Closed Good Friday and Christmas Day. Adults 1s., Children, 6d. Apsley House was designed by Robert Adam for Lord Bathurst and built 1771-8. It was bought in 1817 by the Duke of Wellington, who in 1828-29 employed Benjamin Wyatt to enlarge it, face it with Bath stone and add the Corinthian portico. The Museum contains many fine paintings, services of porcelain and silver plate and personal relics formerly belonging to the 1st Duke of Wellington (1769-1852) and was given to the Nation by the present Duke. It was first opened to the public in 1952, under the administration of the Victoria and Albert Museum.

WESTMINSTER HALL, S.W.1 (built by William Rufus, A.D. 1087-1100 and altered by Richard II., 1377-99), adjacent to and incorporated in the Houses of Parliament.—Westminster Hall is part of the old Palace of Westminster and survived the fire, which destroyed most of the remainder of the Palace (Oct. 16, 1834). The Hall is about 240 ft. long, 68 ft. wide, and 90 ft. high. The hammer beam roof of carved oak, dating from 1399, is one of the principal attractions. King Charles I. was tried in the Hall. Extensive repairs to the Hall have recently been carried out. Admission: During sessions—Mon. to Thurs., 10 a.m. until one hour before House of Commons meets. Sat., 10 a.m.-4 p.m. During Recess—Mon. to Sat., except Good Friday and Christmas Day, 10 a.m.-4 p.m.

PARKS, SPACES AND GARDENS

The principal Parks and Open Spaces in the Metropolitan area are maintained as under:—

By the Crown

1. USHY PARK (1,100 acres), see p. 652.
GREEN PARK (53 acres), W.1.—Between Piccadilly and St. James's Park with *Constitution Hill*, leading to Hyde Park Corner.
GREENWICH PARK (185 acres), S.E.10, see p. 653.
HAMPTON COURT GARDENS (54 acres).
HAMPTON COURT GREEN (17 acres).
HAMPTON COURT PARK (615 acres).
HYDE PARK (360 acres).—From Park Lane, W.1, to Kensington Gardens, W.2, containing the Serpentine. Fine gateway at Hyde Park Corner, with Apsley House, the Achilles Statue, Rotten Row and the Ladies' Mile. To the north-east is the *Marble Arch*, originally erected by George IV. at the entrance to Buckingham Palace and re-erected in present position in 1851.

KENSINGTON GARDENS (275 acres), W.2.—From western boundary of Hyde Park to Kensington Palace, containing the Albert Memorial.

KEW, ROYAL BOTANIC GARDENS (300 acres).—Accessible by railway, omnibus, and trolley-bus. Open daily, except Christmas Day, 10 to sunset or 8 p.m. (summer time): on Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays in June, July and Aug. 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. (summer time), Admission, 3d. Houses 1 p.m. to dusk or 5 p.m. (week-days); 1 p.m. to dusk or 6 p.m. (Sundays). Dogs not admitted.

REGENT'S PARK AND PRIMROSE HILL (472 acres), N.W.1.—From Marylebone Road to Primrose Hill surrounded by the Outer Circle and divided by the *Broad Walk* leading to Zoological Gardens.

RICHMOND GREEN (10 acres).

RICHMOND PARK (2,358 acres).

ST. JAMES'S PARK (93 acres), S.W.1.—From Whitehall to Buckingham Palace. Ornamental lake of 12 acres. The original suspension bridge built in 1857 was replaced in 1957. The *Mall* leads from the Admiralty Arch to the Queen Victoria Memorial and Buckingham Palace. *Birdcage Walk* from Storey's Gate, past Wellington Barracks, to Buckingham Palace. *Master Gunner of St. James's Park*, General Sir Cameron Nicholson, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

By the Corporation of London

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD (494 acres), see p. 652.

COULSDON COMMON, Surrey (111 acres).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres), see p. 653.

FARTHINGDOWN, Surrey (121 acres).

HIGHGATE WOOD (70 acres).

KENLEY COMMON, Surrey (80 acres).

QUEEN'S PARK, Kilburn (30 acres).

RIDDLEDOWN, Surrey (87 acres).

SPRING PARK, West Wickham (51 acres).

WEST HAM PARK (77 acres).

WEST WICKHAM COMMON, Kent (25 acres).

By the London County Council

BATTERSEA PARK (200 acres), S.W.8 to S.W.11.

BLACKHEATH (268 acres), S.E.3.—*Morden College*, founded in 1695 as a home for "decayed Turkey merchants," is near the S.E. corner. The building was designed by Wren and its Chapel doors have carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons.

BOSTALL HEATH AND WOODS (134 acres), S.E.2.
BROCKWELL PARK (127 acres), with Brockwell
Hall, Herne Hill, S.E.5.

CLAPHAM COMMON (205 acres), S.W.4.
DULWICH PARK (72 acres), with lake, S.E.22.
FINSBURY PARK (115 acres), N.4.
GOLDER'S HILL (36 acres), adjoining West Heath,
Hampstead.

HACKNEY DOWNS (42 acres), E.5.
HACKNEY MARSH (340 acres), E.8.
HAINAULT FOREST (1,108 acres), Hainault, Essex.
HAMPSTEAD HEATH and Extension (288 acres),
N.W.3.

KEN WOOD (195.2 acres), adjoining Parliament
Hill Fields, and including Nightingale Valley.
Part purchased in 1922 by public subscription
opened and dedicated by King George V., July 18,
1925. Ken Wood House, an 18th-century
Mansion (open to the public), contains a fine Adam
library and valuable art treasures from the Iveagh
Bequest.

MARBLE HILL (66 acres).—Twickenham, Middle-
sex (opposite Richmond, Surrey).—A beautiful
park, running down to the riverside, on the left
bank of the Thames; includes a mansion, formerly
the residence of Mrs. Fitzbert, morganatic wife
of George IV. Twickenham contains Pope's Villa
(rebuilt) and the poet's tomb in the parish church,
near which is York House, where Queen Anne
was born. At *Strauberry Hill* is Horace Walpole's
house with ornamental garden.

PARLIAMENT HILL (271 acres)—adjoining Hamp-
stead Heath.

PECKHAM RYE (64 acres), S.E.15, and S.E.22.
PECKHAM RYE PARK (49 acres), S.E.15 and
S.E.22.

PLUMSTEAD COMMON (103 acres), S.E.18.
RAVENSCOURT PARK (33 acres), Hammersmith.
SOUTHWARK PARK (63 acres), near Surrey Com-
mercial Docks, Rotherhithe, S.E.16.

STREATHAM COMMON (68 acres), S.W.16.
TOOTING COMMON (217 acres), S.W.17.
VICTORIA PARK (217 acres), E.2.
WANDSWORTH COMMON (175 acres), S.W.18.
WANDSWORTH PARK (20 acres), on the right bank
of the Thames, opposite the ground of Hurlingham
Club.

WATERLOO PARK (26 acres), on the southern
slopes of Highbate Hill, N.6, containing *Lauderdale
House*, formerly occupied by Nell Gwynne.

WORMWOOD SCRUBS (215 acres), Hammersmith,
including Little Wormwood Scrubs.

EXHIBITIONS ETC., IN LONDON

MADAME TUSSAUD'S EXHIBITION, Marylebone
Road, N.W.1. Open daily (including Sunday).
Winter, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Summer, 10 a.m.
to 7 p.m. Admission 3s.; children under fourteen
1s.; "Chamber of Horrors" 9d. extra.

ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, Vincent
Square, S.W.1, holds fortnightly exhibitions at its
Halls in Greycoat Street and in Vincent Square,
S.W.1, and the Chelsea Flower Show at the Royal
Hospital Grounds, Chelsea (May).

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—
Opened 1828. Admission from 9 a.m. (10 a.m. in
Winter) till 7 p.m., or sunset, whichever is the
earlier. Sundays before 1 p.m., adults, 5s.; children
2s. 6d. Mondays (except Bank Holidays), adults
2s.; children 1s.; other week-days and Sunday
afternoon, adults 3s.; children 1s. 6d. Additional
charge for admission to the Aquarium and the
Children's Zoo.

WHIPSNAD ZOOLOGICAL PARK, Whipnade Park,
nr. Dunstable, Beds. (34 miles from London, 8½
miles from Luton and 3 miles from Dunstable).
Opened 1931. Admission on Sundays and week-
days, from 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. (7.30 p.m. on Sun-
days), or sunset, whichever is the earlier, adults 3s.,
children 1s. 6d.

MUSIC

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, Covent Garden, W.C.2.
—Opera and Ballet throughout the year. The
(third) Covent Garden Theatre was opened
May 15, 1858 (the first was opened Dec. 7, 1732).
General Administrator, D. L. Webster, Royal Opera
House, Covent Garden, W.C.2.

BACH CHOIR.—The Bach Choir was formed in
1876 to give the first performance in England of
Bach's Mass in B Minor. The conductor was
Otto Goldschmidt and his wife Jenny Lind, the
famous soprano, herself trained the lady members
of the Choir. *Musical Director*, Dr. Reginald
Jacques, C.B.E. *Secretary*, Miss M. Buxton, 27
Thurloe Street, S.W.7.

LONDON BACH GROUP.—The London Bach
Group was formed in 1950 and specializes in the
performance of the Church Cantatas, Motets and
Passions of J. S. Bach. *Musical Director*,
J. Minchin; *Sec.*, Miss J. Norris, 45 Evelyn
Gardens, S.W.7.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL, South Bank, S.E.1.—
Opened for the Festival of Britain, 1951, and now
administered by London County Council. Con-
certs, opera and regular ballet seasons. *General
Manager*, T. E. Bean, C.B.E.

KNELLER HALL, Twickenham.—Royal Military
School of Music. The full band of 250 instru-
mentalists holds classical military band concerts in
the grounds on Wednesdays throughout the
summer season, commencing at 8 p.m.

JACQUES ORCHESTRA.—Founded 1936. Average
number of concerts each year, 50. Has specialized
in music of the 18th century and given first per-
formances of many contemporary works. Annual
performances of the St. Matthew Passion with
Bach Choir at Festival Hall. Summer Concerts at
Victoria and Albert Museum. *Conductor*, Dr.
Reginald Jacques, C.B.E. *Secretary*, Miss G. K.
Collar, The Watch House, Strand Lane, W.C.2.

ENVIRONS OF LONDON

BARNET AND HADLEY GREEN.—Scene of Battle,
A.D. 1471. Hadley Woods.

BURNHAM BEECHES and FLEET WOOD, Bucks.—
Magnificent wooded scenery (425 acres), purchased
by the Corporation of London for the benefit of
the public in 1879; Fleet Wood (65 acres) pre-
sented in 1921. During summer omnibus runs
daily, Sundays included, from Slough Station
(Western Region), passing within 250 yards of
"Gray's Elegy" Church. See "Stoke Poges."

BUSHY PARK (1,100 acres).—Adjoining Hampton
Court, contains many fine trees and avenue of
horse-chestnuts enclosed in a fourfold avenue of
limes, planted by King William III. "Chestnut
Sunday" (when the trees are in full bloom with
their "candles") is usually about 1st to 15th May.

CHEQUERS, a country residence for Prime
Ministers, was presented to the Nation (with an
endowment to maintain the estate, etc.) by Lord
and Lady Lee of Fareham, as the official country
residence for the Prime Minister of the day, and
the gift was approved by Parliament in the *Chequers
Estate Act, 1917*. In 1921 the Chequers Estate of
700 acres was added to the gift by Lord Lee.
Chequers is a mansion in Tudor style in the

Cilberts, about 3 miles from Princes Risborough. Bucks, and contains a collection of Cromwellian portraits and relics.

CHILTERN HUNDREDS (Stoke, Burnham and Desborough, in Buckinghamshire).—No duly elected member of the Commons can resign his seat; he must apply for some office of profit under the Crown, and so vacate his seat under the Act of Settlement, 1707 (6 Anne, c. 7), and the usual practice is to apply for the Stewardship of the *Chiltern Hundreds*, or of the Manor of Poyninges, or Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster, whereupon the seat is declared vacant (under the Place Act of 1742, which expressly permitted acceptance of such offices to serve as an excuse for resignation) and a new writ is issued by the Speaker.

DARWIN AND DOWN HOUSE, Downe, Farnborough, Kent.—Where Charles Darwin thought and worked for 40 years and died in 1882. Maintained by the Royal College of Surgeons. Open daily (except Fridays and Christmas Day) 11 to 5. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

DULWICH, S.E.21 (5 miles from London), contains *Dulwich College* (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619), the *Hornimon Museum* and *Dulwich Park* (72 acres). The *Dulwich Picture Gallery*, built by Sir John Soane to house the collection bequeathed by the artist, Sir Francis Bourgeois, was damaged by enemy action in the Second World War. The pictures, however, were saved, and the gallery has been rebuilt with the aid of a grant from the Pilgrim Trust. It was reopened by Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother on April 27, 1953. In *Dulwich Village* the rural characteristics of the pre-suburban period are preserved.

ELTHAM, Kent (10 miles from London by Southern Region). Remains of 13th-15th century Eltham Palace, the birthplace of John of Eltham (1316), son of Edward II. The hall, built by Edward IV., contains fine hammer-beam roof of chestnut. In the churchyard of St. John the Baptist is the tomb of Thomas Doggett, the comedian and founder of the Thames Watermen's ebampionship (Doggett's Coat and Badge).

EPPING FOREST (6,000 acres, originally purchased by the Corporation of London for £250,000 and thrown open to the public in 1882; the present forest is 12 miles long by 1 to 2 miles wide, about one-tenth of its original area). **LOUGHTON, BUCKHURST HILL, CHINGFORD, HIGH BEECH** (London Transport and Eastern Region). Beautiful forest scenery.

ETON COLLEGE.—22 miles from London. The most famous of English schools, founded by Henry VI. in 1440, the scholars numbering 1,160 in July, 1952. Buildings date from 1442.

GREENWICH, S.E.10.—A south-eastern metropolitan borough with a frontage of 4½ miles on the Thames. *Greenwich Hospital* (since 1873, the Royal Naval College) was built by Charles II., from designs by Inigo Jones, and by Queen Anne and William III., from designs by Wren, on the site of an ancient royal palace, and of the more recent *Placentia*, an enlarged edition of the palace, constructed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester (1391-1447), son of Henry IV. Henry VIII., Queen Mary I. and Queen Elizabeth I were born in the Royal Palace (which reverted to the Crown in 1447) and King Edward VI. died there. In the principal quadrangle is a marble statue of George II., by Rysbrack. (For *National Maritime Museum*, see p. 410). *Painted Hall* and *Chapel* open daily except Thursdays from 2.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. in summer months. During winter months they are also closed

on Sundays. Visitors are also admitted to Morning Service in the Chapel at 11 a.m., summer and winter, except during College vacations. *Greenwich Park* (185 acres) was enclosed by Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, and laid out by Charles II., from the designs of Le Nôtre. On a hill in Greenwich Park is the old *Royal Observatory* (founded 1675), which is now removed to Herstmonceux Castle, Sussex (see p. 413). Part of its buildings at Greenwich have been taken over by the Maritime Museum. The parish church of Greenwich (*St. Alfege*) was rebuilt by Hawksmoor (Wren's pupil) in 1718, and contains a pulpit and other carvings attributed to Grinling Gibbons. It was much damaged in the 1939-45 War. General Wolfe (Heights of Abraham) and Tallis ("the father of Church Music") are buried in the church. Henry VIII. was christened in the former church. The Ministerial *Whitebait Dinner*, at the "Ship" Hotel, was held in 1894. *Charlton House*: built in the early 17th century (1607-1612) for Adam Newton, tutor to Prince Henry, brother to Charles I. The house is largely in the Jacobean style of architecture. *Cutty Sark*, the last of the famous tea clippers, which has been preserved as a memorial to ships and men of a past era. The ship is fully restored and rigged, with a museum of sail on board. Open to visitors: weekdays, 11 to 6, Sundays 2.30 to 6.

HAM HOUSE, Richmond.—A notable example of 17th-century domestic architecture, long the home of the Tollemache family (Earls of Dysart). Now the property of the National Trust, which has let it on a long lease to the Ministry of Works. The contents, described as "probably the finest and most varied collection of Charles II.'s reign to survive," were purchased for the Victoria and Albert Museum which now administers the house. Opened to the public in May, 1950, Ham House may be seen on Tues.-Sun. inclusive and on Bank Holidays, 2-6 p.m. Closed Mon. (except Bank Holidays) Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission, 1s.; Children, 6d.

HAMPTON COURT.—Sixteenth-century Palace built by Cardinal Wolsey, with additions by Sir Christopher Wren for William and Mary, 15 miles from London. Fine view of river. Beautiful gardens with maze and prolific grape vine (planted in 1769). Old Royal Apartments and collection of pictures. Tennis Court, built by King Henry VIII. in 1530. The Palace is closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The State Apartments and Great Hall are open (May-Sept.), weekdays, 9.30-6; Sundays, 11-6; (March, April and October), weekdays, 9.30-5; Sundays, 2-5; (Nov.-Feb.), weekdays, 9.30-4, Sundays, 2-4. Admission, 1s.; children half-price. Admission to the Tudor Kitchen, Wine Cellars and Great Hall cellars, 3d. (inclusive charge), no half-price. Orangery (Mantegna Pictures) open as State Apartments, 3d., no half-price. Tennis Court open daily from 2 p.m. till time of closing of State Apartments, April to Sept. Admission 3d. The Vine, admission 2d., and the Maze, admission 3d., are open daily from 10.30 a.m. until 30 mins. before dusk. Tickets obtainable at the King's Staircase. The Banqueting House is open daily (April-Sept.) from 2 p.m. to the time of closing of the State Apartments. Admission 1s., children half-price. Refreshments can be obtained in the Tilt Yard gardens during the summer season. *Bushy Park* adjoins the Lion Gates of Hampton Court Palace.

HARROW-ON-THE-HILL.—10 miles by Metropolitan and other railways. Large public school (about 550 scholars), founded by John Lyon in 1571. The "Fourth Form Room" dates from 1608.

HUGHENDEN MANOR, High Wycombe, Bucks.—The home of Disraeli from 1847 till his death and

contains much of his furniture, books, etc. Conveyed to the National Trust in 1947. Open daily including Sundays and Monday Bank Holidays (but not other Mondays and not the day after a Monday Bank Holiday), 2-6 or till dusk. Open also Saturdays and Sundays, 10-1. Closed all January. Admission (non-members), 2s.; children, 1s.; parties of 20 or more, 1s. 6d.

JORDANS AND CHALFONT ST. GILES, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, contain the Old *Quaker Meeting House* (1688) at Jordans, in the burial ground of which lies William Penn (Pennsylvania); a barn built out of the timbers of the *Maysflower* by the 17th-century owner of Jordans (Gardener). At Chalfont St. Giles is the cottage where Milton lived during the Great Plague (1665-1666).

KEW, Surrey, a parish contained since 1892 in the borough of Richmond, was a favourite home of the early Hanoverian monarchs. Kew House, the residence of Frederick, Prince of Wales, and later of his son, George III., was pulled down in 1803, but the earlier Dutch House, now known as Kew Palace, survives. It was built in 1631 and acquired by George III. as an annexe to Kew House in 1781. The famous Kew Gardens (see p. 651) were originally laid out as a private garden for Kew House for George III.'s mother in 1759 and were much enlarged in the nineteenth century, notably by the inclusion of the grounds of the former Richmond Lodge. Kew Green, between the Gardens and Kew Bridge, is very attractive and on the Green stands the parish church, built in 1714 and several times enlarged. Princess Mary of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, the parents of the late Queen Mary, were married here in 1866 and the Church contains many reminders of Royal Connections with Kew.

KINGSTON-UPON-THAMES, Surrey (about 12 miles from London), is the ancient place of coronation of the Kings of Saxon England. The Coronation Stone (hence the name "King's Stone") is preserved within railings adjoining the Guildhall.

OSTERLEY PARK, Isleworth.—House and park of 300 acres given to the National Trust by the Earl of Jersey in 1949. Part of the Elizabethan house, built in 1577 for Sir Thomas Gresham, remains, but it was largely remodelled by Robert Adam, and the staircases are among the best examples of Adam decoration. Open daily, except Mondays, 2-6 p.m. Closed Monday (except Bank Holidays), Christmas Day and Good Friday. Admission 1s., children 6d.

RICHMOND, Surrey, contains the red brick gateway of *Richmond Palace* (Henry VII., 1485-1509) and buildings of the Jacobean, Queen Anne, and early Georgian periods, including *White Lodge* in Richmond Park, the former home of Queen Mary's mother (the Duke of Windsor was born there, June 23, 1894). The *Star and Garter* Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, and Alrmen (the Women's Memorial of the Great War) was opened by Queen Mary in 1924. *Richmond Park* (2,358 acres) contains herds of fallow and red deer. From the *Terrace Gardens*, Richmond Hill, can be obtained a wonderful view of the Valley of the Thames.

RUNNIMEDA.—A meadow of about 100 acres, on S. bank of Thames (part of the Crown Lands), between Windsor and Staines. From June 15-23, 1215, the hostile Barons encamped on this meadow during negotiations with King John, who rode over each day from Windsor. The 48 "Articles of the Barons" were accepted by the King on June 15, and were subsequently embodied in a charter, since known as *Magna Carta*, of which several copies were sealed on June 19. About half a mile N.E. of the meadow is *Magna Carta Island*

(claimed as the actual site of the sealing), presented to the National Trust in 1930 by Lady Fairhaven and her sons.

A memorial at *Cooper's Hill*, near Runnimeade, to members of the Commonwealth air forces who lost their lives in the Second World War while serving from bases in the United Kingdom and north-western Europe and have no known grave, was unveiled by the Queen on October 17, 1953.

ST. ALBANS.—A city in Hertfordshire, on theilver Ver, 22 miles N.W. of London. The abbey church, built partly of materials from the old Roman city of Verulamium by Paul of Caen, was consecrated in 1115. Parts still remain of the Norman structure. The city was the scene of the overthrow of Henry VI. in 1455, and of the Earl of Warwick in 1461. On a printing press set up in the abbey the first English translation of the Bible was printed. The site of the pre-Roman city of King Tasciovanus and the remains of the ancient City of Verulamium, with well preserved theatre and many other features, excavated in recent years. St. Michael's Church, with tomb of Sir Francis Bacon.

STOKE POGES (2 miles from Slough station, Western Region) contains the 14th-century Church with the Churchyard of Gray's "Elegy" and "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." The poet was buried in the church in 1771.

SYON HOUSE, Brentford.—The town seat of the Duke of Northumberland. The house is part of the buildings of the Nunnery of Syon, erected by permission of Henry VI. in 1431. At the Dissolution of the Nunnery the Estate reverted to the Crown. In 1578 it was granted to the 9th Earl of Northumberland and in 1632 the house was repaired under superintendence of Inigo Jones. In 1756 the interior was transformed by Robert Adam, who also built the entrance gateway. The lion on the river-front was brought here in 1874 on the demolition of Northumberland House in the Strand. Open (July-Sept.) Weekdays except Monday; (May, June and October) Weds.-Sat. only, 1 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Admission 2s. 6d.; children, 1s.

WALTHAM ABBEY (or WALTHAM HOLY CROSS), 13 miles from London (Eastern Region).—The Abbey ruins, Harold's Bridge (11th century), the Nave of the former cruciform Abbey Church (the oldest Norman building in England (consecrated May 3, 1060) and the traditional burial place of King Harold II. (1066), and a Lady Chapel of Edward II., with crypt below. New evidence of the position and style of several buildings, which once stood on the site of the Augustinian monastery, were revealed by the prolonged drought in the summer of 1933. At Waltham Cross, 1 mile from the Abbey, is one of the crosses (partly restored) erected by Edward I. to mark a resting place of the corpse of Queen Eleanor on its way to Westminster Abbey. (Ten crosses were erected, but only those at Geddington, Northampton and Waltham remain; "Charing" Cross originally stood on the spot now occupied by the statue of Charles I. at Whitehall.)

WINDSOR CASTLE (begun by William the Conqueror, A.D. 1065-87).—22 miles from London, by Western and Southern Regions. The Castle Precincts are open daily, free of charge, from 10 a.m. to sunset. Official Guides are in attendance from 10 to 4, Oct. to March, and from 10 to 5, April to Sept. When the Court is not in residence, the *State Apartments* of Windsor Castle are open to the public, during Her Majesty's pleasure, on every weekday and on certain Sunday afternoons during the summer months. When the State Apartments

are open the charges for admission are for Adults, 1s. 6d., and for Children, 6d. By the Queen's command, the net proceeds go to charities. An authorized guide book can be obtained at the office, price 1s. 3d. The hours of admission to the State Apartments are from April 1 to May 31, and Oct. 1 to 31 between 11 and 4; June 1 to Sept. 30, 11 to 5; and from Nov. 1 to March 31, between 11 and 3 and on certain Sundays during the summer between 1.30 and 5. The *Queen's Doll's House* and the *Old Master Drawings* can be seen on the same days and hours as the State Apartments, admission 6d. each person to each. The *Albert Memorial Chapel* is open on the same days and at the same hours as the State Apartments (except between 1 and 2 p.m.) but not on Sundays; the *Round Tower or Keep*

is open from April 1 to Sept. 30 (except when the Royal Standard is flying), the same days and hours as the State Apartments. Admission free. By permission of the Dean and Chapter, *St. George's Chapel* may be viewed on Mon.-Thurs., between 11 a.m. and 3.45 p.m.; Fridays, 1 p.m. to 3.45 p.m.; Sundays, 2.30 to 4 p.m. Admission 2s. per person, except at service times. The Chapel is usually closed during January. The Daily Services in the Chapel are open to the public. The *Curfew Tower* may be seen under the guidance of the Keeper, to whom application must be made at the entrance (Admission 6d.). The *Royal Mausoleum*, Frogmore Gardens, Home Park, is open only on Whit Monday, from 11 a.m. to 4 p.m. Admission free.

LONDON RAILWAY STATIONS AND SYSTEMS

London Midland Region

EUSTON, off Euston Road.—For trains to Birmingham (New Street), Rugby, Stafford, Crewe, North Wales, Manchester, Liverpool, Warrington, Carlisle, and Scotland *via* old London and North-Western route. Also short-distance trains to Watford, etc.

ST. PANCRAS, Euston Road.—For trains to Bedford, Leicester, Derby, Nottingham, Sheffield, etc. and to Scotland *via* old Midland route. Also short-distance trains to St. Albans, Luton, etc. Boat-trains for Tilbury leave from St. Pancras.

BROAD STREET.—City terminus of the former North London line to Richmond *via* Willesden Junction and for trains to Watford.

MARYLEBONE.—For trains to Rugby, Leicester and Nottingham and for some shorter-distance trains, e.g. to Harrow, High Wycombe and Aylesbury (see also Metropolitan Line).

Eastern Region

KING'S CROSS.—For trains to Peterborough, Grantham, Doncaster, York, Darlington, Durham, Newcastle and Edinburgh *via* old London and North-Eastern route.

LIVERPOOL STREET, City.—For trains to East Anglia—Chelmsford, Colchester, Ipswich, Norwich, Cromer, Yarmouth, etc. Also short-distance trains to most parts of Essex.

FENCHURCH STREET, City.—Is terminus for the Tilbury and Southend Line.

Western Region

PADDINGTON, Praed Street, W.2.—For trains to Reading, Swindon, Bristol, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Penzance, Newport, Cardiff, Swansea and other parts of South Wales, Cheltenham, Gloucester, Oxford, Worcester and Hereford, Birmingham (Snow Hill), Wolverhampton, Chester and Birkenhead. Also short-distance trains to parts of Middlesex and Thames Valley.

Southern Region

VICTORIA, end of Victoria Street, S.W.1.—Boat trains for Dover, Folkestone and Newhaven. Trains to Kent and Sussex coast. Short-distance trains to many parts of Kent and Surrey.

WATERLOO, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—Trains to Southampton, Portsmouth (for Isle of Wight), Lyminster (for Isle of Wight), Bournemouth, Basingstoke, Winchester, Salisbury, Exeter, Ilfracombe and Bude. Short-distance trains to many parts of Surrey, Middlesex and Thames Valley.

LONDON BRIDGE, south of London Bridge, S.E.1.—Trains to South Coast and many short-distance trains on Southern Electric system.

CHARING CROSS.—Trains to all parts of Kent and East Sussex and many short-distance trains.

CANNON STREET, City.—City terminus for trains covering largely same routes as Charing Cross.

HOLBORN VIADUCT, City.—Used mostly for short-distance trains to South London and parts of Kent. **BLACKFRIARS** is on the Holborn Viaduct Line, but is a terminus for some trains.

LONDON TRANSPORT UNDERGROUND SYSTEM

Bakerloo Line

Elephant and Castle,* Lambeth North, Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Trafalgar Square, Piccadilly Circus,* Oxford Circus,* Regent's Park, Baker Street*—then *Stammore Branch* (St. John's Wood, Swiss Cottage, Finchley Road,* West Hampstead, Kilburn, Willesden Green, Dollis Hill, Neasden, Wembley Park,* Kingsbury, Queensbury, Canons Park, Stanmore) or *Watford Branch* (Marylebone, Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Warwick Avenue, Maida Vale, Kilburn Park, Queen's Park, Kensal Green, Willesden Junction, Harlesden, Stonebridge Park, Wembley Central, North Wembley, South Kenton, Kenton, Harrow and Wealdstone, Headstone Lane, Hatch End, Carpenders Park, Bushey and Oxhey, Watford High Street, Watford Junction).

Central Line

From Ruislip.—West Ruislip, Ruislip Gardens, South Ruislip, Northolt, Greenford, Perivale, Hanger Lane.

From Ealing.—Ealing Broadway, West Acton.

Then (both branches) North Acton, East Acton, White City, Shepherd's Bush, Holland Park, Notting Hill Gate,* Queensway, Lancaster Gate, Marble Arch, Bond Street, Oxford Circus,* Tottenham Court Road,* Holborn,* Chancery Lane, St. Paul's, Bank,* Liverpool Street,* Bethnal Green, Mile End,* Stratford, Leyton, Leytonstone.

Then *Hainault Branch via Wanstead* (Wanstead, Redbridge, Gants Hill, Newbury Park, Barking-side, Fairlop, Hainault).

Or *Epping Branch* (Snaresbrook, South Woodford, Woodford, Buckhurst Hill, Loughton, Debden, Theydon Bois, Epping, North Weald, Blake Hall, Ongar). Change at Woodford for Roding Valley, Chigwell, Grange Hill and Hainault.

Circle Line

Charing Cross,* Westminster, St. James's Park, Victoria, Sloane Square, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* High Street Kensington, Notting Hill Gate,* Bayswater, Paddington,* Edgware Road,* Baker Street,* Great Portland Street, Euston Square, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Farringdon, Aldersgate, Moorgate,* Liverpool Street,* Aldgate, Tower Hill, Monument,* Cannon Street, Mansion House, Blackfriars, Temple, Charing Cross.*

District Line

Upminster, Upminster Bridge, Hornchurch, Elm Park, Dagenham East, Dagenham Heathway, Becontree, Upney, Barking, East Ham, Upton Park, Plaistow, West Ham, Bromley, Bow Road, Mile End,* Stepney Green, Whitechapel,* Aldgate

* Interchange Stations.

East, Tower Hill (for Tower Hill—Gloucester Road and Edgware Road, *see* Circle Line), Earl's Court.* Change at Earl's Court for Kensington (Olympia).

Then Wimbledon Branch.—West Brompton, Fulham Broadway, Parsons Green, Putney Bridge, East Putney, Southfields, Wimbledon Park, Wimbledon.

Or Richmond, Hounslow or Ealing Branches, Common as far as Turnham Green (West Kensington, Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Ravenscourt Park, Stamford Brook, Turnham Green).

Richmond Branch.—Gunnersbury, Kew Gardens, Richmond.

Hounslow Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* then as Piccadilly Line.

Ealing Branch.—Chiswick Park, Acton Town,* Ealing Common,* Ealing Broadway.

Metropolitan Line

From Barking as District to Aldgate East, then as Circle Line, Liverpool Street—Baker Street *via* King's Cross. Change at Whitechapel for Shore-ditch and for Shadwell, Wapping, Rotherhithe, Surrey Docks and New Cross or New Cross Gate.

From Baker Street—Hammersmith Branch.—Edgware Road,* Paddington,* Royal Oak, Westbourne Park, Ladbrooke Grove, Latimer Road, White City, Shepherd's Bush, Goldhawk Road, Hammersmith.*

Or Uxbridge, Watford and Aylesbury Branches, Common as far as Harrow-on-the-Hill (Finchley Road,* Wembley Park,* Preston Road, Northwick Park, Harrow-on-the-Hill).

(Uxbridge Branch—West Harrow, Rayners Lane,* then as Piccadilly Line.)

Watford and Aylesbury Branches.—Common as far as Moor Park (North Harrow, Pinner, Northwood Hills, Northwood, Moor Park).

Then Croxley and Watford.

Or Rickmansworth, Chorley Wood, Chalfont and Latimer, Amersham, Great Missenden, Wendover, Stoke Mandeville and Aylesbury. Change at Chalfont and Latimer for Chesham.

Northern Line

Morden, South Wimbledon, Collier's Wood,

Tooting Broadway, Tooting Bec, Balham, Clapham South, Clapham Common, Clapham North, Stockwell, Oval, Kennington.

Then City Branch—Elephant and Castle,* Borough, London Bridge, Bank,* Moorgate,* Old Street,* Angel, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Euston—Camden Town,* *see below*. (Change at Moorgate for *Northern City Line*—Old Street,* Essex Road, Highbury and Islington, Drayton Park and Finsbury Park.*)

Or West End Branch—Waterloo,* Charing Cross,* Strand, Leicester Square,* Tottenham Court Road,* Goodge Street, Warren Street, Euston, Mornington Crescent, Camden Town.

Then Edgware Branch—Chalk Farm, Belsize Park, Hampstead, Golders Green, Brent, Hendon Central, Colindale, Burnt Oak, Edgware.

Or Barnet and Mill Hill East Branches.—Kentish Town, Tufnell Park, Archway, Highgate, East Finchley, Finchley Central, West Finchley, Woodside Park, Totteridge, High Barnet. (Mill Hill East trains diverge after Finchley Central.)

Piccadilly Line

Cockfosters, Oakwood, Southgate, Arnos Grove, Bounds Green, Wood Green, Turnpike Lane, Manor House, Finsbury Park,* Arsenal, Holloway Road, Caledonian Road, King's Cross and St. Pancras,* Russell Square, Holborn,* Covent Garden, Leicester Square,* Piccadilly Circus,* Green Park, Hyde Park Corner, Knightsbridge, South Kensington,* Gloucester Road,* Earls Court,* Barons Court, Hammersmith,* Acton Town.*

Then Hounslow Branch.—South Ealing, Northfields, Boston Manor, Osterley, Hounslow East, Hounslow Central, Hounslow West.

Or Uxbridge Branch.—Ealing Common,* North Ealing, Park Royal, Alperton, Sudbury Town, Sudbury Hill, South Harrow, Rayners Lane,* Eastcote, Ruislip Manor, Ruislip, Ickenham, Hillingdon, Uxbridge.

Waterloo and City Line

(British Railways)

Direct trains between Waterloo* and Bank.*

* Interchange Stations.

GREEN LINE COACH ROUTES

- 701. Gravesend - Dartford - Victoria - Staines - Ascot.
- 702. Gravesend - Dartford - Victoria - Staines - Sunningdale.
- 703. Wrotham - Swanley - Victoria - Wembley - Amersham.
- 704. Tunbridge Wells - Sevenoaks - Victoria - Slough - Windsor.
- 705. Sevenoaks - Westerham - Victoria - Slough - Windsor.
- 706. Westerham - Croydon - Victoria - Watford - Aylesbury.
- 707. Oxted - Croydon - Victoria - Watford - Aylesbury.
- 708. East Grinstead - Caterham - Victoria - Watford - Hemel Hempstead.
- 709. Godstone - Caterham - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - Chesham.
- 710. Crawley - Redhill - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - Amersham.
- 711. Reigate - Sutton - Oxford Circus - Uxbridge - High Wycombe.
- 712. Dorking - Epsom - Victoria - St. Albans - Luton.
- 713. Dorking - Epsom - Victoria - St. Albans - Dunstable.
- 714. Dorking - Kingston - King's Cross - St. Albans - Luton.
- 715. Guildford - Esher - Oxford Circus - Enfield - Hertford.

- 715A. Marble Arch - Oxford Circus - Edmonton - Hertford.
- 716. Chertsey - Kingston - Baker Street - Barnet - Hitchin.
- 716A. Woking - Kingston - Baker Street - Barnet - Stevenage.
- 717. Victoria - Baker Street - Barnet - Welham Green - Welwyn Garden City.
- 718. Windsor - Kingston - Victoria - Chingford - Epping - Harlow New Town.
- 719. Hemel Hempstead - Leverstock Green - Garston - Watford - Victoria.
- 720. Bishop's Stortford - Harlow - Epping - Woodford - Aldgate.
- 720A. Harlow New Town - Epping - Woodford - Aldgate.
- 721. Brentwood - Gidea Park - Romford - Ilford - Aldgate.
- 722. Upminster - Hornchurch - Becontree Heath - Aldgate.
- 723. Tilbury Ferry - Chadwell St. Mary - Grays - Purfleet - Aldgate.
- 723A. Grays - Belhus - Aldgate.
- 723B. Tilbury Ferry - Dock Road - Grays - Purfleet - Aldgate.
- 725. Gravesend - Bromley - Croydon - Kingston - Windsor.
- 726. Romford - Baker Street - Barnet - St. Albans - Whipsnade Zoo (summer only).

HOUSES OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

Times of summer opening and admission fees shown are those which obtained in 1959, and are subject to modification. Space permits only a selection of some of the more noteworthy houses in England which are open to the public. A fuller description of some houses in or near London will be found on pp. 645-651.

ALBURY PARK, nr. Guildford.—Daily, 1.30-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ALNWICK CASTLE, Northumberland. Seat of the Duke of Northumberland.—May, June and Sept., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat. and Whit Monday, 1-5. July and Aug., daily except Sun. Admission, 2s. 6d.

ALTHORP, nr. Northampton. Seat of Earl Spencer.—April-Sept., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Bank Holidays, 2.30-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*ARLINGTON COURT, nr. Barnstaple.—April-Sept., daily, except Sat., 11-6. Admission, 2s.

ARUNDEL CASTLE, Sussex. Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.—Mid-May to end of June, Mon.-Thurs., 1-4.30; end of June to mid-July, Mon.-Fri., 1-4.30; mid-July to end of Sept., Mon.-Fri., 12-4.30. Admission, 2s.

*ASCOTT, Wing, Bucks.—Including Anthony de Rothschild collection of pictures. April-Sept. Thurs. and 1st and 3rd Sat. (Every Sat., Aug. and Sept.), 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AUDLEY END, Saffron Walden.—Thurs., Sat., Sun., Bank Holidays, 9.30-5.30. Admission, 2s.

AVEBURY MANOR, Wiltshire. (Adjoining the famous Avebury stone circle, which is also on public view).—April, June, July and Sept., Sat. and Sun.; May and August, daily except Tues., 2-6, Bank Holidays, 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

AYNHORP PARK, Northants.—April-Sept., Fri., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 12-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BELVOIR CASTLE, nr. Grantham. Seat of the Duke of Rutland.—April-Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat., 12-6; Bank Holidays and day following, 11-8; Sundays, 2-7. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BERKELEY CASTLE, Glos.—April-Sept., daily, except Mon., 2-5.30, Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

BLENHHEIM PALACE, Woodstock. Seat of the Duke of Marlborough and birthplace of Sir Winston Churchill.—Mid-March-July and third week in Sept. till end of Oct., Mon.-Thurs. (closed Whit Monday); August and first two weeks of Sept., daily except Fri., 1-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*BLICKLING HALL, Norfolk. May-Sept., Thurs. and Sun., 2-5. Admission, 3s.

*BUCKLAND ABBEY, Tavistock.—Including Drake relics. Easter-Sept. 30, weekdays and Bank Holidays, 11-6. Sun. 2-6. Admission, 1s.

CARISBROOKE CASTLE, Isle of Wight. Former house of Governor of Isle of Wight and place of Charles I's captivity.—Weekdays, 9.30-7, Sundays, 2-5.30. Admission, 1s. 6d.

CASTLE ASHBY, nr. Northampton. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Sundays in June, July and August, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CASTLE HOWARD, Yorkshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sun., and Tuesday after Whit Monday (also Tues., June, July, August), 1.45-5.15; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CHARLECOTE PARK, Warwicks. Associations with Shakespeare.—Daily, except Mon., but incl. Bank Holidays, 11.15-5.45. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CHASTLETON HOUSE, Oxon.—Daily, except Wed., 10-1, 2-6; Sundays 2-4. Admission, 2s. 6d.

CHATSWORTH, Derbyshire. Seat of the Duke of Devonshire.—Wed. and Thurs., 11.30-4; Sat. and Sun., 2-5.30; Bank Holidays, 11.30-5.30;

Tuesday after Bank Holidays, 11.30-4. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CLANDON PARK, nr. Guildford.—Mou., Wed., Sat., Sun., 2-6; Bank Holidays, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CLAYDON HOUSE, Bucks.—Daily except Mondays, and Tuesdays after Bank Holidays, but including Bank Holiday, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*CLIVEDEN, nr. Taplow.—April-Sept., Thursdays. Also Sundays, mid-August to mid-Sept., 2.30-5.30. Admission, 1s. Grounds only are open at certain other times.

*COMPTON CASTLE, nr. Paignton.—Fortified manor house. Mon., Wed. and Thurs., 10-12.30, 2 to 6. Admission, 1s.

COMPTON WYNYATES, Warwickshire. A home of the Marquess of Northampton.—Wed., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-5. Sundays, June-August, 2-5. Admission, 3s. 6d.

CORSHAM COURT, Wilts.—April to mid-July, and mid-Sept. to Oct., Wed., Thurs. and Sun.; mid-July to mid-Sept., daily except Monday, 11-12.30, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*COTEHELE, nr. Calstock, Cornwall.—April, Wed., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-6. May-Sept., daily except Mon. (but including Bank Holidays), 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HADDON HALL, Derbyshire.—Daily, except Sunday, 11-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HARDWICK HALL, Derbyshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAREWOOD HOUSE, Yorks. Seat of the Earl of Harewood.—Wed. and Thurs. (also Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays), 10-6; Sundays, 12-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HATFIELD HOUSE, Hertfordshire. Seat of the Marquess of Salisbury.—April-June, weekdays and Easter and Whit Sundays. July—first week in Oct., weekdays, except Mon., but including Bank Holiday. Weekdays, 12-5. Sundays, 2.30-5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

HAYES BARTON, nr. Budleigh Salterton.—Probable birthplace of Sir Walter Raleigh. June-mid-Sept., weekdays, 10.30-1, 2.15-6. Admission, 1s.

HEDINGHAM CASTLE, Essex.—May-Sept., Tues., Thurs. and Sat., 2-6. Bank Holidays (including Easter Monday), 10-6. Admission, 1s. 6d.

KEDLESTON HALL, Derbyshire.—May-Sept., Wed., Sun., Bank Holidays and Tuesdays following Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KINGSTON LACY, Wimborne.—May-Sept., Sat., Sun., and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

KNEBORTH HOUSE, Herts.—May-Sept. Wed.-Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2-5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*KNOLE, Sevenoaks.—Wed.-Sat. and Bank Holidays, 10-12, 2-4.30. Admission, 3s. (Fridays, 5s.)

*LACOCK ABBEY, Wilts.—House: Wednesdays and Bank Holidays, 2-6. Admission, 2s. Monastic remains: Daily except Friday. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LITTLE MORETON HALL, Cheshire. Famous example of "black and white" timbering.—Daily except Friday, 10-8, or dusk if earlier. Admission, 1s.

LONGLEAT HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Marquess of Bath.—Daily, 10-6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LOSELEY HOUSE, nr. Guildford.—June–Sept., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Sun., 2–5. August Bank Holiday, 11–5. Admission, 2s. 6d.

LUTON HOO, Beds.—Mon., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 11–6; Sundays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*LYME PARK, Cheshire.—Daily, 1–7. Admission, 1s. 6d.

*LYTES CARY, Ilchester, Somerset.—Thurs. and Sat., 2–6. Admission, 2s.

MELBOURNE HALL, Derbyshire.—June–Sept. daily, except Mon. and Fri., 2–6 (2–7 July and August). Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

MILTON MANOR HOUSE, nr. Abingdon.—May–Oct., Sat., also Sun. in June and July and August Bank Holiday, 2,30–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*MONTACUTE HOUSE, Yeovil.—Daily, except Tuesday, 11–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

OSBORNE HOUSE, Isle of Wight. State and Private Apartments are shown, including the room in which Queen Victoria died.—Mon., Wed. and Fri. (also Thursday from mid-June), 11–5. Admission, 2s.

*PAYCOCKE'S, COGGESHALL, Essex. Tudor wool-merchant's town house.—April–August, Tues., Wed. and Fri., 10.30–12.30, 2–4. Admission 1s. 6d.

*PECKOVER HOUSE, Wisbech, Cambs.—March–June, Sept.–Oct., Wed., Thurs., and Sat., 2–5. Mid-April to Sept., also Sun. July and Aug., daily, except Tues., 2–5. Admission, 1s.

PENSHURST PLACE, Kent. Seat of Visct. De L'Isle, *PL*, and the birthplace of his ancestor Sir Philip Sidney.—Easter to mid-Oct., Wed., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–5. Admission, 2s. 6d. 1st, 3rd and 5th Suns. in each month and Whit Sunday, 5s.

*PETWORTH HOUSE, Sussex.—Tues., Thurs., Sat. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d. First Wednesday in each month, 2–6. Admission, 5s.

*POLESDEN LACEY, nr. Dorking.—Sat. and Sun., 11–1, 2–6; Wed. and Bank Holidays, 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d., Wednesdays, 3s.

*QUEBEC HOUSE, Westerham. Birthplace of General Wolfe.—Tues., Wed. and Sat., 2–6. Bank Holidays, 10–1, 2–6. Admission, 1s.

*ST. MICHAEL'S MOUNT. Situated on island off Marazion, Cornwall.—Wed. and Fri. Also Mon. from June–Sept., 10.30–4.30. Admission, Wed. and Fri., 1s., Mon., 2s.

*SNOWSHILL MANOR, nr. Broadway.—Sun. and Bank Holidays 11–1, 2–6. Wed., Thurs. and Sat., 2–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

STOKESAY CASTLE, Salop.—Daily, except Tuesdays, 9–6. Admission, 1s.

STONELEIGH ABBEY, nr. Kenilworth.—Daily, 2.30–5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*STOURHEAD, Wiltshire.—Wed., Thurs., Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2,30–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

SULGRAVE MANOR, Northamptonshire. Former home of members of the Washington family.—Daily, except Fridays, 11–12, 1–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPPARK, nr. Petersfield.—Wed., Thurs., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2,30–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*UPTON HOUSE, nr. Banbury. Including famous collection of paintings formed by 2nd Visct. Bearsted. July–Sept., Wed. and Sat. Other months, Wed. only. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WADDESDON MANOR, Bucks.—Wed., Thurs., Fri., 2–6, Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 11–6. Admission, 3s. (Fri., 6s.).

*WALLINGTON HALL, Cambo, Northumberland.—Sat., Sun. and Bank Holidays, 2–4.30. Admission, 2s.

WARWICK CASTLE. Seat of the Earl of Warwick.—Weekdays, 10–5.30. Admission, 2s. 6d.

*WEST WYCOMBE PARK, Bucks.—Last three weeks of July, August, daily, 2.15–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WILTON HOUSE, Wilts. Seat of the Earl of Pembroke.—Daily, 10–6. Admission, 2s. 6d.

WOBURN ABBEY (and Zoo Park). Seat of the Duke of Bedford. Daily except Mondays, but including Bank Holidays, 12.30–5.30 (Bank Holidays, 11.30–7.15). Admission, 3s. 6d.

* Property of the National Trust.

THE PRINCIPAL ENGLISH CITIES

BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM (Warwickshire) is the second City in Britain and the chief centre of the hardware trade. It is practically equidistant from the other important trade centres in the country, being 111 miles from London, 85 miles from Manchester and 61 miles from Bristol. The municipal area is 51,147 acres (about 80 square miles), with a population (1951 census) of 1,112,340; estimated, June, 1958, 1,095,000.

It is estimated that over 1,500 distinct trades are carried on in the city, the chief industries being the manufacture of buttons, bedsteads, plastic goods, chocolate, chemicals, cycles, electroplate, guns, machine tools, railway rolling-stock, glass, motor-cars and motor-cycles, motor tyres, nuts and bolts, pens and nibs, tubes, paint and enamels, tools, toys, electrical apparatus, wire, jewellery and brass working, etc.

Water is supplied by the City Corporation, which also owns the transport undertaking, markets and Municipal Bank. The first section of Birmingham's new Queen Elizabeth Hospital, erected at Edgbaston at a cost of approximately £1,000,000, is claimed to be the finest of its type in Europe. The city has started work on the construction of an inner ring road round the centre of the city, with many improvements in the shopping centre and a

redevelopment of industrial areas. The water supply from Mid-Wales has been further improved by the damming of the Claerwen at a cost of approximately £1,700,000.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, built in 1832–1850; the Council House and Corporation Art Gallery and Museum (1878); Victoria Law Courts (1801); the University (1909); the Central Library; the 13th century Church of St. Martin (rebuilt 1873); the Cathedral (formerly St. Philip's Church); the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Chad (Pugin) and the Methodist Central Hall. Birmingham was incorporated as a borough in 1838, and was created a city in 1889; it is governed by a Lord Mayor and City Council of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors. The generally accepted derivation of "Birmingham" is the ham or dwelling-place of the *ing* or the family of *Beorma* presumed to have been a Saxon. Between the 11th and 16th centuries the de Berminghams were Lords of the Manor.

Lord Mayor and Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1959–60), J. H. Lewis, O.B.E.
Recorder, Reginald Charles Vaughan, O.B.E., M.C., Q.C. (1954).

Stipendiary Magistrate, John Frederic Milward (1951).

Town Clerk, J. F. Gregg (1949).
Clerk of the Peace, G. M. Butts.

LIVERPOOL

LIVERPOOL (Lancashire), on the right bank of the river Mersey, 3 miles from the Irish Sea and 194 miles N.W. of London, is one of the greatest trading centres of the world and the principal port in the United Kingdom for the Atlantic trade. The municipal area is 30,701 acres (which includes 2,883 acres in the bed of the river Mersey) (about 43 square miles, excluding the bed of the river), with a population at the census of 1951 of 789,532; estimated, June 1958, 762,400. Quays on both sides of the river are about 38 miles long, and the Gladstone Dock can accommodate the largest vessels afloat. The dock authority is the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. A system of harbour supervision radar was inaugurated on July 31, 1948. The chief import is grain, those next in importance being sugar, fruit, oil, timber, cotton and provisions.

The Corporation owns large industrial estates at Speke, Kirkby and Aintree, on which many modern factories have been built. Speke and Aintree are now almost fully developed, and at Kirkby new land is constantly being leased, bringing many new industries into the area. In 1943 a lease for 99 years was taken of the Elizabethan mansion at *Speke Hall* at a nominal rent.

The principal buildings are the Cathedral, erected from the designs of Sir Giles Gilbert Scott and consecrated in 1924; when completed this will be the largest ecclesiastical building in England; St. George's Hall, erected 1838-1854, and regarded as one of the finest modern examples of classical architecture; the Town Hall, erected 1754 from the designs of Wood; the Walker Art Gallery; the University; the Royal Infirmary; the Municipal Offices; and the Philharmonic Hall. A Roman Catholic Cathedral is in course of erection at Brownlow Hill.

The *Mersey Tunnel* (Queensway) connecting Liverpool and Birkenhead is one of the most important engineering achievements of recent years; begun in 1925, it was opened to traffic on July 18, 1934, the total cost being estimated at £7,077,800. In 1958-59, 11,233,119 vehicles passed through it.

Liverpool was incorporated as a borough early in the 13th century and was created a city in 1880. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor and a City Council of 40 Aldermen and 120 Councillors. The name is believed to be derived from Norse words meaning the "Pool of the Slopes."

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1959-60), H. N. Bcwldley, C.B.E. Recorder, Neville Laski, Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Arthur McFarland (1947).
Presiding Judge, Court of Passage, G. Glynn Blackledge, M.C., Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, T. Alker, C.B.E. (1947).

MANCHESTER

MANCHESTER (Lancashire) (the *Mancunium* of the Romans, who occupied it in A.D. 78) is 189 miles N.W. of London. The municipal area is 27,255 acres (about 43 square miles), the population at the census of 1951 being 703,175; estimated, June, 1958, 696,700.

Manchester is a commercial rather than an industrial centre, the industries being largely in the neighbouring towns. Within 25 miles radius, lives a population of 4,500,000 engaged in engineer-

ing, chemical, clothing, food processing and textile industries and in providing the packing, transport, banking, insurance and other distributive facilities for those industries. The city is connected with the sea by the Manchester Ship Canal, opened in 1894, 35½ miles long, and accommodating ships up to 15,000 tons. Tonnage of goods handled in 1956 was 16,835,510. The municipal airport has direct passenger services to America, Canada and to most European countries, and freight services to the United States, Europe and Africa.

The principal buildings are the Town Hall, erected in 1877 from the designs of Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., together with a large extension; the Royal Exchange, built in 1869 and enlarged in 1921; the Central Library (1934); the Art Gallery; Heaton Hall; the Whitworth Institute; the 17th century Chetnam Library; the Rylands Library (1899), which includes the Althorp collection; the University (Owens College); the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the parish church) and the Free Trade Hall. Manchester is one of the principal centres of political, literary and scientific advancement, and the Hallé Concerts have placed the city in the forefront of musical development. The *Guardian* newspaper exercises a widespread influence throughout the English-speaking world.

The town received a charter of incorporation in 1833 and was created a city in 1853. The City Council consists of 38 Aldermen and 114 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1959-60), H. Quinney. Recorder, Sir Basil Nield, C.B.E., Q.C. (1956).
Stipendiary Magistrate, F. B. Turner (1951)
Town Clerk, P. B. Dingle, C.B.E. (1944).

SHEFFIELD

SHEFFIELD (Yorkshire, West Riding), the centre of the special steel and cutlery trades, is situated 159 miles N.N.W. of London, at the junction of the Sheaf, Porter, Rivelin and Loxley with the river Don. The city is set in a beautiful countryside, its residential suburbs penetrating the Peak District of Derbyshire.

Sheffield has an area of 39,508 acres (nearly 62 square miles), including 3,332 acres of publicly owned parks and woodland, and a population (1951 census) of 512,834; estimated, June, 1958, 498,800. Though its cutlery, silverware and plate have long been famous, Sheffield has other and now more important industries—special and alloy steels, engineering and tools in great variety. Metallic thorium and titanium are two of the city's latest products. Refractory materials, silver refining, brush making, the manufacture of confectionery, canning, type-founding, ophthalmic optical goods and the making of snuff are other contrasting industries in Sheffield. In addition to those associated with the staple industries, important institutions are concerned with research in mining, glass technology and radiotherapy.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, founded in the twelfth century, became the Cathedral Church of the Diocese of Sheffield in 1914. Parts of the present building date from about 1435. The principal modern buildings are the Town Hall (1897 and 1923), the Cutlers' Hall (1832), the University (1905 and recent extensions), City Hall (1932), Central Library and Graves Art Gallery (1934) and the City Museum (1937).

Sheffield was created a borough on Aug. 24, 1843, a county borough in 1888 and a city in 1893, the Mayor becoming a Lord Mayor in 1897. It

was made an Assize Town in 1955. The Corporation consists of 25 Aldermen and 75 Councillors.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1959-60), A. V. Wolstenholme.
Recorder, G. S. Waller, O.B.E., Q.C. (1957).
Master Cutler (1959-60) (*Master of the Company of Cutlers in Hallamshire*), P. J. C. Bovill.
Town Clerk, J. Heys, C.B.E. (1942).
Clerk of the Peace, P. T. Ward.

LEEDS

LEEDS (Yorkshire, West Riding) is a junction for road, rail and canal services and an important commercial centre, situated 185 miles N.N.W. of London. It is a centre of the wholesale clothing trade. The city has large foundries; engineering works producing textile machinery, machine tools, etc.; printing works, tanneries, and chemical works producing dyestuffs and related products.

The municipal area is 40,619 acres, the population at the census of 1951 being 504,954; estimated, June, 1958, 511,600.

The principal buildings are the Civic Hall (opened by King George V. in 1933), the Town Hall (1858), the Philosophical Hall, the Municipal Buildings and Art Gallery (1884) and the University. The Parish Church (St. Peter's) was rebuilt in 1840; the 17th century St. John's Church has a fine interior with a famous Renaissance screen; the 17th century Mill Hill Chapel was rebuilt in 1848. Kirkstall Abbey (about 3 miles from the centre of the city), founded by Henry de Lacy in 1152, is one of the most complete examples of Cistercian houses now remaining. Temple Newsam, birthplace of Lord Darnley, was acquired by the Corporation in 1922. The present mansion, a stately building in red brick, was built by Sir Arthur Ingram in 1622. Adel Church, about 5 miles from the centre of the city, is a fine Norman structure.

Leeds was first incorporated by Charles I. in 1626, made a county borough in 1889, and was created a city in 1893. The Lord Mayor presides over a Council of 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Loids* or *Ledes*, the origin of which is obscure.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1959-60), Mrs. G. A. Stevenson.
Recorder, G. de P. Veale, Q.C. (1957).
Stipendiary Magistrate, Ralph Cleworth, Q.C. (1950).
Town Clerk, R. Crute (1952).
Clerk of the Peace, T. A. Whittington (1952).

BRISTOL

BRISTOL, situated on the borders of Gloucestershire and Somerset, is a City and County of itself, and is 119 miles W. of London. The present municipal area is 26,345 acres, with a population, at the census of 1951, of 442,994; estimated, June, 1958, 438,000.

Among the various industries are aircraft design and construction, paints, jams, pickles, preserves, milling, shipbuilding, rope making, chocolate, sugar and tobacco, motor and general engineering, clothing, printing, paper bag and carboard making, glass and earthenware, soap, leather and chemical works, heweries and copper, lead and iron works. Bristol is noted for its maritime history and the docks within the Port are the City Docks, 6 miles from the entrance to the river Avon; the Royal Edward and Avonmouth Docks, at the mouth of the river; and the Portishead Docks, to the west of the river entrance. The principal imports are grain,

cereal products, feeding stuffs, bananas and other fruit, provisions, frozen meat, sugar, metals, ores, oil-seeds, paper, petroleum and petroleum spirit, timber, tobacco, wood pulp and general merchandise, and the chief exports are machinery, chemicals, strontia, unmanufactured clay, cars, tractors and prefabricated buildings. A new municipal airport was opened at Lulsgate in May, 1957, replacing that at Whitchurch.

The chief buildings, in addition to the 14th century Cathedral (with later additions), with Norman Chapter House and gateway, the 14th century Church of St. Mary, Redcliffe (described by Queen Elizabeth I. as "the fairest, goodliest, and most famous parish church in England"), and Wesley's Chapel, Broadmead, are the Merchant Venturers' Almshouses, the Council House (opened by H.M. The Queen in April, 1956), Guildhall, Exchange (erected from the designs of John Wood in 1743), Art Gallery, Central Library, Cahot Tower, the University and Clifton College, Red Lodge (Tudor), Georgian House, and Blaise Castle and Mansion with Folk Museum. The *Clifton Suspension Bridge*, with a span of 702 feet over the Avon, was projected by Brunel in 1836 but was not completed until 1864. The beautiful *Clifton Down* adjoins *Durdham Down* (making a total of 442 acres), with *Leigh Woods* and *Nightingale Valley* on the opposite side of the river.

Bristol was a Royal Borough before the Norman Conquest. In 1373 it received from Edward III. a charter granting it county status and in 1899 its Mayor became a Lord Mayor. The Corporation includes 28 Aldermen and 84 Councillors. The earliest forms of the name are *Brigstowe* and *Bristow*.

Principal City Officers.

The Lord Mayor (1959-60), W. G. Cozens.
Recorder, G. D. Roberts, O.B.E., Q.C. (1946).
Town Clerk, T. J. Urwin.
Clerk of the Peace, T. D. Corpe, O.B.E.

KINGSTON UPON HULL

HULL (officially "Kingston upon Hull") is situated in the East Riding of Yorkshire, at the junction of the Hull with the Humber, 22 miles from the North Sea and 181 miles N. of London. The municipal area is 14,493 acres, with a population of 299,105 at the census of 1951; estimated, June 1958, 301,100.

Hull is one of the great seaports of the United Kingdom. It has docks covering a water area of 200 acres, well equipped for the rapid handling of cargoes of every kind, and its many industries include oil-extracting, saw-milling, flour-milling, engineering and chemical industries. It also claims to be the premier fishing port.

The City, restored after very heavy air raid damage during World War II, is well laid out with fine thoroughfares. It has good office and administrative buildings; its municipal centre being the Guildhall; its educational centre the University of Hull and its religious centre the Parish Church of the Holy Trinity, 272 feet in length.

Kingston upon Hull (anciently known as *Wyke*) was so named by Edward I. who granted the first of its Charter privileges in 1299. Later privileges included the creation of the office of Mayor (1331); Charter of Incorporation—the creation of the county of the town, with the power, annually exercised, to elect a Sheriff (1440); county area extended (1447); power given to elect a High Steward (1598); City status accorded (1897) and the office of Mayor raised to the dignity of Lord Mayor (1914). The City Council consists of a Lord Mayor, 21 Aldermen and 63 Councillors, representing the 21 wards of the City.

*Principal City Officers.**The Lord Mayor (1959-60), T. H. Wray.**Recorder, P. S. Price, Q.C. (1958).**Sheriff, H. J. Steiger.**Stipendiary Magistrate, D. N. O'Sullivan (1952).**Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. H. W. Glen.***NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE**

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE (Northumberland) a City and a County on the north bank of the Tyne estuary, 8 miles from the North Sea and 272 miles N. of London, has an area of 11,401 acres (18 square miles) and a population of 291,723 at the census of 1951: estimated, June, 1958, 272,400.

The city is conveniently placed on the estuary, in the centre of the Northumberland and Durham coalfields. The exports of the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne (River Tyne) include coal and coke, sulphate of ammonia, oil fuel (as cargo and bunkers), machinery, iron and steel manufactures, tar and pitch, petroleum spirit and other oils, textiles, firebricks and fireclay goods, grain and animal feeding stuffs; the chief imports are iron ore, metals and minerals, iron and steel manufactures and scrap, oil fuels and other oils, petroleum spirit, timber, grain, fertilisers, cement, fish, fruit and vegetables, and provisions. The chief industries are coal mining, shipbuilding, ship repairing, iron and steel manufactures, engineering and boiler-making shops, locomotives, lead works, chemical manufactures, flour milling, etc.

The principal buildings include the (11th century) "New" Castle, of which the walls, keep and chapel are well preserved, the Cathedral (St. Nicholas), St. Andrew's Church (11th century), St. John's (12th century), St. George's, Jesmond, the Roman Catholic Cathedral of Hexham and Newcastle, Holy Trinity War Memorial, Guildhall (1658) Moot Hall (1810), Exchange (1860), Central Public Library and Laing Art Gallery and Museum, Wood Memorial Hall (1870), and the Custom House. The beauty of Jesmond Dene (gift of Lord Armstrong) is much appreciated by visitors, as well as the Town Moor, a tract of over 900 acres of open grassland. The city is connected with the south bank of the Tyne by six bridges.

The pre-Norman borough of *Monkchester* was re-named Newcastle in the 11th century when the castle was erected as a defence against the Scots. In 1400 it was made a county and in 1589 was incorporated. The City Corporation now comprises a Lord Mayor (1906), 19 Aldermen and 57 Councillors

*Principal City Officers.**The Lord Mayor (1959-60), Mrs. C. C. Scott.**Recorder, R. Lyons, Q.C. (1956).**Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Atkinson (1937).***NOTTINGHAM**

NOTTINGHAM (Nottinghamshire) stands on the River Trent, 124 miles N.N.W. of London in one of the most valuable coalfields of the country with excellent railway, water (being connected by canal with the Atlantic and the North Sea), and road facilities. The municipal area is 18,364 acres and population, at the census of 1951, 306,008; estimated, June, 1958, 313,000.

The principal industries are hosiery, lace, bleaching, dyeing and spinning, tanning, engineering and cycle works, brewing, the manufacture of tobacco, chemicals, furniture, typewriters and mechanical products.

Most public services are owned by the municipality. The amenities of the city include numerous public baths, libraries and parks, an art

gallery and two museums. Approximately 30,480 houses have been built by Nottingham Corporation. The famous Nottingham Goose Fair is held in October each year.

The chief buildings are the 11th century Nottingham Castle (restored in 1878, and now the City Museum and Gallery of Art), Wollaton Hall (1580-88) owned by the Corporation and now a Natural History Museum, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Nicholas's Churches, the Roman Catholic Cathedral (Pugin, 1842-4), the Council House (1929), the Guildhall and Court House (1888), Shire Hall, Albert Hall, the University and Newstead Abbey, home of Lord Byron.

Snoetengham or *Notingeham*, "the home of the sons of Snod" (the Wise), is the Anglo-Saxon name for the Celtic *Tuigogobauc*, "Cave Homes." The city possesses a Charter of Henry II., and was created a city in 1897. The Corporation consists of 17 Aldermen and 51 Councillors (including the Lord Mayor and Sheriff).

*Principal City Officers.**The Lord Mayor (1959-60), J. W. Kenyon.**Recorder, C. N. Shawcross, Q.C. (1950).**Town Clerk, T. J. Owen.**Clerk of the Peace, G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.***BRADFORD**

BRADFORD (Yorkshire, West Riding), 102 miles N.N.W. of London and 8 miles W. of Leeds, in the coal and iron district, is a centre of the woollen and worsted trade. The city is connected with the Mersey in the west and with the Humber in the east by canals, and is an important railway centre. The municipal area is 25,504 acres (about 40 square miles), with a population at the 1951 Census of 292,394; estimated June, 1958, 287,800.

The principal textile industries are worsteds, woollens, silks and cottons, and there are also important engineering and iron works and quarries of freestone.

The chief public buildings, in addition to the 15th century Cathedral (formerly the Parish Church) and Bolling Hall (14th century), are the Town Hall (1873), the tower of which contains a clock with dials, chimes and a carillon, Exchange (1867), Cartwright Memorial Hall (1904) commemorating the inventor of the power loom, the Windsor Baths and Public Halls (1905), Grammar School (Charter, 1662), St. George's Hall (Concert Hall, 1853), Technical College (1882), the Mechanics' Institute (1832), Kirkgate Market Hall, and Britannia House (1933).

The Saxon township was created a parliamentary borough in 1832, a borough in 1847, a county borough in 1889, and a city in 1897. The title of Lord Mayor was conferred on the Chief Magistrate in 1907. The Corporation consists of a Lord Mayor, 20 Aldermen and 60 Councillors.

*Principal City Officers.**The Lord Mayor (1959-60), E. England.**Recorder, B. B. Gillis, Q.C. (1958).**Town Clerk, W. H. Leatham (1946).**Clerk of the Peace, P. Denny.***OXFORD**

OXFORD is a University City, an important industrial centre, and a county, assize, and market town.

It has been a City from time immemorial and a County Borough since 1889. It has an area of 8,785 acres, a population of 104,100 (Registrar-General's 1958 estimate) and a rateable value of £2,151,496. Oxford is a Parliamentary constituency returning one member and is governed by a Council of 68 members of whom 12 are, by special enactment, elected by the University.

The University (see also pp. 501-503) has 22 Colleges, 5 Private Halls, 3 New Foundations, 1 Society and 5 Societies of Women Students.

Industry, consisting of printing and bookbinding, and the making of agricultural implements and marmalade, played a minor part in Oxford until the motor industry was established in 1912. To-day this and the adjoining pressed steel works employ about 15,000.

The City has filled a notable place in the story of the nation, first entering real history in A.D. 912 when, according to the Old English Chronicle, possession of it was taken by King Edward the Elder. It had a Mayor by 1122. It was a favourite residence of the Plantagenets, who gave the City its earliest charters and who built Beaumont Palace where Richard Cœur de Lion was born in 1157. The origins of the University are obscure, but it seems clear that it was already in existence in 1187, and by 1212 had a Chancellor. Colleges began to come into existence during the thirteenth century, the earliest being University, Balliol and Merton Colleges. The University became sufficiently powerful to secure the aid of the monarchy to establish an ascendancy over the Corporation, the outward forms of which were observed until 1825.

It is for its architecture that Oxford is of most interest to the visitor, its oldest specimens being the reputed Saxon tower of St. Michael's church, the remains of the Norman castle and city walls and the Norman church at Iffley. It is chiefly famous however, for its Gothic buildings, such as the Divinity Schools, the Old Library at Merton College, William of Wykeham's New College, Magdalen College and Christ Church and many other college buildings. Later centuries are not represented by so many examples, but mention can be made of the exquisite Laudian quadrangle at St. John's College, the renaissance Sheldonian Theatre by Wren, Trinity College chapel, and All Saints Church; Hawksmoor's mock-Gothic at All Souls College, and the superb example of eighteenth century architecture afforded by Queen's College. In addition to individual buildings, High Street and Radcliffe Square, just off it, both form architectural compositions of great beauty. Most of the Colleges have gardens, those of Magdalen, New College, St. John's (designed by "Capability" Brown) and Worcester being the largest.

The visitor will always find some of the college chapels, halls and gardens open for public inspection between 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1959-60), F. M. Brewer, M.B.E.
Recorder, J. G. Foster, Q.C., M.P. (1956).
Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, Harry Plowman,
C.B.E.

CAMBRIDGE

CAMBRIDGE, a settlement far older than its ancient University, lies on the Cam or Granta, 51 miles north of London and 65 miles south-west of Norwich. Its population in 1951, when it was raised to the dignity of a City, was 81,463; estimated, June, 1958, 92,500. Its area is 10,060 acres.

The city is a parliamentary and quarter sessions borough, county town and regional headquarters. Its industries, which include radio and electronics, flour milling, cement making and the manufacture of scientific instruments, are extensive but nowhere obtrusive. Among its open spaces are Jesus Green, Sheep's Green, Coe Fen, Parker's Piece, Christ's Pieces, the University Botanic Garden, and the Backs, or lawns and gardens through which the Cam winds behind the principal line of college

buildings. East of the Cam, King's Parade, upon which stand Great St. Mary's Church, Gibbs' Senate House and King's College Chapel with Wilkins' screen, joins Trumpington Street to form one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in Europe.

University and College buildings provide the outstanding features of Cambridge architecture but several churches (especially St. Benet's, the oldest building in the City, and St. Sepulchre's, the Round Church) also make notable contributions. The modern Guildhall (1939) stands on a site of which at least part has held municipal buildings since 1224.

The City Council consists of a Mayor, 14 Aldermen and 42 Councillors. Four of the Councillors are elected by the Colleges and Halls and two by Grace of the Senate of the University. Two of the Aldermen are elected by the Council from the University and College representatives.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1959-60), W. Cole.
Recorder, F. H. Lawton, Q.C.
Town Clerk, A. H. I. Swift.
Clerk of the Peace, C. H. Parker.

CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY, the Metropolitan City of the Anglican Communion, has an unbroken history going back to prehistoric times. It was the Roman Durovernum and the Saxon Cant-wara-Byrig (stronghold of the men of Kent). Here in 597 St. Augustine began the conversion of the English race to Christianity, when Ethelbert, King of Kent, was baptized. In 1170 the rivalry of Church and State culminated in the murder in Canterbury Cathedral, by Henry II.'s knights, of Archbishop Thomas Becket, whose shrine became a great centre of pilgrimage as described by Chaucer in his *Canterbury Tales*. After the Reformation pilgrimages ceased, but the prosperity of the City was strengthened by an influx of Huguenot refugees, who introduced weaving. In the first Elizabethan era Christopher Marlowe, the poetic genius and precursor of Shakespeare, was born and reared in Canterbury, and there are literary associations also with Defoe, Dickens and Barham, author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*. In the last war the City received severe damage from air attacks, particularly in the great "Baedeker" raid of June 1, 1942. Fortunately the Cathedral (apart from the modern Library) was not severely harmed. Great progress has been made in re-building, before which the opportunity has been taken to excavate archaeologically the main areas of damage. As a result part of the street plan of Roman Canterbury has been recovered and many Roman buildings, including a large theatre, identified.

The Cathedral, with its glorious architecture ranging from the eleventh to the fifteenth centuries, is world-famous. Modern pilgrims are attracted particularly to the Martyrdom, the Black Prince's Tomb and other historic monuments, the Warriors' Chapel and the many examples of mediæval stained glass.

Of the Benedictine St. Augustine's Abbey, burial place of the Jutish Kings of Kent (whose capital Canterbury was) only extensive ruins remain. St. Martin's Church, on the eastern outskirts of the City, is stated by Bede to have been the place of worship of Queen Bertha, the Christian wife of King Ethelbert, before the advent of St. Augustine.

The mediæval City Walls are built on Roman foundations and the fourteenth century West Gate is one of the finest buildings of its kind in the country.

The city is a county borough and county of itself, with an estimated population (June, 1958) of 30,000. Before the institution of the Mayoralty

in 1448 it was governed by balliffs and earlier still by prefects or provosts.

Principal City Officers.

Mayor (1959-60), T. McCallum.

Recorder, G. Lawrence, Q.C.

Sheriff (1959-60), E. E. Kingsman.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, J. Boyle.

YORK

YORK is a county borough, an archiepiscopal seat, the county town of Yorkshire and a county in its own right, its correct designation being "The City and County of the City of York", and it stands at the junction of the three Ridings. York has an area of 6,998 acres, and a population at the 1951 Census of 105,336; estimated, June, 1958 at 105,600. The city returns one member to Parliament and is governed by a Lord Mayor, who has the title of "Right Honourable," 13 Aldermen and 39 Councillors. The City Sheriff, who is the Sovereign's representative, is elected annually with the Lord Mayor.

The recorded history of York dates from A.D. 71, when the Roman Ninth Legion established a base which later became the fortress of Eboracum. Here Constantine the Great was proclaimed Emperor in A.D. 306. Under Edwin, in the 7th century, York became the capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria. Under the Danes it became a trading centre but suffered severely at the Norman Conquest. It is mentioned in the Domesday Book. By the 14th century it had become prosperous and was used as the chief base against the Scots. It became a great mercantile centre, chiefly owing to its control of the wool trade, but under the Tudors its fortunes declined, though Henry VIII. made it the headquarters of the Council of the North, so preserving its status as the Northern capital. During the Civil War it suffered heavily in the Royalist cause, but in the 18th century it became a social centre for the northern nobility and gentry.

With its development as a railway centre in the 19th century the commercial life of York expanded and it is now a flourishing modern city. Chief industries are the manufacture of cocoa, chocolate and confectionery, railway carriage and wagon repair, scientific instrument making, printing and light engineering.

The city is rich in examples of architecture of all periods, but its finest features are the Minster with its stained glass, and the ancient walls and gateways. There are many examples of domestic architecture of the Tudor and Stuart periods, but perhaps more notable are the Georgian mansions of The Mount, Micklegate and Bootham. Its museums are world-famous, and its Art Gallery is now greatly enriched by the Lycett Green collection of Old Masters recently given to the city.

Principal Officers.

Lord Mayor (1959-60), R. S. Oloman, M.B.E.

Recorder, J. R. H. T. Cumming-Bruce (1958).

Sheriff, W. Ward.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, T. C. Benfield.

WINCHESTER

WINCHESTER, the ancient capital of England, is situated on the River Itchen 65 miles S.W. of London and 12 miles north of Southampton. The City has an area of 3,883 acres and an estimated population (June, 1958) of 27,070; it is a parliamentary and quarter session borough, an assize town and the county town of Hampshire.

Occupation of the city area can be traced back to 1800 B.C. but organized settlements appeared later, as at St. Catherine's Hill which was an Iron Age settlement from the 6th to 2nd century B.C. Winchester was known as Caer Gwent to the Celts and Venta Belgarum to the Romans; to the latter it was an important centre as the five roads radiating from the city testified. Saxon history is somewhat obscure but Winchester became the capital of Wessex and in the 9th century capital of all England. Alfred the Great made Winchester a centre of education. In the Saxon Cathedral there took place the coronation of Edward the Confessor. William the Conqueror was crowned in the city and made it his capital. It remained so for many years, its decline as a capital beginning during the civil war between Stephen and Matilda; and with the loss of Normandy in 1204, and the sack of Southampton in 1338 Winchester had lost its favourable position. Further damage to the city occurred in the Civil War. In the latter half of the 18th century many of the city's historic buildings, including four of the six gates and much of the city wall, were destroyed. Winchester is rich in architecture of all types but the Cathedral takes first place. The longest Gothic cathedral in the world, it was rebuilt in 1079-1093 and exhibits splendid examples of Norman, Early English and Perpendicular styles. Winchester College, founded in 1393, is one of the most famous public schools, the original building remaining almost unaltered. The Hospital of St. Cross, founded in 1136 by Henry de Blois, is a fine mediæval almshouse. The Great Hall, completed in 1235, is a part of the ancient castle built by William the Conqueror.

It is not certain when Winchester was first designated a city but it is probable that the term was applied between 650 and 700. Winchester is one of the oldest corporations in the country; the first written record of a Mayor occurs in 1200.

Principal Officers.

Mayor (1959-60), Mrs. M. E. L. Lowden.

Recorder, J. F. E. Stevenson.

Town Clerk and Clerk of the Peace, R. H. McCall.

FREEMEN'S GUILDS

London.—Guild of Freemen of the City of London, 4 Dowgate Hill, E.C.4. *Clerk*, D. Reid.

Berwick upon Tweed.—Freemen's Guild of Berwick upon Tweed. *Secretary*, W. Herriott, 65 Walkergate, Berwick upon Tweed.

Chester.—Chester City Guilds. *Secretary*, J. Formstone, 10 White Friars, Chester.

Coventry.—City of Coventry Freemen's Guild. *Clerk*, E. S. May, 17 Victoria House, Queen Victoria Road, Coventry.

Gloucester.—Gloucester Freemen's Committee. *Secretary*, B. W. Barrett, 46 Howard Street, Gloucester.

Grimsby.—Enrolled Freemen of Grimsby. *Clerk*, W. J. Savage, St. Mary's Chambers, Grimsby.

Lincoln.—Lincoln Freemen's Committee. *Clerk*, E. Mason, St. Swithin's Square, Lincoln.

Newcastle upon Tyne.—Freemen of Newcastle upon Tyne. *Secretary of Stewards' Committee*, T. A. B. Forster, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Collingwood Street, Newcastle, 1.

Oxford.—Oxford Freemen's Committee. *Chairman*, Dr. T. W. Chaundy, 23 Sandfield Road, Headington, Oxford.

Shrewsbury.—Association of Shrewsbury Freemen. *President*, M. Peele, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.

York.—Gild of Freemen of the City of York. *Clerk*, D. Lyth, 38A Coney Street, York.

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF ENGLAND

A list of all CITIES (in SMALL CAPITALS) and Boroughs (in ordinary type), and of *Urban Districts* with a population exceeding 20,000 (in *italics*); the County Boroughs named in the First Schedule of the Local Government Act, 1933, are distinguished by having § prefixed. The first figures in parentheses show the County in which the City, Borough or U.D.C. is situated (see p. 632). The second figures in parentheses given in the case of cities and boroughs, show the date of the first recorded Charter of Incorporation.

CITIES, Boroughs and <i>Urban Districts</i>	Popu- lation, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Abingdon (2) (1556).....	13,420	23.4	9.0	186,458	21 0	E. W. J. Nicholson.	E. E. Sparkes.
Accrington (21) (1878)...	39,270	13.3	16.6	446,447	20 9	J. Gartside.	J. Hodson.
Acton (27) (1921).....	65,360	14.2	11.4	1,903,218	18 0	H. C. Lockyer.	J. G. Telfer.
<i>Aireborough</i> (49).....	27,520	12.8	15.6	285,535	20 8	R. H. Hulme.	†W. Spencer.
Aldeburgh (38) (1529)...	2,820	20.6	12.5	46,576	18 0	D. J. Owen.	D. O. Knowles.
Aldershot (15) (1922)....	40,220	15.2	7.1	559,364	18 0	H. B. Sales.	G. A. North.
<i>Aldridge</i> (37).....	42,170	17.1	12.0	432,154	19 10	H. G. G. Nichols.	†Mrs. M. M. Owen.
<i>Alfreton</i> (9).....	23,190	14.7	10.3	221,115	19 6	H. Taylor.	†Mrs. N. L. Bramley.
Altrincham (6) (1937)...	40,890	14.1	11.5	565,337	21 0	A. Glossop.	J. L. Baxendale.
Andover (15) (1175).....	16,070	15.5	11.6	260,388	20 0	J. F. Garner.	J. T. Haines.
Appleby (44) (1179).....	1,660	15.2	12.7	16,702	20 10	S. B. Clarke.	A. E. P. Slack.
Arnold (32).....	23,900	17.4	12.4	294,266	19 6	A. H. James.	†A. L. Tomlinson.
Arundel (2) (1586).....	2,620	12.3	12.6	44,552	16 8	G. Campbell.	G. H. Stevens.
Ashford (20).....	26,310	16.0	11.3	379,989	19 0	G. H. Redfern.	†C. A. Thomas.
Ashington (31).....	28,340	15.8	9.8	268,111	20 0	J. Kent.	†G. Duddridge.
Ashton (Lyne) (21) (1847)	50,600	15.7	14.8	534,304	19 8	G. A. Malone.	N. Booth.
Atherton (21).....	19,700	16.5	14.3	198,070	20 9	S. G. Blakeborough.	†J. Stirzaker.
Aylesbury (3) (1916).....	22,800	17.3	10.4	431,856	22 10	R. D. W. Maxwell.	C. G. Cousins.
Bacup (21) (1882).....	17,990	17.1	12.5	155,445	22 6	A. D. Bond.	M. Conolly.
Banbury (33) (1554).....	19,680	17.2	12.9	328,253	24 0	F. G. E. Boys.	Miss G. S. Bustin.
<i>Banstead</i> (40).....	38,840	13.3	12.3	758,546	17 2	F. L. Shaw.	†W. T. E. Sheppard.
Barking (13) (1931).....	74,850	12.3	8.6	1,352,478	22 0	E. R. Farr.	Mrs. M. Breddo.
Barnes (40) (1932).....	39,220	11.2	10.2	894,157	16 9	J. Llewellyn.	Mrs. M. E. Hull.
Barnet (18).....	26,100	13.8	10.0	493,200	19 1	A. S. Mays, O.B.E.	†C. H. F. Reynolds.
§Barnsley (49) (1869)....	75,580	17.2	13.3	768,462	23 0	A. E. Gillfillan, O.B.E.	G. Whyke.
Barnstaple (10).....	15,660	15.6	14.2	273,453	18 6	F. J. Broad, O.B.E.	W. J. Thomas.
§Barrow-in-Furness (21) (1867).....	64,450	15.2	12.0	856,809	24 0	L. Allen.	Mrs. A. M. Tait.
<i>Basildon</i> (13).....	72,540	20.6	10.1	745,074	21 0	A. Hatt.	†W. H. Davies.
Basingslake (15) (1392)..	21,810	18.1	10.2	366,862	19 10	L. Womersley, M.B.E.	H. Jackson.
§BATH (36) (1590).....	80,400	14.2	10.6	1,182,771	20 0	J. E. Dixon.	A. Mortimer.
Batley (49) (1868).....	39,630	17.1	13.0	330,208	20 0	L. O. Bottomley.	J. R. R. Thornes.
Beblington (6) (1937)....	50,540	15.3	10.9	873,840	19 6	G. Chappell, O.B.E.	B. R. Jones.
Beccles (38) (1584).....	6,980	15.2	11.3	90,480	21 6	F. W. Leah.	P. L. Hipperson.
Beckenham (20) (1935)..	75,380	12.6	12.8	1,465,800	19 0	R. W. Storr.	W. S. Robbins.
Beddington and Walling- ton (40) (1937).....	32,390	13.0	9.8	723,234	16 10	A. B. Bateman.	F. G. H. Sivyer.
Bedford (Town) (1166)...	59,480	19.0	9.9	957,633	20 10	G. F. Simmonds.	C. N. Barrett.
<i>Bedlingtonshire</i> (31)....	29,290	15.6	10.1	264,858	19 8	F. S. Forster.	†J. Haig.
<i>Bedworth</i> (43).....	29,230	19.2	12.1	293,134	21 4	S. G. Deeming.	†J. Allen.
Beeston & Stapleford (32).	54,130	16.8	10.1	708,627	17 10	H. D. Jeffries.	†J. W. Plowman.
<i>Benfleet</i> (13).....	26,340	18.1	12.4	330,000	20 4	D. Grudgings, M.B.E.	†Mrs. M. Goodfellow.
<i>Bentley with Arksey</i> (49).	21,880	20.4	9.6	181,573	20 0	W. H. Carlile.	†S. Schofield.
Berwick (Tweed) (1302) .	12,620	22.6	13.4	131,640	22 0	R. B. Davison.	J. Thompson.
Beverley (47) (1573)....	15,660	15.1	10.5	185,416	21 4	E. Bailey.	A. Meadley.
Bewdley (46) (1462).....	4,950	12.8	12.2	43,047	20 3	W. O. E. Bryan.	Mrs. F. S. Pritchard.
Bexhill (41) (1902).....	26,490	11.1	20.3	572,643	20 6	E. Smith.	J. Baker.
Bexley (20) (1937).....	90,330	13.6	9.5	1,302,884	19 2	A. Goldfinch.	J. C. Canton.
Bideford (10) (1573)....	10,340	14.1	13.4	150,725	19 6	L. B. Galliford.	A. E. Fulford.
Billingham (11).....	28,090	26.9	8.1	856,211	18 4	F. M. Dawson.	†J. Ramsay.
Bilston (37) (1933).....	33,760	15.4	13.2	404,776	21 6	A. M. Williams.	F. Wolverson.
Bingley (49).....	21,710	14.7	13.1	248,262	21 0	F. M. Dunwell.	†W. H. Penn.
§Birkenhead (6) (1877) .	142,600	17.8	13.3	1,688,338	18 3	D. P. Heath.	Mrs. L. Baker.
§BIRMINGHAM (1838)....	1,095,000	17.6	11.0	17,158,995	21 6	(See p. 658)	*(See p. 658.)
<i>Bishop Auckland</i> (12)...	35,380	19.4	14.7	326,116	19 6	R. W. Blythe.	†G. Taylor.
Bishop's Castle (35) (1609)	1,240	..	..	13,490	20 0	G. A. Rogers.	F. J. Bedell.
§Blackburn (21) (1851) .	106,200	14.7	15.4	1,220,822	21 9	F. S. Squires.	J. M. Lomax.
§Blackpool (21) (1876) .	144,500	13.0	14.3	3,403,340	13 8	E. C. Lee.	E. A. Machin.
Blandford Forum (11) (1605).....	3,250	15.6	12.2	49,296	20 4	C. K. Lavington.	T. W. Fowler.
Blaydon (12).....	30,600	16.7	11.2	268,561	20 6	C. H. Matthews.	†G. P. Kell.
Blyth (31) (1922).....	34,620	17.5	13.4	335,110	19 2	E. W. Carter.	G. Colpitts.
Bodmin (7) (1798).....	6,070	13.4	7.0	63,080	18 2	I. Whiting.	G. J. Smith.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Bognor Regis (42).....	26,080	14.7	11.7	588,323	19 0	R. W. J. Hill.	†F. E. Phillips.
§Bolton (21) (1838).....	161,500	15.6	14.3	1,995,220	22 0	P. S. Rennison.	E. Taylor.
§Bootle (21) (1868).....	81,550	23.8	10.1	1,026,555	22 9	H. Partington, O.N.E.	H. Baird.
Boston (25) (1545).....	24,150	16.6	10.8	337,093	20 6	C. L. H. Griffiths.	E. B. Willis.
§Bournemouth (15) (1890)	143,600	11.4	16.2	3,755,829	13 6	A. L. Clegg.	L. V. Barney.
Brackley (29) (1260).....	3,110	19.6	7.7	31,607	17 8	J. M. Wild.	H. C. Miller.
§BRADFORD (1847).....	287,800	17.8	13.5	3,206,998	20 6	(See p. 661.)	*(See p. 661.)
Brandon and Bishoptones (12).....	20,190	15.5	11.6	135,490	23 6	A. A. Luxmoore.	†W. Firby.
Brentford and Chiswick (27) (1932).....	57,150	14.0	11.2	1,319,650	18 8	W. F. J. Church.	M. J. Digby.
Brentwood (13).....	44,170	15.9	9.3	550,622	20 6	C. N. Booth.	†Mrs. A. W. Dell.
Bridgnorth (35) (1157)...	6,460	..	..	88,334	22 6	J. K. Banks.	J. W. C. Bowers.
Bridgewater (36) (1200)...	24,890	15.8	12.1	338,494	21 8	H. A. Clidero, O.B.E.	Mrs. A. B. Pottertona.
Bridlington (47) (1899)...	24,960	10.5	17.4	433,328	21 5	S. Briggs.	J. Carvill.
Bridport (11) (1253).....	6,630	14.9	12.9	98,772	19 6	F. C. M. Forward.	W. J. Spencer.
Brierley Hill (37).....	52,060	16.9	10.6	570,592	21 2	H. Hex.	†D. Brookes.
Brighouse (49) (1893)....	30,490	15.0	14.9	299,203	22 0	J. R. Liddle.	H. C. Nobbs.
§Brighton (41) (1854)....	159,700	13.6	15.3	3,661,618	14 0	W. O. Dodd.	E. W. Kippin.
§BRISTOL (1188).....	438,000	15.9	11.9	7,216,555	20 6	(See p. 660.)	*(See p. 660.)
Bromley (20) (1903).....	66,030	13.6	11.3	1,339,640	20 6	L. Kaye.	C. W. Wilmot.
Bromsgrove (46).....	31,700	16.8	11.8	350,623	19 6	F. A. Jessop.	†J. J. Hudson.
Brownhills (37).....	23,800	18.8	12.0	174,391	21 0	N. Waive.	†W. G. Slimkins.
Buckingham (1554).....	4,130	17.7	10.4	52,744	22 2	A. Archdeacon.	F. E. Y. Fleet.
§BURY (21) (1861).....	81,360	..	..	804,731	21 6	C. V. Thornley.	Miss E. Utley.
§Burton-upon-Trent (37) (1878).....	49,230	17.7	13.0	710,436	23 0	H. T. Meades.	W. J. Bull.
§Bury (21) (1876).....	58,090	15.6	15.1	735,308	19 0	E. S. Smith.	A. H. Shaw.
Bury St. Edmunds (39)	21,570	17.2	11.9	279,917	20 8	R. R. Hiles.	F. G. Banks.
Buxton (9) (1917). (1606)	19,250	15.5	15.3	268,533	20 10	H. C. Hoggett.	J. E. Hawley.
Caime (45) (1565).....	6,420	17.7	8.7	74,879	21 6	C. O. Gough.	C. R. Symes.
Cambrone-Redruth (7).....	35,120	15.2	14.6	320,200	19 0	S. C. Wilson.	†A. James.
CAMBRIDGE (1207).....	92,500	14.3	10.5	1,895,623	19 10	(See p. 662.)	(See p. 662.)
Cannock (37).....	42,490	16.4	11.7	436,829	20 3	H. C. Allen.	†J. Holston.
§CANTERBURY (20) (1448)	30,000	14.9	12.5	526,979	17 0	(See p. 663.)	(See p. 663.)
§CARLISLE (8) (1158).....	69,400	19.0	12.9	847,063	19 8	H. D. A. Robertson.	W. J. Hunter.
Carlton (32).....	37,080	16.9	12.1	403,731	19 0	A. E. F. Walker.	†S. W. Huckle.
Carshalton (40).....	60,300	12.4	9.3	856,374	17 6	C. H. Durrant.	†P. W. Stock.
Castleford (49) (1955)....	41,650	16.0	12.8	369,989	23 0	E. Hutchinson.	T. Walsh.
Caterham and Warlingham (40).....	34,800	15.5	10.1	489,948	16 0	B. J. Smerdon.	†D. G. Underhill.
Chadderton (21).....	32,240	16.4	15.2	565,091	17 9	L. Stott.	†R. N. Hodgson.
Chard (36) (1570).....	5,390	16.1	13.2	68,263	19 8	F. W. Searle.	E. T. Phelps.
Chatham (20) (1891).....	50,860	20.1	9.1	672,680	21 4	R. Newnes.	J. S. Thomas.
Chelmsford (13) (1888)...	43,110	16.5	10.0	849,210	18 10	B. A. Francis.	T. E. Howes.
Cheltenham (14) (1876)...	68,610	16.8	13.0	1,239,661	19 10	F. D. Littlewood, O.B.E.	A. G. Dye.
Chertsey (40).....	37,690	18.6	9.7	499,213	16 2	A. R. Herbert.	† F. Light.
Cheshunt (18).....	29,450	16.9	10.7	395,264	21 0	G. S. Newnham.	† W. Dryden.
§CHESTER (1506).....	59,300	16.3	10.9	920,195	20 0	G. Burkinshaw.	H. W. Talbott.
Chesterfield (9) (1598)...	67,460	13.6	13.1	866,409	20 0	R. Clegg, O.B.E.	J. L. Hadfield.
CHICHESTER (42).....	19,100	14.0	9.7	385,246	18 3	E. Banks.	W. G. S. Pope.
Chigwell (13).....	61,150	11.8	9.9	911,766	18 6	J. W. Faulkner.	†T. A. Pitty.
Chingford (13) (1938)....	46,030	12.1	10.9	747,670	19 2	C. G. Dennis.	G. H. Smith.
Chippenham (45) (1554)...	15,790	17.1	14.5	213,777	19 0	S. F. A. Clarke.	B. W. Norris.
Chipping Norton (33) (1606).....	3,920	17.7	8.1	50,102	23 0	C. A. Saunders.	S. D. H. Major.
Chislehurst and Sidcup (20).....	88,540	14.0	8.3	1,290,118	19 10	T. W. Fagg, D.F.C.	†J. R. C. Carter.
Chorley (21) (1881).....	31,500	14.7	15.4	269,799	19 0	R. Potter.	Mrs. C. M. Monks.
Christchurch (15) (1886)...	24,300	14.0	14.1	405,368	17 8	J. Macfadyen, D.F.C.	†W. H. Richardson.
Clacton (13).....	25,100	14.3	11.5	496,453	21 0	C. B. Hearn.	†W. H. Timmens.
Cleethorpes (23) (1936)...	30,480	15.5	12.3	330,690	19 6	G. Sutcliffe.	A. E. Hull.
Clitheroe (21) (1147).....	11,940	14.3	10.4	137,980	21 0	R. B. Snowden.	J. Entwistle.
Coalville (22).....	26,300	14.1	11.1	282,425	18 10	H. B. Chynoweth.	†Mrs. V. M. Smith.
Colchester (13) (1189)....	63,510	16.8	9.8	824,351	20 7	N. Catchpole.	A. W. J. Kay.
Colne (21) (1895).....	19,780	14.2	13.6	225,937	19 9	T. Rutter.	H. Craddock.
Colne Valley (49).....	21,260	16.0	13.8	219,887	22 0	J. W. Lomas.	†H. Walker.
Congleton (6) (1272).....	15,960	16.1	13.5	177,981	21 0	J. Mee.	F. Davenport.
Consett (12).....	38,890	17.5	12.6	560,743	20 0	J. Quinn.	†B. Chisholm.
Corby (29).....	30,620	26.6	4.8	521,302	24 1	G. B. Blackall, M.B.E.	†Mrs. L. J. Harrison.
Coseley (37).....	35,590	17.7	9.1	428,641	19 8	J. C. Roper.	†J. T. Wilson.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Coulsdon and Purley (40)	68,580	14.3	12.8	1,346,560	16 10	E. F. J. Felix.	†R. W. Kersey.
§COVENTRY (43) (1345) ..	281,000	18.4	8.8	4,552,855	20 6	C. Barratt.	*W. H. Edwards.
Crawley (42)	46,970	26.3	11.6	846,273	19 6	R. W. J. Tridgell.	†A. E. Pegler.
Crayford (20)	30,280	17.9	8.8	461,615	20 6	G. B. Hodgson.	†Mrs. L. Walker.
Creyke (6) (1877)	51,370	15.4	12.1	544,085	21 10	A. Brook.	C. E. Elson.
Crook and Willington (12)	26,640	17.8	11.4	212,038	23 6	F. J. Pearson.	†W. R. Natrass.
Crosby (21) (1937)	58,520	18.3	13.4	751,206	18 10	H. O. Roberts.	J. S. Foggert.
§Croydon (40) (1883)	249,500	15.2	12.0	4,846,447	16 6	E. Taberner, O.N.E.	H. L. Kendell.
Dagenham (13) (1938)	114,100	13.5	7.3	1,628,957	20 0	K. Lauier.	L. W. Todd.
†Darlington (37)	22,210	15.0	8.9	207,997	21 0	G. R. Rowlands.	†E. Sutton.
§Darlington (12) (1867) ..	83,170	16.1	12.3	1,328,330	17 0	C. N. S. Nicholson.	C. J. Tremewan.
†Dartford (20) (1933)	43,140	15.6	10.6	690,392	20 8	T. Armstrong.	E. C. G. Lanyon.
Dartmouth (10) (1341) ..	6,210	14.5	9.6	86,103	20 8	A. H. Wright.	H. C. Lloyd.
Darwen (21) (1878)	29,680	16.3	16.7	292,897	22 3	J. C. Fielding.	Miss M. Broughton.
Daventry (29) (1595)	5,040	17.0	14.4	77,057	21 4	A. E. Moore.	G. Williams.
Deal (20) (1699)	25,670	17.9	11.6	301,493	20 4	E. S. Dixon.	J. A. Tapping.
Dearne (49)	27,100	20.4	12.3	198,569	19 3	C. Bishop.	†E. Austwick.
Denton (21)	27,540	16.9	10.5	331,031	20 6	J. Smith.	†J. Devaney.
§Derby (1154)	133,900	15.7	12.5	2,107,222	22 6	G. H. E. Jones.	G. A. Collier.
Devizes (45) (1605)	8,270	18.3	9.6	110,423	19 0	R. W. Wells.	A. H. Weston.
§Dewsbury (49) (1862) ..	53,330	17.2	13.6	601,901	21 0	A. N. James.	Lt.-Col. T. Evers, O.B.E.
†Doncaster (49) (1914) ..	84,170	16.7	13.9	1,255,599	22 0	H. R. Wormald.	F. Ogden.
Dorchester (11) (1324) ..	11,930	15.8	13.9	189,792	19 10	F. P. L. Sydenham.	A. C. Savage.
†Dorking (40)	20,730	14.0	12.3	370,234	16 8	F. G. Sutherland.	†J. A. I. Edwards.
Dover (20) (1278)	35,140	16.7	10.9	506,144	20 0	J. A. Johnson.	R. L. Eckhoff.
Droitwich (46) (1215)	7,060	16.2	7.0	102,417	19 5	S. G. Foster.	R. Jolliffe.
†Droylsden (21)	26,290	15.4	13.7	242,252	19 9	G. S. Hepton.	†J. Hughes.
§Dudley (46) (1865)	64,530	14.2	13.2	802,492	18 8	P. D. Wadsworth.	J. Marsh.
†Dukinfield (6) (1899)	17,960	12.7	14.3	175,246	19 3	D. W. Yates.	E. S. Jones.
Dunstable (1) (1864)	21,300	20.4	8.9	381,430	20 0	J. Smith.	L. Palmer.
DURHAM (1602)	21,140	14.5	11.2	327,928	17 6	D. B. Martin-Jones.	Sir James Duff, D.C.L.
Ealing (27) (1901)	183,000	14.4	10.4	3,665,334	17 4	E. J. Cope-Brown.	R. E. E. Daly.
East Barnet (18)	41,200	14.4	10.8	701,727	20 0	R. A. Brown.	†R. B. Lewis.
§Eastbourne (41) (1883) ..	57,680	10.5	17.7	1,396,731	15 4	F. H. Busby.	J. W. G. Howlett.
§East Ham (13) (1904) ..	110,900	13.5	11.1	1,473,442	23 2	R. H. Buckley.	Mrs. L. Sutton.
East Retford (32) (1246) ..	17,000	15.8	12.3	204,802	18 0	K. D. Hanna.	J. W. Peatfield.
Eastleigh (15) (1936)	34,460	16.1	10.5	445,172	20 6	R. J. Roddis.	A. E. Simpkins.
Eccles (21) (1892)	43,600	17.7	19.0	484,281	20 6	N. Mitchell.	Mrs. E. Boddan.
Edmonton (27) (1937)	95,180	13.0	9.9	1,467,130	19 4	H. Backhouse.	J. A. G. Beattie.
Egham (40)	29,250	16.1	9.5	468,397	18 8	H. R. H. Smith, M.B.E.	†F. T. W. Hayward.
Ellesmere Port (6) (1955) ..	38,420	21.7	12.6	855,366	19 10	R. J. Bernie.	F. W. Venables.
Enfield (27) (1955)	109,300	13.8	10.5	1,770,361	18 6	E. C. R. Platten.	A. A. F. Tatman, B.E.M.
Epsom and Ewell (40) (1937)	67,590	11.0	15.9	1,292,839	17 6	E. Moore.	C. G. Harvey.
Erith (20) (1938)	45,880	14.7	12.9	865,259	19 10	J. A. Crompton.	F. H. Lock.
Esher (40)	56,660	14.7	9.7	1,268,897	15 8	F. Edwards.	†A. W. P. Young.
Eston (48)	35,310	22.8	10.1	703,844	18 6	T. M. Baker.	†J. R. Briggs.
Evesham (46) (1604)	12,380	17.0	11.5	197,778	22 4	N. F. Davies.	D. Godwin.
§EXETER (10) (1156)	76,900	15.4	10.4	1,647,633	16 4	C. J. Newman, O.B.E.	C. Woodland.
Eye (38) (1206)	1,590	15.7	13.8	19,164	16 6	S. T. Andrew.	R. Bailey.
Falmouth (7) (1661)	16,570	17.0	10.9	269,681	20 0	E. J. K. Gibbons.	P. G. Lobb.
Fareham (15)	54,140	17.9	10.8	655,178	18 8	B. W. Rands.	†A. R. Moody.
Farnborough (15)	31,020	19.6	10.4	459,167	17 6	D. S. Jones.	†W. H. Hitchcock.
Farnham (40)	25,190	13.8	15.9	467,734	16 0	A. A. Minns.	†Lt.-Col. R. P. Dent.
Farnworth (21) (1939)	27,520	16.1	15.8	271,664	20 0	T. Hitchen.	J. Higgins.
Faversham (20) (1252)	12,340	17.8	8.2	162,060	20 9	F. G. Bishop.	R. S. Amor.
Felling (12)	29,980	21.1	10.4	273,134	22 6	J. Donkin.	†M. F. Quigley.
Feltham (27)	50,780	16.6	7.4	1,046,574	17 2	M. W. Coupe.	†E. J. Pauling.
Finchley (27) (1933)	69,080	13.1	11.9	1,452,005	18 0	R. M. Franklin.	Maj. K. M. Cave, M.C.
Fleetwood (21) (1933)	28,370	16.1	12.1	389,256	21 3	J. R. Barnes.	J. S. Shaw.
Folkestone (20) (1313)	45,300	14.3	11.0	786,743	21 10	N. C. Scragg.	W. M. Harris.
Fowey (7) (1912)	2,290	11.5	10.5	32,960	18 6	S. N. Penhale.	A. L. Evans.
†Friern Barnet (27)	28,540	12.9	9.0	448,040	17 2	E. G. Hubbard.	†W. H. Tangye.
Frimley and Camberley (40)	25,130	20.9	10.4	442,607	16 4	K. S. Harvey.	†R. H. Rees.
§Gateshead (12) (1835) ..	109,900	18.1	11.7	1,185,280	22 6	C. S. Darby.	W. J. Pike.
Gillingham (20) (1903)	77,870	15.5	10.2	864,084	19 2	F. Hill.	H. Smith.
Glastonbury (36) (1705) ..	5,370	15.8	10.8	64,997	22 0	G. H. Harland.	N. F. James.
Glossop (9) (1866)	17,430	17.1	13.1	175,944	22 0	C. Campbell.	S. Bamforth.
§GLOUCESTER (1483)	68,400	17.6	10.8	1,035,880	21 2	A. G. W. Boggan.	W. J. Smith.
Godalming (40) (1575)	15,750	14.9	10.0	268,897	18 6	R. C. Hodgins.	J. T. Simmonds.

Cities, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Godmanchester (19) (1212).....	2,580	..	..	24,727	24 8	P. S. Davies.	W. P. Anderson.
Goole (49) (1933).....	19,520	16.8	11.1	216,107	21 4	H. R. Keighley.	E. J. Molloy.
Gosforth (31).....	25,430	15.4	11.1	347,808	16 6	C. S. Perkins, o.n.e.	†T. B. Hayward.
Gosport (15) (1922).....	65,220	19.3	12.5	831,279	18 6	E. G. S. Addenbrooke, o.b.e.	(vacant).
Grantham (24) (1463)...	24,400	14.3	10.8	303,505	21 10	J. F. Guile.	E. Smith.
Gravesend (20) (1562)...	46,660	18.3	10.4	662,667	19 10	F. W. Harrison.	W. H. B. Mackenzie.
§Grimsby (23) (1201)....	96,380	18.9	10.8	1,172,821	18 9	F. W. Ward.	F. G. Gardner.
Guildford (40) (1257)....	51,780	14.4	9.3	1,154,457	16 6	H. C. Weller.	C. E. Nicklin.
Halesowen (46) (1936)....	43,480	14.5	10.2	515,993	19 1	J. B. McCooke.	H. Davies.
§Hallifax (49) (1848)....	95,250	16.0	14.9	1,111,913	22 0	R. de Z. Hall.	Miss M. Pickles.
Haltemprice (47).....	40,130	16.0	10.7	489,149	22 0	A. B. Glasspool.	†K. J. Rockley.
Harlow (13).....	40,890	32.7	4.3	675,951	22 2	D. F. Bull.	†E. W. Buckle.
Harrogate (49) (1884)...	52,420	15.5	12.1	865,698	18 4	J. N. Knox.	G. H. Holroyd.
Harrow (27) (1954)....	214,300	13.2	9.3	3,925,874	16 4	D. H. Pritchard.	H. W. Cutler.
Hartlepool (12) (1201)...	17,200	20.5	10.9	191,790	17 0	L. O. Williams.	R. W. Richardson, M.B.E.
Harwich (13) (1603).....	13,740	15.4	11.8	151,459	23 10	T. B. A. Moonlight.	A. C. Moles.
Haslingden (21) (1891)...	14,090	15.4	16.4	163,385	21 6	L. M. Burton.	J. Walsh.
§Hastings (41) (1588)....	64,220	12.7	10.8	1,088,755	18 6	N. P. Lester.	R. H. Bryant.
Havant and Waterlool (15)	62,810	20.0	9.7	802,237	18 10	B. R. W. Gofton, v.r.d.	†Col. L. O. Jones.
Hayes and Harlington (27)	67,780	16.6	7.4	1,245,684	19 2	G. Hooper.	†J. H. Dawson.
Hazel Grove and Bran- hall (6).....	24,730	19.1	12.9	372,776	18 9	F. E. Capper.	†R. N. Watkins.
Heanor (9).....	23,990	14.3	11.4	215,792	23 6	P. M. Robinson.	†Mrs. P. Harr.
Hebburn (12).....	23,970	22.8	10.6	298,582	19 10	J. R. Passey.	†J. Nicholson.
Hedon (47) (1154).....	2,240	15.3	8.2	18,284	19 2	T. E. Stanley.	E. Crane.
Helston (7) (1201).....	6,590	22.8	17.3	71,314	20 0	S. Askew.	J. H. Thomas.
Hemel Hempstead (18) (1898).....	46,390	23.9	7.2	824,176	20 4	C. W. G. T. Kirk.	J. F. Reynolds.
Hendon (27) (1932).....	151,500	12.3	11.2	5,519,951	17 0	R. H. Williams.	S. D. Graves.
Henley (33) (1526).....	8,020	15.8	15.2	112,219	23 0	G. Caldecott.	T. L. Easby.
HEREFORD (1189).....	33,820	17.0	12.2	555,536	22 0	T. B. Feltham, o.b.e.	T. R. Stephens.
Hertford (1555).....	15,090	15.7	11.7	235,979	18 11	A. I. Clough.	C. W. G. V. Packham.
Heston & Isleworth (27) (1932).....	105,100	12.0	11.3	2,223,171	16 11	D. Mathieson.	Mrs. R. New.
Heywood (21) (1881)....	24,810	10.1	11.2	278,869	21 0	W. R. Parker.	J. Connell.
High Wycombe (3) (1237)	45,270	16.7	10.0	896,098	21 0	N. M. Fowler.	W. O. Haines.
Higham Ferrers (29) (1251).....	3,700	11.9	9.5	39,299	23 0	G. H. Crapper.	R. F. Whitney.
Hinckley (22).....	40,450	16.3	10.1	468,379	19 2	B. R. Ostler.	†J. Waddington.
Hitchin (18).....	21,990	16.5	14.6	316,171	18 0	W. Wilson.	†F. B. Bowker, M.B.E.
Honiton (10) (1846)....	4,500	..	..	65,179	19 0	H. V. Custance.	F. W. C. Tucker.
Hornchurch (13).....	120,300	18.5	16.3	1,714,520	20 2	P. L. Cox.	†H. F. Moss.
Hornsey (27) (1903)....	96,670	18.1	11.8	1,543,882	17 2	H. Bedale, o.b.e.	Miss O. R. Anderson.
Houghton-le-Spring (12)...	31,380	18.0	11.1	232,371	22 6	G. F. Lamb.	†J. A. Hall.
Hove (41) (1898).....	69,790	11.2	19.0	1,827,259	17 2	J. E. Stevens.	F. H. Nixon.
Hoylake (6).....	30,010	16.1	12.6	468,284	19 6	F. Barnes.	†G. A. B. Liggett.
Hucknall (32).....	23,260	15.3	13.1	218,828	19 6	H. Sharp.	†G. H. Smedley.
§Huddersfield (49) (1868)	128,100	15.8	14.2	1,663,538	23 0	H. Hann.	J. L. Brook.
§HULL (47) (1440).....	301,100	18.3	13.7	3,530,326	22 6	(See p. 661.)	*(See p. 661.)
Huntingdon (1205)....	5,960	19.2	..	90,112	24 6	J. W. Winter.	F. W. Saunders.
Huyton-with-Roby (21)...	61,190	21.8	7.9	511,459	18 8	D. Willgoose.	†C. Delaney.
Hyde (6) (1881).....	31,600	14.7	14.3	284,701	24 0	J. Binns.	A. Jolly.
Hythe (20) (1575).....	9,820	12.2	14.0	174,588	21 9	J. Nowell.	R. S. Newman.
Iford (13) (1926).....	179,000	12.5	10.8	2,908,818	20 6	K. F. B. Nicholls.	H. G. Root, M.S.M.
Ilkeston (9) (1887)....	34,890	16.5	10.0	382,547	19 4	J. Yates.	G. G. Simpson.
Ince-in-Makerfield (21)...	20,020	14.4	15.2	155,703	18 6	T. B. Barnes.	†A. Rowlandson.
§Ipswich (38) (1200)....	113,400	17.0	10.3	1,790,033	18 0	J. C. Nelson.	R. J. Lewis.
Jarrow (12) (1875)....	29,280	20.4	11.7	290,218	21 0	M. L. Rothfield.	J. A. Connell.
Keighley (49) (1882)....	55,260	16.1	15.5	647,970	21 9	H. W. Smith.	H. Hammond.
Kendal (44) (1575)....	18,460	14.2	13.4	253,549	20 0	F. A. Rennison.	W. E. Whitwell.
Kettering (29) (1938)....	37,430	14.6	12.3	496,787	24 6	D. D. Price.	A. E. Munn.
Kidderminster (46) (1636)	39,660	15.7	12.2	519,531	20 0	J. L. Evans.	F. C. Adams.
King's Lynn (28) (1204)...	26,590	17.7	10.7	398,557	21 0	E. W. Gocher.	W. R. Wildbur.
Kingston (40) (1204)...	38,810	13.8	11.2	1,030,384	17 6	A. B. Rogers.	M. J. Guymner.
Kingswood (14).....	22,100	15.0	12.1	257,399	20 2	I. H. Dearnley.	†J. H. Murphy.
Kirkby (21).....	42,490	21.2	3.3	415,608	19 10	W. Byron.	†G. Bundred.
Kirkby-in-Ashfield (32)...	21,080	17.7	12.3	221,752	18 8	E. J. Thomas.	†W. Arnold.
LANCASTER (21) (1193)...	49,150	16.7	11.9	615,484	20 0	J. D. Waddell.	Mrs. C. M. Pickard.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Launceston (7) (1199)...	4,670	11.4	15.5	65,596	18 0	C. W. Parsons.	Mrs. K. A. Keast.
Leamington Spa (43) (1875).....	39,220	21.1	11.0	636,822	22 10	J. N. Stothert.	T. H. Saunders.
Leatherhead (40).....	33,750	14.8	9.3	610,833	16 8	J. Ede.	†R. Bishop.
£LEEDS (49) (1626).....	511,600	16.4	11.6	6,953,988	20 6	(See p. 660.)	*(See p. 660.)
£LEICESTER (1589).....	277,700	16.0	12.0	4,666,707	20 0	G. C. Ogden.	*B. Powell, M.B.E.
Leigh (21) (1899).....	47,370	16.1	14.0	526,029	19 10	A. Jones.	J. Sumner.
Leomlnster (17) (1554)...	6,130	14.3	16.0	70,293	20 0	K. Downs.	F. W. Woodward.
Letchworth (18).....	22,840	17.3	8.9	379,909	20 6	H. Plinston.	†H. S. Gay.
Lewes (41) (1881).....	13,510	14.4	13.2	232,399	20 3	R. A. R. Gray.	P. C. J. Nicholl.
Leyton (13) (1926).....	98,760	12.7	13.5	1,365,558	20 10	D. J. Osborne.	J. J. Walsh.
LICHFIELD (37) (1549)...	11,510	19.9	12.4	150,934	22 4	H. J. Callender, M.B.E.	J. S. Tayler.
£LINCOLN (23) (1154)...	72,220	17.0	12.2	926,157	20 4	J. H. Smith, O.B.E.	F. W. G. Todd.
Liskeard (7) (1240).....	4,320	15.0	10.2	59,247	18 6	R. S. Morgan.	Mrs. E. G. Clemo.
Litherland (21).....	24,590	19.1	15.1	234,258	18 6	W. Boys.	†H. H. Pearce.
£LIVERPOOL (21) (1207)...	762,400	20.5	11.7	10,222,215	22 1	(See p. 659.)	*(See p. 659.)
Longbenton (31).....	45,800	17.9	14.1	392,495	19 6	G. Harrison.	†G. Hall.
Long Eaton (9).....	30,620	14.1	12.2	345,478	18 6	W. E. Stanley.	†G. R. Craggs.
Lostwithiel (7) (1885)...	1,970	10.1	10.4	16,293	17 0	W. G. Scown.	S. C. Brown.
Loughborough (22) (1888)	36,070	16.2	11.3	550,883	21 3	A. Usher.	J. F. Cowley.
Louth (23) (1551).....	11,500	16.1	10.2	141,880	18 9	W. Holt.	J. H. Starmore.
Lowestoft (38) (1885)...	44,370	13.5	11.6	566,791	19 6	F. B. Nunney.	J. W. Woodrow.
Ludlow (35) (1189).....	6,590	15.6	10.5	68,785	20 6	J. P. Molony.	L. Holden.
Luton (1) (1876).....	118,300	18.4	11.0	2,054,638	19 8	A. D. Harvey.	Mrs. B. Andrews.
Lydd (20) (1885).....	3,140	16.9	8.9	44,196	18 10	C. L. Winkfield.	G. T. Paine, M.B.E.
Lyme Regis (11) (1284)...	3,130	15.0	8.2	52,439	21 6	A. E. Lane.	E. W. Grote.
Lynton (15) (1150)...	25,210	13.9	11.4	442,723	17 11	A. L. Slater..	E. S. Pascoe.
Lytham St. Annes (21) (1922).....	31,740	13.6	13.5	574,131	19 3	R. A. Cork.	T. Carter.
Macclesfield (6) (1261)...	36,740	15.7	13.3	416,313	22 6	W. Isaac.	P. Clegg.
Maidenhead (2) (1582)...	31,360	18.8	11.4	517,386	19 4	S. Platt.	Mrs. G. I. Longworth.
Maidstone (20) (1549)...	56,500	15.6	9.7	900,257	19 10	T. Scholes, M.C.	Mrs. W. A. Goodchild.
Malden and Coombe (40) (1936).....	45,540	12.2	9.6	824,761	17 2	H. E. Barrett.	J. E. West.
Maldon (13) (1171).....	10,010	15.8	11.6	122,399	20 6	K. C. Robertson.	W. G. Ginn.
Malmesbury (45) (1885)...	2,690	13.2	12.9	32,696	16 10	F. J. Weston.	H. C. Avis.
Malvern (46).....	24,900	16.2	9.9	329,563	21 6	J. Bulman, C.B.E.	†G. T. Baldwin.
£MANCHESTER (21) (1838)	676,900	18.2	12.7	10,772,820	24 6	(See p. 659.)	*(See p. 659.)
Mangotsfield (14).....	21,600	9.6	11.7	265,701	18 8	P. R. Smith.	†H. G. T. Harris.
Mansfield (32) (1891)...	52,320	15.9	11.7	656,252	19 6	A. C. Shepherd, M.C.	C. Stone, B.E.M.
Margate (20) (1857).....	43,410	16.5	12.2	871,718	21 9	T. F. Sidnell.	G. A. Kirby.
Marlborough (45) (1575)...	5,560	19.3	12.0	77,163	17 4	L. C. Bell.	H. E. Lansley.
Merton and Morden (40)...	70,810	11.5	10.7	1,192,704	16 4	S. Astin.	†S. H. Pethen.
£MIDDLESBROUGH (48) (1853).....	152,500	24.3	11.1	1,684,420	20 0	E. C. Parr.	S. G. Bennett.
Middleton (21) (1886)...	52,620	19.2	9.8	517,291	19 6	F. Johnston.	S. A. Chisholm.
Mitcham (40) (1934).....	64,700	13.9	11.5	1,092,195	18 2	R. H. White.	D. W. Chalkley.
Morecambe and Heysham (21) (1902).....	37,380	12.5	17.5	703,105	22 3	R. Rose.	G. Brown.
Morley (49) (1885).....	39,800	16.7	13.2	372,784	20 0	E. V. Finnigan.	R. W. Pumphrey.
Morpeth (31) (1662).....	11,340	20.0	16.1	128,259	19 0	S. Rutherford.	B. Jobson.
Mossley (21) (1835).....	10,050	16.6	14.0	96,555	22 6	V. C. Procter.	G. W. Marsden.
Nelson (21) (1890).....	32,060	13.5	15.3	409,285	20 6	F. W. Roberts.	A. T. Wells.
Newark (32) (1549).....	23,870	17.5	13.6	318,726	19 8	J. H. M. Greaves.	A. E. Whomslay.
Newburn (31).....	26,850	16.8	13.4	304,818	18 0	T. Shaw.	†J. C. Patterson.
Newbury (2) (1506).....	20,170	21.2	13.2	336,696	17 6	L. Southern.	J. M. Freeman.
Newcastle (Lyme) (37) (1173).....	74,200	17.7	10.6	794,355	19 6	C. J. Morton.	W. E. Welsby.
£NEWCASTLE (Tyne) (31)	272,400	18.6	12.5	4,960,012	17 6	(See p. 661.)	*(See p. 661.)
Newport (16)..... (1175)	19,730	12.3	17.4	304,629	20 0	W. R. Wilks.	A. O. Purdy.
New Romney (20) (1563)...	2,400	19.8	13.9	37,963	21 3	D. E. Collins.	W. B. Smith.
Newton le Willows (21)...	22,090	14.7	11.3	185,714	19 0	J. Roberts.	†J. V. Carr.
£NORTHAMPTON (1189)...	100,700	15.6	13.2	1,558,921	22 0	C. E. V. Rowe.	G. Nutt.
Northfleet (20).....	20,370	17.1	12.1	264,406	20 10	D. F. Bunkall.	†T. S. White.
£NORWICH (1194).....	118,800	14.9	11.4	1,773,176	23 10	G. G. Tilsley.	*M. Bulman.
£NOTTINGHAM (1155)...	313,000	17.8	10.9	4,580,328	20 8	(See p. 661.)	*(See p. 661.)
Nuneaton (43) (1907)...	56,440	16.1	9.3	653,505	21 6	A. A. Crabtree, T.D.	M. R. Moreton.
Okehampton (10) (1272)...	3,890	9.2	8.7	49,294	19 8	W. J. Q. Yeo.	A. W. Richmond.
Oldbury (46) (1935).....	55,100	13.0	13.2	689,989	18 9	K. Pearce.	Mrs. E. M. J. Gunn.
£OLDHAM (21) (1849).....	118,300	16.1	14.4	1,350,406	22 0	E. Haines.	J. T. Hilton.
Ormsktrk (21).....	21,450	13.7	12.3	254,307	18 3	G. Williams.	†T. Tyer.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Orpington (20).....	73,640	17.8	9.7	1,211,500	18 10	S. King.	†Mrs. F. G. Gardner.
Osselt (49) (1890).....	14,550	17.5	11.4	132,873	18 6	B. C. H. Freeman.	Mrs. G. Hanson.
Oswestry (35) (1398)....	11,100	16.0	10.3	158,507	21 6	H. B. Jones.	A. A. De V. Beauclerk.
OXFORD.....	104,100	13.8	10.2	2,151,496	18 8	(See p. 662.)	(See p. 662.)
Paignton (10).....	26,920	12.5	10.8	522,763	20 0	S. Hodson.	†H. R. Denley.
Penge (20).....	25,620	20.6	11.7	354,259	20 8	P. J. Bunting.	†H. Stander.
Penryn (7) (1275).....	4,330	13.0	6.5	40,756	20 0	L. F. Campbell.	S. Thomas.
Penzance (7) (1614).....	19,570	13.3	14.6	252,217	19 0	E. O. Wheale.	S. T. Peak.
PETERBOROUGH (1874)...	55,750	19.4	11.9	807,277	24 8	C. P. Clarke.	Mrs. M. Swift.
PLYMOUTH (10) (1439)...	216,300	16.9	11.5	3,396,573	17 4	S. Lloyd Jones.	*P. N. Washbourn.
Pontefract (49) (1194)...	25,140	21.0	20.4	282,258	20 0	J. F. Rook.	J. Walton.
Poole (11) (1248).....	88,390	14.3	12.0	1,246,071	20 8	J. G. Hillier.	A. J. Stokes.
PORTSMOUTH (15) (1194)	222,800	15.7	12.2	4,112,290	14 10	V. Blanchard.	*L. J. Evans.
Potters Bar (27).....	22,000	18.1	7.7	381,047	18 8	W. A. Stevens.	†E. T. Allen.
†Preston (21) (1179).....	115,100	16.2	14.6	1,421,336	20 6	W. E. E. Lockley.	Mrs. F. Hoskin.
Prestwich (21) (1939)....	33,550	14.7	12.1	378,710	17 9	C. A. Cross.	T. Collins.
Pudsey (49) (1899).....	32,490	18.4	12.2	336,557	19 9	W. R. Cruse.	G. B. Kitching.
Queenborough (20) (1885)	3,200	18.4	10.6	50,701	19 6	F. Marshall.	S. J. W. Byrne.
Radcliffe (21) (1935).....	27,320	13.7	15.4	269,394	19 0	H. A. Fox.	J. M. Murphy.
Ramsgate (20) (1884)....	36,000	15.8	12.7	525,645	24 0	K. F. Speakman.	E. G. Butcher.
Rawtenstall (21) (1891)...	24,230	13.7	15.7	256,330	22 9	E. G. Thomas.	F. H. Howarth.
†Reading (2) (1253).....	117,900	15.4	11.0	2,055,494	21 0	G. F. Darlow, O.B.E.	A. Haslam, M.B.E.
Redcar (48) (1922).....	28,410	18.7	12.0	471,481	22 6	H. Caldwell.	H. A. Darling.
Redditch (46).....	33,120	16.0	8.8	432,307	21 6	W. I. Watkins.	†R. J. Dickens.
Reigate (40) (1863).....	49,760	15.1	13.2	850,875	16 10	H. Davies.	H. J. Best.
Richmond (40) (1890)....	42,320	13.9	10.7	984,176	18 5	C. Heyworth.	H. A. Leon, M.B.E.
Richmond (48) (1093)....	6,110	21.6	13.5	71,533	25 0	H. P. Dorey.	A. Dunkley.
Rickmansworth (18).....	27,450	14.6	8.2	570,708	19 2	C. G. R. Williams.	†E. L. Dickens.
RIPON (49) (886).....	10,130	17.1	12.9	115,064	10 8	M. W. Claye.	W. R. Beaumont.
†Rochdale (21) (1856)....	84,890	15.8	14.9	1,071,348	22 0	K. B. Moore.	J. Mills.
ROCHESTER (20) (1189)...	47,470	16.4	10.5	650,929	20 8	P. H. Bartlett.	H. Wilson.
Romford (13) (1937).....	113,700	15.2	11.1	1,591,905	21 2	J. E. Symons.	Mrs. M. Clark-Lewis.
Romsey (45) (1607).....	6,480	15.1	13.1	90,100	19 0	K. C. E. Holmes.	H. G. Mackrell.
†Rotherham (49) (1871)...	84,030	18.0	11.2	919,770	21 8	J. S. Wall.	L. J. Tarbit.
Rothwell (49).....	25,060	16.8	11.9	244,453	20 6	A. T. S. Robertson.	†J. Ashton.
Rowley Regis (37) (1933)	49,240	12.5	9.8	551,522	20 0	J. Hilton.	Mrs. P. Pritchard.
Rugby (43) (1932).....	48,470	19.6	13.3	742,264	21 10	T. L. Duffy.	P. A. Batt.
Ruislip-Northwood (27)...	74,930	13.4	8.0	1,407,235	17 0	E. S. Saywell.	†E. A. Danell.
Runcorn (6).....	25,800	17.5	9.5	409,197	20 0	T. J. Lewis.	†C. J. Helsby.
Ryde (16) (1868).....	20,060	13.3	14.6	297,286	22 0	E. S. Sheppard.	Lt.-Col. L. W. Lewer, D.S.O.
Rye (41) (1289).....	4,470	13.3	12.8	70,255	18 2	H. J. Wood.	A. E. Horner.
Saffron Walden (13) (1513).....	7,510	13.7	14.6	113,161	18 0	H. C. Stacey.	A. L. Godfrey.
ST. ALBANS (18) (1553)...	47,880	16.9	10.5	850,423	20 0	W. B. Murgatroyd.	Mrs. S. E. Dunham.
St. Austell (7).....	23,520	15.2	11.5	260,093	20 0	L. E. Saunders.	†H. M. Rowse.
†St. Helens (21) (1868)...	110,600	16.9	11.4	1,025,383	19 3	T. Taylor, M.C.	J. F. McDonnell.
St. Ives (7) (1639).....	8,460	13.6	16.4	129,942	18 8	R. B. Sayers.	J. Couch.
St. Ives (19) (1874).....	3,420	18.8	11.6	58,048	20 0	G. L. Day.	M. H. Stiles.
Sale (6) (1935).....	47,980	16.8	12.6	614,466	20 6	B. Finch.	Mrs. W. M. Phillips.
†SALFORD (21) (1835)....	163,600	17.9	13.2	1,739,836	23 0	R. R. Thornton.	T. C. Loftus.
SALISBURY (45) (1227)...	34,350	17.7	14.0	617,598	18 0	G. Richardson.	W. J. Rothwell.
Saltash (7).....	7,430	15.1	11.4	82,916	18 4	A. G. Bellingham.	W. T. H. Stanlake.
Sandwich (20) (1226)....	4,350	13.9	7.9	69,149	19 6	B. Roberts.	J. J. Thomas.
Scarborough (48) (1181)	43,180	15.6	14.1	859,201	21 6	E. H. Turner.	J. A. Kennedy.
Scunthorpe (23) (1936)...	60,700	19.2	9.1	1,547,306	18 0	T. M. Lister.	A. Moore.
Seaham (12).....	26,320	20.8	14.2	201,483	21 0	F. A. Alderson.	†M. Strong.
Seaton Valley (31).....	26,240	15.4	13.3	208,692	19 8	H. Brummitt.	†F. Cleverley.
Sedgley (37).....	25,330	13.5	10.5	239,505	20 0	K. R. F. Newton.	R. J. Jones, O.B.E.
Shaftesbury (11) (1604)...	3,420	16.7	11.4	41,011	20 0	H. Orman.	†P. J. Jeffery.
†SHEFFIELD (49) (1843)...	498,800	15.1	11.6	6,588,714	20 0	(See p. 660.)	*(See p. 660.)
Shipley (49).....	31,630	15.0	13.3	325,663	23 0	E. Pears.	†J. C. Padgett.
Shrewsbury (35) (1189)...	47,770	16.1	11.5	671,124	21 4	S. R. H. Loxton, O.B.E.	A. H. Howl.
Sittingbourne and Milton (20).....	22,470	17.1	10.1	370,735	20 2	D. Allen.	†F. Bishop.
Slough (3) (1938).....	73,620	15.8	10.5	1,438,524	22 0	N. T. Berry.	Mrs. D. M. Smallbone.
†Smethwick (37) (1899)...	72,690	14.0	11.2	849,591	19 6	E. L. Twycross.	J. J. Randle.
Solihull (43) (1954).....	85,150	17.0	8.1	1,314,380	21 2	W. M. Mell.	H. W. Miller.
Southall (27) (1936)....	52,830	15.7	12.0	991,355	18 8	J. S. Syrett.	T. J. Steele.
†Southampton (15) (1447)	199,400	18.1	10.5	3,665,804	16 10	A. N. Schofield.	Mrs. R. M. Stonehouse.
†Southend (13) (1892)...	158,100	14.5	11.9	2,864,849	17 8	A. Glen.	A. V. Mussett.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Southgate (27) (1933)...	70,940	11.4	10.9	1,507,344	17 6	G. H. Taylor.	W. V. Pearce.
South Molton (10) (1590).	3,100	9.5	13.0	38,965	18 8	C. N. B. Willey.	S. J. Kingdon.
§Southport (21) (1867)...	81,760	13.7	12.7	1,552,353	16 9	R. E. Perrins.	W. Berking.
§South Shields (12) (1550)	108,600	19.1	12.2	1,112,443	18 0	R. S. Young.	T. W. Peel.
Southwold (38) (1489)...	2,380	9.5	10.0	41,333	18 2	H. Townsend.	W. J. Blythe.
Spennborough (49) (1955)...	36,620	15.0	13.2	339,634	20 0	K. H. Churlton.	F. E. Wilde.
Stafford (1206).....	43,060	16.1	12.2	656,983	19 0	T. B. Nowell.	B. Sinkinson, O.B.E.
Staines (27).....	46,850	16.7	11.2	883,629	18 6	F. Entwistle.	†J. H. Pett.
Stalybridge (6) (1857)...	22,540	15.4	14.5	244,237	22 0	P. W. Musther.	J. Healey.
Stamford (24) (1461)....	11,440	14.5	8.1	153,243	21 10	H. Bedford.	A. L. Nichols.
Stanley (12).....	47,760	16.5	11.2	352,800	21 0	J. J. Shipston.	†Mrs. I. Jolley.
Stevenga (18).....	30,140	31.0	5.0	586,755	20 8	E. J. Bowers.	†A. C. Luhman.
§Stockport (6) (1220)....	141,400	16.3	13.8	1,661,210	18 6	A. Blakemore.	T. C. Edwards.
Stockton on Tees (12)...	77,210	20.8	11.1	919,764	17 8	J. B. Haworth.	A. Smith.
§STOKE ON TRENT (37)							
(1910).....	271,100	16.6	12.9	2,893,129	23 4	H. Taylor.	*H. Clowes, O.B.E.
Stourbridge (46) (1914)...	39,660	14.4	10.8	479,445	19 8	A. P. Drury.	W. P. Drew.
Stratford upon Avon (43)							
(1553).....	15,200	14.9	11.3	293,161	20 10	T. E. Lowth.	F. W. H. Parrott.
Stretford (21) (1933)....	61,760	16.1	14.0	1,117,776	19 3	C. Trewavas.	H. H. Eckersall, B.E.M.
Sudbury (39) (1554).....	6,230	17.4	12.8	84,368	18 2	R. Coates.	Col. G. L. J. Tuck, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Sunbury on Thames (27)...	28,440	17.6	11.9	622,503	17 11	T. L. Watts.	†W. K. P. Deed.
§Sunderland (12) (1634)...	185,100	20.9	10.9	2,292,983	18 2	G. S. McIntire, C.B.E.	N. L. Allison.
Surbiton (40) (1936)....	63,550	13.6	10.1	1,183,257	17 4	J. H. A. Crundell.	C. G. L. DuCann.
Sutton and Cheam (40)							
(1934).....	79,210	13.1	12.3	1,608,708	16 10	A. Priestley.	F. W. Thompson.
Sutton Coldfield (43)							
(1528).....	58,670	19.6	9.0	1,033,739	20 6	R. Walsh, O.B.E.	A. Gunby.
Sutton in Ashfield (32)...	40,450	14.4	14.1	404,335	20 0	W. Laughton.	†J. G. Dobb.
Swindon (45) (1900)....	80,260	20.0	10.9	1,034,042	21 6	D. M. John, O.B.E.	F. D. Jefford.
Swinton and Pendlebury							
(21) (1934).....	40,130	14.7	10.9	472,050	20 9	J. W. Blomely.	L. Smethills.
Tamworth (37) (1560)...	13,370	13.7	13.2	171,144	21 2	H. B. Leake.	R. W. F. Walton.
Taunton (36) (1627)....	32,570	13.4	8.7	532,250	22 10	K. A. Horne.	Mrs. A. R. Unmack.
Tenderden (20) (1449)...	4,800	13.4	20.0	63,281	18 4	I. T. Emberson.	F. W. Foreman.
Tewkesbury (14) (1574)...	5,530	17.9	13.8	89,112	21 10	E. W. Penn.	W. E. Lane.
Thetford (28) (1573)....	4,790	20.2	13.1	45,482	22 0	W. E. Clarke.	Mrs. M. I. Sutherland.
Thornaby on Tees (48)							
(1892).....	23,720	20.3	14.4	204,211	20 10	A. Stockwell.	Mrs. S. J. Smith.
Thurrock (13).....	105,600	15.8	11.7	1,688,239	22 0	A. E. Poole.	†J. C. L. Pugh.
Tipton (37) (1938).....	39,550	16.6	9.5	452,831	21 8	K. W. Madin.	J. W. Walters.
Tiverton (10) (1615)....	11,800	15.1	8.7	171,132	19 9	W. F. Pugsley.	S. H. Cox.
Todmorden (49) (1896)...	18,080	13.8	13.6	187,287	19 9	J. D. Moys.	A. Watson.
Tonbridge (20).....	20,680	16.2	12.4	323,328	22 4	S. J. Thorne.	†B. Clapham.
Torquay (10) (1892)....	50,510	13.1	11.3	1,015,225	20 6	T. E. Williams.	J. F. Haarer.
Torrington (10) (1554)...	2,820	16.8	11.0	34,909	19 6	S. J. Parkes.	Col. J. E. Palmer.
Totnes (10) (1206).....	5,520	11.3	11.9	77,403	19 10	J. A. Green.	S. R. Williams.
Tottenham (27) (1934)...	117,700	14.9	11.2	1,950,099	20 4	M. L. Taylor.	A. J. Davies.
TRURO (7) (1589).....	13,520	..	8.9	200,794	19 0	L. J. Carlyon.	W. J. Bowden.
Tunbridge Wells (20)							
(1889).....	38,880	13.8	10.1	705,931	22 4	M. J. H. Girling.	N. Gianfield.
Twickenham (27) (1926)...	103,500	13.7	10.8	1,919,215	16 8	W. H. Jones.	E. Bostock.
§Tynemouth (31) (1849)...	68,700	15.5	11.1	815,757	16 0	F. G. Egner, O.B.E.	J. P. Hearn.
Urmston (21).....	40,700	15.2	9.8	834,674	18 3	L. Watkins.	†W. Wroe.
Uxbridge (27) (1955)...	63,120	17.7	9.9	1,086,768	17 8	E. R. West.	G. A. Suter.
§WAKEFIELD (49) (1848)...	59,740	15.7	12.5	807,798	19 0	W. S. des Forges.	L. Moore, B.E.M.
§Wallasey (6) (1910)....	102,900	17.3	13.0	1,378,032	21 0	A. G. Harrison, D.S.C.	M. E. Boggin.
Wallingford (2) (1155)...	4,210	17.9	4.4	55,740	19 8	J. A. Fisher.	C. Atwell.
Wallsend (31) (1901)....	49,980	18.8	11.2	585,158	20 0	J. Stoker.	J. C. Grogan.
§Walsall (37) (1159)....	115,000	18.5	10.2	1,311,330	17 6	W. S. Brookes.	Mrs. D. M. Middleton.
Walthamstow (113) (1929)	114,000	11.3	10.2	1,747,737	22 6	G. A. Blakeley.	S. N. Chaplin.
Walton and Heybridge (40)	43,140	15.2	10.0	894,164	15 8	E. G. Hubbard.	†Dr. H. C. Watts, M.B.E.
Wanstead and Woodford							
(13) (1937).....	61,220	12.2	10.8	1,042,948	19 10	A. McC. Findlay.	G. C. E. Dixon.
Wareham (11) (1211)....	2,790	18.3	5.9	31,114	21 10	H. Klrk.	A. T. Moss.
§Warrington (21) (1847)...	79,470	16.5	11.2	942,417	20 0	J. P. Aspden.	J. Phoenix.
Warwick (1545).....	15,900	..	10.4	261,269	22 8	H. B. Dolphin, M.C., T.D.	A. T. Lees.
Watford (18) (1922)....	73,350	14.8	12.1	1,532,452	19 0	G. H. Hall.	T. F. Harris.
Wednesbury (37) (1886)...	34,700	16.4	10.4	396,545	20 0	G. F. Thompson.	G. W. Stokes.

CITIES, Boroughs and Urban Districts	Population, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 *Lord Mayor †Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Wednesfield (37)	28,280	20.9	5.8	307,000	19 10	J. Henwood-Jones.	†A. Johnson.
Wellingborough (29)	29,440	15.9	12.4	384,418	22 0	W. G. Palmer.	†C. Freeman.
WELLS (36) (1201)	6,260	16.0	18.4	84,906	21 4	H. J. Dodd.	C. F. Coles.
Welsyn Garden City (18)	29,710	26.5	5.8	720,516	17 6	L. J. Slocombe.	†J. McKnight.
Wembley (27) (1937)	126,800	12.0	8.8	2,994,801	17 0	K. C. Tansley, O.B.E.	L. R. Reece, M.M.
Wenlock (35) (1468)	15,070	14.7	10.1	123,271	19 2	A. G. Matthews.	D. O. Powis.
West Bridgford (32)	25,070	16.0	10.3	394,003	19 6	A. G. Mansfield.	† W. C. Woodward.
§West Bromwich (37) (1882)	93,380	16.5	12.5	1,136,127	20 6	J. M. Day.	Mrs. J. Scott.
§West Ham (13) (1886)	165,000	16.4	9.7	2,660,229	21 8	G. E. Smith.	Mrs. V. Ayres.
§West Hartlepool (12) (1887)	74,430	21.0	13.9	892,039	16 6	E. J. Waggott, O.B.E.	T. Andrews.
Weston super Mare (36) (1937)	40,800	15.5	12.0	724,237	20 10	R. G. Lickfold.	G. A. Parrott.
Weymouth and Melcombe Regis (11) (1280)	37,760	16.1	12.9	611,573	22 4	E. J. Jones.	E. W. Priddle.
Whitehaven (8) (1894)	26,150	19.3	13.8	247,899	24 6	W. H. J. Browne.	J. Boylan.
Whitley Bay (31) (1954)	32,940	16.9	12.5	464,586	19 3	A. S. Ruddock, M.B.E.	R. M. Charlton.
Widnes (21) (1892)	50,630	21.7	13.3	538,982	22 0	F. Howarth.	J. O'Neill.
§Wigan (21) (1246)	81,330	15.2	11.6	884,109	18 6	A. Royle.	S. Burgess.
Willenhall (37)	31,850	15.1	14.0	365,250	19 8	J. R. Rlding.	†J. T. Williams.
Willesden (27) (1933)	173,100	18.6	10.0	3,188,072	18 0	R. S. Forster.	Mrs. N. Clark.
Wilmstow (6)	22,360	..	..	308,090	22 2	J. H. Morris.	†L. Statham.
Wilton (45) (1100)	3,410	12.0	13.2	43,785	18 0	G. L. Lush.	Mrs. C. M. E. Stokes.
Wimbledon (40) (1905)	57,520	13.2	9.9	1,222,679	18 6	F. J. O'Dowd.	N. S. Clarke.
WINCHESTER (15) (1155)	27,070	15.3	11.4	494,784	20 0	R. H. McCall.	Mrs. M. E. L. Lowden.
Windsor (2) (1277)	26,250	15.2	9.4	362,761	19 10	J. E. Siddall.	J. Procter.
Wilsbech (5) (1549)	17,130	17.5	14.4	272,623	23 10	N. E. Dewick.	H. Goddard.
Woking (40)	60,920	16.6	11.8	1,000,488	16 6	M. Shawcross.	†S. G. Higgins.
Wokingham (2) (1583)	10,210	17.4	10.1	144,757	21 0	L. G. Smalley.	F. Moles.
§Wolverhampton (37) (1848)	147,800	16.4	11.2	2,335,626	20 0	R. J. Meddings.	N. F. Bagley.
Wood Green (27) (1933)	49,100	12.9	11.3	863,205	18 10	A. Barnett.	A. Vitoria.
Woodstock (33) (1453)	1,830	14.5	12.7	20,169	22 6	V. N. Tolley.	C. Morris.
§WORCESTER (1189)	63,970	15.3	10.9	998,442	19 10	B. Webster, M.C.	J. Williams.
Workington (8) (1888)	29,210	18.0	12.1	286,225	23 6	G. McK. Porter.	H. H. McManus.
Worksp (32) (1931)	34,250	18.1	8.9	398,886	20 0	R. C. Pharaoh.	Mrs. V. J. S. Vickers.
Worsley (21)	36,500	17.6	9.8	410,034	20 9	R. E. Huband.	†S. Mann.
Worthing (42) (1890)	74,550	13.1	9.9	1,864,802	17 4	E. G. Townsend.	H. W. Bradley.
§Yarmouth (28) (1208)	51,400	14.0	11.6	894,358	22 0	F. Conway, O.B.E.	E. W. Applegate.
Yeovil (36) (1854)	23,870	13.6	12.6	422,674	20 4	T. S. Jewels.	Mrs. D. V. Vincent.
Yiewsley and West Drayton (27)	23,950	15.5	10.5	794,365	15 6	A. Boote.	†J. T. Croly.
§YORK (1396)	105,600	15.4	11.2	1,346,453	20 4	(See p. 663.)	*(See p. 663.)

THE CINQUE PORTS

As their name implies the Cinque Ports were originally 5 in number, Hastings, New Romney, Hythe, Dover and Sandwich. They were in existence before the Norman Conquest and were the Anglo-Saxon successors to the Roman system of coast defence organized from the Wash to Spithead to resist Saxon onslaughts. William the Conqueror reconstituted them and granted peculiar jurisdiction, most of which was abolished in 1855. Only jurisdiction in Admiralty still survives.

At some time after the Conquest the "ancient towns" of Winchelsea and Rye were added with equal privileges. The other members of the Confederation, known as Limbs, are:—Lydd, Faversham, Folkestone, Deal, Tenterden, Margate and Ramsgate.

The Barons of the Cinque Ports have the ancient privilege of attending the Coronation Ceremony and are allotted special places in Westminster Abbey.

Lord Warden, The Rt. Hon. Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., F.R.S., M.P.
Judge, Court of Admiralty, N. L. C. Macaskie, Q.C.
Registrar, James A. Johnson, New Bridge House
Dover.

Lord Wardens since 1823

The Duke of Wellington	1828
Marquess of Dalhousie	1852
Viscount Palmerston	1861
Earl Granville	1865
W. H. Smith	1891
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava	1891
Marquess of Salisbury	1895
Marquess Curzon	1901
The Prince of Wales	1905
Earl Brassey	1908
Earl Beauchamp	1913
Marquess of Reading	1934
Marquess of Willingdon	1936
Sir Winston Churchill	1941

PARTY REPRESENTATION IN ENGLISH CITIES AND BOROUGHES

The representation of parties in English cities and boroughs after the municipal elections of May, 1959, was as follows: (C.=Conservative; *Comm.*=Communist; *Ind.*=Independent, including Rate-payers' Association, etc.; *Lab.*=Labour; *Lib.*=Liberal).

Abingdon.....	<i>Ind.</i> 13, <i>Lab.</i> 7, <i>C.</i> 4.	Chester.....	<i>C.</i> 29, <i>Lab.</i> 23, <i>Lib.</i> 4.
Accrington.....	<i>Lab.</i> 19, <i>C.</i> 13, <i>Lib.</i> 3.	Chesterfield.....	<i>Lab.</i> 31, <i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 6.
Acton.....	<i>Lab.</i> 27, <i>C.</i> 5.	Chichester.....	<i>Ind.</i> 20, <i>C.</i> 4.
Aldeburgh.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.	Chingford.....	<i>Ind.</i> 20, <i>Lab.</i> 8.
Aldershot.....	<i>C.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Lib.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Chippenham.....	<i>Ind.</i> 10, <i>Lab.</i> 7, <i>Lib.</i> 4, <i>C.</i> 3.
Altrincham.....	<i>C.</i> 16, <i>Lab.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 6, <i>Lib.</i> 2.	Chipping Norton.....	<i>C.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 6, <i>Lab.</i> 1.
Andover.....	<i>Ind.</i> 9, <i>C.</i> 4, <i>Lab.</i> 3.	Chorley.....	<i>C.</i> 18, <i>Lab.</i> 14.
Appleby.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.	Christchurch.....	<i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 7, <i>Lib.</i> 2.
Arundel.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.	Cleethorpes.....	<i>C.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 5, <i>Lab.</i> 4, <i>Lib.</i> 2.
Ashton under Lyne.....	<i>Lab.</i> 34, <i>C.</i> 8, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Clitheroe.....	<i>C.</i> 11, <i>Lab.</i> 5.
Aylesbury.....	<i>Lab.</i> 15, <i>C.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Colchester.....	<i>C.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 16, <i>Lib.</i> 3.
Bacup.....	<i>Lib.</i> 11, <i>Lab.</i> 8, <i>C.</i> 5.	Colne.....	<i>Lab.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 10, <i>Ind.</i> 2, <i>Lib.</i> 1.
Banbury.....	<i>C.</i> 13, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 1, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Congleton.....	<i>C.</i> 16, <i>Lab.</i> 12.
Barking.....	<i>Lab.</i> 26, <i>C.</i> 6.	Coventry.....	<i>Lab.</i> 44, <i>C.</i> 19.
Barnes.....	<i>C.</i> 25, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Crewe.....	<i>Lab.</i> 26, <i>C.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Barnsley.....	<i>Lab.</i> 37, <i>Ind.</i> 3.	Crosby.....	<i>C.</i> 32, <i>Ind.</i> 8, <i>Lib.</i> 8.
Barnstaple.....	<i>Ind.</i> 18, <i>Lab.</i> 6.	Croydon.....	<i>Ind.</i> 36, <i>Lab.</i> 25, <i>C.</i> 3.
Barrow in Furness.....	<i>Lab.</i> 26, <i>C.</i> 6.	Dagenham.....	<i>Lab.</i> 28.
Basingstoke.....	<i>C.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Darlington.....	<i>Lab.</i> 25, <i>Ind.</i> 14, <i>C.</i> 5.
Bath.....	<i>C.</i> 26, <i>Lab.</i> 21, <i>Ind.</i> 5, <i>Lib.</i> 4.	Dartford.....	<i>Lab.</i> 19, <i>Ind.</i> 3, <i>C.</i> 2.
Batley.....	<i>Lab.</i> 25, <i>Ind.</i> 6, <i>C.</i> 1.	Dartmouth.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Bebbington.....	<i>C.</i> 27, <i>Lab.</i> 12, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Darwen.....	<i>Lab.</i> 10, <i>C.</i> 7, <i>Lib.</i> 5, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Beccles.....	<i>Lab.</i> 8, <i>C.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Daventry.....	<i>Ind.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 7.
Beckenham.....	<i>C.</i> 22, <i>Ind.</i> 6, <i>Lab.</i> 4.	Deal.....	<i>C.</i> 22, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Beddington and Wallington.....	<i>Ind.</i> 25, <i>Lab.</i> 3.	Derby.....	<i>Lab.</i> 43, <i>C.</i> 21.
Bedford Town.....	<i>C.</i> 18, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Devizes.....	<i>Ind.</i> 13, <i>C.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 2.
Beverley.....	<i>Ind.</i> 22, <i>Lab.</i> 2.	Dewsbury.....	<i>Lab.</i> 22, <i>Ind.</i> 14.
Bewdley.....	<i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 1.	Doncaster.....	<i>Lab.</i> 29, <i>Ind.</i> 15, <i>C.</i> 4.
Bexhill.....	<i>C.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 5, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Dorchester.....	<i>Ind.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 7.
Bexley.....	<i>C.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 15.	Dover.....	<i>Lab.</i> 16, <i>C.</i> 8.
Bideford.....	<i>Ind.</i> 15, <i>Lab.</i> 1.	Droitwich.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Bilston.....	<i>Lab.</i> 15, <i>C.</i> 5.	Dudley.....	<i>Lab.</i> 24, <i>C.</i> 20.
Birkenhead.....	<i>Lab.</i> 43, <i>C.</i> 19, <i>Lib.</i> 2.	Dunfermline.....	<i>Lab.</i> 16, <i>Lib.</i> 5, <i>C.</i> 3.
Birmingham.....	<i>Lab.</i> 87, <i>C.</i> 64, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Dunstable.....	<i>C.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 6.
Bishops Castle.....	<i>Ind.</i> 13, <i>Lab.</i> 3.	Durham.....	<i>Ind.</i> 22, <i>Lab.</i> 6.
Blackburn.....	<i>Lab.</i> 36, <i>C.</i> 19, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Ealing.....	<i>Lab.</i> 32, <i>C.</i> 28.
Blackpool.....	<i>C.</i> 26, <i>Lib.</i> 25, <i>Lab.</i> 5.	Eastbourne.....	<i>C.</i> 29, <i>Lab.</i> 11.
Blandford.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.	East Ham.....	<i>Lab.</i> 39, <i>C.</i> 1.
Blyth.....	<i>Lab.</i> 23, <i>Ind.</i> 17.	East Retford.....	<i>Ind.</i> 15, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>C.</i> 3.
Bodmin.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.	Eastleigh.....	<i>Lab.</i> 21, <i>C.</i> 5, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Bolton.....	<i>Lab.</i> 50, <i>C.</i> 40, <i>Lib.</i> 2.	Eccles.....	<i>Lab.</i> 26, <i>C.</i> 3, <i>Lib.</i> 3.
Bootle.....	<i>Lab.</i> 46, <i>C.</i> 10.	Edmonton.....	<i>Lab.</i> 24, <i>C.</i> 8.
Boston.....	<i>C.</i> 11, <i>Lib.</i> 7, <i>Ind.</i> 5, <i>Lab.</i> 5.	Ellesmere Port.....	<i>Lab.</i> 17, <i>C.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 6.
Bournemouth.....	<i>C.</i> 49, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 4, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Enfield.....	<i>Lab.</i> 23, <i>C.</i> 15.
Brackley.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.	Epsom and Ewell.....	<i>Ind.</i> 35, <i>Lab.</i> 5.
Bradford.....	<i>Lab.</i> 40, <i>C.</i> 32, <i>Lib.</i> 8.	Erith.....	<i>Lab.</i> 21, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Brentford and Chiswick.....	<i>Lab.</i> 22, <i>C.</i> 14.	Evesham.....	<i>Ind.</i> 20.
Bridgnorth.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.	Exeter.....	<i>C.</i> 44, <i>Lab.</i> 18, <i>Ind.</i> 2, <i>Lib.</i> 2.
Bridgewater.....	<i>Lab.</i> 14, <i>Ind.</i> 10.	Eye.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Bridlington.....	<i>Ind.</i> 24.	Falmouth.....	<i>Ind.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>C.</i> 1.
Bridport.....	<i>Ind.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Farnworth.....	<i>Lab.</i> 23, <i>C.</i> 1.
Brighouse.....	<i>Lab.</i> 18, <i>C.</i> 9, <i>Lib.</i> 3, <i>Ind.</i> 2.	Faversham.....	<i>Ind.</i> 7, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>C.</i> 3.
Brighton.....	<i>C.</i> 52, <i>Lab.</i> 22, <i>Ind.</i> 1, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Finchley.....	<i>C.</i> 21, <i>Lib.</i> 7, <i>Lab.</i> 4.
Bristol.....	<i>Lab.</i> 58, <i>Ind.</i> 54.	Fleetwood.....	<i>C.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 5, <i>Lib.</i> 2.
Bromley.....	<i>C.</i> 20, <i>Lab.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 3, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Folkestone.....	<i>C.</i> 24, <i>Lab.</i> 11, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Buckingham.....	<i>Ind.</i> 14, <i>Lab.</i> 2.	Fowey.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Burnley.....	<i>Lab.</i> 34, <i>C.</i> 11, <i>Lib.</i> 3.	Gateshead.....	<i>Lab.</i> 30, <i>Ind.</i> 18.
Burton on Trent.....	<i>Lab.</i> 16, <i>C.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 8.	Gillingham.....	<i>Lab.</i> 14, <i>C.</i> 12.
Bury.....	<i>C.</i> 26, <i>Lab.</i> 13, <i>Lib.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Glastonbury.....	<i>C.</i> 10, <i>Lab.</i> 6.
Bury St. Edmunds.....	<i>Ind.</i> 13, <i>C.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 2.	Glossop.....	<i>Lab.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 6, <i>Lib.</i> 5, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Buxton.....	<i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 7, <i>C.</i> 6, <i>Lib.</i> 2.	Gloucester.....	<i>Lab.</i> 28, <i>Ind.</i> 10, <i>C.</i> 2.
Caine.....	<i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>Lab.</i> 5.	Godalming.....	<i>C.</i> 20, <i>Lab.</i> 2, <i>Ind.</i> 1, <i>Lib.</i> 1.
Cambridge.....	<i>C.</i> 32, <i>Lab.</i> 15, <i>Ind.</i> 8, <i>Lib.</i> 1.	Godmanchester.....	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Canterbury.....	<i>C.</i> 15, <i>Ind.</i> 8, <i>Lab.</i> 1.	Goole.....	<i>Ind.</i> 12, <i>Lab.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 1.
Carlisle.....	<i>Lab.</i> 25, <i>C.</i> 13, <i>Ind.</i> 1.	Gosport.....	<i>C.</i> 20, <i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>Lab.</i> 9.
Castleford.....	<i>Lab.</i> 40.	Grantham.....	<i>Lab.</i> 17, <i>C.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Chard.....	<i>Ind.</i> 8, <i>Lab.</i> 8.	Gravesend.....	<i>C.</i> 22, <i>Lab.</i> 10.
Chatham.....	<i>Lab.</i> 19, <i>C.</i> 5.	Grimsby.....	<i>Lab.</i> 34, <i>C.</i> 21, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Chelmsford.....	<i>C.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 15.	Guildford.....	<i>Ind.</i> 13, <i>C.</i> 10, <i>Lab.</i> 9.
Cheltenham.....	<i>C.</i> 21, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 3, <i>Lib.</i> 3.	Halesowen.....	<i>C.</i> 7, <i>Lab.</i> 7, <i>Ind.</i> 3, <i>Lib.</i> 3.
		Halifax.....	<i>Lab.</i> 23, <i>C.</i> 19, <i>Lib.</i> 18.
		Harrogate.....	<i>C.</i> 36.

Harrow.....	C. 41, Lab. 19.
Hartlepool.....	Lab. 9, Ind. 8, C. 7.
Harwich.....	Ind. 10, Lab. 4, C. 2.
Haslingden.....	Lib. 9, Lab. 8, C. 7.
Hastings.....	C. 23, Lab. 10, Ind. 5, Lib. 2.
Hedon.....	Ind. 12.
Helston.....	Ind. 15.
Hemel Hempstead.....	Lab. 19, C. 3, Ind. 2.
Hendon.....	C. 26, Lab. 10.
Henley.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Hereford.....	Lab. 10, Ind. 8, C. 6.
Hertford.....	Ind. 10, C. 7, Lab. 3.
Heston and Isleworth.....	Lab. 22, C. 14.
Heywood.....	Lab. 18, C. 12, Lib. 6.
Higham Ferrers.....	Ind. 9, Lab. 5, Lib. 2.
High Wycombe.....	Lab. 15, C. 11, Ind. 4, Lib. 2.
Honiton.....	Ind. 24.
Hornsey.....	C. 30, Lab. 18.
Hovc.....	C. 36, Lab. 4.
Huddersfield.....	Lib. 26, Lab. 21, C. 13.
Hull.....	Lab. 62, C. 21, Ind. 1.
Huntingdon.....	Ind. 8, C. 6, Lab. 2.
Hyde.....	Lab. 15, Lib. 6, C. 3.
Hythe.....	C. 9, Lab. 4, Ind. 3.
Ilford.....	C. 33, Lab. 14, Ind. 1.
Ilkeston.....	Lab. 19, C. 2, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Ipswich.....	Lab. 28, C. 27, Lib. 1.
Jarrow.....	Lab. 20, C. 6.
Keighley.....	Lab. 20, C. 16, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
Kendal.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 5.
Kettering.....	Lab. 19, C. 13, Lib. 4.
Kidderminster.....	C. 17, Lab. 11.
King's Lynn.....	C. 12, Lab. 12.
Kingston.....	C. 27, Lab. 5.
Lancaster.....	Lab. 17, C. 14, Ind. 3.
Launceston.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Leamington Spa.....	C. 23, Lab. 6, Lib. 1.
Leeds.....	Lab. 72, C. 40.
Leicester.....	Lab. 35, C. 29.
Leigh.....	Lab. 24, C. 4, Lib. 4.
Leominster.....	C. 9, Ind. 3, Lab. 3, Lib. 1.
Lewes.....	C. 11, Lab. 9, Ind. 4.
Leyton.....	Lab. 36, C. 4.
Lichfield.....	Ind. 21, Lab. 4, Lib. 1.
Lincoln.....	Lab. 17, Ind. 7, C. 4.
Liskeard.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Liverpool.....	Lab. 103, C. 55, Ind. 1.
Lostwithiel.....	Ind. 16.
Loughborough.....	Lab. 18, C. 5, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.
Louth.....	Ind. 24.
Lowestoft.....	Lab. 20, C. 16, Ind. 4.
Ludlow.....	Ind. 9, C. 5, Lab. 2.
Luton.....	Lab. 22, C. 14.
Lydd.....	Ind. 16.
Lyme Regis.....	Ind. 16.
Lynton.....	Ind. 36.
Lytham St. Annes.....	C. 29, Ind. 2, Lab. 1.
Macclesfield.....	C. 24, Lab. 22, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Maidenhead.....	C. 15, Lib. 3, Ind. 1, Lab. 1.
Maidstone.....	C. 15, Lab. 13.
Malden and Coombe C. 31, Lab. 5.	
Maldon.....	Lab. 11, C. 8, Ind. 1.
Malmesbury.....	Ind. 16.
Manchester.....	Lab. 92, C. 57, Lib. 3.
Mansfield.....	Lab. 17, C. 7.
Margate.....	C. 24, Ind. 9, Lab. 7.
Marlborough.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 1.
Middlesbrough.....	Lab. 48, C. 16, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.
Middleton.....	Lab. 19, C. 13, Lib. 3, Ind. 1.
Mitcham.....	Lab. 25, C. 6, Ind. 5.
Morecambe and Heysham.....	C. 24, Ind. 7, Lab. 5.
Morley.....	Lab. 23, Ind. 20, C. 1.
Morpeth.....	Ind. 15, Lab. 1.
Mossley.....	C. 10, Lib. 9, Lab. 5.
Nelson.....	Lab. 31, C. 1.
Newark.....	C. 9, Lab. 9, Ind. 6.
Newbury.....	Ind. 19, Lab. 4, C. 1.
Newcastle (Lyme).....	Lab. 25, Ind. 18, C. 5.
Newcastle (Tyne).....	Lab. 41, Ind. 22, C. 16.
Newport (I.O.W.).....	Ind. 12, C. 9, Lab. 3.
New Romney.....	Ind. 16.
Northampton.....	C. 25, Lab. 23.
Norwich.....	Lab. 45, C. 15, Ind. 3, Lib. 1.
Nottingham.....	Lab. 45, C. 23.
Nunconton.....	Lab. 21, C. 9, Ind. 1, Lib. 1.
Okehampton.....	Ind. 15.
Oldbury.....	Lab. 22, C. 3, Lib. 3.
Oldham.....	Lab. 40, C. 12.
Ossert.....	Ind. 10, Lab. 6.
Oswestry.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 8, C. 4.
Oxford.....	Lab. 32, C. 24, Ind. 12.
Penryn.....	Ind. 11, Lab. 5.
Penzance.....	Ind. 31, Lab. 1.
Peterborough.....	Lab. 24, C. 12.
Plymouth.....	C. 43, Lab. 37.
Pontefract.....	Lab. 18, C. 5, Ind. 1.
Poole.....	C. 23, Lab. 11, Lib. 4.
Portsmouth.....	C. 39, Lab. 24, Ind. 1.
Preston.....	Lab. 38, C. 9, Ind. 1.
Prestrich.....	C. 16, Ind. 7, Lab. 1.
Pudsey.....	C. 15, Lib. 10, Lab. 5, Ind. 2.
Queenborough.....	Lab. 8, C. 4, Ind. 4.
Radcliffe.....	C. 22, Lab. 14.
Ramsgate.....	Ind. 14, Lab. 10, C. 8.
Rawtenstall.....	Lab. 14, C. 9, Ind. 1.
Reading.....	Lab. 32, C. 20.
Redcar.....	Ind. 12, Lab. 8, C. 4.
Reigate.....	C. 18, Lab. 9, Ind. 1.
Richmond (Surrey).....	C. 27, Lab. 12, Ind. 1.
Richmond (Yorks).....	Ind. 16.
Ripon.....	C. 12, Ind. 2, Lab. 2.
Rochdale.....	Lab. 20, Lib. 16, C. 12.
Rochester.....	Lab. 15, C. 13.
Romford.....	Lab. 25, C. 11.
Romsey.....	C. 14, Lab. 1, Ind. 1.
Rotherham.....	Lab. 36, Ind. 6, C. 2.
Rowley Regis.....	Lab. 32.
Rugby.....	Lab. 17, C. 7, Lib. 5, Ind. 3.
Rydc.....	Ind. 16, C. 11, Lab. 1.
Rye.....	Ind. 16.
Saffron Walden.....	Ind. 7, Lab. 5, C. 2, Lib. 1.
St. Albans.....	C. 14, Lab. 14.
St. Helens.....	Lab. 32, C. 6, Lib. 2.
St. Ives (Cornwall).....	Ind. 16.
St. Ives (Hunts.).....	Ind. 16.
Sale.....	C. 22, Lab. 7, Lib. 3.
Salford.....	Lab. 56, C. 8.
Salisbury.....	Ind. 18, C. 9, Lab. 5.
Saltash.....	Ind. 16.
Sandwich.....	Ind. 10, C. 4, Lab. 2.
Scarborough.....	C. 17, Lab. 4, Ind. 2, Lib. 1.
Scunthorpe.....	Lab. 27, C. 5.
Shaftesbury.....	Ind. 16.
Sheffield.....	Lab. 72, C.-Lib. 28.
Shrewsbury.....	Lab. 20, C. 18, Ind. 5, Lib. 1.
Slough.....	Lab. 25, C. 15, Ind. 2, Lib. 2.
Smethwick.....	Lab. 27, C. 5.
Solihull.....	Ind. 34, C. 4, Lab. 2.
Southall.....	Lab. 19, C. 5.
Southampton.....	Lab. 48, C. 24.
Southend.....	C. 39, Lab. 20, Lib. 3, Ind. 2.
Southgate.....	Ind. 19, C. 9.
South Molton.....	Ind. 16.
Southport.....	C. 38, Lib. 15, Lab. 7.
South Shields.....	Lab. 42, Ind. 18.
Southwold.....	Ind. 16.
Spenborough.....	Lab. 22, C. 9, Ind. 8, Lib. 1.
Stafford.....	Ind. 18, Lab. 18.
Stalybridge.....	Lab. 26, C. 6.
Stamford.....	C. 14, Lab. 7, Ind. 3.
Stamport.....	Lab. 40, C. 29, Lib. 2.
Stockton-on-Tees.....	Lab. 31, C. 12, Lib. 1.
Stoke on Trent.....	Lab. 83, C. 7, Ind. 6.
Stourbridge.....	C. 12, Lab. 11, Ind. 1.

Stratford upon Avon	<i>Ind.</i> 24, <i>Lab.</i> 3, <i>C.</i> 1.
Stretford	<i>C.</i> 18, <i>Lab.</i> 14.
Sudbury	<i>Ind.</i> 12, <i>Lab.</i> 4.
Sunderland	<i>Lab.</i> 52, <i>C.</i> 16, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Surblton	<i>C.</i> 28, <i>Lab.</i> 7, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Sutton and Cleam	<i>C.</i> 31, <i>Lab.</i> 5.
Sutton Coldfield	<i>C.</i> 27, <i>Ind.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 2, <i>Lib.</i> 2.
Swindon	<i>Lab.</i> 27, <i>Ind.</i> 18, <i>C.</i> 3.
Swinton and Pendlebury	<i>Lab.</i> 19, <i>C.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Tamworth	<i>Lab.</i> 17, <i>C.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Taunton	<i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>C.</i> 7, <i>Lib.</i> 1.
Tenterden	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Tewkesbury	<i>Lib.</i> 9, <i>C.</i> 7.
Thetford	<i>C.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 4, <i>Lab.</i> 4.
Thornaby-on-Fees	<i>Lab.</i> 18, <i>C.</i> 4, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Tipton	<i>Lab.</i> 16, <i>C.</i> 5, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Tiverton	<i>Ind.</i> 20, <i>Lab.</i> 4.
Todmorden	<i>Lab.</i> 10, <i>Ind.</i> 9, <i>C.</i> 4, <i>Lib.</i> 1.
Torquay	<i>C.</i> 18, <i>Ind.</i> 14, <i>Lib.</i> 3, <i>Lab.</i> 1.
Torrington	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Totnes	<i>Ind.</i> 14, <i>Lab.</i> 2.
Tottenham	<i>Lab.</i> 42, <i>C.</i> 2.
Truro	<i>Ind.</i> 20, <i>C.</i> 3, <i>Lab.</i> 1.
Tunbridge Wells	<i>C.</i> 21, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Twickenham	<i>C.</i> 36, <i>Lab.</i> 6.
Tynemouth	<i>Ind.</i> 27, <i>Lab.</i> 9.
Uxbridge	<i>Lab.</i> 17, <i>C.</i> 14, <i>Ind.</i> 5.
Wakefield	<i>Lab.</i> 32, <i>C.</i> 12.
Wallasey	<i>C.</i> 26, <i>Lab.</i> 26, <i>Lib.</i> 11, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Wallingford	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Wallsend	<i>Lab.</i> 32, <i>Ind.</i> 4.
Walsall	<i>Ind.</i> 21, <i>Lab.</i> 20, <i>C.</i> 2.
Walthamstow	<i>Lab.</i> 40, <i>C.</i> 8.
Wanstead and Woodford	<i>C.</i> 27, <i>Ind.</i> 3, <i>Lab.</i> 3.
Wareham	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Warrington	<i>Lab.</i> 28, <i>C.</i> 8.
Warwick	<i>Lab.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 10, <i>Ind.</i> 3.
Watford	<i>Lab.</i> 27, <i>C.</i> 17.
Wednesbury	<i>Lab.</i> 17, <i>C.</i> 3.
Wells	<i>Ind.</i> 14, <i>Lab.</i> 2.
Wembley	<i>C.</i> 35, <i>Lab.</i> 10, <i>Lib.</i> 3.
Wenlock	<i>Ind.</i> 17, <i>Lab.</i> 15.
West Bromwich	<i>Lab.</i> 32, <i>C.</i> 8, <i>Ind.</i> 4.
West Ham	<i>Ind.</i> 64.
West Hartlepool	<i>C.</i> 19, <i>Lab.</i> 13.
Weston-s-Mare	<i>C.</i> 16, <i>Ind.</i> 6, <i>Lab.</i> 2.
Weymouth	<i>C.</i> 15, <i>Lab.</i> 13, <i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>Lib.</i> 1.
Whitehaven	<i>Lab.</i> 18, <i>C.</i> 6.
Whitley Bay	<i>C.</i> 24, <i>Ind.</i> 5, <i>Lab.</i> 3.
Widnes	<i>Lab.</i> 21, <i>C.</i> 9, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Wigan	<i>Lab.</i> 48, <i>C.</i> 8.
Willesden	<i>Lab.</i> 39, <i>C.</i> 17.
Wilton	<i>Ind.</i> 15, <i>Lab.</i> 1.
Wimbledon	<i>C.</i> 25, <i>Lab.</i> 7.
Winchester	<i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 10, <i>Lab.</i> 3.
Windsor	<i>C.</i> 26, <i>Lab.</i> 14.
Wisbech	<i>C.</i> 18, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 4, <i>Lib.</i> 4.
Wokingham	<i>Ind.</i> 11, <i>C.</i> 9, <i>Lab.</i> 3, <i>Lib.</i> 1.
Wolverhampton	<i>Lab.</i> 37, <i>C.</i> 21, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Wood Green	<i>Lab.</i> 18, <i>C.</i> 6.
Woodstock	<i>Ind.</i> 16.
Worcester	<i>C.</i> 24, <i>Lab.</i> 18, <i>Ind.</i> 6.
Workington	<i>Lab.</i> 25, <i>Ind.</i> 6, <i>C.</i> 1.
Worksop	<i>Lab.</i> 15, <i>Ind.</i> 8, <i>C.</i> 1.
Worthing	<i>C.</i> 33, <i>Ind.</i> 7.
Yarmouth	<i>Lab.</i> 25, <i>C.</i> 22, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Yeovil	<i>Ind.</i> 10, <i>Lab.</i> 9, <i>Lib.</i> 5.
York	<i>C.</i> 29, <i>Lab.</i> 23.

LONDON BOROUGHS

Battersea	<i>Lab.</i> 39, <i>C.</i> 21.
Bermondsey	<i>Lab.</i> 52.
Bethnal Green	<i>Lab.</i> 35.
Camberwell	<i>Lab.</i> 58, <i>C.</i> 14.
Chelsea	<i>C.</i> 35, <i>Lab.</i> 7.
Deptford	<i>Lab.</i> 39, <i>C.</i> 3.
Finsbury	<i>Lab.</i> 34, <i>C.</i> 5.
Fulbam	<i>Lab.</i> 37, <i>C.</i> 9.
Greenwich	<i>Lab.</i> 31, <i>C.</i> 7.
Hackney	<i>Lab.</i> 56.
Hammersmith	<i>Lab.</i> 38, <i>C.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Hampstead	<i>C.</i> 42, <i>Lab.</i> 7.
Holborn	<i>C.</i> 46, <i>Lab.</i> 3.
Islington	<i>Lab.</i> 70.
Kensington	<i>C.</i> 55, <i>Lab.</i> 15.
Lambeth	<i>Lib.</i> 56, <i>C.</i> 14.
Lewisham	<i>Lab.</i> 31, <i>C.</i> 29.
Paddington	<i>C.</i> 43, <i>Lab.</i> 27.
Poplar	<i>Lab.</i> 49.
St. Marylebone	<i>C.</i> 59, <i>Lab.</i> 11.
St. Pancras	<i>C.</i> 33, <i>Lab.</i> 30, <i>Ind.</i> 2.
Shoreditch	<i>Lab.</i> 38.
Southwark	<i>Lab.</i> 63.
Stepney	<i>Lab.</i> 37, <i>Comm.</i> 2, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Stoke Newington	<i>Lab.</i> 35.
Wandsworth	<i>C.</i> 41, <i>Lab.</i> 26.
Westminster	<i>C.</i> 63, <i>Lab.</i> 6, <i>Ind.</i> 1.
Woolwich	<i>Lab.</i> 47, <i>C.</i> 16.

NEW TOWNS

DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS

England and Wales

AYCLIFFE.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, C. S. Robinson, C.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*, W. N. Davis, O.B.E. *Members*, A. J. Alsop, C.B.E.; Mrs. M. P. Cahill; J. R. S. Middlewood, O.B.E.; C. U. Peat, M.C.; T. H. Summerson. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*, Newton Aycliffe, nr. Darlington, Co. Durham. Present population, 11,000. Estimated eventual population, 20,000.

BASILDON.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Lt.-Gen. Sir Humfrey Gale, K.B.E., C.B., C.V.O., M.C. *Deputy Chairman*, C. Bowyer, T.D. *Members*, W. M. Balch; W. J. Bennett, C.B.E.; Mrs. E. J. Gregory, O.B.E.; Mrs. W. M. Knight; Col. S. A. Smith, M.C. *General Manager*, R. C. C. Boniface. *Offices*, Gifford House, Basildon, Essex. Present population, 48,000. Estimated eventual population, 100,000. See also Basildon Urban District Council.

BRACKNELL.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Sir Lancelot Keay, K.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, C. D. Pilcher; *Members*, Mrs. L. M. Brooke; J. R. Col-

ville, C.B., C.V.O.; W. H. Hopkins; Mrs. E. Jarvis. *General Manager*, J. V. Rowley. *Offices*, Farley Hall, Bracknell, Berks. Present population, 18,250. Estimated eventual population, 25,000.

CORBY.—Formed 1950. *Chairman*, H. Chisholm. *Deputy Chairman*, The Lord Douglas of Barloch, K.C.M.G. *Members*, W. C. Farnsworth, C.B.E.; A. J. Martin; Mrs. D. P. Oxenham; Col. K. G. Post, C.B.E.; J. Wallace; W. T. Young. *General Manager*, R. F. Brooks Grundy. *Offices*, Spencer House, Corporation Street, Corby, Northants. Present population, 32,500. Estimated eventual population, 55,000. See also Corby Urban District Council.

CRAWLEY.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir Thomas Bennett, K.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, E. Stanford, C.B.E. *Members*, Mrs. D. Bolton; Sir Edward Gillett; G. F. Lewis; Sir James Marshall. *Chief Executive Officer*, E. E. H. Cage. *Offices*, Broadfield, Crawley, Sussex. Present population, 50,000. Estimated eventual population, 56,000 (1961). See also Crawley Urban District Council.

CWMBRAN.—Formed 1949. *Chairman*, Lady Rhys-Williams, D.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, F. E. Price. *Members*, W. E. Brown; R. G. Burge; E. C. Hutchins; P. C. Jones; Rev. G. Lang; W. G. Thomas. *Chief Executive and General Manager*, Maj.-Gen. T. W. Rees, C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Offices*, Victoria Street, Cwmbran, Mon. Present population, 28,000. Estimated eventual population, 35,000.

HARLOW.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Sir Richard Costain, C.B.E. *Deputy Chairman*, T. H. Joyce. *Members*, J. P. Brown; R. G. Leach, C.B.E.; Dame Alix Meynell, D.B.E.; L. E. Norton; The Lord Taylor, M.D. *General Manager*, B. Hyde Harvey. *Offices*, Terlings, Harlow, Essex. Present population, 45,000. Estimated eventual population, 80,000. See also Harlow Urban District Council.

HATFIELD AND WELWYN GARDEN CITY.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, C. G. Maynard. *Members*, Dr. M. Emslie; Sir Harold Fieldhouse, K.B.E., C.B.; R. A. Humbert, O.B.E., T.D.; Mrs. K. Hutchin; S. Johnson-Marshall; W. H. Playle; R. C. Simmons. *General Manager*, J. E. McComb, D.F.C. *Offices*, 4 Wigmore South, Welwyn Garden City, Herts. Present population: Hatfield, 18,000; Welwyn Garden City, 31,600. Estimated eventual population: Hatfield, 25,000; Welwyn Garden City, 50,000. See also Welwyn Garden City Urban District Council.

HEMEL HEMPSTEAD.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, H. W. Wells, C.B.E. *Vice-Chairman*, Capt. Sir Thomas Halsey, Bt., D.S.O., R.N. *Members*, E. G. A. Bartlett; Hon. Mrs. K. Lyell; W. H. Ryde; T. H. Simmons. *General Manager*, Brig. G. B. S. Hindley, C.B.E. *Offices*, Westbrook Hay, Hemel Hempstead, Herts. Present population, 50,000. See also Borough of Hemel Hempstead.

PETERLEE.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Col. H. H. Peile, O.B.E., T.D. *Deputy Chairman*, W. Baines. *Members*, H. F. Lee, M.B.E.; E. Moore; H. O'Neill; L. Slater. *General Manager*, A. V. Williams. *Offices*,

Shotton Hall, Peterlee, Co. Durham. Present population, 11,500. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

STEVENAGE.—Formed 1946. *Chairman*, Sir Roydon Dash, D.F.C. *Deputy Chairman*, Sir Arthur Rucker, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E. *Members*, Mrs. E. Denington; G. L. Hughes; P. T. Ireton; S. Jackson; P. Pryor; A. F. Tuke. *General Manager*, R. S. McDougall, C.B.E. *Offices*, Aston House, Stevenage, Herts. Present population, 34,000. Estimated eventual population, 60,000. See also Stevenage Urban District Council.

Scotland

CUMBERNAULD, Dunbartonshire.—Formed 1956. *Chairman*, Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. *Deputy Chairman*, A. Gordon, C.I.E. *Members*, T. Coughtrie, C.B.E., LL.D.; M. MacGregor, Ph.D.; A. McKellar; T. R. Patterson, C.B.E.; Mrs. J. Roberts; Sir Robert Russell, C.S.I., C.I.E.; D. H. Taggart. *General Manager*, G. R. B. MacGill. *Headquarters*, Cumbernauld House, Cumbernauld, by Glasgow. *Sub. Office*, 91 Mitchell Street, Glasgow. C.I. Present population, 5,000. Estimated eventual population 50,000.

EAST KILBRIDE.—Formed 1947. *Chairman*, Prof. R. Browning. *Vice-Chairman*, A. Hood, LL.D. *Members*, J. Barr; E. Daly; J. M. McClure; A. D. MacKellar, O.B.E.; Mrs. M. B. Pinkerton; F. A. B. Preston. *General Manager*, Maj.-Gen. B. E. C. Dixon, C.B., C.B.E., M.C. *Offices*, Torrance House, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. Present population, 25,000. Estimated eventual population, 50,000.

GLENROTHES.—Formed 1948. *Chairman*, Sir Garnet Wilson. *Deputy Chairman*, J. Sneddon. *Members*, Lady Ruth Balfour, C.B.E.; Dr. J. B. Fleming; Col. A. J. S. Watson, O.B.E.; T. W. Gray; A. W. Mudie. *General Manager*, Brig. A. R. Purches, C.B.E. *Offices*, Glenrothes, Fife. Present population, 10,000. Estimated eventual population, 30,000.

PROGRESS OF THE NEW TOWNS

(To March 31, 1959)

Town	New Industries		New shops	New houses and flats	Estimated expenditure for all purposes
	Number of firms	Numbers employed			
Basildon	49	5,296	144	7,110	£24,800,000
Bracknell	21	3,334	38	3,415	12,125,000
Crawley	68	9,393	254	11,052	29,870,000
Harlow	76	8,407	230	11,486	33,890,000
Hatfield	16	544	33	2,368	6,085,000
Hemel Hempstead	33	5,442	221	7,822	26,360,000
Stevenage	23	7,354	139	7,645	27,330,000
Welwyn Garden City	28	2,802	43	3,725	12,060,000
Corby	13	951	111	2,894	7,270,000
Cwmbran	1	73	24	3,559	8,730,000
Newton Aycliffe	—	—	39	3,138	6,920,000
Peterlee	2	730	44	3,121	7,420,000
Cumbernauld	1	1,000	—	137	1,008,000
East Kilbride	13	4,928	79	6,261	16,990,000
Glenrothes	4	630	33	2,382	5,590,000
Total Expenditure	—	—	—	—	£226,448,000

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1960

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1960, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 37s. 6d. net.

THE PRINCIPALITY OF WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Position and Extent.—Wales and Monmouthshire occupy the extreme west of the central southern portion of the island of Great Britain, with a total area of 8,006 sq. miles; they are bounded on the N. by the Irish Sea, on the S. by the Bristol Channel, on the E. by the English counties of Cheshire, Salop, and Hereford, and on the W. by St. George's Channel. Across the Menai Straits is the Welsh island-county of *Anglesey* or *Môn* (276 sq. miles), communication with which is facilitated by the Menai Suspension Bridge (1,000 ft. long), built by Telford in 1826 (freed from toll as from Jan. 1, 1941) and by the tubular railway bridge (1,100 ft. long) of the former L.M. & S. Railway, built by Stephenson in 1850. Holyhead harbour, on Holy Isle (N. W. of Anglesey), provides accommodation for a fast steam packet service to Kingstown and Dublin (70 miles).

Population.—The population at the *Census* of 1951 was 2,599,000 (inclusive of Monmouthshire). The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Wales and Monmouthshire at June 30, 1958, was 2,615,000.

Relief.—Wales is generally mountainous, the chief systems being those of North Wales (Snowdon 3,560 ft., Carnedd Llywelyn 3,484 ft., Carnedd Dafydd 3,426 ft.); Berwyn (Aran-mawddwy 2,970 ft.); Powys (Plinlimmon 2,468 ft., Drygan Fawr 2,115 ft., Radnor 2,163 ft.); and the Black Mountain, Brecknock Beacons and Black Forest ranges (Carmarthen Van 2,632 ft., Brecon Beacon 2,906 ft., Pen-y-gawr fawr 2,660 ft.).

Hydrography.—The principal river of those rising in Wales is the *Severn* (see England), which flows from the slopes of Plinlimmon to the English border, dividing Montgomeryshire on its way. The *Wye* (130 miles) also rises in the slopes of Plinlimmon, and flows between Radnor and Brecon on its course to England. The *Usk* (56 miles) flows into the Bristol Channel, through Monmouthshire. The *Dee* (70 miles) rises in Bala lake and flows through the Vale of Llangollen, where an aqueduct (built by Telford in 1805) carries the Pontcysyllte branch of the Shropshire Union Canal across the valley. The estuary of the Dee is the navigable portion, 14 miles in length and about 5 miles in breadth, and the tide rushes in with dangerous speed over the "Sands of Dee." The *Towy* (68 miles), *Teifi* (50 miles), *Taff* (40 miles), *Deve*y (30 miles), *Taf* (25 miles), and *Conway* (24 miles), the last named broad and navigable, are wholly Welsh rivers.

The largest natural lake in Wales is *Bala* (Llyn Tegid) in Merionethshire, 4 miles long and about 1 mile wide; *Lake Vyrnwy* is an artificial reservoir, about the size of Bala, and forms the water supply of Liverpool, while Birmingham is supplied from a chain of reservoirs in the Elan and Clae'rwen valleys.

The Welsh Language.—Statistics published on July 6, 1955, show that just over 715,000 persons (of three years and over) in Wales and Monmouthshire were able to speak Welsh at the time of the 1951 Census, compared with 909,000 at the 1931 Census, a decline of 21 per cent. in 20 years. 48,000 persons could speak Welsh only, compared with 98,000 in 1931. The proportion of people speaking Welsh fell from 49.9 per cent. in 1901 to 28.9 per cent. in 1951; and of those speaking Welsh only from 15.1 to 1.7 per cent.

Flag.—A red dragon on a green and white field (per fess argent and vert a dragon passant gules). The flag was augmented in 1953 by a royal badge on a shield encircled with a riband bearing the words *Ddraig Goch Ddyry Cychwyn* and imperially crowned. Only the unaugmented flag is flown on

Government offices in Wales and, where appropriate, in London. Both flags continue to be used elsewhere.

EARLY HISTORY

Celts and Romans.—The earliest inhabitants of whom there is any record appear to have been subdued or exterminated by the *Goidels* (a people of Celtic race) in the Bronze Age, and a further invasion of Celtic *Brythons* and *Belgae* followed in the ensuing Iron Age. The Roman conquest of South Britain and Wales was for some time successfully opposed by *Caratacus* (Caractacus or Caradog), Chieftain of the Catuvellauni and son of *Cunobelinus* (Cymbeline) King of the Trinobantes. In A.D. 78 the conquest of Wales was completed under Julius Frontinus, and communications were opened up by the construction of military roads from Chester to Carleon-on-Usk and Caerwent, and from Chester to Conway (and thence to Carmarthen and Neath). *Christianity* was introduced (during the Roman occupation) in the 4th century.

The Anglo-Saxon Attacks.—The Anglo-Saxon invaders of South Britain drove the Celtic Goidels and Brythons into the mountain fastnesses of Wales, and into Strathclyde (Cumberland and S.W. Scotland) and Cornwall, giving them the name of *Waelisc*, or Welsh (= Foreign). The West Saxons' victory of Deorham (577) isolated Wales from Cornwall, while the battle of Chester (613) cut off communication with Strathclyde. In the 8th century the boundaries of the Welsh were further restricted by the annexations of Offa, King of Mercia, and counter-attacks were largely prevented by the construction of an artificial boundary from the Dee to the Wye (Offa's Dike). In the 9th century Rhodri Mawr united the country against further incursions of the Saxons by land and against the raids of Norse and Danish pirates by sea, but at his death his three provinces of *Gwynedd* (N.), *Powys* (Mid.), and *Deheubarth* (S.) were divided among his three sons—Anarawd, Mervyn and Cadell—the son of the last named being Howel Dda, who codified the laws of the country, while Lewelyn ap Seissyllt (husband of the heiress of Gwynedd) again united the provinces and reigned as Prince from 1015-1022.

The Norman Conquest.—After the Norman conquest of England, William I. created Palatine counties along the Welsh frontier, and Robert FitzHamon, the Norman Earl of Gloucester, raided South Wales and erected fortresses from the Wye to Milford Haven. Henry I. introduced Flemish settlers into South Wales, but after his death the Welsh rose under the leadership of Griffith ap Rhys and routed the Norman-Flemish forces at the fords of the Teifi (Cardigan) in 1136. From the early years of the 13th century the house Gwynedd, in the north, gained an ascendancy over the whole of Wales, and Lewelyn ap Iorwerth was in constant strife with England for recognition as an independent sovereign; but Lewelyn ap Iorwerth was killed in 1282 during hostilities between the Welsh and English, and his brother David was captured and executed by the English in 1283. On Feb. 7, 1301, Edward of Caernarvon, son of Edward I., was created *Prince of Wales*.

The Welsh are a distinct nationality, with a language and literature of their own, and the national bardic festival (*Eisteddfod*), instituted by Prince Rhys ap Griffith in 1176, is annually maintained. These *Eisteddfodau* (sessions) form part of the *Gorsedd* (assembly), which is believed to date from the time of Prydian, a ruling prince in an age many centuries before the Christian era.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE WELSH COUNTIES

County or Shire Administrative Headquarters (a), (b), (c) See notes, p. 631	Acreage	Population of Counties		Rateable Value 1957 (c)	Average Rates, 1957-58
		Administrative (d)	Geo-graphical (b)		
(1) Anglesey (Llangefni).....	176,694	52,100	52,100	£ 417,196	s. d. 21 1
(2) Brecknockshire (Brecon).....	469,281	56,000	56,000	503,768	22 6
(3) Caernarvonshire (Caernarvon).....	364,108	121,600	121,600	1,376,188	22 0
(4) Cardiganshire (Aberystwyth)....	443,189	53,000	53,000	462,855	21 11
(5) Carmarthenshire (Carmarthen)...	588,472	169,300	169,300	1,417,652	23 6
(6) Denbighshire (Ruthin).....	427,977	170,000	170,000	1,674,515	20 4
(7) Flintshire (Mold).....	163,707	146,600	146,600	1,800,534	19 3
(8) Glamorgan (Cardiff).....	523,244	743,100	1,219,000	6,419,333	22 1
(9) Merioneth (Dolgelley).....	422,372	38,100	38,100	334,621	22 0
(10) Monmouthshire (Newport).....	346,781	327,500	431,700	2,387,240	21 3
(11) Montgomeryshire (Welshpool)...	510,110	44,800	44,800	327,265	21 0
(12) Pembrokeshire (Haverfordwest)...	393,003	93,700	93,700	755,335	21 9
(13) Radnorshire (Llandrindod Wells)...	301,165	19,100	19,100	228,706	19 0

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF WALES AND MONMOUTH

The figures in parentheses show the County (see above) and the year that of incorporation as a borough. See also notes on p. 664.

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Population, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value 1959 £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Aberdare (8).....	39,860	14.6	15.3	285,191	26 6	D. G. James.	†G. R. Pritchard, B.E.M.
Abergavenny (10) (1542).....	9,020	19.0	15.4	100,585	24 6	T. G. Hardwick.	C. J. Jones.
Abertrillery (10).....	26,520	16.1	11.1	159,748	28 0	H. J. Williams.	†S. R. Harris.
Aberystwyth (4) (1277).....	10,300	9.7	15.0	178,848	23 5	W. P. Davies.	J. John.
BANGOR (3) (1883).....	13,690	13.9	9.1	215,525	22 0	W. E. E. Jones.	C. R. Thomas.
Barry (8) (1939).....	42,160	17.7	10.4	496,583	22 6	J. C. Colley.	A. G. Jones.
Beaumaris (1) (1294).....	2,220	13.5	11.7	27,357	24 0	J. H. Thomas.	(Vacant).
Bedwellty (10).....	28,080	17.8	10.2	214,475	29 10	D. H. Lewis.	† I. J. Bowen.
Brecon (1412).....	6,080	15.4	12.4	74,880	20 10	E. F. Jones.	G. Goodwin.
Caernarvon (1284).....	9,190	24.5	13.2	119,269	22 4	J. O. Smith.	W. Hughes.
Caerphilly (8).....	37,570	17.7	12.8	294,462	27 6	J. L. J. Price.	†W. J. James.
§CARDIEFF (8) (1608).....	253,300	17.0	12.3	4,350,317	18 0	S. Tapper-Jones.	*Mrs. H. Evans.
Cardigan (1230).....	3,580	14.8	16.7	43,150	23 2	S. J. Woolnough.	L. C. Roberts.
Carmarthen (1313).....	11,870	14.8	20.1	201,125	21 6	D. M. Thomas.	M. E. Clifford Jones.
Colwyn Bay (6) (1934).....	21,910	12.8	12.4	438,205	22 10	H. E. Braithwaite.	E. Hughes.
Conway (3) (1284).....	10,520	14.2	17.0	154,869	21 5	A. L. Ralphes.	J. T. Neville.
Cowbridge (8).....	1,000	11.4	14.6	12,406	19 0	O. G. Davies, M.B.E.	R. Hutchings.
Denbigh (1290).....	7,900	20.4	8.6	76,902	19 4	W. T. Williams.	R. F. Evans.
Ebbw Vale (10).....	28,320	10.6	6.0	472,071	23 10	H. J. Williams.	†Mrs. B. Goldsworthy.
Flint (1284).....	14,270	19.2	11.1	191,392	22 11	W. McIntyre.	A. Poynton.
Gelligaer (8).....	36,300	18.4	13.3	234,310	28 10	D. W. C. Morgan.	†Mrs. A. Haman.
Haverfordwest (12) (1479).....	8,230	20.5	11.6	109,297	30 5	R. I. Rees.	Lt.-Col. R. F. Foster, T.D.
Kidwelly (5).....	2,980	..	..	18,971	24 0	E. D. H. Jones.	B. A. Harris.
Lampeter (4) (1884).....	1,950	..	..	30,509	24 10	W. R. Lloyd, M.B.E.	Rev. T. O. Williams.
Llandoverly (5) (1485).....	1,960	15.9	9.8	19,892	27 8	V. M. Williams.	D. H. Evans.
Llanelli (5) (1913).....	31,770	12.7	13.5	419,109	25 0	S. Samuel.	F. Griffiths.
Llanidloes (11) (1280).....	2,340	14.6	12.0	20,220	20 0	H. A. Jones.	T. W. Benbow.
Lluchwr (8).....	25,740	13.2	13.2	311,693	21 6	E. Pate.	†D. T. Rees.
§Merthyr Tydfil (8) (1905).....	59,300	16.4	13.8	445,576	26 0	T. S. Evans.	W. W. Herbert.
Monmouth (1447).....	5,690	13.5	12.8	60,401	20 0	R. Wallis.	R. Thomas.
Montgomery (1885).....	870	21.8	11.5	5,896	20 0	P. E. Jones.	D. P. Davies.
Mountain Ash (8).....	30,540	16.5	11.3	181,919	24 8	R. G. Richards.	†R. G. Owen.
Neath (8).....	31,050	14.7	14.2	355,023	22 6	D. K. Davies.	G. H. Davies.
§Newport (10) (1623).....	104,200	17.0	11.6	1,488,735	22 0	J. G. Iles.	E. Aston.
Pembroke (1100).....	12,920	20.9	12.5	129,727	27 4	R. D. Lowless, M.B.E., T.D.	W. G. Munro.
Pontypool (10).....	40,290	15.5	11.4	445,716	22 0	H. Cook.	†D. T. Gullick.
Pontypridd (8).....	37,550	15.4	12.6	360,442	25 0	B. M. Murphy.	†J. H. Davies.
Port Talbot (8) (1921).....	48,380	20.7	10.9	1,500,345	19 10	W. K. Davies.	P. G. Gaen.
Pwllheli (3) (1355).....	3,710	13.9	24.1	42,975	22 0	C. C. Davies.	W. J. Kenny.
Rhondda (8) (1955).....	106,400	14.6	14.8	625,242	27 6	E. D. Wilde.	J. H. Lewis.
Ruthin (6) (1282).....	3,670	11.3	11.0	47,924	17 0	S. Morris.	G. R. Thomas.
§Swansea (8) (1169).....	163,300	16.6	10.5	2,277,386	21 2	T. B. Bowen, C.B.E.	W. George.
Tenby (12) (1402).....	4,440	16.4	14.1	70,320	26 8	J. L. A. Morris.	A. D. Ridley.
Welshpool (11) (1263).....	6,080	17.8	11.8	62,969	20 0	J. B. Davies.	C. S. Thomas.
Wrexham (6) (1857).....	32,650	17.7	11.5	409,415	21 10	P. J. Walters, M.B.E.	G. E. Jones.

LORDS LIEUTENANTS, HIGH SHERIFFS AND CHAIRMEN OF Q.S.

County or Shire	Lord Lieutenant	High Sheriff, 1959-60	Chairman of Q.S.
(1) Anglesey	Sir R. H. D. Williams-Bulkeley, Bt.	W. Edmundson.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(2) Brecon	Sir William Parker, Bt., O.B.E.	J. Thomas.	His Hon. Judge Rowe Harding.
(3) Caernarvon	Brig. W. H. Wynne Finch, M.C.	W. Hugheston-Roberts.	Rt. Hon. Lord Justice Morris, C.B.E., M.C.
(4) Cardigan	Capt. J. H. Lewes, O.B.E., R.N. (ret.)	W. Evans.	His Hon. Judge Ernest Evans, Q.C.
(5) Carmarthen	Lt.-Col. Sir Grismond P. Phillips, C.V.O.	E. B. Rees.	His Hon. Judge H. T. Morgan, M.C., Q.C.
(6) Denbigh	Col. J. C. Wynne Finch, C.N.E., M.C.	Lt.-Col. Sir Guy Lowther, Bt., O.B.E.	Hon. Mr. Justice Davies.
(7) Flint	Brig. H. S. K. Mainwaring, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D.	J. C. Mather.	Hon. Mr. Justice Lloyd-Jones, M.C.
(8) Glamorgan	Maj. C. G. Traherne, T.D.	J. Cory.	H. L. Williams, M.C.
(9) Merioneth	Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne, D.S.O.	D. Robertson.	Hon. Mr. Justice Stable, M.C.
(10) Monmouth	The Lord Raglan.	Rear-Adm. St. J. A. Micklethwaite, C.B., D.S.O.	His Hon. Judge O. Temple-Morris, Q.C.
(11) Montgomery	Sir George Hamer, C.B.E.	Maj. J. E. M. Dugdale, T.D.	E. R. Bowen, Q.C., M.P.
(12) Pembroke	Hon. R. H. Phillips, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. B. G. B. Mitchell, D.S.C., R.M. (ret.)	The Lord Merthyr, T.D.
(13) Radnor	Brig. Sir C. M. Dillwyn-Venables-Llewelyn, Bt., M.V.O.	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	His Hon. Judge D. E. Evans, Q.C.

WELSH COUNTY OFFICIALS

County &c.	Chairman of C.C.	Clerk of the Peace and Clerk of the Council	Chief Constable	Medical Officer	
(1) Anglesey	J. H. Thomas.	W. Jones, O.B.E.	(See Caernarvon.)	G. Wynne Griffith, M.D.	
(2) Brecon	Sir William Parker, Bt., O.B.E.	C. M. S. Wells.	R. E. G. Benbow.	R. G. Evans.	
(3) Caernarvon	W. Hugheston-Roberts.	J. E. Owen-Jones.	Lt.-Col. W. Jones Williams, O.B.E.	D. E. Parry Pritchard, M.D.	
(4) Cardigan	E. Lloyd-Davies.	J. E. R. Carson.	} T. H. Lewis, O.B.E. { A. M. Rees. R. Atkins. C. H. Watkins. (See Caernarvon.) N. Galbraith. (See Brecon.)	I. M. Watkin, Ph.D.	
(5) Carmarthen	T. J. Williams.	W. S. Thomas.		G. W. Roberts.	
(6) Denbigh	L. Charles.	W. E. Botton.		M. T. Islwyn Jones, M.D.	
(7) Flint	A. Edwards.	W. H. Jones.		G. W. Roberts.	
(8) Glamorgan	W. Llewelyn.	R. John. [T.D.]		W. E. Thomas.	
(9) Merioneth	R. C. Jones.	D. W. J. Williams, M.C.		W. F. Gapper.	
(10) Monmouth	H. Phillips.	V. Lawrence, C.B.E.		G. G. Rocyn-Jones, M.D.	
(11) Montgomery	A. R. Jones.	P. E. White.		I. J. Jones.	
(12) Pembroke	F. Phillips.	H. L. Underwood.		G. W. R. Terry.	[M.D.] D. J. Davies, M.B.E.
(13) Radnor	G. R. Davies, C.B.E.	D. C. S. Lane.		(See Brecon.)	F. J. H. Crawford, M.D.

CARDIFF

CARDIFF (Glamorgan), at the mouth of the rivers Taff (Caer Taff), Rhymney and Ely, the capital of Wales and the port of the South Wales coalfields, has an area of 18,066 acres, and a population (Registrar General's estimate, 1958) of 258,300. Within the city there is a great variety of industry including iron and steel works, rolling mills and foundries, patent fuel works, engine wagon works, flour mills, breweries, jam, vinegar and ice factories, enamel-ware and hollow-ware, paint works, furniture and bedding, clothing and foot-wear, sweets and confectionery, tobacco, electrical goods and appliances, food products and building materials.

The principal buildings are Cardiff Castle, built in the 11th century, the National Museum of Wales, Public Library, the University College of South Wales and Monmouthshire, the Registry of the University of Wales, the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, City Hall, Law Courts, Glamorgan County Hall, Offices of Government Departments, and "The Temple of Peace and Health." The city returns 3 members to Parliament.

The Lord Mayor (1959-60), Mrs. H. Evans.

Stipendiary Magistrate, P. G. D. Sixsmith (1948).

Recorder, H. V. Lloyd-Jones, Q.C. (1958).

Town Clerk and Clerk of Peace, S. Tappcr-Jones.

SWANSEA

SWANSEA (In Welsh, Abertawe), a seaport of Glamorgan, is a County Borough, at the mouth of the River Tawe. It is the chief centre of the copper, tinplate and spelter industry of Wales and of the United Kingdom. The trade of the port also includes coal, patent fuel, ores, and the import and export of oil. There is also a large ship-repairing industry. The municipal airport is situated at Fairwood Common, Gower, a few miles away from the town. The municipal area is 24,249 acres, with a population at the census of 1951 of 162,388 (Registrar-General's estimate, 1958, 163,300).

The principal buildings are the Norman Castle (rebuilt in 1330), the Royal Institution of South Wales, founded in 1835 (containing Museum and Library), the University College at Singleton and the Guildhall, containing Brangwyn panels. Swansea was chartered by the Earl of Warwick, circa 1158-1184, and further charters were granted by King John, Henry III., Edward II., Edward III., and James II., 2 from Cromwell and 1 Lord Marcher. The borough returns 2 members to Parliament.

Mayor (1959-60), W. George.

Stipendiary Magistrate, H. Ll. Williams, Q.C. (1952).

Recorder, F. Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P. (1953).

Town Clerk, T. B. Bowen, C.B.E.

THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND

Position and Extent.—The Kingdom of Scotland occupies the northern portion of the main island of Great Britain and includes the Inner and Outer Hebrides, and the Orkney, Shetland, and many other islands. The Kingdom lies between $60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ and $54^{\circ} 38'$ N. latitude and between $1^{\circ} 45' 32''$ and $6^{\circ} 14'$ W. longitude, its southern neighbour being the Kingdom of England, with the Atlantic Ocean on the N. and W., and the North Sea on the E. The greatest length of the mainland (Cape Wrath to the Mull of Galloway) is 274 miles, and the greatest breadth (Buchan Ness to Applecross) is 154 miles. The total area of the Kingdom is 29,795 square miles (or 19,068,724 acres) exclusive of inland water, tidal water and foreshore. The population (at the census of 1951) was 5,996,415, an increase of 253,435 or 5.2 per cent. since the census of 1931. The average density of the population was 171 persons per square mile. The population was estimated at 5,168,992 by the Registrar-General in June, 1958.

Land's End to John o' Groat's.—The customary measurement of the Island of Great Britain is from the site of John o' Groat's house, near Duncansby Head, Caithness (at the N.E. extremity of the island) to Land's End, Cornwall (at the S.W. extremity), a total distance of 603 miles in a straight line and (approximately) 900 by road. But the site of the house of John de Groot (with its 8 doors and octagonal table, to solve the question of precedence between John and his 7 brothers) is about 4 miles S.W. of Duncansby Head, while Dunnet Head (also in Caithness) extends farther N. than Duncansby. John de Groot is believed to have obtained permission to settle in Caithness (from the Netherlands) in the reign of James IV. (1488-1513).

Relief.—There are three natural orographic divisions of Scotland. The *Southern Uplands* have their highest points in Merrick (2,764 feet), Rinn of Kells (2,668 feet), and Cairnsmuir of Carsphairn (2,612 feet), in Kirkcudbright; Hartfell (2,651 feet) in Dumfriesshire; and Broad Law (2,754 feet) in Peebles. The *Central Lowlands* include the valleys of the Tay, Forth and Clyde, and the cities of Edinburgh, the capital of the Kingdom, and Glasgow, its principal seaport. The heather-clad *Northern Highlands* extend almost from the extreme north of the mainland to the central lowlands, and are divided into a northern and southern system by the *Great Glen*; they contain, in the central Grampian Hills, *Ben Nevis* (4,406 feet), the highest point in the British Isles, and *Ben Muich Dhui* (4,296 feet). The *Cheviot Hills* form a natural boundary between Scotland and England, their highest point being *The Cheviot* (2,676 feet).

Hydrography.—The principal river of Scotland is the *Clyde* (106 miles), one of the most important rivers in the world, with the greatest commercial estuary in Scotland. The *Clyde* is formed by the junction of *Daer* and *Portrail* water, and flows through the city and port of Glasgow to the Firth of *Clyde*. During its course it passes over the picturesque *Falls of Clyde*, *Bonnington Linn* (30 feet), *Corra Linn* (84 feet), *Dundaff Linn* (10 feet), and *Stonehyres Linn* (80 feet), above and below Lanark. The *Tweed* (96 miles) has important woollen industries ("Tweeds") in its valley. The *Tay*, noted for its salmon, and the longest river in Scotland (117 miles), flows into the North Sea, with *Dundee* (the centre of the jute industry) on the estuary, which is spanned by the *Tay Bridge* (2 miles 73 yards), opened in 1887 to replace that destroyed by a gale (Dec. 28, 1879). The *Dee* (90 miles), a noted salmon river, flows through scenery of unequalled beauty to the North Sea at Aberdeen. The *Spey* (110 miles), the swiftest

flowing river in the British Isles, and also noted for its salmon and its scenery, flows into the Moray Firth. The *Forth* (66 miles), navigable to Stirling, is spanned by the *Forth (Railway) Bridge*, constructed 1882-9 at a cost of £3,000,000, with a length of 5,330 ft. (with approaches 8,295 ft.).

The *Falls of Glomach* in Ross-shire, with a drop of 370 feet, are the highest in the British Isles; the *Grey Mare's Tail* (Dumfriesshire) is 200 feet.

The *lochs* are the principal hydrographic feature of the Kingdom, both on the mainland and in many of the islands. The largest in the Kingdom and in Great Britain is *Loch Lomond* (24 miles long), with *Lochs Awe*, *Tay*, *Rannoch* and *Ericht* in the *Grampian* valleys; *Loch Ness* (24 miles long and 800 feet deep), with *Lochs Oich* and *Lochy*, in the *Great Glen*; and *Lochs Shin* (20 miles) and *Maree* in the northern Highlands.

Climate.—The general climatic values for Scotland are given below, together with the corresponding values for England and Wales within brackets—mean air temperature reduced to sea level 47.1° F. (49.7); rainfall, 50.3 inches (35.2); number of days with rain 217 (188); mean hours per day of bright sunshine, 3.36 (3.96).

Gaelic Language.—At the 1951 Census of Scotland, 95,447 persons of 3 years of age and upwards, out of a total population of 4,826,814 (of these ages), were returned as able to speak Gaelic, approximately 2 per cent. of the population. There has been a continual decline from the peak recorded figure of 254,415 Gaelic speakers at the Census of 1891. In 1951, 2,178 persons of 3 years and over were able to speak Gaelic only, compared with 6,716 in 1931 and 43,738 in 1891; 93,269 persons could speak Gaelic and English compared with 129,419 in 1931 and 210,677 in 1891.

Commerce.—The principal exports are machinery, ships and vehicles, iron and steel manufactures, non-ferrous metals, woollen and worsted yarns and products, food and drink and textile materials. Whisky continues to be the leading export to dollar countries.

THE SCOTTISH ISLANDS

There were 147 inhabited islands in the Kingdom at the time of the 1951 Census, with a total population of 141,972, the number of inhabited islands having fallen by 18 since the census of 1931. The most populous of the islands were *Lewis* (with *Harris*) (26,465), the *Mainland of Zetland* (14,241), the *Mainland of Orkney* (14,198), *Bute* (12,547), *Skye* (8,267), *Arran* (4,638), *Islay* (4,267), *South Uist* (2,462) and *Mull* (2,420).

Orkney.—About 6 miles N. of the *Caithness* coast, separated from the mainland by the *Pentland Firth*, is the island county of *Orkney*, a group of 90 islands and islets ("holms" and "skerries"), of which one-third are inhabited. The total area of the group is $375\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, with a population (1911) of 25,896. *Kirkwall*, in *Mainland*, the largest island of the group, is the capital of the county. Many of the *Orkney* (and *Shetland*) Islands contain *brochs* (Pictish towers) and other Pictish and Scandinavian remains. *Scapa Flow*, between *Mainland* and *Hoy*, was the war station of the *Grand Fleet* from 1914-19 and the scene of the scuttling of the surrendered German *High Seas Fleet* (June 21, 1919).

Zetland.—About 50 miles N. of *Orkney* (with the detached *Fair Isle* at 25 miles N.) is the island county of *Zetland* or *Shetland*, a group of about 100 islands and islets, of which 29 are inhabited. The total area of the group is 551 square miles, with a population (1911) of 27,911. *Lerwick*, in *Mainland* (the largest and principal island), is the capital

of the county. *Fair Isle*, the southernmost of the group, is famous for hand-knitted hosiery, and *Unst* for the finest of the Shetland woollen work, for which the country is famous. *Muckle Flugga*, about 1 mile N. of Unst, is the most northerly of the group and of the British Isles ($60^{\circ} 51' 30''$ N. lat.).

Western Islands.—Off the W. coast, at varying distances, and extending from Sutherland to Argyll, are over 500 islands and islets, of which 102 are inhabited. The total area of these Western Islands is 2,812 square miles, with a population of close on 80,000, but owing to the mountainous surface of the land only about 300 square miles are under cultivation. *The Hebrides*.—Until the closing years of the 13th century "The Hebrides" included other Scottish islands in the Firth of Clyde, the peninsula of Kintyre (Argyllshire), the Isle of Man, and the (Irish) Isle of Rathlin. The origin of the name is stated to be the Greek *Eboudai*, latinized as *Hebudes* by Pliny, and corrupted to its present form. The Norwegian name *Sudreyjar* (Southern Islands) was latinized as *Sodorenses*, a name that survives in the Anglican bishopric of "Sodor and Man." The *Inner Hebrides* include the island of *Skye* (643 square miles—capital, Portree, famous as the refuge of Prince Charlie after his defeat at Culloden, Inverness-shire, in 1746), which contains the *Cullins* (Sgurr Alasdair 3,309 feet), *Red Hills* (Ben Caillich, 2,403 feet), and many other picturesque mountains; *Mull* (367 square miles), containing *Ben More* (3,169 feet), *Ben Bui* (2,354 feet), and *Ben Creach* (2,289 feet); *Jura* (160 square miles), with a chain of hills culminating in the *Paps of Jura* (Beinn-an-Oir, 2,571 feet and Beinn Chaolais, 2,407 feet); *Islay* (235 square miles), and many smaller islands. The *Outer Hebrides*, separated from the mainland by the *Miuch*, include *Lewis with Harris* (770 square miles), celebrated for its homespun "Tweeds," *North Uist*, *South Uist*, *Barra* and other islands. Thirteen miles W. of *Stornoway* (the largest town of Lewis and of the Hebrides) are the "Druidical" remains of *Callanish*, a well-preserved series of monolithic circles, cruciform in general arrangement, but usually regarded as a heathen monument of the remote Stone Age.

EARLY HISTORY

Prehistoric Man.—The *Picts*, believed to be of non-Aryan origin, and stated to have been named *Picti* by the Romans on account of the tribal habit of painting the body, seem to have inhabited the whole of North Britain and to have spread over the north of Ireland. *Picts' Houses* are most frequent in the northern counties of Caithness and Sutherland and in the Orkney islands. Celtic *Goidels*, *Brythons* and *Belgae* arrived from Belgic Gaul during the latter part of the Bronze Age and in the early Iron Age, and except in the extreme north of the mainland and in the islands the civilization and speech of the people were definitely Celtic at the time of the Roman Invasion of Britain.

The Roman Invasion.—In A.D. 80 Julius Agricola extended the Roman conquests in Britain by advancing into *Caledonia* as far as the "Grampian" Hills, but after a victory at *Mons Graupius* (since corrupted to "Grampius") he was recalled, and no further advance was made for about 60 years, when the Roman frontier was carried to the isthmus between the Forth and Clyde and marked by the *Wall of Pius*, towards which ran military roads from the Cheviots. The Roman occupation of Southern *Caledonia* was not so effective as that of South Britain, and hence the close of the second century the northern limit of Roman Britain had receded to *Hadrian's Wall*, from the Tyne to Solway Firth.

The Scots.—During the later years of the Roman occupation the garrison was continually harassed by Pictish tribes north of the Wall, aided by Scots (the Gaelic tribe then dominant in Ireland), and when the garrison was withdrawn these *Picts* and *Scots* were the principal enemies of the Celtic Brythons, who are believed to have called in the Saxons to protect them from the invasions of their neighbours. A relic of the struggle between Pict and Brython is still to be seen in the *Catrail*, or *Picts' Work Dyke*, of Roxburgh (from Torwoodie, near Galashiels, to Peel Fell in the Cheviots). *Christianity* was introduced into Southern *Caledonia* about 380 by missionaries from Romanized Britain, who penetrated to the northern districts and islands. After the withdrawal (or absorption) of the Roman garrison of Britain there were many years of tribal warfare between the Picts and Scots, the Brythonic Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde (South-west Scotland and Cumberland), and the Anglo-Saxons of the Lothians. The Waelisc were isolated from their kinsmen in Wales by the victory of the West Saxons at Chester (613), and towards the close of the 9th century the Scots under *Kenneth Macalpine* became the dominant power in *Caledonia*. In the reign of Malcolm I. (943-954) the Brythons or Waelisc (Welsh) of Strathclyde were brought into subjection, the lowland kingdom of the English (Lothian) being conquered by Malcolm II. (1005-1034). From the close of the 11th century until the middle of the 16th there were constant wars between Scotland and England, the outstanding figures in the struggle being *William Wallace*, who defeated the English at *Stirling Bridge* (1297), and *Robert Bruce*, who won the victory of *Bannockburn* (1314). James IV. and many of his nobles fell at the disastrous battle of *Flodden* (1513), and in 1603 James VI., the Stuart King of Scotland and the heir to the Tudor line of England (his mother, Mary "Queen of Scots," was the great-granddaughter of Henry VII.), succeeded Queen Elizabeth I. on the throne, his successors reigning as Sovereigns of Great Britain. After the abdication (by flight) of James VII. and II., the crown devolved upon William III. (grandson of Charles I.) and Mary (daughter of James VI. and II.) and, their issue failing, upon Anne (second daughter of James VII. and II.). Anne's children died young, and the throne devolved upon George I. (great-grandson of James VI. and I.) In 1689 Graham of Claverhouse "roused the Highlands" on behalf of James VII. and II., but died after a military success at *Killicrankie*. In 1715, armed risings led to the indecisive battle of *Sherrifmuir*, but the movement died down until 1745, when Prince Charles Edward defeated the Royalist troops under Sir John Cope at *Prestonpans* and advanced to Derby in England (1746). From Derby, the adherents of "James VIII. and III." (the title claimed for his father by Prince Charles Edward) fell back on the defensive, and the *Jacobite* movement was finally crushed by the Royalist troops under the Duke of Cumberland at *Culloden* (April 16, 1746).

The Hebrides did not become part of the Kingdom of Scotland until 1266, when they were ceded to Alexander III. by Magnus of Norway. Orkney and Shetland fell to the Scottish Crown as a pledge for the unpaid dowry of Margaret of Denmark, wife of James III., in 1468, the Danish suzerainty being formally relinquished in 1590.

Scotland is represented in the *Imperial Parliament* by 71 members, of whom 39 represent Counties, and 32 represent Burghs. On account of the scattered nature of the constituency, the election in Orkney and Shetland is exempted from the rule that all polls must be held on the same day.

AREA AND POPULATION OF SCOTTISH COUNTIES, ETC.

Counties and Headquarters	Acres	Popula- tion, 1958	Rateable Value, 1958-59 £	Average Rates, 1958-59 s. d.	Lord Lieutenant
(1) †Aberdeen (Aberdeen) ...	1,252,267	139,581	1,116,096	17 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Ian Forbes-Leith, Bt., M.B.E.
(2) †Angus (Forfar).....	546,861	97,124	894,683	20 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Earl of Airlie, K.T., G.C.V.O., M.C.
(3) Argyll (Lochgilphead)....	1,990,521	56,381	585,614	20 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	Maj. Sir Charles H. F. Maclean, Bt.
(4) Ayr (Ayr).....	724,234	338,444	3,685,085	25 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Comdr. Sir Geoffrey Hughes-Onslow, K.B.E., D.S.C.
(5) Banff (Banff).....	403,054	49,039	318,869	19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Col. Sir G. W. Aber- cromby, Bt., D.S.O.
(6) Berwick (Duns).....	292,535	23,461	209,282	19 9	The Earl of Haddington, K.T., M.C., T.D.
(7) Bute (Rothesay).....	139,711	14,970	242,816	19 4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Capt. Lord Robert Crichton-Stewart.
(8) Caithness (Wick).....	438,833	25,387	190,457	21 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Viscount Thurso, P.C., K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
(9) Clackmannan (Alloa).....	34,937	40,578	440,254	18 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. J. P. Younger, C.B.E.
(10) Dumfries (Dumfries).....	688,112	89,439	936,889	19 11	Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E. M.C.
(11) Dunbarton (Dumbarton) .	154,362	177,368	1,990,074	28 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Adm. Sir Angus E. M. B. Cunningham-Graham, K.B.E., C.B.
(12) East Lothian (Haddington)	170,971	51,840	593,325	20 5	The Marquess of Tweed- dale.
(13) Elgin or Moray (Elgin)..	304,931	49,160	472,391	13 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	Brig. H. W. Houldsworth, D.S.O., M.C.
(14) Fife (Cupar).....	322,878	322,195	3,210,146	25 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Earl of Elgin, K.T., C.M.G.
(15) Inverness (Inverness)....	2,695,094	82,895	785,636	22 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Lord Macdonald, M.B.E., T.D.
(16) Kincardine (Stonehaven)..	242,460	26,859	230,367	18 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	The Viscount Arbutnott.
(17) Kinross (Kinross).....	52,392	7,160	64,485	15 4	Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.).
(18) Kirkcudbright (Kirkcud- bright).	574,024	30,403	258,086	17 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lt.-Col. The Earl of Gallo- way.
(19) †Lanark (Glasgow).....	535,862	549,019	5,182,706	28 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. J. C. Stewart, C.B.E.
(20) †Midlothian (Edinburgh).	201,046	107,732	1,112,900	19 10	The Earl of Rosebery, P.C., K.T., D.S.O., M.C.
(21) Nairn (Nairn).....	104,251	8,278	83,600	16 3	Brig. J. E. Stirling, D.S.O.
(22) Orkney (Kirkwall).....	240,848	19,533	85,557	14 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Lt.-Col. R. Scarth, O.B.E.
(23) Peebles (Peebles).....	222,240	14,211	189,460	22 5	Sir Ronald Thomson.
(24) Perth (Perth).....	1,595,804	126,999	1,450,270	18 1	The Lord Kinnaird, K.T. K.B.E.
(25) Renfrew (Paisley).....	143,829	335,171	3,925,743	22 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.
(26) Ross and Cromarty (Ding- wall).	1,977,254	59,823	350,998	21 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	Gen. Sir Richard O'Con- nor, G.C.B., D.S.O., M.C.
(27) Roxburgh (Newtown St. Boswells).	425,564	44,766	450,788	19 7	The Duke of Buccleuch, K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O.
(28) Selkirk (Selkirk).....	171,209	20,964	237,741	20 6	Vice-Adm. Sir Conolly Abel Smith, G.C.V.O., C.B.
(29) Stirling (Stirling).....	288,349	192,782	2,024,378	32 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	Capt. Sir Ian Bolton, Bt., K.B.E.
(30) Sutherland (Golspie)....	1,297,913	13,055	85,332	24 11	Brig. G. S. Rawstorne, C.B.E., M.C.
(31) West Lothian (Linlithgow)	76,859	93,028	806,780	26 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Col. H. M. Cadell, O.B.E.
(32) Wigtown (Stranraer).....	311,984	30,090	240,917	18 5	The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.
(33) Zetland (Lerwick).....	352,337	18,373	76,320	24 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sir Basil H. H. Neven- Spence, M.D.

† The Cities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen are each a County of a City, and the Lord Provost of each is entitled, by virtue of his office, to be appointed Lord Lieutenant; population estimates given above exclude the four cities.

CONVENERS AND COUNTY OFFICIALS

Convener	County Clerk	Clerk of the Peace
(1) J. A. Dickie.....	J. L. Craig	W. L. Richards.
(2) R. W. L. McCaig.....	I. A. MacKnight.....	T. J. M. Whitson.
(3) J. G. Mathieson, M.C.....	A. D. Jackson.....	I. Harvey.
(4) D. Sim.....	I. McCaig.....	H. G. McFadzean.
(5) Col. Sir G. W. Abercromby, Bt., D.S.O.	R. J. Cumming.....	I. L. McNaughton, M.B.E., V.D.
(6) Col. Sir James Miller, M.C., T.D.....	R. Martin.....	G. S. Morrison.
(7) D. McLachlan.....	A. H. Wood.....	W. Skelton.
(8) Brig. G. D. K. Murray, O.B.E., M.C., T.D.	J. L. Russell.....	J. L. Russell.
(9) W. Brown.....	A. Stewart.....	V. E. Cuthbert.
(10) Col. Sir John Crabbe, O.B.E., M.C.....	L. T. Carnegie.....	J. B. McGowan.
(11) M. MacGregor, Ph.D.....	J. F. Miller.....	D. M'Intosh.
(12) J. Rattray.....	T. Gibb.....	A. C. Stevenson.
(13) Lt.-Col. K. Mackessack.....	R. McGill.....	G. M. Spence.
(14) J. Sneddon.....	M. Pollock.....	C. D. Pagan, W.S.
(15) F. W. Walker, C.B.E.....	R. Wallace.....	G. H. Munro.
(16) The Viscount Arbutnot.....	J. Slevin.....	F. W. Robertson.
(17) Capt. C. K. Adam, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)...	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.....	D. A. R. Cuthbert, M.C.
(18) Rev. J. A. Fisher.....	R. C. Monteath.....	J. D. Sturrock.
(19) E. Daly.....	L. V. Paterson.....	T. Rodger.
(20) R. Burnside.....	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.....	J. McBoyle, C.B.E.
(21) The Earl Cawdor.....	C. Paterson.....	G. S. Storm.
(22) H. W. Scarth.....	D. M. Wood.....	C. E. S. Walls.
(23) I. D. Dundas, O.B.E.....	W. Geddes, M.B.E.....	R. W. Goodburn.
(24) Sir George McGlashan, C.B.E.....	A. L. Bushnell.....	W. E. Roberts.
(25) Sir Guy Shaw Stewart, Bt., M.C.....	R. Urquhart, C.B.E.....	A. G. Young.
(26) Sir John Stirling, K.T., M.B.E., T.D.....	W. D. Ross.....	W. S. Dewar.
(27) J. E. S. Nisbet, C.B.E.....	J. Kyle.....	R. B. Anderson.
(28) Sir Samuel Strang Steel, Bt.....	W. T. Dundas.....	A. T. Little.
(29) A. K. Davidson.....	J. D. Kennedy.....	G. Barras.
(30) Rev. W. MacLeod.....	A. J. Macrae.....	D. Macdonald.
(31) P. Walker.....	J. Calder.....	J. T. Kidd, W.S.
(32) The Earl of Stair, K.T., D.S.O.....	D. A. Aitken.....	S. Thomson.
(33) P. Smith.....	J. N. Sinclair.....	R. A. Johnson.

CHIEF CONSTABLES.—*Aberdeen, Banff, Moray, Kincardine and Nairn*, W. Hunter; *Angus*, J. J. Dingwall; *Argyll*, D. A. Ross, O.B.E.; *Ayr*, R. Adamson, O.B.E.; *Berwick, Roxburgh and Selkirk*, T. McCallum; *Caitness*, J. W. Georgeson; *Dumbarton*, W. Kerr; *Dumfries, Kirkcudbright and Wigtown*, S. A. Berry, O.B.E.; *Fife*, A. Meldrum, O.B.E.; *Inverness*, J. R. Johnstone; *Lanark*, J. Wilson, M.B.E.; *Midlothian, East Lothian, West Lothian and Peebles*, W. Merrilees, O.B.E.; *Orkney*, J. Cormack, B.E.M.; *Perth and Kinross*, G. R. Glendinning; *Renfrew and Bute*, R. S. Allan, B.E.M.; *Ross and Cromarty*, F. Munro; *Stirling and Clackmannan*, D. Gray; *Sutherland*, D. G. Ross, O.B.E.; *Zetland*, R. Bruce, O.B.E.

PRINCIPAL SCOTTISH CITIES

EDINBURGH

EDINBURGH, the Capital of the Kingdom, has a municipal area of 33,294 acres, and a population at the Census of 1951 of 466,943; estimated, Dec. 31, 1958, 467,410. The city is built on a group of hills and contains in Princes Street one of the most beautiful thoroughfares in the world. The principal buildings are St. Giles's Church (restored 1879-83), and St. Mary's (Scottish Episcopal) Cathedral (Sir Gilbert Scott), the Castle (which contains, in St. Margaret's Chapel, the oldest building in Edinburgh), the Scottish National War Memorial, Parliament House (the present seat of the judiciary), the National and Signet Libraries, the University, the General Register House (Robert Adam), Royal Scottish Academy, National Portrait Gallery, and the Palace of Holyroodhouse (containing parts of the royal palace of James IV, and V.). The city is governed by a town council of 71 Members, and sends 7 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, Sir Ian Johnson-Gilbert,

C.B.E.

Town Clerk, W. Borland.

City Chamberlain, A. L. Imrie.

GLASGOW

GLASGOW, a Royal Burgh, City and County of a City, and the principal commercial centre in Scotland, has a municipal area of 38,647 acres and a population at the 1951 Census of 1,089,555 (estimated June, 1958, 1,078,958). The city occupies the north and south banks of the Clyde, one of the chief commercial estuaries of the world. The tonnage of shipping using the harbour in 1948-59 was 15,291,056. The principal industries are iron and steel works, ship-building, chemicals, leather, woollens, muslin-weaving, distilling, tobacco, cotton-mills, and furniture. The chief buildings are the Early English Cathedral, built early in the 13th century, and incorporating part of an earlier structure, the University (Sir Gilbert Scott), the City Chambers, the Royal Infirmary and the Western and Victoria Infirmaries, the Art Galleries and the Mitchell Library. The city is governed by a town council of 113 Members, and sends 13 Members to Parliament.

Rt. Hon. Lord Provost, M. Galpern.

Town Clerk (vacant).

City Chamberlain, G. B. Easlemont, C.B.E.

ABERDEEN

ABERDEEN, a City and a Royal, Municipal and Parliamentary Burgh, 130 miles N.E. of Edinburgh, received its charter as a Royal Burgh from William the Lion in 1179. The municipal area is 11,034 acres, with a population (at the Census of 1951) of 182,729; estimated, Dec., 1958, 186,350. The chief industries are tourist traffic, quarrying and granite working, white fish, salmon and berring fisheries, engineering, chemicals, shipbuilding, paper-making, woollen and linen manufacture. From an architectural point of view, Aberdeen is truly famous for its many beautiful buildings, including Marischal College, reputed to be the most imposing white granite building in the world,

King's College (1494), St. Machar Cathedral (1378), the Auld Brig o' Balgownie (1320) and the Municipal Buildings. There is a sea beach promenade, which stretches for fully two and a half miles along golden sands, and at Hazlehead an open public park of 800 acres of which 200 are wooded, with one of the finest public golf courses in Scotland. The climate is bracing and healthy. The city is governed by a Town Council of 37 Members, and sends 2 Members to Parliament.

The Lord Provost (May 1958–May 1961), G. Stephen.

Town Clerk, J. C. Rennie.

City Chamberlain, W. G. A. McInnes.

CHIEFS OF CLANS AND NAMES IN SCOTLAND

The following list of Chiefs comprises the persons officially recognized as such by inheritance of the ancestral arms "without brisur or mark of cadency" under the Act 1672 cap. 47, and/or relative supporters, under decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. It does not purport to include self-styled, or Society-selected "Chiefs" but the hereditary Heads of "Honourable Families" who conform to the evidence that "clan and family mean exactly the same thing"; and the definitions of Sir George Mackenzie of Rosehaugh, Lord Advocate to Charles II., that the undifferenced arms denote the "Chief for so we call the Representative of the Family . . . and in the Erse (Gaelic) with us the Chief of the Family is called the Head of the Clan,"—and the unanimous opinions of the Law Lords in *Seaforth v. Allangrange*, Nov. 17, 1921, to the same effect *viz.* that the undifferenced shield of arms denotes the Chief of the Clan; which in this nobiliary, and hereditary familial sense of parental organization or *kin*, is accordingly denoted by the determination of armorial succession by decree of the Court of the Lord Lyon. These broadbased family organizations were termed "Names" in the Lowlands, where all members bore the same basic surname, and "Clans" in the Border and Highland areas where surnames were a later development and evolved from complicated genealogical descriptions, the "clan name" being normally the name of the chief's house.

THE ROYAL HOUSE: H.M. The Queen.

ARBUTHNOTT: Viscount of Arbuthnott, Fordoun, Kincardineshire.

BARCLAY: Theodore B. de Tollie Barclay, 90 Divisadero Street, San Francisco, 17.

BORTHWICK: Maj. J. H. S. Borthwick of Borthwick, Crookston, Midlothian.

BRODIE: Ninian Brodie of Brodie, Brodie Castle, Forres.

BRUCE: Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., Culross Abbey House, Culross by Dunfermline, Fife.

BUCHAN: David S. Buchan of Auchmacoy, Auchmacoy, Ellon, Aberdeenshire.

CAMERON: Lt.-Col. Donald Hamish Cameron of Lochiel, Achnacarry, Spean Bridge, Inverness.

CAMPBELL: Duke of Argyll, Inveraray, Argyll.

CARNEGIE: Earl of Southesk, K.C.V.O., Kinnaird Castle, Brechin.

CHISHOLM: Alastair Cbhisholm of Chisholm (*The Chisholm*), Croc-an-Fhurain, Barcaldine, Argyll.

CLAN CHATTAN: D. A. E. Mackintosh of Mackintosh-Torcastle and Clan Chattan, Fairburn, Felixburg, S. Rhodesia.

COCHRANE: Earl of Dundonald, Auchans, Dundonald, Ayrshire.

COLQUHOUN: Sir Ivar Colquhoun of Luss, Bt., Rossshu, Luss, Dunbartonshire.

CRAWFORD: Hugh E. G. Crawford of Auchinames.

DARROCH: Lt.-Col. D. Darroch of Gourcock.

DRUMMOND: Earl of Perth, Stobball, Perth.

DUNBAR: Sir Adrian I. Dunbar of Mochrum, Bt., Mochrum Park, Wigtownshire.

DUNDAS: Ian H. Dundas of that ilk and Inchgarvie, Fort Portal, Toro, Uganda.

ELIOTT: Sir Arthur Elliott of Stobs, Bt.

ERSKINE: Earl of Mar and Kellie, Alloa House, Alloa, Clackmannanshire.

FARQUHARSON: Capt. A. A. C. Farquharson of Invercauld, Invercauld, Braemar.

FERGUSON: Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bt.

FERGUSON OF STRACHUR*: Scumas Clannfhearhuish of Stra-chur, Explorers' Club, New York.

FRASER (OF LOVAT)*: Lord Lovat, D.S.O., M.C., T.D., Beaufort Castle, Beaulieu, Inverness-shire.

GORDON: Marquess of Huntly, Aboyne Castle, Aberdeenshire.

GRAHAM: Duke of Montrose, Auchmar, Drymcrn, Stirlingshire.

GRANT: Lord Strathspey, 9 Ann Street, Edinburgh.

GUTHRIE: Ivan Guthrie of Guthrie, D.S.O., Guthrie Castle, Angus.

HAIIG: Earl Haig of Bemersyde, Bemersyde, Melrose, Roxburgh.

HAY: Countess of Erroll, Easter Moncreiffe, Bridge of Earn, Perthshire.

KENNEDY: Marquess of Ailsa, Cassilis House, Maybole, Ayrshire.

KERR: Marquess of Lothian, Monteviot, Ancrem, Roxburgh.

KINCAID, A. C. Kincaid of Kincaid, Murarash, Kenya.

LAMONT: Noel B. Lamont of that ilk, 58 Flushcombe Road, Blocktown, Sydney, N.S.W.

LESLIE: Earl of Rothes, 213 Cromwell Mansions, Cromwell Road, S.W.5.

LINDSAY: Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, K.F., G.B.E., Balcarres, Colinsburgh, Fife.

MACALISTER: Charles G. S. MacAlister of Loup.

MCBAIN: H. M. McBain of McBain.

MACBRAYNE: John O. MacBrayne of Glenbranter.

MALCOLM (MACCALLUM): George Malcolm of Pottaloch, Pottaloch, Argyll.

MACDONALD: Lord MacDonald (*The MacDonald of MacDonald*), Armadale Castle, Skye.

MACDONALD OF CLANRANALD*: Ranald A. MacDonald of Clanranald, Town House, Haslemere, Bucks.

MACDONALD OF SLEATE (CLAN HUSTEAIN)*: Sir Ian Bosville-MacDonald of Sleate, Bt., Thorpe Hall, Rudston, Driffield, Yorks.

MACDONELL OF GLENGARRY*: Aeneas R. MacDonell of Glengarry, 47 Owlstone Road, Newnham, Cambridge.

MACDOUGALL: Madame Colne MacDougall of MacDougall, Barcaldine, Argyll.

MACGREGOR: Sir Malcolm MacGregor of MacGregor, Bt.
MACKAY: Lord Reay, Langlee House, Galashiels.
MACKINNON: The Mackinnon of Mackinnon, O.B.E., The Oast House, Broad St., Maidstone.
MACKINTOSH: The Mackintosh of Mackintosh, Moy Hall, Inverness.
MACLACHLAN: Madam Marjorie MacLachlan of MacLachlan, Castle Lachlan, Argyll.
MACLAREN: Maj. Donald MacLaren of MacLaren & Achleskine, Reform Club, S.W.1
MACLEAN: Sir Charles Maclean of Duart, Bt., Duart Castle, Mull.
MACLEOD: Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E., Dunvegan Castle, Skye.
MACMILLAN: Lt.-Gen. Sir Gordon MacMillan of MacMillan, K.C.B., Langbank, Renfrewshire.
MACNAB: A. C. Macnab of Macnab (*The Macnab*), C.I.E., Kinnell House, Killin, Perthshire.
MACNAGHTEN: Sir Antony Maenaghten of Maenaghten and Dundarave, Bt., 393 Fernbank Road, Rockliffe Park, Ottawa, Canada.
MACNEIL OF BARRA: Robert L. Macneil of Barra (*The Macneil of Barra*) Kismull Castle, Barra.
MACPHERSON: Ewen George Macpherson of Cluny (*Cluny Macpherson*).
MONCREIFF: Sir Iain Moncreiffe of that Ilk, Bt., E. Moncreiffe, Brlidge of Earn.

Only chiefs of *whole* Names or Clans are included (except certain special instances (marked *), who though not chiefs of a "whole name", were, or are, for some reason, e.g. the Macdonald forfeiture, independent). Under decision (*Campbell-Gray*, 1950) that a bearer of a "double or triple-barrelled" surname, cannot be held chief of a part thereof, several others cannot be included in the list at present.

MONTGOMERIE: Earl of Eglinton, Skelmorlie Castle, Ayrshire.
MUNRO: Patrick G. Munro of Foulis, Foulis Castle, Ross.
NICOLSON: Sir Harold Nicolson of that Ilk, Bt., Brough Lodge, Fetlar, Shetland.
NICOLSON OF SCORRYBRECK: Norman A. Nicolson, of Scorrybreck, Campbell Town, Tasmania.
Ogilvy: Earl of Airlie, K.T., Cortachy Castle, Kirriemuir, Angus.
RAMSAY: Earl of Dalhousie, Brechin Castle, Angus.
RATTRAY: James S. Rattray of Rattray, Craighall, Rattray, Perthshire.
ROBERTSON: Langton Robertson of Struan (*Struan-Robertson*), Knox College, Spaldings, Jamaica.
ROSE: Miss Elizabeth Rose of Kirravock, Kirravock Castle, Nairn.
ROSS: Miss Ross of Pitcalnie, The Cottage, Tain.
RUTHVEN: Earl of Gowrie, Dunlewy House, Gweedore, Co. Donegal.
SINCLAIR: Earl of Caithness, C.B.E., D.S.O., Girnigoe Castle, Caithness.
SWINTON: W. F. H. Swinton of that Ilk, 11729, 97 Street, Edmonton, Alta., Canada.
WALLACE: Robert F. H. Wallace of that Ilk, Corsee, Nairn.
WEMYSS: Michael Wemyss of that Ilk, Wemyss Castle, Fife.

PRECEDENCE IN SCOTLAND

The Sovereign.
 The Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh.
 The Duke of Rothesay (eldest son of the Sovereign).
 The Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly (while that Assembly *is sitting*).
 The Duke of Gloucester, the Duke of Windsor, Uncles of the Sovereign.
 Lords Lieutenant of Counties, Lord Provosts of Counties of Cities, and Sheriffs Principal (successively — within their own localities and during holding of office).
 Lord Chancellor of Great Britain.
 Moderator of the Assembly of the Church of Scotland
 The Prime Minister.
 Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if Peers).
 Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland.
 Hereditary Master of the Household.
 Dukes (successively) of England, Scotland, Great Britain and United Kingdom (including Ireland since date of Union).
 Eldest sons of Royal Dukes.

Marquesses, in same order as Dukes.
 Dukes' eldest sons.
 Earls, in order as Dukes.
 Younger sons of Dukes of Blood Royal.
 Marquesses' eldest sons.
 Dukes' younger sons.
 Keepers of the Great Seal and of the Privy Seal (successively — if not Peers).
 Lord Justice General.
 Lord Clerk Register.
 Lord Advocate.
 Lord Justice Clerk.
 Viscounts, in order as Dukes.
 Earls' eldest sons.
 Marquesses' younger sons.
 Lord-Barons, in order as Dukes.
 Viscounts' eldest sons.
 Earls' younger sons.
 Lord-Barons' eldest sons.
 Knights of the Garter.
 Privy Councillors not included in above ranks.
 Senators of Coll. of Justice (Lords of Session).
 Viscounts' younger sons.
 Lord-Barons' younger sons.
 Sons of Life Peers.
 Baronets.
 Knights of the Thistle.
 Knights of St. Patrick.

Knights of other Orders as in England.
 Solicitor General for Scotland.
 Lord Lyon King of Arms.
 Sheriffs Principal (except as shown in column 1).
 Knights Bachelor.
 Sheriffs Substitute.
 Companions of Orders as in England.
 Commanders of Royal Victorian and British Empire Orders.
 Eldest sons of younger sons of Peers.
 Companions of Distinguished Service Order.
 Members (Class 4) Royal Victorian Order.
 Officers of British Empire Order.
 Baronets' eldest sons.
 Knights' eldest sons successively (from Garter to Bachelor).
 Members of Class 5 of Royal Victorian Order.
 Members of British Empire Order.
 Baronets' younger sons.
 Knights' younger sons.
 Queen's Counsel.
 Barons-feudal.
 Esquires.
 Gentlemen.

THE ARMS OF SCOTLAND

ARMS.—Or, a lion rampant *gules*, armed and langued *azure*, within a double-tressure flory counter-flory of the second. **CREST.**—An imperial crown *proper*, surmounted by a lion sejant-guardant *gules* crowned or, holding in his dexter paw a naked sword and in the sinister a sceptre both *proper*. **SUPPORTERS.**—Two unicorns *argent*, armed, tufted and unguled or, crowned with imperial and gorged with eastern crowns, chains reflexed over the backs or; the dexter supporting a banner charged with the arms of Scotland, the sinister supporting a similar banner *azure*, thereon a saltire *argent*. **MOTTOES.**—Over the arms, "In Defens"; under the arms "Nemo me Impune lacessit."

SCOTTISH BURGH DIRECTORY

The figures in parentheses following the name of the Burgh show the County in which it is situated (see p. 681). Burghs of population less than 3,500 are excluded, except where they are the headquarters of the county administration—Banff, Duns, Kinross, Kirkcudbright, and Lochgilphead.

Burghs	Estimated Population at mid-1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
ABERDEEN* (1).....	186,350	17.4	11.3	2,470,764	25 0	(See p. 683.)	†(See p. 683.)
Airdrie (19).....	32,800	21.6	10.9	262,125	28 1	J. Taylor.	Mrs. C. S. Morton.
Alloa (9).....	14,141	20.1	11.2	158,962	24 9	W. Maltman.	J. Young.
Annan* (10).....	5,142	24.5	12.3	63,037	21 4	A. Knox.	R. Latimer.
Arbroath* (2).....	19,942	16.9	11.8	183,190	22 0	W. D. Smith.	D. A. Gardner.
Ardrossan (4).....	9,667	20.2	10.3	148,140	24 6	W. N. M. McDermont.	J. Dorrian.
Armadale (31).....	6,255	21.9	9.8	43,361	33 2	H. H. K. Clarkson.	J. S. McNeil.
Ayr* (4).....	43,952	19.2	13.1	636,475	21 0	R. C. Brown.	W. S. Lanham.
Banff* (5).....	3,340	16.2	12.6	32,397	21 0	R. G. Halley.	G. O. Robertson.
Barhead (25).....	14,029	22.9	11.8	146,511	18 4	A. Douglas.	J. McGrath.
Bathgate (31).....	12,084	21.8	11.5	127,765	21 8	J. Wright.	F. Smedley.
Bearsden (11).....	13,539	16.4	12.3	216,710	27 0	D. L. Cuthbert.	J. O. Lennox.
Blaigowrie and Rattray (24).....	5,285	19.3	18.0	53,230	17 9	A. D. Paterson.	R. G. Maclean.
Bo'ness (31).....	10,380	19.6	13.3	88,342	20 0	J. A. McKittrick.	J. Graham.
Bonnyrigg and Lasswade (20).....	5,989	19.5	11.7	68,877	19 10	E. H. Thomson.	L. F. Dickson.
Brechin* (2).....	7,401	15.9	12.3	72,265	19 5	A. O. Small.	J. Hart.
Buckhaven and Methil (14).....	21,803	21.1	12.4	180,372	21 0	K. Ferguson.	R. Thomson.
Buckie (5).....	7,997	19.8	11.0	68,748	20 6	J. L. McNaughton.	J. F. Cameron.
Burntisland* (14).....	6,048	16.9	11.9	72,674	21 9	G. MacIachlan.	J. Nicol.
Campbeltown* (3).....	6,959	15.7	12.5	72,687	20 11	W. A. Morton.	A. P. MacGrory.
Carnoustie (2).....	5,202	13.6	16.9	68,631	21 5	E. Kerr.	J. R. Pate.
Clydebank (11).....	50,714	22.7	9.5	508,026	28 0	R. A. Nixon.	R. Fleming.
Cowbridge (19).....	52,918	25.9	10.6	416,853	25 6	A. S. Thom.	A. Beedie.
Coatbridge (14).....	13,638	19.7	10.7	114,025	23 0	P. S. Williamson.	S. R. Paterson.
Crieff (24).....	5,378	17.7	16.4	70,778	19 8	S. G. Mickel; R. G. Mickel (joint).	D. O. Maclean, O.B.E., M.C.
Cumnock and Holmhead (4).....	5,278	25.4	8.7	52,406	26 6	R. D. Hunter.	J. A. Weir.
Cupar* (14).....	5,696	16.5	12.8	69,083	17 6	D. R. Baird.	A. M. Scott.
Dalkeith (20).....	9,146	16.8	12.2	94,658	19 7	J. F. Kerr.	T. Lean.
Denny and Dunipace (29).....	7,505	20.5	9.2	60,228	28 0	T. Murray.	W. Bulloch.
Dingwall* (26).....	3,593	19.5	9.7	40,978	17 6	W. S. Dewar, T.D.	A. Macrae, C.B.E., B.E.M.
Dumbarton* (11).....	26,726	24.8	10.1	289,582	24 6	J. D. Smith.	J. J. McGregor.
Dumfries* (10).....	27,640	18.1	11.7	321,911	23 0	G. D. Grant.	J. G. McDowall.
Dunbar* (12).....	4,170	14.1	11.0	61,316	23 8	S. W. Brown.	W. G. R. Findlay.
DUNDEE* (22).....	180,166	19.8	12.1	2,212,325	23 4	R. Lyle.	†W. Hughes, C.B.E.
Dunfermline* (14).....	46,200	18.3	10.6	484,102	23 0	J. Douglas.	A. Frederick.
Dunoon (3).....	8,811	14.4	18.6	135,614	22 6	D. W. Anderson.	Miss C. S. McPhail.
Duns (6).....	1,937	16.0	17.0	25,450	20 6	W. Renton.	Rev. M. McCallum.
EDINBURGH* (20).....	467,410	16.8	12.9	7,886,071	17 3	(See p. 682.)	†(See p. 682.)
ELGIN* (13).....	11,528	23.9	12.4	154,672	20 6	H. G. Tait.	†W. B. Munro.
Falkirk (29).....	37,271	18.0	12.4	418,374	24 10	J. G. Morris.	W. B. Leishman.
Forfar* (20).....	10,086	15.3	12.8	111,728	25 0	W. S. McCulloch.	R. Lind.
Forres* (13).....	4,974	15.9	13.1	51,621	15 6	A. H. MacDonald.	R. B. S. Braid.
Fraserburgh (1).....	10,376	18.3	8.7	133,819	15 0	J. M. Boyle.	M. P. J. Robertson.
Galashiels (28).....	12,154	17.1	15.1	151,344	23 6	J. A. G. Hastings.	A. C. Rutherford.
Galston (4).....	4,548	16.3	12.5	37,731	16 6	D. C. Stewart.	J. Murray.
Girvan (4).....	6,003	19.2	12.8	69,270	18 6	J. H. Cunningham.	D. Whiteford.
GLASGOW* (19).....	1,078,958	21.1	12.5	15,407,389	28 1	(vacant).	†(See p. 682.)
Gourock (25).....	9,175	16.5	16.2	130,909	21 9	S. R. Cumming.	J. M. Fletcher.
Grangemouth (29).....	17,043	23.4	9.0	300,618	20 1	W. B. Johnston.	R. Brown.
Greenock (25).....	77,968	20.5	11.3	842,928	23 0	J. Liddell.	J. Reid.
Haddington* (12).....	4,677	15.4	15.6	58,425	22 0	J. McVie.	W. Crow.
Hamilton (19).....	41,330	20.9	12.0	422,864	24 10	J. Kelly.	A. Russell.
Hawick (27).....	16,599	14.4	13.1	175,536	21 8	R. Barbour.	D. Atkinson.
Helensburgh (11).....	8,621	17.5	16.1	140,442	22 8	E. J. Hendry.	Miss J. R. Young
Huntly (1).....	3,939	16.2	12.9	35,747	22 10	C. N. D. Yule.	A. Gordon.
Inverkeithing (14).....	4,090	24.4	13.2	44,828	19 0	R. Mitchell.	J. T. Digance.
Inverness* (15).....	28,309	19.6	11.0	389,609	23 7	J. Cameron.	R. Wotherspoon.
Inverurie* (1).....	4,993	16.0	14.4	50,625	18 6	G. D. Kellas.	J. D. Smith.
Irvine* (4).....	16,122	22.8	11.4	163,507	18 8	R. Whyte.	G. M. Donaldson.
Jedburgh* (27).....	3,954	11.9	11.9	40,824	24 8	L. S. Prentice.	J. Elliot, O.B.E.
Johnstone (25).....	16,612	21.1	9.9	14,808	24 2	R. S. Macrae.	N. C. Hayes.
Keith (5).....	4,413	23.1	16.1	33,300	20 5	W. J. G. Sutherland.	A. Fraser.

Burghs	Estimated Population at mid- 1958	Rate per 1,000		Value £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk	Provost †Lord Provost
		Births	Deaths				
Kelso (27).....	4,159	14.9	17.3	61,683	22 6	J. Pennie; J. Cook (joint).	J. D. Bews.
Kilmarnock (4).....	45,139	22.7	11.2	567,168	28 11	W. L. Walker.	R. H. Banks.
Kilsyth (29).....	10,380	17.1	8.7	70,190	23 0	J. W. Pollock.	H. N. Ross.
Kilwinning (4).....	7,274	22.7	9.6	63,290	22 9	D. J. M. Bolton.	J. Johnston.
Kinross (17).....	2,533	15.4	17.8	22,045	16 11	G. Wilson.	A. Smith.
Kirkcaldy* (14).....	52,061	19.5	10.1	534,988	23 6	C. D. Chapman.	J. W. M. Gourlay.
Kirkcubright* (18).....	2,513	22.3	14.3	27,964	18 6	A. C. Watson.	W. F. Maxwell.
Kirkintilloch (11).....	16,307	22.1	10.4	150,229	19 0	R. Kyle.	J. B. Fairservice.
Kirkwall* (22).....	4,242	13.7	13.0	41,551	17 5	A. R. Buchan.	J. Scott.
Lanark* (19).....	8,275	19.0	11.8	86,560	21 0	J. G. Good.	J. M. Stoddart.
Largs (4).....	7,822	12.4	20.6	131,922	21 6	J. G. Young.	D. M. Brown.
Lerwick (33).....	5,585	17.7	12.7	49,067	25 0	T. Johnston.	R. B. Blance.
Leven (14).....	8,934	15.9	11.1	108,110	19 0	J. T. Leslie.	J. Cormie.
Linlithgow* (31).....	4,220	17.1	8.8	51,378	19 0	A. Stewart.	A. G. Merker.
Loanhead (20).....	5,225	16.5	11.1	50,870	16 0	C. K. Brown, M.B.E.	A. Shand.
Lochgelly (14).....	9,503	19.8	11.7	85,257	21 6	G. Johnston.	W. Foote.
Lochgilphed (3).....	1,184	27.0	27.0	13,621	18 0	D. B. Brown.	A. I. McCallum.
Lossiemouth and Brand- erburgh (13).....	5,225	26.4	9.6	44,662	14 7	W. Gilmour.	T. Manson.
Maybole (4).....	4,978	15.5	9.8	39,251	18 2	D. Briggs.	J. Dunlop.
Milngavie (11).....	8,270	17.3	11.6	114,441	20 9	H. G. Catto.	R. H. M. Kennedy.
Montrose* (2).....	10,741	17.2	14.5	104,000	22 0	J. S. Richardson.	W. Johnston.
Motherwell and Wishaw (19).....	72,153	21.2	10.7	695,652	25 0	A. McIntosh.	J. Fox.
Musselburgh (20).....	18,128	16.9	12.1	192,136	23 9	D. Taylor.	J. Lannan.
Nairn* (21).....	4,668	18.4	17.8	58,390	20 6	G. S. Storm.	G. Borwick, M.C., T.D.
Oban (3).....	6,082	18.9	17.1	87,249	22 3	A. Macinnes.	D. Thomson.
Paisley (25).....	96,540	21.1	12.3	1,070,639	25 11	A. Cochran.	G. Walker.
Peebles* (23).....	5,600	12.3	15.9	73,162	26 3	E. Laverock.	J. R. Lawrie, M.B.E.
Penicuik (20).....	5,847	19.8	9.2	65,030	18 10	J. J. Lamb, O.B.E., T.D.	J. McLafferty.
PERTH* (24).....	40,964	17.5	12.9	566,805	21 10	A. H. Martin	†J. Buchan.
Peterhead (1).....	12,629	21.0	10.9	117,740	18 6	A. Craig.	R. Forman, O.B.E.
Port-Glasgow (25).....	23,506	22.4	9.0	192,449	23 3	J. Wooler.	E. Docherty.
Prestwick (4).....	11,625	18.6	11.7	136,521	19 3	A. Inglis.	J. Kerr.
Renfrew* (25).....	17,958	21.4	11.8	315,063	22 3	H. D. M. McCutcheon.	A. Carruthers.
Rothesay* (7).....	7,234	15.1	18.5	139,541	22 1	A. Lindsay.	J. C. McCallum.
Rutherglen* (19).....	24,397	18.3	12.5	266,534	27 10	R. F. Pollock.	J. R. Watson.
St. Andrews* (14).....	9,683	10.9	14.5	150,196	17 9	N. C. H. Mackenzie.	R. Leonard.
Saltcoats (4).....	13,969	24.0	13.2	133,304	23 0	W. F. McAllum.	Mrs. R. Lambie.
Selkirk* (28).....	5,739	12.4	16.7	62,395	22 6	W. Y. Carmichael.	S. M. Roberts.
Stevenson (4).....	9,974	20.5	10.0	74,684	26 4	J. Campbell.	J. Forde.
Stirling* (29).....	27,314	18.9	11.7	344,057	23 0	C. W. Norman.	W. M. Grav.
Stonehaven (16).....	4,439	15.3	16.4	50,328	20 0	F. W. Robertson, O.B.E.; I. B. Robertson (Joint)	T. Christie.
Stornoway (26).....	5,294	17.8	10.0	58,563	19 7	A. Macleod.	D. J. Stewart.
Stranraer* (32).....	8,933	19.8	12.0	89,208	22 6	R. McI. Wilson.	A. A. Walker.
Thurso (8).....	4,343	38.0	11.5	63,158	20 6	G. L. Robertson.	J. Sinclair, M.B.E.
Tillicoultry (9).....	4,105	21.7	11.7	40,435	19 6	J. C. Donaldson.	R. Heathwood.
Troon (4).....	10,028	13.7	13.7	134,443	19 0	A. R. Macleod.	D. P. Anderson.
Whitburn (31).....	5,871	25.4	5.5	43,596	24 0	J. W. A. Caldwell.	J. Brown.
Wick* (8).....	7,691	21.8	12.0	52,715	17 8	D. S. Davidson.	J. H. Leishman.

* Royal Burgh.

STANDING COUNCIL OF SCOTTISH CHIEFS

The objects of the Council, which is non-political, are to consider matters affecting Scottish Chiefs (both Lowland and Highland) and to represent their views and interests to H.M. Government, to Departments of State, to Local Authorities, to Press and Public and to Associations connected with Clan and Family in Britain and Overseas; also to take such steps as may seem expedient to protect the titles, armorial bearings or other insignia of Chiefs from exploitation or misuse in trade or otherwise.

Membership of the Council is open to any holder of the absolute undifferenced Arms of any Scottish family who has hereditary supporters, and, in exceptional cases, to a duly certificated Head of a considerable House.

Convener, The Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.T., C.M.G., T.D.
Secretary, Ian M. Campbell, T.D., w.s., 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh, 1.

Northern Ireland

(For geographical and historical notes on Ireland, see Index).

THE GOVERNOR

His Excellency The Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G., born 1895: appointed Governor, December 1; 1952 re-appointed Aug. 1, 1958 (Government House, Hillsborough, Northern Ireland).....£8,000
 Private Secretary and Principal A.D.C., Maj. R. Stephens.
 Asst. Private Sec., Mrs. F. W. Haslett, O.B.E.

The Privy Council of Northern Ireland

Andrews, J. L. O., M.P.	1957	Hanna, G. B., Q.C.	1953	O'Neill, Capt. Hon. Terence, M.P.	1956
Batington, Sir Anthony, Q.C.	1926	Kilmorey, The Earl of, O.B.E., H.M.L.	1936	Parker, Dame Dehra, G.B.E., M.P.	1949
Black, Arthur (Lord Justice) Bicekeborough, The Viscount, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	1947	MacDermott, The Lord, M.C. (Lord Chief Justice) ..	1940	Rathcavan, The Lord,	1923
Corkey, The Very Rev. R. Crag, Capt. Charles C., ...	1933	Maginess, W. B., Q.C., M.P.	1945	Stronge, Capt. Sir Norman, Bt., M.C., H.M.L., M.P.	1946
Curran, L. E. (Lord Justice) Glentoran, Lt.-Col., the Lord, H.M.L., M.F.	1943	May, W. M., M.P.	1957	Topping, W. W. B., Q.C., M.P.	1957
Gordon, Senator Lt.-Col. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O.	1957	Moore, Rev. R., M.P.	1943	Warnock, J. E., Q.C., M.P., Clerk of the Privy Council, A. J. Kelly, C.B.E., Stormont Castle, Belfast.	1944
Gordon, J. F.	1938	Mulholland, Hon. Sir Henry, Bt.	1930	Deputy Clerk, H. Black.	
		Neill, Ivan, M.P.	1950		
		Nugent, Maj. Sir Roland, H.M.L.	1944		

The Senate

Abercorn, The Duke of, H.M.L.	Cunningham, Lt.-Col. J. G., O.B.E.	McConnell, A.
Armstrong, Robert, M.B.E.	Cunningham, Joseph, C.B.E. (U).	McGill, P. F. (N.)
Baillie, James (U.)	Donaghy, J. P. (N.)	McGlade, J. A.
Belfast, Rt. Hon. The Lord Mayor of (U.)	Fisher, J. (U.)	McGladdery, D. R. (U.)
Boyd, S. W. (U.)	Gordon, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G., C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.)	Nugent, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir R. T. (U.)
Clark, Sir G. A., Bt. (U.)	Greeves, Mrs. M. J., M.B.E. (U.)	O'Hare, P. J. (A-P.)
Clark, Wm. M. W. (U.)	Johnston, J. S.	Quin, Herbert, C.B.E., I.I.D. (U.)
Corkey, Very Rev. and Rt. Hon. Prof. R., Phil.D. (U.)	Lennon, J. G. (A-P.)	Stewart, W. (U.)
	Londonderry, The Mayor of (U.)	Walmsley, A. J. (U.)

The House of Commons

<i>Belfast</i> (16 Members).		O'Neill, Hon. P. R. H. (U.)	Maginess, Rt. Hon. Wm. B., Q.C., I.I.D. (U.)
Bleakley, D. W. (Lab.)	Boyd, W. R. (Lab.)	O'Neill, Capt. Rt. Hon. Terence (U.)	May, Rt. Hon. W. M. (U.)
Boyd, T. W. (Lab.)	Diamond, Henry (Repub. Lab.)	Simpson, R. (U.)	Nixon, R. S. (U.)
Fitzsimmons, W. K. (U.)	Glentoran, Lt.-Col. The Lord, P.C. H.M.L. (U.)	Topping, Rt. Hon. W. W. B., Q.C. (U.)	O'Reilly, J. (N.)
Hanna, Francis (Ind. Lab.)	Hinds, W. (U.)	<i>Fernanagh</i> (3 Members).	
Holmes, H. (U.)	Kirk, H. V. (U.)	Brookeborough, The Viscount, P.C., C.B.E., M.C. (U.)	Healy, Cahir (A-P.)
Morgan, J. W. (U.)	Morgan, W. J. (U.)	West, H. W. (U.)	
Neill, Maj. Rt. Hon. I. (U.)	Oliver, W. (U.)	<i>Londonderry City</i> (1 Member).	
Simpson, F. V. (Lab.)	Warnock, Rt. Hon. J. E., Q.C. (U.)	Jones, E. W., Q.C. (U.)	
		<i>Londonderry County</i> (4 Members).	
<i>Armagh</i> (4 Members).		Gormley, P. J. (N.)	McAtcer, E. G. (A-P.)
Hawthorne, I. G. (U.)	McNabb, Mrs. D. (U.)	Moore, Rev. Rt. Hon. Robert (U.)	Parker, Rt. Hon. Dame Dehra, G.B.E. (U.)
Richardson, E. G. (Ind. N.)	Stronge, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir C. N. L., Bt., M.C., H.M.L. (U.)	<i>Tyrone</i> (5 Members).	
<i>Queen's University</i> (4 Members).		Blevins, A. (U.)	Lyons, I. (U.)
Irwin, Sir Samuel, C.B.E. (U.)	Lloyd-Dodd, Prof. F. T., C.B.E., D.Sc. (U.)	McCoy, W. F., Q.C. (U.)	O'Connor, R. H. (A-P.)
Maconachie, Miss B. H. (U.)	Stewart, C., Q.C. (N.)	Stewart, J. F. (A-P.)	
<i>Down</i> (8 Members).		Lab. = Labour. N. = Nationalist. U. = Unionist.	
Andrews, Rt. Hon. J. L. O. (U.)	Connellan, J. (A-P.)		
Faulkner, A. B. D. (U.)	Little, D. J. (U.)		

Officers of Parliament

Speaker of the Senate, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent.	Black Rod and Deputy Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. J. Y. Calwell, C.B.E., M.V.O.
Speaker of the House of Commons, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., P.C., H.M.L.	Clerk of the Parliaments, Major G. Thomson, C.B.E., D.S.O.
Chairman of Ways and Means and Deputy-Speaker, T. Lyons.	Clerk Assistant, Sholto Cooke.
Temporary Chairmen, R. W. B. McConnell; J. W. Morgan.	Second Clerk Assistant, R. H. A. Blackburn.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Brig. N. Russell, C.B., D.S.O., M.C.	Librarian, Miss H. M. Dinsmore.
	Editor of Official Report, J. F. Burns.

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT

Under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, a separate Parliament and Executive Government were established for Northern Ireland. Under the Constitution certain legislative and fiscal powers are reserved to the Parliament of the United Kingdom.

The Northern Irish Parliament consists of a *House of Commons* of 52 elected members (who receive an allowance) and a *Senate* of 2 *ex-officio* Senators and 24 Senators elected by the members of the House of Commons on the proportional representation system. At the General Election of March 20, 1958 there were elected, Unionists 37, Northern Ireland Labour 4, Nationalists 7, Republican Labour 1, Independent Labour 1, Independent Nationalist 1, Independent, 1. Northern Ireland continues under the Act of 1920 to return 12 members to the House of Commons at Westminster.

The Executive power is vested in the Governor on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen; he holds office for 6 years, and is advised by 9 Ministers responsible to Parliament.

THE CABINET.

<i>Prime Minister</i> , The Viscount Brookeborough, P.C., C.B.E., M.C., M.P.	*£4,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Capt. Rt. Hon. T. M. O'Neill, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Home Affairs</i> , Rt. Hon. W. W. B. Topping, Q.C., M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Labour and National Insurance</i> , Rt. Hon. Ivan Neill, M.P.	£2,500
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Rt. Hon. W. M. May, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Agriculture</i> , Rt. Hon. and Rev. R. Moore, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Commerce</i> , Lt.-Col. the Lord Glentoran, P.C., H.M.L., M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister of Health and Local Government</i> , Rt. Hon. J. L. O. Andrews, M.P.	*£2,500
<i>Minister in the Senate</i> , Senator Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. A. R. G. Gordon, C.B.E., D.S.O.	£2,500
	* And £300 for expenses.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES.

<i>Prime Minister's Department</i> , Senator W. M. W. Clark.
<i>Ministry of Finance</i> , A. B. D. Faulkner, M.P.
<i>Ministry of Agriculture</i> , H. W. West, M.P.

CABINET SECRETARIAT.

<i>Secretary</i> , A. J. Kelly, C.B.E.
<i>Assistant Secretary</i> , H. Black.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , Sir Douglas Harkness, K.B.E.
<i>Second Secretary</i> , D. C. B. Holden.
<i>First Parliamentary Draftsman</i> , W. A. Leitch.
<i>Second Parliamentary Draftsman</i> , A. G. Donaldson.
<i>Director of Establishments</i> , C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , W. W. Arthur; F. J. Falkiner; K. R. Shimeld.
<i>Registrar-General</i> , L. C. Mulligan.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , R. F. R. Dunbar, O.B.E.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. B. O'Neill, C.B.E.; W. F. Stout; W. Duff, O.B.E.
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Rt. Hon. W. B. Maginess, Q.C., M.P.
<i>Chief Crown Solicitor</i> , R. F. Sheldon.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND NATIONAL INSURANCE.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , W. N. McWilliam.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. E. Aiken; J. E. Greeves; H. A. Lowry; R. W. Steele, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION.

(Netherleigh, Massey Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , A. C. Williams.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , L. Arndell; J. M. Benn; J. Scott, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , W. H. Long.
<i>Senior Assistant Secretary</i> , J. C. Baird.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , J. V. Bateman; W. H. Elliott, M.B.E.; W. A. V. Sanderson.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE.

(Chichester Street, Belfast.)

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , H. E. Jones, C.B.E.
<i>Senior Assistant Secretary</i> , W. J. Thompson.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , A. C. Brooke; J. F. Irvine; H. Ruben, O.B.E.
<i>Director of Industrial and Forensic Science</i> , A. J. Howard.
<i>Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and of Business Names</i> , <i>Registrar of Friendly Societies and Industrial Assurance Commissioner</i> , J. Edwards, O.B.E.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

<i>Permanent Secretary</i> , R. F. Green, C.B.
<i>Senior Assistant Secretary</i> , J. A. Oliver.
<i>Assistant Secretaries</i> , N. Dugdale; A. P. Fitzgerald, O.B.E.; C. D. Hoey.
<i>Chief Medical Officer</i> , F. F. Main.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Comptroller and Auditor-General</i> , A. A. Farrell.
<i>Chief Auditor</i> , J. W. Acheson, O.B.E.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

<i>Secretary</i> , C. J. Bateman, M.B.E.
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NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD.

(Ormeau Avenue, Belfast.)

<i>Chairman</i> , Sir Percival Brown, C.B.E.
<i>Secretary</i> , W. J. Arthurs.

ROYAL ULSTER CONSTABULARY.

(Waring Street, Belfast.)

<i>Inspector General</i> , Sir Richard Pim, V.R.D.
<i>Deputy Inspector General</i> , A. H. Kennedy.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHERN IRELAND IN GREAT BRITAIN

13, Regent Street, S.W.1.

<i>Agent</i> , Sir Robert Gransden, C.B.E.
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HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1959

Counties

<i>Antrim</i> , Cdr. R. P. Martin, D.S.C., R.N.
<i>Armagh</i> , R. G. Johnston.
<i>Down</i> , Maj. W. S. Brownlow.
<i>Fermanagh</i> , Maj. D. Devine, M.B.E.
<i>Londonderry</i> , Lt.-Col. R. G. G. Harvey, D.S.O., O.B.E.
<i>Tyrone</i> , Cdr. C. A. Herdman, R.N.
<i>County Boroughs</i>
<i>Belfast</i> , M. K. Wallace.
<i>Londonderry</i> , J. A. Piggot, O.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE, THE ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE (ULSTER), BELFAST.

<i>The Rt. Hon. the Lord MacDermott</i> , Lord Chief Justice of Northern Ireland	£7,500
<i>The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Arthur) Black</i> ; <i>The Rt. Hon. Lord Justice (Lancelot E.) Curran</i> ; <i>The Hon. Mr. Justice (Charles Leo) Sheil</i> ; <i>The Hon. Mr. Justice (Herbert Andrew) McVeigh</i>	each £6,500

Secretariat

Permanent Secretary to Supreme Court and Clerk of the Crown for Northern Ireland, J. Ritchie.
Assistant Secretary to the Supreme Court and Private Secretary to the Lord Chief Justice, J. A. L. McLean.

Registrar's Department

Registrar, W. McC. Sharpe, D.S.O.
Assistant Registrars, W. M. Knight, M.C.; G. J. Cairns.

Deputy Assistant Registrar, V. A. Care.

Chief Clerk's Department

Chief Clerk (and Registrar in Lunacy), J. K. Davis.
Assistant Chief Clerks, R. L. G. Davison; J. M. Hunter.

Assistant Registrar in Lunacy (vacant).

Official Assignee, William Moore.

Taxing Office

Master, Alfred E. Anderson.

Principal Probate Registry

Chief Registrar, James R. Lindsay, A.B.E.
Assistant Registrar, A. E. McConnell.

District Probate Registry, Londonderry.

Registrar, J. J. Gibson.

Accountant-General's Office

Accountant-General, W. T. Barry.
Chief Clerk, R. A. Guiler.

Recorders

Belfast, B. J. Fox, Q.C. £4,250
Londonderry, Isaac Copeland, Q.C. £3,750

Chairmen of Quarter Sessions

Antrim, The Recorder of Belfast.
Armagh and Fermanagh, J. G. Agnew, Q.C. £3,750
Down, Rt. Hon. G. B. Hanna, Q.C. £3,750
Londonderry, The Recorder of Londonderry.
Tyrone, W. Johnson, Q.C. £3,750

HER MAJESTY'S LIEUTENANTS

Antrim, Capt. R. A. F. Dobbs.
Armagh, Capt. Rt. Hon. Sir Norman Stronge, Bt., M.C., M.P.
Down, Maj. Rt. Hon. Sir Roland Nugent.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G.
Londonderry, Sir Dudley McCorkell, M.B.E.
Tyrone, The Duke of Abercorn.
City of Belfast, Lt.-Col. The Lord Glentoran, P.C., M.P.
City of Londonderry, Col. Sir Basil McFarland, Bt., C.B.E.

CHAIRMEN OF COUNTY COUNCILS

Antrim, W. A. Pinkerton, O.B.E.
Armagh, A. D. Gibson.
Down, G. McSpadden.
Fermanagh, The Earl of Enniskillen, C.M.G., H.M.L.
Londonderry, D. H. Christie, C.B.E.
Tyrone, J. P. Duff, C.B.E.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Mayor of Belfast, R. G. C. Kinahan, E.R.D.
Mayor of Londonderry, J. G. Colhoun.

EDUCATION

On Dec. 31, 1958, there were 1,597 Primary (including Nursery and Special) Schools with 203,165 pupils, 81 Grammar Schools with 35,577 pupils, 73 Secondary Intermediate Schools with 35,968 pupils, and 33 Technical Intermediate Schools with 5,459 pupils. There were also 179 Institutions of Further Education, with 2,947 full-time and 38,309 part-time students. The Queen's University at Belfast had 50 Professors, 21 Readers, 183 Lecturers and Assistant Lecturers, 7 Staff Tutors, and 3,202 students. Magee University College, Londonderry, had 5 Professors, 17 Lecturers, and 208 students.

FINANCE

The greater part of the taxation in Northern Ireland is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom Government. After deducting the cost of collection, certain services reserved to the United Kingdom Parliament, and the Imperial Contribution, the balance is paid over to Northern Ireland's Exchequer. The Contribution so made by Northern Ireland to the cost of Imperial services, i.e. Navy, Army and Air Force, National Debt, etc., for the period from 1921 to March 31, 1958, amounted to £403,674,344. The Imperial contribution has been provisionally fixed at £9,000,000 for 1958-59 and £3,000,000 for 1959-60.

Estimated Public Income £100,540,000
Estimated Public Expenditure (including Imperial contribution) £100,490,000

EXTERNAL TRADE†

	1956	1957
Total Imports	£300,658,000	£318,302,000
Total Exports	£274,122,000	£297,904,000

† Including cross-Channel trade with Great Britain.

PRODUCTION

Industries.—The total value of the industrial production of Northern Ireland in 1957 was approximately £406,000,000, and employment on industrial production was given to about 222,000 persons. The linen industry, employing 43,000 persons produced goods to the value of £38,000,000, some £16,000,000 worth being sold to customers outside the United Kingdom. The other main manufacturing industries are engineering, ship-building and aircraft which employ 52,000 persons. Launchings of mercantile shipping at Belfast amounted to 100,000 tons in 1958. Clothing to the value of over £24,000,000 was manufactured in 1957, almost half of which was accounted for by shirts and collars, which are manufactured principally in Londonderry. Other industries of importance to the economy of Northern Ireland are the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes; the processing of agricultural products; furniture; rope; wool; and hosiery manufactures.

Minerals.—About 2,430 men were employed in mining and quarrying operations in Northern Ireland in 1958, and the minerals raised were valued at some £2,202,000.

Fisheries.—The total value of sea and freshwater fish caught in 1958 was £591,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Seaports.—The amount of shipping using the principal ports in 1958 was about 8,000,000 tons. Regular passenger and freight services are maintained from Belfast to Liverpool, Heysham, and Glasgow, from Larne to Stranraer and from Londonderry to Glasgow.

Vehicle ferry services operate between Belfast and Preston, between Larne and Preston and between Larne and Ardrossan.

Road and Rail Transport.—The Ulster Transport Authority carried 84,594,940 passengers by road and 6,897,090 by rail, 1,310,692 tons of merchandise by road and 218,327 tons by rail, and 932,814 head of livestock by road in the year ended Sept. 30, 1958.

Airways.—Passenger and freight services are in operation between Northern Ireland and airports throughout the British Isles. 269,566 passengers were carried to or from Nutt's Corner Airport, Belfast in 1958.

THE ARMS OF NORTHERN IRELAND

ARMS.—*Argent*, a cross *gules*, over all on a 6-pointed star of the field ensigned by an imperial Crown *proper*, a dexter hand couped at the wrist of the second.

AREA AND POPULATION OF NORTHERN IRELAND

Counties (with Assize Towns) and County Boroughs	Acreage	Population Estimated, 1958	Density of Population per sq. mile
(1) Antrim (Belfast)..... <i>Belfast County Borough</i>	702,954 15,357	253,600 436,200	231 18,175
(2) Armagh (Armagh).....	312,773	117,100	240
(3) Down (Downpatrick).....	609,935	251,300	264
(4) Fermanagh (Enniskillen).....	420,211	50,900	77
(5) Londonderry (Londonderry)..... <i>Londonderry County Borough</i>	512,513 2,200	109,700 51,500	137 17,167
(6) Tyrone (Omagh).....	779,545	131,700	108
Total.....	3,354,588	1,402,300	268

MUNICIPAL DIRECTORY OF NORTHERN IRELAND

The figures in parenthesis following the name of the town show the County in which it is situated (see above).

CITIES, Boroughs, and Urban Districts	Popu- lation, 1958	Rate per 1,000		Rateable Value £	Rate levied 1959-60 s. d.	Town Clerk (or Clerk U.D.C.)	Mayor, 1959-60 * Lord Mayor † Chairman U.D.C.
		Births	Deaths				
Armagh (2).....	9,940	23.5	10.3	94,151	25 0	V. M. Conran.	† J. Gray, M.B.E.
Ballymena (1).....	14,620	19.4	12.4	155,696	18 4	J. Simpson.	T. McK. Wilson.
Banbridge (3).....	6,130	20.6	10.9	42,006	24 0	R. J. Weatherall.	† C. Creighton.
Bangor (3).....	22,610	16.5	14.9	314,869	20 8	T. B. Graham.	F. C. Tughan.
BELFAST.....	436,200	18.9	11.0	4,636,179	17 8	J. Dunlop, C.B.E.	* R. G. C. Kinahan, E.R.D.
Carrickfergus (1).....	10,330	26.2	9.0	81,277	22 0	T. McVea.	T. J. Patterson, O.B.E.
Coleraine (5).....	10,300	23.7	10.4	118,639	20 4	W. E. Henry, M.B.E.	Lt.-Col. D. J. Christie, C.B.E., E.R.D.
Enniskillen (4).....	7,070	24.6	9.6	70,245	20 0	N. J. Connor.	W. F. Bryson, M.B.E.
Holywood (3).....	7,630	22.4	12.6	73,022	21 6	R. B. Stevens, M.B.E.	† W. P. M. Dunn.
Larne (1).....	14,240	25.8	9.6	200,825	18 10	R. Lytle, M.C.	C. Ross, M.B.E.
Lisburn (1).....	16,860	17.4	11.2	134,945	21 8	R. C. Newell.	† J. Howard.
LONDONDERRY.....	51,500	32.2	10.3	391,182	19 0	R. H. Henderson.	J. G. Colhoun.
Lurgan (2).....	17,900	22.6	10.5	108,287	25 6	W. G. Best.	W. J. Bothwell.
Neury (3).....	12,660	24.6	12.0	93,140	25 2	G. Cronin.	† T. J. Kelly.
Newtownards (3).....	12,790	17.0	9.9	85,857	22 4	W. C. Scott.	S. E. Woods.
Omagh (6).....	7,590	28.6	8.3	65,438	17 10	J. McGale.	† T. McCay.
Portadown (2).....	19,140	20.4	8.6	182,589	21 6	G. McGowan.	W. H. Wolsey.

BELFAST

BELFAST, a City, the seat of Government of Northern Ireland, situated at the mouth of the River Lagan at its entrance to Belfast Lough, has a municipal area of 15,357 acres, exclusive of tidal water (1,223) and a population (1958) of 436,200. The city received its first charter of incorporation in 1613 and has since grown, owing to its easy access by sea to Scottish coal and iron, to be a great industrial centre. The chief industries are ship-building and the manufacture of aircraft, machinery, textiles, ropes and tobacco. Belfast is an important seaport with extensive docks.

The principal buildings are of a relatively recent date and include the Parliament Buildings at Stormont, the City Hall, the Law Courts, the Public Library and the Museum and Art Gallery. The Queen's University (previously Queen's College) was chartered in 1908.

The city returns 16 members to the Parliament of Northern Ireland and 4 members to the House of Commons at Westminster. Belfast was created a city in 1888 and the title of Lord Mayor was conferred in 1897.

Lord Mayor (1959-60), R. G. C. Kinahan, E.R.D.
Town Clerk, J. Dunlop, C.B.E.

LONDONDERRY

LONDONDERRY, a City and County Borough, situated on the River Foyle, has a population (estimated, 1959) of 51,500 and was reputedly founded in 546 by St. Columba. Londonderry (formerly *Derry*) has important associations with the City of London. The Irish Society, under its royal charter of 1613, fortified the city and was for a long period closely associated with its administration.

Famous for the great siege of 1688-89, when for 105 days the town held out against the forces of James II. until relieved by sea, Londonderry was an important naval base throughout the Second World War. Interesting buildings are the Protestant Cathedral of St. Columb's (1633) and the Guildhall reconstructed in 1912 and containing a number of beautiful stained glass windows, many of which were presented by the livery companies of London. The famous Walls are still intact and form a circuit of almost a mile around the old city. The manufacture of shirts and collars is the staple industry. Other industries include motor and mechanical engineering and fancy box making. A large part of Ulster's agricultural export trade passes through the port.

Mayor (1959-60), J. G. Colhoun.
Town Clerk, R. H. Henderson.

THE ISLE OF MAN (MONA)

an island in the Irish Sea, in lat. $54^{\circ} 3' - 54^{\circ} 25' N.$, and long $4^{\circ} 18' - 4^{\circ} 47' W.$, nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. The total land area is 145,325 acres (227 sq. miles), with a population in April, 1951, of 54,499 (25,086 males, 29,413 females). In 1958 the births numbered 662 and the deaths 735. 355 persons were returned at the Census of 1951 as able to speak the Manx language, compared with 4,657 in 1901 and 529 in 1931. The cultivated area (1958) was 77,221 acres, and the live-stock included 781 horses, 26,703 cattle, 98,561 sheep and 8,507 pigs. The Island's main industry is catering for holiday-makers (numbering about 500,000 in the year) from all parts of the British Isles.

The land is rich in minerals, lead, blende and slate, and exports some agricultural produce. There are forty-seven miles of railway and about 25 miles of electric tram road.

Government.—The Isle of Man is governed by a Legislature, called the Tynwald, consisting of two branches—the Legislative Council and the House of Keys. The Council consists of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, the two Deemsters, the Attorney-General, 2 members appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, and 4 members appointed by the House of Keys. The House of Keys (possibly from the Scandinavian *keise* = chosen) is one of the most ancient legislative assemblies in the world. It consists of 24 members, elected by the adult male and female population, 13 from the six *sheadings*, 7 from Douglas, 2 from Ramsey, and 1 each from Castletown and Peel. Bills after having passed both Houses are signed by the members, and then sent for the Royal Assent. After receiving the Royal Assent, a Bill does not become law unless promulgated within the ensuing twelve months, and on the first "Tynwald Day" (July 5) following it is announced in the English and Manx languages on the Tynwald Hill. On the promulgation taking place a certificate thereof is signed by the Lieutenant-Governor and the Speaker of the House of Keys. Her Majesty the Queen visited the island in 1955, and presided over Tynwald on August 9.

Finance.—An annual contribution of 5 per cent. of the net "Common Purse" Receipts amounting to approximately £105,000 is made to the Imperial Government. In 1921 Tynwald accepted liability for the redemption of £250,000 War Stock, and in 1927 liability for a further sum of £500,000 of War Stock was accepted in final settlement of all responsibility to the Imperial Government in respect of the cost of the War (1914-18). The Isle of Man has made, in all, free gifts of £1,250,000 to the British Government and has lent £1,000,000 free of interest, £500,000 of the latter being converted into a free gift on June 15, 1948. The chief source of revenue is found in the customs duties, the only direct taxation being surtax and income tax. Income tax ranges from 2s. 3d. in the £ for taxable incomes over £250 to 4s. 6d. for taxable incomes of £750 and over. Surtax is payable on incomes of £2,500 per annum at the rate of 10d. in the £., rising to 7s. 6d. in the £ on incomes of £20,000 and over per annum. There are 31 primary, 4 secondary schools, a school of technology, arts and crafts and a domestic science college, in addition to King William's College and the Buchan School for Girls; the gross expenditure on public education in 1957-58 was £536,740.

	1956-57	1957-58
Public revenue.....	£3,427,887	£3,620,500
Public expenditure.....	3,296,766	3,541,534

CAPITAL, ΨDouglas. Pop. (1951) 20,288. The port of Douglas, radar controlled since March 1,

1948, is the first port in the world to be so equipped. ΨCastletown (1,749) is the ancient capital; the other town is ΨPeel (2,582), and ΨRamsey (4,607).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency Sir Ronald Herbert Garvey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.B.E., (1959)

(plus allowances, tax free £2,000) £3,000

Government Secretary and Treasurer, Eric Reginald St. Aubrey Davies, M.B.E. £1,300-1,600

First Deemster, His Hon. Sydney James Kneale, O.B.E. (plus <i>allice</i> . £100 as Deputy Governor).....	2,500
Second Deemster, His Hon. Bruce Whyte Macpherson.....	2,350
Attorney-General, G. E. Moore.....	2,350
Speaker of the House of Keys, Sir Joseph D. Qualtrough, C.B.E.....	300
Judge of Appeal, J. R. D. Crichton.....	400

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

situated off the north-west coast of France (at distances of from ten to thirty miles), are the only portions of the *Dukedom of Normandy* now belonging to the Crown, to which they have been attached ever since the Conquest. They consist of Jersey (28,717 acres), Guernsey (15,654 acres), Alderney (1,962 acres), Brechou (74), Great Sark (1,035), Little Sark (239), Herm (320), Jethou (44), and Lihou (38), a total of 48,083 acres, or 75 square miles. At the 1951 census the population of Jersey was 57,296, and of Guernsey, etc. 45,474; The estimated populations in 1958 were: Jersey, 55,288; Guernsey, etc. 42,519 (Guernsey, 40,721, Alderney, 1,350; Sark, 448).

The climate is mild, and the soil exceptionally productive. The land under cultivation in 1958 was 40,252 vergées (2½ vergées = 1 acre) in Jersey, and about 18,000 vergées in Guernsey, the principal product of the soil of Jersey being potatoes and tomatoes, and of Guernsey tomatoes, flowers and grapes. The famous Jersey and Guernsey breeds of cows have earned a well-deserved celebrity. The Lieutenant-Governors and Commanders-in-Chief of Jersey and Guernsey are the Personal Representatives of the Sovereign and the channel of communication between H.M. Government and the Insular Governments. The Bailiffs of Jersey and Guernsey, appointed by the Crown, are Presidents both of the Assembly of the States (the Insular Legislature) and of the Royal Court in their respective Bailiwicks.

The official language is English and a Norman-French *patois* is also in use (except in Alderney). The principal imports are coal and coke, building material and groceries and provisions, and the chief exports potatoes, tomatoes, grapes, flowers, granite and cattle. The chief town of Jersey is St. Helier, on the south coast; the principal town of Guernsey is St. Peter Port, on the east coast, and of Alderney is St. Anne's. A telephone exchange was opened on Alderney in May, 1949 and there is one in Sark. Herm is also connected to Guernsey by telephone.

The islands were in German occupation from 1940 to 1945.

JERSEY

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Jersey, His Excellency General Sir

George Watkin Eben James Erskine, G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O. (1958)..... £2,500
A.D.C. and Private Secretary, Lt.-Comdr. O. M. B. de Las Casas, R.N. (ret.).

Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor, Brigadier
R. M. H. Lewis, C.B.E., M.C.

Bailiff of Jersey, Sir Alexander M. Coutanche.
Deputy Bailiff, C. S. Harrison, C.M.G., O.B.E.
Dean of Jersey, Very Rev. A. S. Giles, C.B., C.B.E.
Attorney-General and Receiver-General, R. H. Le
Masurler, D.S.C.
Solicitor-General, H. F. C. Ereat.
States Treasurer, F. N. Padgman.
Chief Aliens Officer, A. J. Le Brun.
Head Postmaster, R. G. Evans.

	1958 (year ending Jan. 31)	1959 (year ending Jan. 31)
Revenue	£3,866,265	£4,235,223
Expenditure	3,199,225	3,952,357
Public Debt	3,373,167	3,232,196

The standard rate of Income Tax is 4s. in the £.
No super tax or death duties are levied.

GUERNSEY AND DEPENDENCIES

Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief
of Guernsey, His Excellency Vice-Admiral
Sir (William) Geoffrey (Arthur) Robson,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., D.S.C. (1958).....£2,500
A.D.C., Capt. M. H. T. Mellish, E.R.D.

Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. R. F.
Colwill, C.B.E.

Bailiff of Guernsey, Sir Ambrose James Sherwill,
C.B.E., M.C.

Dean of Guernsey, Very Rev. Edward Louis
Frossard, M.A.

President of the Board of Administration, R. H. Johns,
C.B.E.

Attorney General, W. H. Arnold, C.B.E.

Solicitor General, J. H. Loveridge, M.B.E.

Stipendiary Magistrate, F. Gahan, O.C.

Receiver General, R. H. Collette.

States Supervisor, L. A. Guillemette, O.B.E.

President, Education Council, Rev. S. W. Gerhold.

Immigration Officer, R. W. Le Lacheur.

Postmaster, F. Child.

	1957	1958
Revenue	£2,423,812	£2,311,943
Expenditure	2,139,592	2,237,770
States Funded Debt...	5,447,112	5,439,321
Note Issue	494,932	512,764

ALDERNEY

President, Cmdr. S. P. Herivel, C.B.E., D.S.C.

Clerk of the States and Court, P. W. Radice.

SARK

La Dame de Sercq, Mrs. R. W. Hathaway, O.B.E.

Seneschal, W. Baker, M.B.E.

PATRON SAINTS

St. George, Patron Saint of England.—St. George is believed to have been born in Cappadocia, of Christian parents, in the latter part of the 3rd century and to have served with distinction as a soldier under the Emperor Diocletian, including a visit to England on a military mission. When the persecution of Christians was ordered, St. George sought a personal interview to remonstrate with the Emperor and after a profession of faith resigned his military commission. Arrest and torture followed and he was martyred at Nicomedia on April 23, 303, a day ordered to be kept in remembrance as a national festival by the Council of Oxford in 1222, although it was not until the reign of Edward III, that he was made patron saint of England. His connection with a dragon seems to date from the close of the 6th century and to be due to the transfer of his remains from Nicomedia to Lydda, close to the scene of the legendary exploit of Perseus in rescuing Andromeda and slaying the sea monster, credit for which became attached to the Christian martyr. April 23 is not included among the Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. George.

St. David, Patron Saint of Wales.—St. David is believed to have been born near the beginning and to have died towards the end of the 6th century, his father being Prince Sandde and his mother Non (afterwards a Christian saint). St. David was an eloquent preacher and became Primate of South Wales while Bishop of Caerleon on Usk, but he afterwards moved the seat of the Primacy from Caerleon to Menevia, now St. David's. At

the request of Henry I, he was canonized in the early part of the 12th century and became the tutelary saint of Wales, his annual festival being observed on March 1. This date is not included among the Red Letter Days, which were settled before the canonization of St. David.

St. Andrew, Patron Saint of Scotland.—St. Andrew, one of the Christian Apostles and brother of Simon Peter was born at Bethsaida on the Lake of Galilee and lived at Capernaum. He preached the Gospel in Asia Minor and in Scythia along the shores of the Black Sea and became the patron saint of Russia. It is believed that he suffered crucifixion at Patras in Achaea, on a *crux decussata* (now known as St. Andrew's Cross) and that his relics were removed from Patras to Constantinople and thence to St. Andrews, probably in the 8th century, since which time he has been the patron saint of Scotland. The festival of St. Andrew is held on November 30, a church festival indicated in the calendar by red letters.

St. Patrick, Patron Saint of Ireland.—St. Patrick was born in England about 389 and was carried off to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. He was ordained deacon at Auxerre and having been consecrated Bishop in 432 was despatched to Wicklow to reorganize the Christian communities in Ireland. He founded the see of Armagh and introduced Latin into Ireland as the language of the Church. He died in 461 and his festival is celebrated on March 17, which is not reckoned among Red Letter Days, the list of which was drawn up before the canonization of St. Patrick.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1960

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1960, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, the United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price, 37s. 6d. net.

The British Commonwealth of Nations

INTRODUCTION

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of the British Commonwealth is estimated to be about 14½ million square miles. Details of the areas and populations of the member states and dependencies appear in the following pages and are also tabulated on pp. 196–201. The total population of the British Commonwealth was estimated in 1959 at 629,000,000.

GOVERNMENT.—The Commonwealth is a free association of ten sovereign independent states, the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya, together with their dependencies.

The Commonwealth has no written constitution but its members are bound together by a community of ideals and interest which springs from a common historical background and a common political heritage which in spite of diversities of race and tradition has given rise to a broadly common pattern of institutions, legislative, executive and judicial. Most members of the Commonwealth have certain constitutional features in common. They are parliamentary democracies, their laws being made with the consent of a freely elected parliament after discussion in that parliament, the executive government holding office by virtue of the support of a majority in parliament. Ministers, who must be members of parliament, are collectively responsible for the actions of the executive. With the exception of New Zealand, Pakistan and Ghana, the Parliaments of the Commonwealth have two chambers, but in the case of the upper house the method of choosing members varies. Although legislation can be initiated in them, the upper houses are principally revising bodies and the lower houses, elected by secret ballot on a basis of adult suffrage, are dominant. The office of Speaker of the lower house is a feature of all Commonwealth parliaments.

At the head of each of the Parliaments of the Commonwealth (except those of India, Pakistan and the Federation of Malaya) is the Queen, in whose name the administration is carried on. In all member countries of the Commonwealth except the Republics of India and Pakistan and the Federation of Malaya, Her Majesty is represented by the Governor-General, who in all essential respects holds the same position in relation to the administration of public affairs as is held by the Sovereign in Great Britain. The Governor-General is appointed by the Queen on the recommendation of the Government of the country concerned and is wholly independent of the Government of the United Kingdom. He is in many cases a national of the country in which he holds office. Her Majesty is Queen of the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ceylon and Ghana, all of whom owe common allegiance to her, and is the symbol of their free association in the Commonwealth. India and Pakistan being Republics with Presidents as head of the state and the Federation of Malaya which has one of the Malay Rulers as Head of State, do not owe allegiance to the Queen, but accept her as the symbol of the free association of member nations of the Commonwealth and as such as Head of the Commonwealth.

The status of member nations was defined by the Imperial Conference of 1926 and given legal substance by the *Statute of Westminster, 1931*, in which the Commonwealth nations were described as "autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one

to another, but united by a common allegiance to the Crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations." Other parts of the Commonwealth, such as Colonies, while they may be described as "Commonwealth countries," are not members of the Commonwealth.

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Following a conference on Central African Federation held in London in January, 1953, and a referendum held in Southern Rhodesia on April 9, the *Rhodesia and Nyasaland Federation Act* was passed by the United Kingdom Parliament on July 14, 1953, and the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, consisting of the self-governing Colony of Southern Rhodesia and the Protectorates of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, established by Order in Council. Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are each proportionately represented in a Federal Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 59 members, which has control of defence, overseas trade, currency, transport, postal services and other matters of Federal concern. The Prime Minister and other Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General. For a period of ten years from the inception of the constitution there will be no change in the division of powers between the Federation and the territories except with the consent of all three territorial legislatures. (See main article under DOMINIONS, COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.)

CONSULTATION.—Before the Second World War it was customary for an Imperial Conference, a formal gathering of delegates from the Commonwealth nations headed by their Prime Ministers, to meet every few years for discussion of a wide range of common problems. Its functions were purely advisory or consultative, and, as it had neither legislative nor executive authority, its resolutions were not binding on the participating Governments, though normally these Governments conformed to resolutions adopted unanimously. The last Imperial Conference was held in 1937. During the War informal meetings of Ministers were substituted. Imperial Conferences have now been replaced by Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Meetings. There have also been frequent Commonwealth ministerial meetings and conferences on Defence, Finance, etc.

CITIZENSHIP AND NATIONALITY.—Each member of the Commonwealth of Nations defines the citizenship and nationality of its own people and determines the status of other Commonwealth nationals within its own boundaries. The United Kingdom, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Ghana and the Federation of Malaya have not only created a local citizenship but have also conferred on their citizens the common status of Commonwealth citizen or British subject.* The Union of South Africa, and Ceylon, have created only a single citizenship without making provision for the common status, though to some extent drawing a distinction between citizens of other Commonwealth countries and aliens. India, in addition to creating Indian citizenship, has recognized in India, on a reciprocal basis, the common status possessed by citizens of other Commonwealth countries. The Republic of Ireland, which in 1949 ceased to be a member of the

*In addition under the law of Southern Rhodesia citizens of Southern Rhodesia have the common status of British subject.

Commonwealth, is not regarded by the other Commonwealth nations as a foreign country or her citizens as foreigners. Although Ambassadors instead of High Commissioners are now exchanged between the Republic of Ireland and Commonwealth countries, her relations with the United Kingdom are conducted through the Commonwealth Relations Office and not through the Foreign Office.

THE JUDICATURE.—The Supreme Judicial Authority of the Colonial Empire is the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, before which appeals may be brought (in the form of a petition to the Crown) from Consular Courts and Courts of Vice-Admiralty, and also from the Courts of certain members of the Commonwealth. Arrangements have been made under which appeals to the Head of the Federation of Malaya may be entertained by the Committee. The Committee consists of such members of the Privy Council as have held or are holding high judicial office, provision being made for the inclusion of representatives of other Commonwealth countries. The members of the Commonwealth have each a broadly similar judicial system, judges (except in India and Pakistan, where they are appointed by the President) being appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Government concerned. In Ghana puisne judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of a Judicial Service Commission. In the Federation of Malaya they are appointed by the Head of State on the recommendation of the Judicial and Legal Service Commission. The Supreme Judicial Authority for Great Britain and Northern Ireland is the House of Lords.

DEFENCE.—Each of the independent members of the Commonwealth and also the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland is completely responsible for its own defence. Although there is no central organization to co-ordinate the defence strategy and resources of the Commonwealth, there is close liaison between the responsible governments and considerable day to day practical co-operation by the Services. There are ministerial conferences, meetings between High Commissioners and the Governments to which they are accredited, constant exchange of information and correspondence and personal contacts between Service advisers and officials. During the Second World War collaboration between Commonwealth countries was comprehensive and continuous—each of the then members (except the Republic of Ireland) entered the war in 1939.

The territories for whose defence the United Kingdom is responsible play their part and make their contribution to Commonwealth defence as far as their means allow. While the United Kingdom safeguards sea and air communications, using bases in the territories and providing some garrisons, the dependencies are responsible for the forces necessary for their own security (although in some cases the United Kingdom meets the cost).

Membership of the Commonwealth imposes no formal collective security commitment, but individual members may of course assume special international obligations for the maintenance of peace and security. All are members of the United Nations. The United Kingdom and Canada belong to N.A.T.O.; the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and Pakistan are members of S.E.A.T.O.; Australia and New Zealand are signatories of the Pacific Security Treaty. The United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand co-ordinate their defence plans in South East Asia and the South West Pacific through a joint defence machinery specially devised for this purpose.

COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES.—The United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa have dependencies for which they are independently responsible. The United Kingdom is responsible, through the Colonial Office, for 33 administrative units which include the following colonies, protectorates, protected states, and trust territories.

Aden—colony and protectorates. The Governor of Aden is responsible for Kamaran Island.

Bahamas—colony.

Bermuda—colony.

British Gulana—colony.

British Honduras—colony.

British Virgin Islands—colony.

Falkland Islands—colony with dependencies, of which the principal are South Georgia, South Orkney, South Sandwich, South Shetland and Graham Land.

Fiji—colony. The Governor of Fiji is also Governor of the Pitcairn Islands Group and responsible for relations with the protected state of Tonga.

Gambia—colony and protectorate.

Gibraltar—colony.

Hong Kong—colony and leased territories.

Kenya—colony and protectorate.

Malta—colony.

Mauritius—colony.

North Borneo—colony.

St. Helena—colony with dependencies (Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha are the principal).

Sarawak—colony. The governor is *ex officio* High Commissioner for Brunel, a protected state.

Seychelles—colony.

Sierra Leone—colony and protectorate.

Singapore—protected state.

Somaliland Protectorate—protectorate.

Tanganyika—Trust Territory, under United Kingdom Trusteeship.

Uganda—protectorate.

Western Pacific High Commission—the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*, the Central and Southern Line Islands, and the New Hebrides Condominium, which share a High Commissioner.

West Indies—a federation of the colonies of Antigua, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, St. Christopher-Nevis and Anguilla, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Trinidad and Tobago (established, Jan. 1958).

Zanzibar—protectorate.

*Canton and Enderbury Islands, which are part of the Colony, are administered as an Anglo-American condominium under a 50-year agreement having effect from 1939.

Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland—three protectorates in South Africa administered by the United Kingdom, through the Commonwealth Relations Office and H.M. High Commissioner in Pretoria.

The Maldives Islands, a protected state, consisting of groups of coral atolls in the Indian Ocean.

Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland—included in the Federation are Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which are Protectorates; the Secretary of State for the Colonies retaining certain responsibilities towards them under the Federal Constitution.

Colony (or Settlement): a territory belonging by settlement, conquest or annexation to the British Crown.

Protectorate: a territory not formally annexed, but in respect of which, by treaty, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty has power and jurisdiction.

Protected State: a territory under a ruler which enjoys Her Majesty's protection, over whose foreign affairs she exercises control but in respect of whose internal affairs she does not exercise jurisdiction.

Trust Territory: a territory administered by the United Kingdom government under the trusteeship system of the United Nations.

Condominium: a territory over which responsibility is shared by two administering powers.

Leased Territories: this term applies only to that part of the mainland of China which was in 1893 leased to Great Britain for 99 years and is administered by the Government of Hong Kong.

Other Commonwealth Dependencies.—Australia is responsible for Papua, the trust territory of New Guinea and (jointly with U.K. and New Zealand) Nauru Island. New Zealand is responsible for the trust territory of western Samoa and South Africa for South-West Africa. In addition they administer

a number of island territories and extensive Antarctic areas.

DEVELOPMENT AND FINANCE.—Complete financial autonomy is enjoyed by all members of the Commonwealth. Customs tariffs are generally lower for merchandise of British origin than for importations from foreign countries. There is no Imperial Debt, but certain obligations of Crown Colonies and Protectorates are met in the early stages of their development by the United Kingdom Government, and grants in aid of revenue are also made at need.

Under the *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1940*, annual sums of £5,000,000 for Development and £500,000 for Research were made available from United Kingdom Funds for 10 years from 1941. An Act passed in 1945 extended the grant period from 1951 to 1956, making £120,000,000 available in that period subject to a maximum of £17,500,000 in any one year, of which not more than £1,000,000 may be spent on research. A further Act in 1949 increased the annual amount to £20,000,000, of which not more than £2,500,000 can be drawn in any one year for research. The *Colonial Development and Welfare Act, 1955*, extends the life of the previous Acts to March 31, 1960, and provides an additional sum of £80,000,000, which, added to unspent balances remaining, made available for expenditure nearly £120,000,000 during 1955-60.

BRITISH TRADE COMMISSIONER OFFICES

CANADA.—Ottawa, K. McGregor, C.M.G.	56 Sparks Street, Ottawa 4.
Montreal, M. J. Marshall.	1,111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal.
Toronto, J. R. W. Wilby.	119 Adelaide St., W., Toronto.
Vancouver, W. K. Ward.	540 Burrard St., Vancouver.
Winnipeg, D. G. Stewart-Smith.	403 Royal Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.
Edmonton, I. L. Davies, M.B.E.	Imp. Bank Bldg., Jasper Ave.
Atlantic Provinces, J. R. Cross	65 Spring Garden Rd., Halifax, N.S.
AUSTRALIA.—Canberra, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.	Commonwealth Ave., Canberra.
Sydney, A. R. Bruce, O.B.E.	London Assurance Ho., Sydney.
Melbourne, H. F. Stevens	224 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.I.
Brisbane, K. R. Allen	M.L.C. Building, Brisbane.
Perth, J. D. Leithcad	189 St. George's Terrace.
NEW ZEALAND.—Wellington, C. G. Cruickshank	Customhouse Quay, Wellington.
Auckland, A. P. Timms	56 Shortland Street, Auckland.
SOUTH AFRICA.—Pretoria, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.	238 Vermeulen Street, Pretoria.
Johannesburg, A. Heckle	Prichard Street, Johannesburg.
Cape Town, I. Gray	41 Parliament St., Cape Town.
Durban, F. I. Lamb	United Bldgs., Smith St., Durban.
FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—	
Salisbury, J. W. Stoodley	R. T. A. House, Salisbury.
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND.—Dublin, G. L. Pearson, M.C.	30 Merrion Square, Dublin, C.17.
INDIA.—Delhi, H. Bailey	Eastern House, New Delhi.
Calcutta, G. W. Brazendale, C.M.G.	1 Harrington St., Calcutta 16.
Madras, L. A. C. News.	6 Armenian St., Madras 1.
Bombay, C. H. Baylis	Mercantile Bank Bldg., Bombay 1.
PAKISTAN.—Karachi, D. A. Bryan, O.B.E.	Finlay House, Karachi.
Lahore, H. F. Codling	National House, Bank Sq., Lahore.
Chittagong, C. W. Blackman, M.B.E.	Quaid-e-Azam Road, Chittagong.
Dacca, J. W. P. Chidell	Adamjee Court, Dacca.
CEYLON.—Colombo, R. W. B. Carter	Hong Kong Bank Building, Prince Street, Colombo.
EAST AFRICA.—C. E. Dymond	Memorial Hall, Nairobi, Kenya.
NIGERIA.—Lagos, E. I. Oliver, D.S.O., O.B.E., T.D.	Private Mail Bag 2060, G.P.O.,
Enugu, E. J. Pearce	10 Station Road, Enugu [Lagos.
Kaduna, J. K. Walsh	D'Alberto Bogialle Bldg., Kaduna,
GHANA.—Accra, R. W. B. Carter	P.O. Box 2649, Accra,
WEST INDIES.—Trinidad, D. Broad	72 South Quay, Port of Spain.
Jamaica, B. A. F. Pennock	Barclays Bank Building, Kingston.
SINGAPORE.—S. C. Stout	Union Building, Singapore.
HONG KONG.—J. F. Saunders, M.B.E.	1037/40 Alexandra House, Hong Kong.
FEDERATION OF MALAYA.—Kuala Lumpur, H. W. Woodruff.	1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur.

Canada

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces or Territories and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles). Land and Water	Population	
		Census, 1956	Estimated, 1959
Alberta (Edmonton).....	255,285	1,123,116	1,247,000
British Columbia (Victoria).....	366,255	1,398,464	1,574,000
Manitoba (Winnipeg).....	251,000	850,040	886,000
New Brunswick (Fredericton).....	28,354	554,616	591,000
Newfoundland (St. John's).....	156,185	415,074	449,000
Nova Scotia (Halifax).....	21,425	694,717	717,000
Ontario (Toronto).....	412,582	5,404,933	5,968,000
Prince Edward Island (Charlottetown).....	2,184	99,285	102,000
Quebec (Quebec).....	594,860	4,628,378	5,011,000
Saskatchewan (Regina).....	251,700	880,665	903,000
Yukon Territory (Whitehorse).....	207,076	12,190	13,000
North West Territories (Ottawa).....	1,304,903	19,313	21,000
Total.....	3,851,809	16,080,791	17,482,000

Land Area, 3,560,238 square miles; Water Area, 291,571 square miles.

Of the total immigration of 124,851 in 1958, 24,777 were from the British Isles, 10,846 from the United States and 99,228 from over 60 other countries.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population			Decennial Increase	Immigrants during Census Year
	Males	Females	Total		
1861.....	..	..	3,229,633	..	13,589
1871.....	1,869,264	1,819,993	3,689,257	459,624	27,773
1881.....	2,188,854	2,135,956	4,324,810	635,553	47,991
1891.....	2,460,471	2,372,768	4,833,239	508,429	82,165
1901.....	2,751,708	2,619,607	5,371,315	538,076	55,747
1911.....	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	1,835,328	331,288
1921.....	4,529,643	4,258,306	8,787,949	1,581,306	91,728
1931.....	5,374,541	5,002,245	10,376,786	1,588,837	27,530
1941.....	5,900,536	5,606,119	11,506,655	1,129,869	9,329
1951.....	7,088,873	6,920,556	14,009,429	2,502,774	194,391
1956.....	8,151,879	7,928,912	16,080,791	..	164,857

Origins	Population		Religions	Population	
	1941	1951		1941	1951
British Races.....	5,715,904	6,709,685	Roman Catholic.....	4,806,431	6,069,496
English.....	2,968,402	3,630,344	United Church of Canada	2,208,658	2,867,271
Scottish.....	1,403,974	1,547,470	Church of England in		
Irish.....	1,267,702	1,439,635	Canada.....	1,754,368	2,060,720
Other.....	75,226	92,236	Presbyterian.....	830,597	781,747
European Races.....	5,526,964	6,872,889	Baptist.....	484,465	519,585
French.....	3,483,038	4,319,167	Lutheran.....	401,836	444,023
Austrian.....	37,715	32,231	Jewish.....	168,585	204,836
Belgian.....	29,711	35,148	Ukrainian (Greek) Catho-		
Czech and Slovak.....	42,912	63,959	lic.....	185,948	190,831
Finnish.....	41,683	43,745	Greek Orthodox.....	139,845	172,271
German.....	464,682	619,995	Mennonite.....	111,554	125,938
Hungarian.....	54,598	60,460	Pentecostal.....	57,742	95,131
Italian.....	112,625	152,245	Evangelical Church....	37,064	50,900
Jewish.....	170,241	181,671	Salvation Army.....	33,609	70,275
Netherlands.....	212,863	264,267	Mormon.....	25,328	32,888
Polish.....	167,485	219,845	Church of Christ, Disci-		
Roumanian.....	24,689	23,601	ples.....	21,260	14,020
Russian.....	83,708	91,279	Christian Science.....	20,261	20,795
Scandinavian.....	244,603	283,024	Adventist.....	18,485	21,398
Ukrainian.....	305,929	395,043	Confucian and Buddhist.	37,958	13,975
Other.....	50,482	87,210	Others.....	162,661	251,529
Asiatic Races.....	74,064	72,827	Totals.....	11,506,655	14,009,429
Chinese.....	34,627	32,528			
Japanese.....	23,149	21,663			
Other.....	16,288	18,636			
Indian and Eskimo.....	125,521	165,607	Indian Population (1941) 118,816; (1951)		
All other.....	64,202	188,421	155,874. Eskimo population (1941), 7,205;		
			(1951) 9,733.		
Totals.....	11,506,655	14,009,429			

Canada was originally discovered by Cabot in 1497, but its history dates only from 1534, when the French took possession of the country. The first permanent settlement at Port Royal (now Annapolis), Nova Scotia, was founded in 1605, and Quebec was founded in 1608. In 1759 Quebec was captured by the British forces under General Wolfe, and in 1763 the whole territory of Canada became a possession of Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris of that year. Nova Scotia was ceded in 1713 by the Treaty of Utrecht, the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island being subsequently formed out of it. British Columbia was formed into a Crown colony in 1858, having previously been a part of the Hudson Bay Territory, and was united to Vancouver Island in 1866. By the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada (Ontario and Quebec), Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united under the title of THE DOMINION OF CANADA, and provision was made in the Act for the admission at any subsequent period of the other territories of British North America. Provinces admitted since 1867 are: Manitoba (1870), British Columbia (1871), Prince Edward Island (1873), Alberta, Saskatchewan (1905) and Newfoundland (1949).

Canada occupies the whole of the northern part of the North American Continent (with the exception of Alaska), from 49° North latitude to the North Pole, and from the Pacific to the Atlantic Ocean. In Eastern Canada, the southernmost point is Middle Island in Lake Erie, at 41° 41'.

Relief.—The relief of Canada is dominated by the mountain ranges running north and south on the west side of the Continent, by the Pre-Cambrian shield on the east, with, in between, the northern extension of the North American Plain. From the physiographic point of view Canada has six main divisions. These are: (1) Appalachian-Adriatic Region, (2) the Canadian Shield, (3) the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes Lowland, (4) the Interior Plains, (5) the Cordilleran Region and (6) the Arctic Archipelago. The first region occupies all that part of Canada lying southeast of the St. Lawrence. In general, the relief is an alternation of highlands and lowlands, and is hilly rather than mountainous. The lowlands area seldom rises over 600 feet above sea level. The great Canadian Shield comprises more than half of the area. The interior as a whole, is an undulating, low plateau (general level 1,000 to 1,500 feet), with the more rugged relief lying along the southern border in Northern Quebec and Labrador. Throughout the whole area water or muskeg-filled depressions separate irregular hills and ridges, 150 to 200 feet in elevation. Newfoundland as an outlying portion of the shield consists of glaciated, low rolling terrain broken here and there by mountains. The flat relief of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes lowland varies from 500 feet in the east to 1,700 feet south of Georgian Bay. The whole area in the western part slopes gently to the Great Lakes. The most striking relief is provided by the eastward facing scarp of the Niagara escarpment (elevation 250 to 300 feet). The interior plains, comprising the Prairie Provinces, slope eastward and northward a few feet per mile. The descent from west to east is made from 5,000 feet to less than 1,000 feet, in three distinct levels, with each new level being marked by an eastward facing coteau or scarp. Horizontal strata and peneplanation make for slight relief of the level to rolling type. Five fairly well-developed topographic divisions mark out the Cordilleran region of western Canada. These are: (1) coastal ranges, largely above 5,000 feet with deep fiords and glaciated valleys, (2) the interior plateau, around 3,500 feet and comparatively level, (3) the Selkirk ranges, largely above 5,000 feet, (4) the Rocky Mountains with their chain of 10,000 to 12,000-foot peaks, and (5) the Peace River or Tramontane region with its rolling diversified country. The Arctic Archipelago, with its plateau-like character has an elevation between 500 and 1,000 feet, though in Baffin Land and Ellesmere Island the mountain ranges rise to nearly 7,000 feet. Two tremendous waterway systems, the St. Lawrence and the Mackenzie, providing thousands of miles of water highway, occupy a broad area of lowland with their dominant axis following the edge of the shield.

Climate.—The climate in the eastern and central portions presents greater extremes than in corresponding latitudes in Europe, but in the south-western portion of the Prairie Region and the southern portions of the Pacific slope the climate is milder. Spring, summer, and autumn are of about seven to eight months' duration, and the winter four to five months.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution of Canada has its source in the British North America Act of 1867 which created the Federation of Upper and Lower Canada, to which Federation the other Provinces have subsequently adhered. Under this Act Canada came into being on July 1, 1867 (Dominion Day), and under the Statute of Westminster, which received the royal assent on Dec. 12, 1931, Canada and the Provinces were exempted (in common with other self-governing Dominions of the Commonwealth of Nations) from the operation of the Colonial Laws Validity Act, the Statute of Westminster having removed all limitations with regard to the legislative autonomy of the Dominions.

The Executive power is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign on the advice of the Canadian Ministry, and aided by a Privy Council.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Major-General GEORGE PHILIAS VANIER, D.S.O.,

M.C., born April 23, 1888, appointed Aug. 1, 1959.

Secretary to the Governor-General (Administrative), (vacant).

Comptroller of the Household, Commander F. J. D. Pemberton, R.C.N.

Assistant to the Secretary, Guy Robillard.

Aides-de-Camp, Lt.-Lieut. I. Macmillan, R.C.A.F.; Capt. J. E. G. Morin, Royal 22nd Regt.; Lieut. A. A. T. Henley, R.C.N.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(June 21, 1957)

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. John George Diefenbaker, Q.C. † \$25,000
Secretary of State for External Affairs, Hon. Howard Charles Green, Q.C. 15,000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Gordon Minto Churchill, D.S.O. \$15,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Douglas Scott Harkness 15,000
Minister of National Health and Welfare, Hon. Jay Waldo Monteith 15,000
Minister of National Revenue, Hon. George Clyde Nowlan, Q.C. 15,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. Michael Starr . . .	\$15,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. Edmund Davie Fulton	15,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. David Walker	15,000
Minister of Veterans' Affairs, Hon. Alfred Johnson Brooks, Q.C.	15,000
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration, Hon. Mrs. Ellen Louise Fairclough	15,000
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General, Hon. Donald Methuen Fleming	15,000
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys, Hon. Paul Comtois	15,000
Minister of Fisheries, Hon. Angus Maclean, D.F.C.	15,000
Minister of National Defence, Maj.-Gen. Hon. George Randolph Pearkes, VC, C.B., D.S.O.	15,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. Leon Balcer	15,000
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Hon. Alvin George Hamilton	15,000
Minister of Transport, Hon. George Hees . .	15,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. William McLean Hamilton	15,000
Minister of Defence Production, Hon. Ray- mond O'Hurley	15,000
Secretary of State, Hon. Henri Courte- manche	15,000
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. William J. Browne	15,000
Leader of the Opposition, Hon. Lester B. Pearson	15,000

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

ARGENTINA.	
Ambassador, R. A. Bower.	
AUSTRALIA.	
High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.	
AUSTRIA	
Ambassador, J. S. Macdonald.	
BELGIUM.	
Ambassador, S. D. Pierce.	
BRAZIL.	
Ambassador, J. A. Chapdelaine.	
CEYLON.	
High Commissioner, N. Cavell.	
CHILE.	
Chargé d'Affaires, K. B. Williamson.	
COLOMBIA.	
Ambassador, J. Morin.	
CUBA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC AND HAITI.	
Ambassador, H. Allard.	
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	
Chargé d'Affaires, A. J. Andrew.	
DENMARK.	
Ambassador, J. B. C. Watkins.	
FRANCE.	
Ambassador, P. Dupuy, C.M.G.	
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, E. M. Reid.	
GHANA.	
High Commissioner, B. M. Williams.	
GREECE.	
Ambassador, E. D. McGreer.	
INDIA.	
High Commissioner, C. A. Ronning.	

INDONESIA.	
Ambassador, T. F. M. Newton.	
IRISH REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, A. Rive.	
ISRAEL.	
Ambassador, Miss M. Meagher.	
ITALY.	
Ambassador, L. Mayrand.	
JAPAN.	
Ambassador, W. F. Bull.	
LEBANON.	
Ambassador, P. A. Beaulieu, Q.C.	
LUXEMBOURG.	
Minister (see Belgium.)	
MALAYA.	
High Commissioner, A. R. Menzies.	
MEXICO.	
Chargé d'Affaires, L. V. J. Roy.	
NETHERLANDS.	
Ambassador, C. P. Hébert	
NEW ZEALAND.	
High Commissioner, G. R. Heasman.	
NORWAY.	
Ambassador, R. A. Mackay.	
PAKISTAN.	
High Commissioner, H. O. Morad, M.B.E.	
PERSIA.	
Minister, G. B. Summers, Q.C.	
PERU.	
Ambassador, A. J. Pick.	
POLAND.	
Chargé d'Affaires, G. H. Southam.	
PORTUGAL.	
Ambassador, Dr. P. Panneton.	
SPAIN.	
Ambassador, J. Bruchesi.	
SWEDEN.	
Ambassador, A. K. Graham, Q.C.	
SWITZERLAND.	
Ambassador, E. Turcotte.	
TURKEY.	
Ambassador, E. B. Rogers.	
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.	
High Commissioner, J. J. Hurley, O.B.E., E.D.	
U.S.S.R.	
Ambassador, D. M. Johnson.	
UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.	
Ambassador, A. C. Smith.	
UNITED KINGDOM.	
High Commissioner, Hon. George Drew, Q.C., Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1.	
UNITED STATES.	
Ambassador, A. D. P. Heeney.	
URUGUAY.	
Chargé d'Affaires, C. B. Birkett.	
VENEZUELA.	
Ambassador, L. E. Couillard.	
WEST INDIES.	
Commissioner, R. G. C. Smith.	
YUGOSLAVIA.	
Ambassador, R. A. D. Ford.	

REPRESENTATIVES IN CANADA

ARGENTINA.	
Ambassador, Air Commodore M. Aubone- Quiroga.	
AUSTRALIA.	
High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Caw- thorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E.	

† NOTE.—In every case—including the Prime Minister's—a sessional allowance of \$8,000 per annum is paid to a Minister of the Crown as a member of either the Senate or the House of Commons of Canada. A motor-car allowance of \$2,000 per annum is paid to Ministers holding portfolios. Since 1945 an expense allowance of \$2,000 has been paid to Members of Parliament including Ministers of the Crown. An Act to provide retiring allowances, on a contributory basis, to persons who have served as Members of the House of Commons in Canada, was passed in 1952.

AUSTRIA.
Ambassador, Dr. Kurt Waldheim.

BELGIUM.
Ambassador, Jacques de Thier.

BRAZIL.
Ambassador, Edmondo Machado.

BURMA.
Ambassador, U Win.

CEYLON.
High Commissioner, Sir Velupillai Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.

CHILE.
Ambassador, Mario Rodriguez.

CHINA.
Ambassador, Liu Chieh.

COLOMBIA.
Ambassador, Brig.-Gen. L. E. Ordoñez.

CUBA.
Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. R. G. Osuna.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA.
Minister, Bedrich Hruska.

DENMARK.
Ambassador, J. Knox.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Dr. Arturo Calventi.

FINLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, A. Lehtinen.

FRANCE.
Ambassador, F. Lacoste.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, H. Siegfried.

GREECE.
Ambassador, J. D. Kalergis.

HAITI.
Chargé d'Affaires, R. F. Lemoine.

ICELAND.
Minister, Thor Thors.

INDIA.
High Commissioner, C. S. Venkatachar.

INDONESIA.
Ambassador, Dr. L. N. Palar.

IRISH REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Dr. T. J. Kiernan.

ISRAEL.
Ambassador, A. Louric.

ITALY.
Ambassador, Baron Carlo de Ferraris Salzano.

JAPAN.
Ambassador, T. Hagiwara.

LEBANON.
Minister, A. Najjar.

LUXEMBOURG.
Minister, Georges Heisbourg.

MEXICO.
Ambassador, Rafael de la Calina.

NETHERLANDS.
Ambassador, D. J. von Balluseck.

NEW ZEALAND.
High Commissioner, Foss Shanahan.

NORWAY.
Ambassador, F. H. Jacobsen.

PAKISTAN.
High Commissioner, S. M. Burke.

PERSIA.
Minister, Mahmoud Esfandiary.

PERU.
Ambassador, J. V. Larrabure.

POLAND.
Chargé d'Affaires, M. Sieradzki.

PORTUGAL.
Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. S. S. Garrido.

SPAIN.
Ambassador, J. de las Bacenas.

SWEDEN.
Ambassador, O. Thorsing.

SWITZERLAND.
Ambassador, Dr. V. Nef.

TUNISIA.
Ambassador, M. Slim.

TURKEY.
Chargé d'Affaires, Celâl Akbay.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.
High Commissioner, R. Kirsten.

U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, A. A. Aroutunian.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.
Ambassador, Abdel Hamid Ibrahim Seoud.

UNITED KINGDOM.
High Commissioner, Sir Saville Garner, K.C.M.G.,
Earnscliffe, Ottawa.
Deputy High Commissioner, (vacant).
Counsellor, H. E. Davies.
Naval Adviser, Capt. R. G. Dreyer, M.B.E., R.N.
Army Adviser, Brig. F. C. G. Page, D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Force Adviser, Air Commodore B. J. R. Roberts.
Director, U.K. Information Office, R. McC. Samples, D.S.O.
Economic Adviser, K. McGregor, C.M.G.
Agriculture Adviser, C. H. Wake.
Adviser (War Pensions), G. J. Harvey, O.B.E.
Adviser (Defence Supplies), F. S. Barton, C.B.E.

UNITED STATES.
Ambassador, R. B. Wigglesworth.

URUGUAY.
Chargé d'Affaires, E. Benavides.

VENEZUELA.
Ambassador, Dr. M. R. Egaña.

YUGOSLAVIA.
Ambassador, M. Milatovic.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a Senate and a House of Commons. The Senate consists of 102 members, nominated for life by the Governor-General, distributed between the various provinces thus: 24 for Ontario, 24 for Quebec, 10 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 6 for Newfoundland, 6 for British Columbia, 6 for Manitoba, 5 for Alberta, and 6 for Saskatchewan; each Senator must be thirty years old, a resident in the province for which he is appointed, a natural-born or naturalized subject of the Queen, and the owner of a property qualification amounting to \$4,000. The Speaker of the Senate is chosen by the Government of the day. The House of Commons is elected every five years at longest.

In 1952, through an amendment to the British North America Act, it was provided that the number of Members of the House should be 265 and that the representation of the provinces should forthwith, and thereafter on the completion of each decennial census, be readjusted by such authority, in such manner and from such time as the Parliament of Canada from time to time provided, subject to certain rules. A redistribution of the Parliamentary constituencies was made when an Act to readjust the representation in the House of Commons received Royal Assent on July 4, 1952. Under the terms of this Act, the number of representatives elected for each province is now as follows: 85 for Ontario, 75 for Quebec, 12 for Nova Scotia, 10 for New Brunswick, 14 for Manitoba, 22 for British Columbia, 4 for Prince Edward Island, 17 for Saskatchewan, 17 for Alberta, 7 for Newfoundland, 1 for the Yukon Territory and 1 for Mackenzie district of the Northwest Territories. (Total 265).

Members of the House of Commons must be Canadian citizens or other British subjects, qualified voters under the Elections Act and of the full age of twenty-one years; no property qualification is necessary, members are elected upon a very wide suffrage, and at the General Election in Dec. 1921, women exercised the franchise on the same terms as men for the first time in a Federal Election. For electoral purposes each province is divided into districts, returning a member on a plurality of votes taken by ballot. The members of the House themselves elect their Speaker, and twenty, including the Speaker, form a quorum. Members of the Upper and Lower Houses receive \$8,000 per annum, with travelling expenses and expense allowances, and deductions for non-attendance.

The Houses of Parliament were destroyed by fire on Feb. 3, 1916, the new buildings being started the same year; the foundation stone was laid by H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught (Gov.-Gen.), Sept. 1, 1916, and the corner stone of the main tower by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales (King Edward VIII.), Sept. 1, 1919. The Speaker's Chair in the new House of Commons (a replica of that at Westminster) was presented in 1921 by Viscount Ullswater (ex-Speaker of the House of Commons of the United Kingdom) on behalf of the United Kingdom branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The Senate.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Mark Robert Drouin, Q.C. (with Sessional indemnity \$8,000, residence allowance \$3,000, expense allowance \$2,000, and motor-car allowance \$1,000).....	\$9,000
Clerk of the Senate & Clerk of the Parliaments, John F. MacNeill, Q.C.....	16,000

The House of Commons.

Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Roland Michener (with Sessional indemnity \$8,000, expense allowance \$2,000, car allowance \$1,000, and in lieu of residence, \$3,000).....	\$9,000
Deputy Speaker, (vacant) (with Annual indemnity \$8,000 expense allowance \$2,000, and in lieu of residence \$1,500).....	6,000
Clerk of the House of Commons, Leon J. Raymond, O.B.E.....	16,000

THE JUDICATURE

The *Judicature*.—Justice is administered, as in England, by judges, police magistrates, and justices of the peace, of whom the first-named are appointed by the Governor-General, for life, from among the foremost men at the Bar in the several provinces. The highest court is the Supreme Court of Canada, composed of a Chief Justice and eight puisne judges, and holding three sessions in the year at Ottawa. The only other Dominion Court, viz., the Exchequer Court of Canada, is presided over by separate judges, and its sittings may be held anywhere in Canada. The Provincial Courts include the Court of Chancery, Court of Queen's Bench, Court of Error and Appeal, Superior Courts, County Courts, General Sessions, and Division Courts. The duties of coroners are generally analogous to those in force in England, as are also methods of civil and criminal procedure, while trial by jury prevails.

Supreme Court of Canada.

Chief Justice of Canada, Hon. P. Kerwin . . .	\$27,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. R. Taschereau; Hon. C. H. Locke; Hon. J. R. Cartwright; Hon. G. Fautoux; Hon. D. C. Abbott; Hon. R. Martland; Hon. W. Judson; Hon. R. A. Ritchie.....	each \$22,500

Registrar of the Supreme Court, K. J. Matheson, Q.C.....	\$11,500
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Exchequer Court of Canada

President of the Exchequer Court of Canada, Hon. J. T. Thorson.....	18,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. C. A. Cameron; Hon. J. D. Kearney; Hon. A. Fournier; Hon. J. Dumoulin; Hon. A. L. Thurlow.....	16,900
Registrar, G. Belleau, Q.C.....	9,000

NATIONAL DEFENCE

All matters relating to defence are the responsibility of the Minister of National Defence. Under his direction the Chiefs of Staff for the Navy, the Army and the Air Force are responsible for the control and administration of their respective Services. The Chairman of the Defence Research Board is responsible to the Minister for defence research and related matters.

Navy.—The Royal Canadian Navy is administered by Naval Headquarters in Ottawa through principal commands at Halifax, N.S., and Esquimalt, B.C., for the Regular Force, and a third command at Hamilton, Ont., for the R.C.N. (Reserve).

On April 30, 1959, the Navy had 56 ships, excluding auxiliaries, in commission and 25 in reserve or refitting, excluding three on loan to other government departments and three on loan to the Royal Norwegian Navy. There were 134 aircraft in service or reserve. Among the ships in commission were one light fleet carrier, one light cruiser, 22 destroyer escorts, 14 frigates, one coastal escort, 10 minesweepers, 3 patrol craft and one repair ship. Two new destroyer escorts were commissioned early in 1959 and four more were under construction, three of them scheduled for commissioning before the end of the year. On April 30, 1959, there were 20,421 officers and men in the Royal Canadian Navy (Regular) and 3,206 in the Royal Canadian Navy (Reserve Force on active list).

Army.—The Canadian Army with Headquarters at Ottawa exercises command and control in Canada through 5 commands and 8 areas.

On April 30, 1959, the Canadian Army (Regular) had 380 units active in Canada and abroad. The Regular Army consists of four infantry brigade groups and a number of static units and installations for command, training, administration and supply. One of the infantry brigade groups is stationed in Europe as part of the NATO Forces and is under command of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe (SACEUR). On the same date there were 420 units in the Canadian Army (Militia) and 29 units in the Supplementary Reserve. These reserve units, along with the Regular Reserve, the Canadian Officers Training Corps, the Cadet Services of Canada and the Reserve Militia consist of officers and men enrolled for other than continuous full-time service. On April 30, 1959, the strength of the Canadian Army (Regular) was 47,968 officers and men and the Canadian Army (Militia) 40,914 officers and men.

The Canadian Army (Regular) is responsible for the maintenance of the 1,200 mile Northwest Highway System from Dawson Creek, B.C. to the Alaska-Yukon Border.

Air Force.—The Royal Canadian Air Force is administered by Air Force Headquarters at Ottawa through seven major formations. On April 30, 1959, the R.C.A.F. had 40 squadrons in service, 29 being regular and 11 auxiliary. Twelve were in Europe under NATO and the balance were in Canada, where there were nine CF-100 all-weather

interceptor squadrons for air defence, three maritime patrol squadrons; four transport squadrons; one reconnaissance squadron and 11 auxiliary squadrons. The strength of the R.C.A.F. (Regular) was 51,494 on April 30, 1959, and at the same date the R.C.A.F. (Auxiliary) was 4,032.

The Defence Research Board.—The purpose of the Defence Research Board is to make available for the defence of Canada the scientific resources of this country and to co-ordinate Canadian scientific efforts and knowledge with developments in allied countries.

The Board consists of a full-time Chairman and Vice-Chairman, six *ex officio* members and seven other members who are appointed for a term from industry and the universities. The *ex officio* members are the three Chiefs of Staff, the Deputy Minister of National Defence, the President of the National Research Council and a representative from the Department of Defence Production.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Headquarters: R.C.M.P. Headquarters Building, Ottawa.

Total strength (March 31, 1959) 147 officers, 5,235 other ranks, 359 special constables and 583 civil servants.

Commissioner, C. E. Rivett-Carnac.

Deputy Commissioners, C. W. Harvison; G. B. McClellan.

Director of Operations and Criminal Investigations, D. A. McKinnon.

Director of Services and Supply, J. H. T. Poudrette.

Departmental Secretary, P. R. Osborne.

Director of Security and Intelligence, J. M. Bella.

Adjutant, G. H. Prime.

EDUCATION

Education is under the control of the Provincial Governments, the cost of the publicly controlled schools being met by local taxation, aided by provincial grants. There were (1957-58) 28,416 publicly controlled schools with 3,431,304 pupils. In addition there were 177,025 pupils in private elementary, secondary and commercial schools. There are special schools for Indians with 33,220 pupils (1957-58). At December 1, 1958, there were 34 universities and 246 other institutions of higher education with an estimated full-time university grade enrolment of 94,400. The University of Toronto, founded in 1827, had an enrolment of 10,956; British Columbia (1907) of 9,607; Montreal (1920) of 11,488; McGill (1829) of 6,988; Manitoba (1877) of 5,256; Saskatchewan (1907) of 4,650; Laval (1852) of 9,817; Alberta (1906) of 5,743; Queen's (1841) of 2,857; Ottawa (1848) of 2,314; Dalhousie (1818) of 1,626 and Western Ontario (1878) of 3,795. Figures include enrolment at affiliated colleges.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

Languages.—Canada has two official languages, English and French. At the last census about 67 per cent. of the total population gave English and about 20 per cent. gave French as their native tongue. Some 1,727,000 (or 12 per cent.) are bilingual. Owing to the spread of education the percentages of illiterates is very low: 152,775 were unable to speak English or French.

Literature.—In addition to the rich heritages of English and French literature there is a definite Canadian literature in both tongues. In both languages history and biography were at first predominant but all fields have since been covered. In 1957 there were 111 daily newspapers published

In Canada, 91 in English, 13 in French and the rest in other languages, with an aggregate circulation of over 4,000,000. In addition, there were about 731 weekly newspapers published in English and 159 in French.

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1958.

Province	Births	Deaths	Marriages
Alberta	36,843	8,237	10,186
British Columbia	39,576	13,741	12,092
Manitoba	21,697	7,145	6,430
New Brunswick	16,414	4,528	4,170
Newfoundland	14,815	3,122	3,047
Nova Scotia	18,898	6,120	5,135
Ontario	152,637	48,677	45,894
P.E.I.	2,581	949	619
Quebec	141,396	35,774	36,229
Saskatchewan	23,843	6,483	6,404
Yukon	473	92	109
N.W. Territories	945	333	148
	470,118	135,201	130,523

Canada's Birth Rate per 1,000 population (1958) 27.6; Death Rate 7.9; Marriage Rate 7.7; Divorces (1951) 5,270; (1952) 5,650; (1953) 6,160; (1954) 5,923; (1955) 6,053; (1956) 6,002; (1957) 6,688; (1958) 6,211.

FINANCE

The official Rate of Exchange of the Canadian Dollar in 1945 was \$4.45 = £1 sterling. On Sept. 19, 1949, Canada devalued the Canadian dollar by 10 per cent in relation to the U.S. dollar, and the rate for sterling became \$3.08 = £1. On Sept. 30, 1950, the Canadian Government cancelled the official rates of exchange of the Canadian dollar and did not prescribe any new fixed official rate. During 1958 the average market rate for the U.S. dollar was 97.06 cents in terms of Canadian funds.

Year ended March 31	Total Revenue	Total Expenditure
	\$	\$
1950	2,580,140,615	2,448,615,662
1951	3,112,535,948	2,901,241,698
1952	3,980,908,652	3,732,875,250
1953	4,360,822,789	4,337,275,512
1954	4,396,319,583	4,350,522,378
1955	4,123,513,000	4,275,362,888
1956	4,400,046,639	4,433,127,636
1957	5,106,540,880	4,849,035,298
1958	5,048,788,279	5,087,411,011
1959	4,770,800,000	5,387,400,000

CANADIAN LOAN TO U.K.

The United Kingdom Financial Agreement Act of 1946 authorized a loan to U.K. of \$1,250,000,000 to enable the U.K. to buy Canada's export products during the period of world reconstruction. On Feb. 20, 1951, the U.K. Government announced that no further drawings would be made under the agreement, the total loan advanced amounting to \$1,185,000,000. During the fiscal year 1957-58 a repayment of \$16,000,000 was made, reducing the principal outstanding to \$1,081,000,000. In addition, the United Kingdom Government repaid the outstanding balance of £23,000,000 of the \$700,000,000 interest free loan granted under the Act of 1942.

TRADE BY COUNTRIES, 1958

DEBT

Country	To Canada \$	From Canada \$
United Kingdom	526,650,380	775,895,839
Australia	32,920,121	52,755,331
New Zealand	11,593,147	15,102,760
South Africa	8,039,148	50,035,385
Brit. E. Africa	11,057,221	541,247
Ghana	2,129,185	1,282,808
India	27,696,370	79,109,514
Pakistan	476,697	15,384,242
Ceylon	12,869,236	5,508,151
Malaya	19,903,815	3,233,392
British Guiana	20,643,742	4,066,314
West Indies	42,993,920	35,812,267
U.S.A.	3,572,379,341	2,832,261,808
Arabia	68,023,442	2,020,397
Argentina	5,436,562	6,506,289
Austria	4,790,770	7,535,878
Belgium and Luxembourg	36,021,877	69,702,155
Belgian Congo	1,126,033	2,930,768
Brazil	27,496,535	21,168,648
Chile	825,379	4,601,650
China (except Formosa)	5,375,607	7,808,965
China (Formosa)	159,466	1,167,040
Colombia	16,584,718	13,865,247
Costa Rica	7,127,302	2,883,825
Cuba	18,880,625	17,595,190
Czechoslovakia	4,949,714	1,364,998
Denmark	7,780,214	5,000,893
Dominican Republic	2,659,936	5,367,623
Ecuador	4,967,018	3,209,329
Egypt	271,235	1,207,344
Finland	564,441	2,334,211
France	41,090,834	45,172,908
French Africa	1,756,718	1,031,649
Germany: Fed. Republic	105,943,938	201,904,537
Eastern	948,263	208
Greece	308,409	4,656,898
Guatemala	3,587,509	3,660,730
Haiti	1,080,450	2,196,610
Hawaii	4,760,116	2,309,977
Honduras	4,902,967	1,213,492
Indonesia	230,628	1,694,703
Rep. of Ireland	1,368,429	8,719,116
Israel	1,812,592	4,641,345
Italy	32,820,299	29,915,085
Japan	70,215,591	104,890,593
Mexico	32,058,587	31,564,008
Morocco	187,478	1,164,545
Netherlands	29,540,543	75,043,890
Neth. W. Indies	42,073,442	2,452,239
Norway	3,228,960	55,984,854
Panama	7,488,625	5,393,430
Persia	919,540	1,656,609
Peru	2,354,910	11,501,394
Philippines	2,186,954	14,088,202
Portugal	2,967,418	2,280,093
Puerto Rico	1,442,644	12,569,861
Spain	6,748,722	6,715,895
Sweden	14,141,066	11,007,850
Switzerland	24,068,260	29,498,618
Syria & Lebanon	281,172	3,008,540
Thailand	649,433	1,204,203
Turkey	528,550	1,479,059
U.S.S.R.	1,687,829	18,867,922
Venezuela	209,590,086	43,654,573
Commonwealth Countries	736,512,014	1,058,667,306
For. Countries	4,455,838,976	3,771,743,136
Totals	5,192,350,990	4,830,410,442

Year ended March 31	Gross Public Debt	Net Public Debt
	\$	\$
1953	17,918,490,812	11,161,734,269
1954	17,923,189,502	11,115,937,064
1955	17,951,491,464	11,203,080,154
1956	19,124,232,779	11,280,368,064
1957	18,335,797,515	11,007,651,158
1958	18,418,541,848	11,046,273,890
1959	20,219,500,000	11,685,800,000

The net amount of Canada Savings Bonds of all series outstanding was \$2,895,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1958, compared with \$2,649,000,000 on Dec. 31, 1957.

Banking.—There were 9 chartered banks on May 31, 1959, with liabilities and assets of \$15,954,335, deposits \$14,816,773,000. The balance of undrawn deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank on March 31, 1959 was \$34,155,617. The deposits in the Quebec savings banks on March 31, 1959, were \$279,626,478.

CANADIAN PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—About 8 per cent. of the total land area of Canada is classified as farm land and approximately half of this is under cultivation, the remainder being woodland or suitable only for grazing purposes. Three quarters of the land at present cultivated is found in the prairie region of Western Canada. In 1957 there were 174,000,000 acres under cultivation and 17.1 per cent. of the population of Canada were engaged in farming.

The total gross farm value of all field crops produced on 60,213,000 acres in 1958 was \$1,400,055,000.

Canadian grain crops (in thousands of bushels):

ALL CANADA	1956	1957	1958
Wheat	573,062	370,508	368,730
Oats	524,445	380,599	400,951
Barley	269,065	215,993	244,764
Rye	8,584	8,539	8,002
Flaxseed	34,463	19,179	23,166

Live Stock.—On June 1, 1958, the live stock included 675,000 horses, 11,001,000 cattle, 1,696,000 sheep, 6,164,000 swine and 82,624,000 poultry; the output of creamery butter in 1958 was 336,085,000 lb., compared with 303,371,000 lb. in 1957. The cheese production was 99,510,000 lb. compared with 99,036,000 lb. in 1957.

Fur farming.—There were 2,548 fur farms in Canada in 1957, 103 of which were fox farms, and 1,752 mink farms, the remainder being divided between raccoon, marten, fisher, fitch, lynx, chinchilla, nutria, ermine and skunk. The number of pelts produced in 1957-58 was 6,440,319, valued at \$26,335,109.

Fisheries.—The total value of the catch marketed in the calendar year 1957 was \$189,395,200. The capital invested in the primary fisheries was \$130,149,500 of which sea fisheries accounted for \$115,483,100 or 88.7 per cent., and inland fisheries for \$14,666,400 or 11.3 per cent.; persons employed 93,251; canning and curing establishments in operation 525.

Lumbering.—The value of primary forest production was \$939,142,602 in 1956. Lumber sawn (1957) \$466,227,602. The net value of products in the pulp and paper industry (1957) amounted to \$693,475,562. Newsprint produced (1957), amounted to 6,361,651 tons valued at \$729,009,081.

Imports.—The principal imports in 1958 were machinery (except agricultural) (\$532,929,000); automobile parts (\$240,526,000); crude petroleum (\$273,948,000); electrical apparatus (\$240,099,000); rolling mill products (\$148,926,000); farm implements and machinery (\$198,292,000); fruits (\$154,046,000); tractors and parts (\$117,285,000); passenger automobiles (\$141,543,000); pipes, tubes and fittings (\$88,371,000); engines and boilers (\$134,603,000); bituminous coal (\$67,067,000); aircraft and parts (\$94,820,000).

Exports.—The principal exports in 1958 were newsprint paper (\$690,209,000); planks and boards (\$292,013,000); wheat (\$446,078,000); wood pulp (\$285,449,000); aluminium and products (\$223,620,000); nickel (\$212,580,000); copper and products (\$141,789,000); iron ore (\$107,674,000); uranium ores and concentrates (\$276,506,000); asbestos and products (\$91,522,000); aircraft and parts (\$109,274,000); grains (other than wheat) (\$108,582,000); farm implements (\$97,594,000); cattle (\$97,172,000).

Principal Exports to the United Kingdom in 1958 were wheat (\$144,987,000); aluminium, primary (\$68,108,000); copper and products (\$47,838,000); nickel and products (\$52,801,000); newsprint (\$46,476,000); planks and boards (\$34,597,000); barley (\$46,863,000); wood pulp (\$24,666,000); canned salmon (\$22,829,000); wheat flour (\$22,758,000); platinum and scrap (\$14,805,000); flaxseed (\$18,242,000); iron ore (\$16,213,000).

Industrial Statistics.—Industrial establishments of all kinds in 1957 numbered 37,875, the gross value of factory shipments being \$22,183,594,311. These industries employed 1,359,061 hands, the total pay roll for whom was £4,819,627,999.

Minerals.—Canada is the world's greatest producer of nickel, platinum and the platinum metals and asbestos, and ranks second in gold and aluminium and zinc, third in silver and fourth in copper, lead and iron ore. Canada is a leading world source of uranium ores. The principal minerals produced in 1958 were: petroleum, crude 166,476,268 barrels (\$401,027,215); copper (\$178,077,588); nickel (\$196,733,985); iron ore (\$121,437,285); gold, 4,534,455 oz. fine (\$154,065,491); zinc (\$93,100,167); asbestos (\$96,168,029); coal, \$11,441,695 tons (\$78,217,621); lead (\$12,095,560); uranium (\$290,228,356); silver (\$27,200,192); natural gas 337,996,000 M. cu. ft. (\$2,847,600); platinum (\$9,277,140). The total value of mineral output in 1958 was \$2,122,153,440.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total single track mileage of steam railways in operation on Dec. 31, 1957, was 43,890 miles, the capital liability of the steam railways being \$4,330,219,893 (1957), earnings \$1,263,147,930, the working expenses \$1,150,055,128. In 1957 the passengers carried on railways numbered 22,965,974 and freight 210,727,725 tons. Passengers carried by other transit systems totalled 1,125,608,597, operating income being \$133,039,879 and expenses \$127,561,604.

Name.	Total Miles operated	Capital.
	1957	1957
Canadian National Railway System (in Canada) single track..	22,623	\$3,016,250,526
Canadian Pacific single track.....	16,677	1,076,121,683
Other Lines single track.	4,590	237,847,384
		<hr/>
		4,330,219,893

Shipping.—The registered shipping on Dec. 31, 1958, including inland vessels, was 18,797 vessels with net tonnage 1,754,382.

Canals.—In 1958 the vessels passing through Canadian canals numbered 27,370 of 35,096,767 tons of freight. There are six systems under control of the Federal Government with a total waterway of 1,875 miles (of which 509 miles are constructed canals).

Civil Aviation.—The number of revenue-producing passengers carried in 1958 was 4,554,035 compared with 4,319,920 in 1957. Revenue freight was 186,567,700 lb. or a decrease of 67,258,699 lb. over 1957. Mail pounds carried increased from 31,413,054 lb. in 1957 to 33,622,221 lb. in 1958.

Motor Vehicles.—Total motor vehicle registrations numbered 4,675,560 in 1958.

Post and Telegraphs.—There were 11,768 post offices on March 31, 1958. The net postal revenue was 177,492,873 in the fiscal year 1958. On March 31, 1958, there were 5,476 rural mail delivery routes on which were situated 600,000 boxes. The length of telegraph lines operated in 1957 was 48,379 miles; number of telegrams transmitted totalled 19,163,723.

On Dec. 31, 1957, there were 4,827,135 telephones and 18,161,444 miles of telephone wire in use.

YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the administration of the Territory by a Commissioner acting under instructions from time to time given by the Governor in Council or the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council. The Council comprises five members elected from electoral districts in the Territory. The area of the Territory is 207,076 square miles with a population (1958) of 13,000, including 1,700 Indians and Eskimos. Mining is the chief industry. Values of production in 1958 were: silver \$5,091,015; gold, \$2,351,756; lead, \$2,446,084; zinc, \$1,577,675; coal, \$8,975; cadmium, \$247,313.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Whitehorse. Pop. (1958) 2,570.

Commissioner, F. H. Collins.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

Area 1,304,903 square miles; population (estimated, 1958) 20,000, including approximately 12,000 Indians and Eskimos.

The Northwest Territories are subdivided into the districts of Mackenzie, Keewatin and Franklin.

The Northwest Territories Act, 1952, as amended, provides for the government of the Territories by a Commissioner (who is responsible to the Government through the Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources), and a council of nine (comprising 4 members elected in the District of Mackenzie and 5 appointed members). Legislative powers, analogous to those of a provincial government, are exercised by the Commissioner in Council.

The chief industry of the Northwest Territories is mining. The value of gold production in 1958 was \$11,392,475, crude petroleum \$475,000; silver \$63,723; pitchblende \$9,628,000; copper \$230,395; nickel \$2,994,848. Fur produced in 1957-58 was valued at \$735,491.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Ottawa. The Commissioner in Council holds two sessions each year, one in Ottawa and the other in the Territories.

Commissioner, R. Gordon Robertsou.

Provinces of the Dominion of Canada

ALBERTA

Area and Population.—The Province of Alberta has an area of 255,285 square miles, including about 6,485 square miles of water, with a population (estimated 1959) of 1,233,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and Legislative Assembly composed of 65 members, elected for five years, representing 65 electoral districts into which the Province is divided. The present representation of parties is 61 Social Credit Party, 1 Liberal, 1 Progressive Conservative and 2 others. The Executive Council consists of 13 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour Dr. John James Bowlen (1959) \$9,000

Executive.

Premier, Minister of Mines and Minerals and Attorney-General, Hon. Ernest Charles Manning \$13,000

Minister of Health, Hon. J. Donovan Ross, M.D. 10,000

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. R. D. Jorgenson 10,000

Minister of Municipal Affairs and Provincial Secretary, Hon. A. J. Hooke 10,000

Minister of Public Works, Hon. James Hartley 10,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. L. C. Halmrast 10,000

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. N. A. Willmore 10,000

Minister of Education, Hon. A. O. Aalborg 10,000

Minister of Industries and Labour, Hon. Raymond Reiersen 10,000

Minister of Highways and Telephones, Hon. G. E. Taylor 10,000

Provincial Treasurer, Hon. E. W. Hinman 10,000

Minister of Economic Affairs, Hon. A. Russell Patrick 10,000

Minister Without Portfolio, Hon. Fred Colborne special allowance

Clerk of the Executive Council and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, R. A. Crevolin 8,220

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Rev. Hon. Peter Dawson 6,100

*The Judicature.**The Supreme Court of Alberta.*

Appellate Division, Hon. C. J. Ford \$18,500

Judges, Hons. H. J. Macdonald; M. M. Porter; H. G. Johnson; J. B. McBride each 16,900

Trial Division, Hon. C. C. McLaurin (C.J.) 18,500

Judges, Hons. W. G. Egbert; N. Primrose; J. M. Cairns; P. Greschuk; H. W. Riley; S. B. Smith each 16,900

Agent-General in London, R. A. McMullen, 37 Hill Street, W.1.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The area in field crops, 1958, was—under wheat 4,704,000 acres, producing 96,000,000 bushels; oats, 2,809,000 acres (97,000,000 bushels); barley 3,846,000 acres (107,000,000 bushels). The live stock production (1958) included 706,000 cattle, 223,000 calves, 191,000 sheep and lambs and 2,371,000 hogs.

The Department of Agriculture in the Provincial Government conducts free schools of agriculture at three points in the Province.

Finance.—Net Funded Debt, June 30, 1959, \$27,705,199. Revenue (1959-60 estimated), \$261,279,230. Expenditure, \$309,676,358.

Manufactures.—The gross value of the output in 1958 was \$808,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Calgary, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Lethbridge.

CAPITAL, EDMONTON. Population (1958 estimate), 303,000. Other centres are Calgary (240,000). Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Red Deer, Grand Prairie, Camrose, Lloydminster, Wetaskiwin and Drumheller.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Area and Population.—British Columbia has a total area estimated at 366,255 square miles, with a population (Census of 1958) of 1,544,000.

Government.—The Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor and an Executive Council together with a Legislative Assembly of 52 members.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. F. M. Ross, C.M.G., M.C. \$9,000

Secretary, Cmdr. C. G. Dixon 7,260

Executive Council.

(Sworn in August 2, 1952.)

Premier, President of the Council and Minister of Finance, Hon. W. A. C. Bennett \$15,000

Provincial Secretary and Minister of Municipal Affairs and of Social Welfare, Hon. W. D. Black 12,500

Attorney-General and Minister of Industrial Development, Trade and Commerce, Hon. R. W. Bonner, Q.C. 12,500

Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. R. G. Williston 12,500

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. N. P. Steacy 12,500

Minister of Mines, Hon. W. K. Kiernan 12,500

Minister of Highways, Hon. P. A. Gagardi 12,500

Minister of Labour, of Railways and of Commercial Transport, Hon. L. Wicks 12,500

Minister of Education, Hon. L. R. Peterson 12,500

Minister of Health Services and Hospital Insurance, Hon. E. C. F. Martin 12,500

Minister of Public Works, Hon. W. N. Chant 12,500

Minister of Recreation and Conservation, Hon. E. C. Westwood 12,500

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. L. H. Shantz 8,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal—Chief Justice of British Columbia, Hon. A. C. Des Brisay \$16,000

Justices of Appeal, Hons. C. H. O'Halloran; S. A. Smith; H. I. Bird; H. W. Davey; J. M. Coady; F. A. Sheppard 14,400

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, Hon. Sherwood Lett 16,000

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Manson; A. D. Macfarlane; J. O. Wilson; N. W. Whitaker; H. W. McInnes; A. E. Lord; H. J. Sullivan; J. G. Ruttan; T. W. Brown; H. A. Maclean; F. K. Collins each 14,400

District Judge in Admiralty, Hon. S. A. Smith 1,000

Agent-General in London, Maj.-Gen. B. M. Hofmeister, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., British Columbia House, 1 Regent Street, S.W.1.

Finances.—Estimated Revenue for 1959-60, \$287,775,423. Estimated Expenditure, \$300,401,394 (including \$69,493,000 capital expenditure out of income). There is no direct debt.

Production and Industry.—The principal manufacturing centres are Vancouver, Trail, Victoria,

Kitimat, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Port Alberni, and Prince Rupert. The values of production of the principal primary industries in 1958 were:—Forests \$543,000,000; Agriculture \$121,000,000; Mining \$149,000,000; Fishing \$98,000,000. There are extensive coal measures and a vast and compact area of merchantable timber. Forestry and forest-based industries form the most important economic activities. British Columbia is the leading province of Canada in the quality and value of its timber and sawmill products, contributing about half the national output. The north-eastern part of the Province is developing petroleum and natural gas and in other parts gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, asbestos and industrial minerals are being produced. The climate is healthy and temperate. The principal exports are lumber, pulp, paper, non-ferrous metals, gold, silver, fish and fruit. The *Alaska Highway* runs from Dawson Creek, B.C., to the Yukon boundary and thence *via* Whitehorse and Dawson to Fairbanks in Alaska.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, VICTORIA. Metropolitan population (1956) 125,447. Ψ Vancouver (founded in 1886), the largest city in the Province, metropolitan population (1956) 665,017, is the western terminus of the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. and the southern terminal of the P.G.E., and possesses one of the finest natural harbours in the world. Other main centres are New Westminster (31,665), Coquitlam (20,800), Chilliwack (16,350), Nanaimo (12,705), Penticton (11,894), Trail (11,395), Prince George (10,563) and Ψ Prince Rupert (10,498).

MANITOBA

Area and Population.—Manitoba, originally the Red River settlement, is the central province of Canada. The Province has a considerable area of prairie land but is also a land of wide diversity combining 400 miles of sea-coast, large lakes and rivers covering an area of 26,789 square miles and Precambrian rock which covers about three-fifths of the Province. The total area is 246,512 square miles with a population of 870,000 (1958).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 10 Ministers, who are members of the Legislative Assembly of 57 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives an annual sessional allowance of \$3,000.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour John Stewart McDiarmid (1953)..... \$9,000

Executive,

(June 30, 1958)

<i>Premier and President of the Council, Acting Provincial Treasurer and Minister of Dominion-Provincial Relations</i> , Hon. Dufferin Roblin.....	\$10,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Immigration and Acting Minister of Public Works</i> , Hon. Errick French Willis.....	8,000
<i>Minister of Mines and Natural Resources and Acting Minister of Industry and Commerce</i> , Hon. Edward Gurney Vaux Evans....	8,000
<i>Minister of Education</i> , Hon. Stewart E. McLean.....	8,000
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. Sterling Rufus Lyon.....	8,000
<i>Minister of Health and Public Welfare</i> , Dr. Hon. George Johnson.....	8,000
<i>Minister of Labour and Acting Minister of Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. John William McLeod Thompson.....	8,000
<i>Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. Marcel Boulic.....	8,000

Minister of Public Utilities, Hon. John Carroll..... \$8,000

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. A. W. Harrison..... 2,500

The Judicature.

Court of Appeal:—

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. J. E. Adamson..... 13,333

Puisne Judges, Hons. J. B. Coyne; P. J. Montague; G. E. Tritschler; I. Schultz each 12,200

Queen's Bench:—

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. E. K. Williams..... 13,333

Puisne Judges, Hons. A. M. Campbell; C. C. Miller; R. Maybank; S. Freedman; A. M. Monnin..... each 13,333

Finances.—The revenues of the provincial government for the year ended March 31, 1958, were \$80,123,614, and the expenditure \$80,119,247.

Agriculture and Life Stock.—The total land area in Manitoba is 135,536,000 acres, of which 8,612,000 acres were under field crops in 1958. The gross value of agricultural production in 1958 was estimated at \$319,955,000, of which field crops represented \$167,307,000. Farm animals in 1958 numbered 865,000 cattle, 455,000 pigs, 78,000 sheep, 65,000 horses and 8,016,000 poultry.

Manufactures.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1958 was estimated at \$673,875,000. Manufacturing enterprises employed about 41,750 persons and paid \$139,850,000 in salaries and wages. The chief industrial centres are Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James, Brandon and Selkirk. The largest manufacturing industry is the food and beverage industry, followed by iron and steel products. Petroleum has grown into one of the most important industries in Manitoba.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, WINNIPEG, population (1956), 256,683. Other centres are St. Boniface (28,636), St. James (26,240), Brandon (24,579), Portage La Prairie (10,374).

NEW BRUNSWICK

Area and Population.—NEW BRUNSWICK is situated between 45°-48° N. lat. and 63° 47'-69° W. long. and comprises an area of 27,985 square miles, with a population (estimated at June 1, 1958) of 577,000. It was first colonized by British subjects in 1761, and in 1783 by the inhabitants of New England, who were dispossessed of their property in consequence of their loyalty to the British Crown.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 52 members elected by the people. At the General Election of June 18, 1956, 37 Conservative and 15 Liberal Members were returned.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour J. Leonard O'Brien (1958)..... \$9,000

Executive.

(Sept. 22, 1952.)

<i>Premier and Minister of Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. H. J. Flemming.....	12,500
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. R. G. L. Fairweather, Q.C.....	7,500
<i>Lands and Mines</i> , Hon. Norman Buchanan, M.C.....	7,500
<i>Industry and Development</i> , Hon. Roger Pichette, D.F.C.....	7,500
<i>Provincial Secretary-Treasurer</i> , Hon. D. D. Patterson.....	7,500
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. C. B. Sherwood.....	7,500
<i>Health and Social Services</i> , Hon. J. F. McInerney, M.D.....	7,500

Education, Hon. Claude D. Taylor.....	\$7,500
Labour, Hon. A. E. Skalling.....	7,500
Chairman, Electric Power Commission, Hon. Edgar Fournier.....	7,500
Public Works, Hon. J. Stewart Brooks...	7,500
President, Executive Council, Hon. J. W. Bourgeois.	

Speaker of the House, Hon. J. Arthur Moore.

The Judiciary.

Court of Appeal and Chancery Division.

Chief Justice, Hon. J. B. McNair.....	\$16,000
Judges of Appeal, Hon. G. F. G. Bridges; Hon. L. McC. Ritchie.....	14,400

Queen's Bench Division.

Chief Justice, Q.B.D., Hon. J. E. Michaud	16,000
Judges, Hons. A. Rohlchaud; W. A. I. Anglin; C. J. Jones.....each	14,400

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Judge, Hon. W. A. I. Anglin.....	\$1,000
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Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

Judge, Hon. W. J. West.....	\$500
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Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ending March 31, 1960 is \$74,888,691, and the ordinary expenditure \$74,842,836.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area is 17,582,720 acres, of which 869,965 were under field crops in 1958. The live stock in 1958 included 15,700 horses, 148,000 cattle, 37,000 sheep, 54,000 bogs and 842,000 poultry. Settlement is encouraged and improved farms are obtainable at reasonable rates. The chief commercial fish are lobsters, sardines, herring, cod and salmon. The estimated value of production of the fisheries in 1958 was \$24,000,000. The cheese factories in operation produced 864,913 lb. of cheese and the creameries 8,316,238 lb. of butter in 1958.

Manufactures.—The principal manufacturing centre is Saint John. Natural gas has been found in immense quantities in Albert County, and the south-eastern section of the Province is remarkably rich in oil shales. Coal is found (output, 1958, 790,573 tons, value \$6,633,503), also silver, lead, antimony, copper, iron, manganese, and other valuable minerals in considerable quantities.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL Ψ FREDERICTON: population (1956), 18,303. Ψ Saint John (pop. 52,491) is one of the principal winter ports of Canada and is connected by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways with Montreal; Moncton (38,479); Lancaster (12,371); Edmundston (11,997); Campbellton (9,967).

NEWFOUNDLAND

Area and Population.—THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND is situated between 46° 37'–51° 37' N. latitude and 52° 44'–59° 30' W. longitude, on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and is separated from the North American Continent by the Straits of Belle Isle on the N.W. and by Cabot Strait on the S.W. The island is about 317 miles long and 316 miles broad and is triangular in shape, with Cape Bauld (N.), Cape Race (S.E.) and Cape Ray (S.W.) at the angles. It comprises an area of 156,185 sq. miles (inclusive of Labrador) with a population (estimated 1958) of 438,000.

Government.—On March 31, 1949, the island, with its dependency in Labrador, became the 10th Province of the Dominion of Canada. The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 36 members.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Campbell Macpherson, O.B.E. (Dec. 16, 1957)..... \$9,000

Executive.

Premier and Minister of Economic Development and of Education, Hon. J. R. Smallwood, D.C.L., LL.D.
 Attorney-General, Hon. L. R. Curtis, Q.C.
 Mines and Resources, Hon. W. J. Keough.
 Labour, Hon. C. H. Ballant.
 Provincial Affairs and Solicitor General, Hon. M. P. Murray, Q.C.

Public Works, Hon. J. R. Chalker.
 Fisheries, Hon. J. T. Cheeseman.
 Municipal Affairs and Supply, Hon. B. J. Abbott.
 Finance, Hon. E. S. Spencer.
 Public Welfare, Hon. S. J. Hefferton.
 Health, Hon. J. M. McGrath, M.D.
 Highways, Hon. F. W. Rowe.
 Without Portfolio, Hon. P. J. Lewis, Q.C.

Clerk of the Executive Council, J. G. Channing.
 Leader of the Opposition, M. Hollett.

The Judiciary.

Chief Justice, Hon. R. S. Furlong..... \$18,500
 Judges, Hon. Sir Brian Dunfield; Hon. H. A. Winter each \$16,900

The Legislature.

A General Election was held on Aug. 20, 1959. The present state of parties is: Liberal, 31; Progressive Conservative, 3; United Newfoundland Party, 2.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. J. R. Courage.
 Clerk of the House of Assembly, R. Sheppard.

Finance.—The revenue, on current account, in 1958–59 was \$75,893,300 and the expenditure \$63,887,000. The estimated revenue for 1959–60 is \$71,587,000 and expenditure \$67,545,000.

Production and Industry.—With the exception of Gander, Bishop's Falls, Badger, Millertown, Buchans, Howley, Deer Lake and that portion of the West Coast between St. George's and Port aux Basques the inhabitants are chiefly located on the coast-line of the shore and bays. Six mines are in operation: two iron ore, one limestone, one lead, zinc and copper, one fluorspar and one copper. Two pulp and paper mills are in operation with a total production of 486,418 tons of newsprint and 35,474 tons of sulphite pulp.

The value, in 1958, of products of the forests was estimated at \$75,000,000; fishery products were valued at \$20,000,000 and the estimated value of agricultural products was \$10,000,000. The value in 1958 of mineral products was \$68,752,000. Lead, zinc and copper production in 1958 was 80,668 tons, valued at \$23,192,000; iron ore production was 5,586,458 tons valued at \$37,834,000 and the value of fluorspar products was \$1,483,368.

Railways.—From April 1, 1949, the rail system, formerly owned and operated by the Newfoundland Government, was taken over by the Dominion of Canada and entrusted to the Canadian National Railway for operation. The main line of the railway extends from St. John's on the east coast to Port aux Basques on the west coast—a distance of 547 miles—with branches connecting with the ports of Argentia, Carbonear, Bonavista and Lewisporte, a total mileage of 705. There are also 56 miles of private line. Communication between various points on the coast and between Port aux Basques and North Sydney, Nova Scotia, is maintained by a fleet of 7 motor vessels and 9 steam vessels, operated by the Railway.

Posts and Telegraphs.—There were 650 post offices open in 1957. The number of telegraph and telephone offices was 686.

Civil Aviation.—Trans-Canada, British Overseas and 10 other lines (2 of them for local traffic only) operate from Gander Airport.

Shipping.—On Dec. 31, 1958, ships registered in Newfoundland consisted of 61 sailing vessels of 4,406 gross tons, 16 steam vessels of 14,279 gross tons and 757 motor vessels of 54,069 gross tons.

EXTERNAL TRADE	
	1957
Imports.....	\$42,665,000
Exports.....	\$109,050,000

Principal Cities.—The Capital, Ψ ST. JOHN'S (population 1956 census, 77,991) contains two cathedrals, several banks and numerous public buildings. Other towns are Corner Brook (23,225), Wabana (7,873), Grand Falls (6,064), Carbonear (3,995), Windsor (4,500), Gander (4,929), Bonavista (4,078), Goose Bay (Lahrador) (4,007), Botwood (3,894), Stephenville (3,762) and Bishop's Falls (3,393).

LABRADOR

Labrador, the most northerly district in the Province of Newfoundland, forms the most easterly part of the North American continent, and extends from Blanc Sablon, at the north-east entrance to the Straits of Belle Isle, on the south, to Cape Chidley, at the eastern entrance to Hudson's Straits on the north. The territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland has an area estimated at 110,000 square miles, with a population (1956) of 10,975. Lahrador is noted for its cod fisheries. It also possesses valuable salmon, herring, trout and seal fisheries.

At the headwaters of the Hamilton River an investigation is being carried out in an area geologically of the same age as part of the Lake Superior iron ore. In this area some 400,000,000 long tons of iron ore have been outlined—by drilling. A railway from Seven Islands, in Quebec Province, a port on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence River, to the site of the iron ore deposits, near the headwaters of the Hamilton River, is now completed at an estimated cost of \$200,000,000. Construction of a shipping port at Seven Islands has also been completed.

Between Hamilton River and the southern boundary of Lahrador there exists the largest stand of virgin timber on the North American continent. Estimates made, as a result of aerial and ground surveys, show some 40,000,000 cords of merchantable timber, with an approximate value of \$125,000,000 on the stump. The Hamilton River, flowing into Hamilton Inlet, is probably the largest undeveloped power river left in North America. It has a length of 560 miles and drains an area of 30,000 square miles. The two most important power sites on it are at Grand Falls and at Muskrat Falls. Theoretical continuous horse-power is 4,350,000.

NOVA SCOTIA

Area and Population.—NOVA SCOTIA is a peninsula between 43° 25'–47° N. lat and 59° 40'–66° 25' W. long., and is connected with New Brunswick by a low fertile isthmus about thirteen miles wide. It comprises an area (with Cape Breton Island) of 21,068 square miles (325 miles of which consists of lakes, rivers and inlets of the sea) with a total population (estimated 1958) of 710,000.

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council and a Legislative Assembly of 37 members.

<i>Lieutenant-Governor</i> , Maj.-Gen. Hon. E. C. Plow (1958).....	\$9,000
<i>Executive.</i>	
<i>Premier and Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. Robert L. Stanfield, Q.C.	\$12,000
<i>Provincial Secretary and Minister of Highways</i> , Hon. G. I. Smith, Q.C.	10,000

<i>Attorney-General and Minister of Public Health</i> , Hon. Richard A. Donahoe, Q.C.	\$10,000
<i>Minister of Lands and Forests and of Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. R. Clifford Levy, Q.C.	10,000
<i>Minister of Public Works and of Labour</i> , Hon. Stephen T. Pyke	10,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Marketing</i> , Hon. Edward D. Halliburton.....	10,000
<i>Minister of Mines and of Trade and Industry</i> , Hon. Edward A. Manson.....	10,000
<i>Minister of Education and of Public Welfare</i> , Hon. Malcolm S. Leonard.....	10,000
<i>Minister without Portfolio</i> , Hon. N. Layton Fergusson	10,000

The Legislature.

(Single Chamber.)

<i>Speaker, House of Assembly</i> , Hon. W. S. Kennedy Jones.....	\$3,000
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The Judiciary.

Supreme Court.

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Rt. Hon. J. L. Ilesley.....	\$13,000
<i>Judges</i> , Hons. John Doull; Josiah H. MacQuarrie; E. T. Parker; L. D. Currie; V. C. MacDonald.....	each 12,000

Finance.—The estimated revenue in 1957–58 was \$66,304,820 and the expenditure \$60,725,263; the funded debt (March 31, 1957) was \$229,483,000, the net direct debt being \$135,572,955.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—According to the 1956 census Nova Scotia has a total land area of 13,275,520 acres, of which 2,775,642 acres are held as farm land. At the same census, the total number of occupied farms was listed at 21,075. Of the total area in farm land, 379,000 acres are devoted to the production of principal field crops, valued at \$17,474,000.

The Annapolis Valley section of Nova Scotia is famous for its fruit production, with an average crop of nearly 2,500,000 bushels annually, although on occasion it has produced over 6,000,000 bushels of apples.

The number of live stock is estimated (1957) as follows: horses, 16,700; cattle and calves, 177,000; sheep and lambs, 83,000; hogs, 31,000; poultry, 1,891,000.

Manufactures.—In 1955 there were 1,524 establishments employing 30,218 people. The gross value of production was \$331,129,690, foods and beverages, wood and paper, iron and steel, petroleum and coal products accounting for the larger proportion of this amount. The principal industrial centres are Halifax, Sydney, Pictou, Truro, Amherst, New Glasgow, Trenton and Yarmouth.

Fisheries.—The total landed value of the fisheries in 1957 was \$22,997,000. Landings totalled 435,477,000 lbs. About 20,000 people are employed in fishing and fish processing.

Minerals.—5,685,757 tons of coal were produced in 1957. Gypsum production totalled 3,951,556 tons; barytes 213,790 tons; salt 124,077 tons. Total value of mine products (1957) \$65,434,475.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ HALIFAX, population of Metropolitan area (1956) 164,200, one of the terminals of the Canadian National Railway, with a magnificent harbour, is one of the principal winter ports of Canada, and the *entrepôt* of a large trade with the West Indies, South America and Europe. One of the largest bridges in the British Commonwealth spans the harbour and connects the town of Dartmouth and surrounding area with the city proper. A shipyard for the building of large ocean-going steamers, with a dry dock, is one of the leading industries; other cities and towns are Sydney, Glace Bay and New Waterford (*see below*),

Dartmouth (21,093), Truro (12,250), New Glasgow (9,998), Amherst (10,301), Sydney Mines (8,731) and Yarmouth (8,095).

CAPE BRETON ISLAND.

Cape Breton Island, formerly a distinct Colony, was incorporated with Nova Scotia in 1819. It contains an area of 3,975 sq. miles, population (1956) 162,859. The chief city, Sydney (pop. 32,162), on the eastern coast, has valuable collieries in the neighbourhood and is the site of the third largest steel works in Canada. Glace Bay and New Waterford, also coal mining centres, have populations of 24,416 and 10,381 respectively. The Canadian National Railway provides service to the island. Construction of a large rail-highway causeway from mainland to island was completed in 1955.

ONTARIO

Area and Population.—The Province of Ontario contains a total area of 412,582 square miles, with a population (estimated 1958) of 5,803,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a Legislative Assembly of 98 members elected for five years. The last General Election was held in June, 1955, and the state of the parties in August, 1958, was 82 Progressive Conservatives, 10 Liberals, 3 Co-operative Commonwealth Federation, 1 Liberal-Labour and 2 vacancies.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour John B. Mackay (1957)..... \$10,000

Executive Council.

President of the Council, Hon. Leslie M. Frost, Q.C..... \$14,000

Attorney-General, Hon. A. Kelso Roberts, Q.C..... 10,000

Secretary and Registrar, Hon. George H. Dunbar..... 10,000

Minister of Health, Hon. Mackinnon Phillips, M.D..... 10,000

Minister of Lands and Forests (vacant) ... 10,000

Minister of Labour, Hon. Charles Daley ... 10,000

Minister of Planning and Development, Hon. William M. Nickle, Q.C..... 10,000

Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. William K. Warrender, Q.C..... 10,000

Minister of Travel and Publicity, Hon. Bryan L. Catbert..... 10,000

Minister of Public Welfare, Hon. Louis P. Cecil, Q.C..... 10,000

Minister of Reform Institutions, Hon. Thomas R. Connell..... 10,000

Minister of Education, Hon. William J. Dunlop..... 10,000

Treasurer and Minister of Public Works, Hon. James N. Allan..... 10,000

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. William A. Goodfellow..... 10,000

Minister of Transport, Hon. Matthew B. Dymond, M.D..... 10,000

Minister of Mines, Hon. Joseph W. Spooner..... 10,000

Minister of Highways, Hon. Frederick Mc.I. Cass, Q.C..... 10,000

Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. John Yaremko, Q.C.; Hon. Robert W. Macaulay, Q.C.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. the Rev. A. W. Downer..... \$3,000

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

Chief Justice of Ontario, Court of Appeal, Hon. D. H. Porter.

Chief Justice of the High Court Division, Hon. J. C. McRuer.

Justices of Appeal, Hon. R. E. Laidlaw; Hon. W. D. Roach; Hon. J. B. Aylesworth; Hon. C. W. G. Gibson, M.C., v.d.; Hon. F. G. MacKay; Hon. W. F. Schroeder; Hon. A. M. Le Bel; Hon. K. G. Morden; Hon. G. A. McGillivray.

High Court Judges, Hon. D. P. J. Kelly; Hon. F. H. Barlow; Hon. J. L. Wilson; Hon. R. W. Treleaven; Hon. D. C. Wells; Hon. P. E. F. Smily; Hon. G. A. Gale; Hon. R. I. Ferguson; Hon. W. F. Spence; Hon. J. M. King; Hon. H. A. Ayles; Hon. J. L. McLennan; Hon. R. A. Danis; Hon. C. D. Stewart; Hon. E. G. Moorhouse; Hon. E. G. Thompson; Hon. L. A. Landreville; Hon. S. H. S. Hughes.

AGENT-GENERAL FOR ONTARIO IN U.K., J. S. P. Armstrong, 13 Charles II Street, London, S. W.1..... \$10,000

Finance.—The estimated Net Ordinary Revenue of the Ontario Government for 1957-58 was \$582,100,000 and the estimated Net Ordinary Expenditure was \$581,600,000. The estimated Gross Debt was \$1,315,200,000 on March 31, 1958, and the Net Capital Debt was estimated at \$857,900,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total land area of Ontario is about 220,200,000 acres. There are about 12,572,000 acres of cleared land, of which 8,037,000 acres were under field crops in 1957. These included wheat, 605,000 acres; oats, 1,700,000 acres; mixed grains, 840,000 acres and hay 3,350,000 acres.

In 1957 the numbers of live stock included—horses, 130,000; cattle, 2,970,000; sheep and lambs, 387,000; hogs, 1,565,000, and poultry, 29,695,000.

Forestry.—Productive forested lands comprise 108,135,000 acres or about 50 per cent. of the land area of the Province. The gross value of wood logged in the Province in 1956 before further processing was estimated at \$175,000,000. Pulp and paper is one of the most important manufacturing industries in the Province. In 1956 it turned out products having an estimated gross value of \$441,629,000. Wood pulp production amounted to an estimated 2,735,000 tons valued at \$178,000,000. About 2,338,000 tons of paper were produced, valued at \$324,446,000, of which newsprint production comprised nearly two-thirds, valued at about \$169,629,000.

Manufactures.—Ontario is the chief manufacturing province of Canada. The gross value of its manufactures in 1957, was \$10,785,000,000. In that year there were some 650,000 employees.

Minerals.—Ontario leads the other Provinces in mineral production, the output in 1957 being a record figure of \$739,219,000. The principal metals produced and their value were: gold, \$86,168,000; nickel, \$246,243,000; copper, \$97,146,000; platinum and other platinum metals, \$25,217,000; iron ore, \$40,703,000; uranium, \$78,235,000 and cobalt \$7,765,000.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, ΨTORONTO, population (1957) 646,060 (Metropolitan Toronto, 1,366,863), with extensive shipping interests on the Great Lakes, and the chief centre of industrial, commercial and financial activity; ΨHamilton, the "Birmingham of Canada" (240,891); Ottawa, the national capital (225,738); London (98,318); Brantford (51,669); ΨKingston (46,239); Peterborough (43,568); Windsor, connected by tunnel and bridge with Detroit, Mich., U.S.A. (120,551); Fort William (40,287); Kitchener (62,076); Guelph (34,323); St. Catharine's (40,632); Sault

Ste. Marie (39,958); Oshawa (52,143); Sudbury (47,701); Port Arthur (38,316); Sarnia (44,953).

FEDERAL CAPITAL

OTTAWA, the Federal Capital, 111 miles west of Montreal and 247 miles north of Toronto, is a city on the right bank of the Ottawa river. The city was chosen as the Capital of the Province of Canada in 1858 and was later selected as the site of the Dominion capital. Ottawa contains the Parliamentary Buildings, the Public Archives, Royal Mint, National Museum, National Art Gallery and the Dominion Observatory. Ottawa is connected with Lake Ontario by the Rideau Canal and has a large lumber trade and wood-working manufactures. The population of the Federal Capital was 222,129 at the Census of 1956 and of Metropolitan Ottawa, 345,460.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Area and Population.—Prince Edward Island lies in the southern part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46°-47° N. lat. and 62°-64° 30' W. long. It is about 130 miles in length, and from 4 to 34 miles in breadth; its area is 2,184 square miles (rather larger than that of the English county of Norfolk), and its population (estimated, 1958) 100,000.

Government.—The Government is vested in a Lieut.-Governor and an Executive Council, and Legislative Assembly of 30 members elected by the people, 15 as Councillors (with a property qualification) and 15 as Assembly-men (on general suffrage).

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour F. Walter Hyndman (1958) \$8,000

Executive.

(May 25, 1953, re-constructed June, 1955)
Premier, Attorney and Advocate-General and President of the Executive Council, Hon. Alexander W. Matheson, Q.C. \$6,000
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. B. Earle MacDonald 4,000
Minister of Health, Hon. M. Lorne Bonnell, M.D. 3,000
Minister of Industry and Natural Resources, and of Fisheries, Hon. Dougald Mackinnon 4,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Eugene Cullen 4,000
Minister of Education, Hon. Keir Clark ... 3,000
Minister of Welfare and of Labour, Hon. A. A. MacIsaac 4,000
Minister of Highways and of Public Works, Hon. J. George MacKay 4,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Prosper Arsenault.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. E. P. Foley,

The Judicature.

Chief Justice, Thane A. Campbell \$16,000
Assistant Judges, Hon. George J. Tweedy; Hon. Mark R. McGuigan each 14,400
Finance.—The ordinary revenue in 1957-58 was \$10,909,908 and the expenditure was \$9,836,763. The gross debt was \$21,550,500 on March 31, 1958.

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ CHARLOTTETOWN (pop. 15,887), on the shore of Hillsborough Bay, which forms a good harbour. Other towns are Summerside (6,547), Souris (1,183), and Montague (1,068).

QUEBEC

Area and Population.—The Province of Quebec contains an area estimated at 594,860 square miles, with a population (estimated 1958) of 4,884,000.

Government.—The Government of the Province is vested in a Lieutenant-Governor, the Council of Ministers, a Legislative Council consisting of 24 members appointed for life, and a Legislative Assembly of 93 members elected for five years. The General Election of June 20, 1956, returned 72 *Union Nationale* (Government Party), 20 Liberals and 1 Independent.

Lieut.-Governor, The Hon. Onésime Gagnon, P.C., Q.C. (Feb. 14, 1958) \$14,000

Executive.

Prime Minister and President of the Executive Council, Hon. J. Paul Sauvé \$16,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. J. S. Bourque .. 10,000
Minister of Lands and Forests, Hon. J. J. Bertrand 10,000
Minister of Hydraulic Resources, Hon. Daniel Johnson 10,000
Minister of Health, Hon. A. Leclerc, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. Paul Dozois 10,000
Minister of Roads, Hon. Antonio Talbot, Q.C. 10,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Roméo Lorrain 10,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. W. M. Cottingham 10,000
Minister of Colonisation, Hon. Joseph D. Bégin 10,000
Minister of Game and Fisheries, Hon. Camille Pouliot, M.D. 10,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Antonio Barrette 10,000
Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. Paul Beaulieu, D.Sc. 10,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Laurent Barré 10,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Yves Prévost .. 10,000
Solicitor-General and Minister of Transportation and Communications, Hon. Antoine Rivard, Q.C. 10,000
Without Portfolio, Hon. Antonio Elle; Hon. Tancrede L'Abbé; Hon. F. J. Miquelon each 5,000

The Legislature.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. Jean-Louis Baribeau 9,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. Maurice Tellier 9,000

The Judicature

Queen's Bench (Montreal):—
Chief Justice, Hon. Antonin Galipeault. 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. L. St. Jacques; B. Bissonnette; P. C. Casey; G. Miller Hyde; G. E. Rinfret; C. J. M. Martineau; G. R. W. Owen; G. H. Montgomery each 9,000
Puisne Judges (Quebec)—Hons. Garon Pratte; A. Taschereau; F. Choquette each 9,000

Superior Court:

Chief Justice (Quebec)—Hon. Albert Sévigny 10,000
Associate Chief Justice—Hon. William B. Scott 10,000
Puisne Judges (Montreal)—Hons. J. W. Lazure; E. Salvas; C. A. Bertrand; F. T. Collins; F. Caron; A. I. Smith; H. Perrier; A. Demers; J. Jean; E. Marier; G. S. Chailles; E. Tellier; H. Batshaw; R. Brossard; C. E. Ferland; A. Montpetit; C. Prevost; S. B. Ralston; P. E. Cote; G. F.

Reid; C. A. Sylvestre; R. Oufmet; J. P. Charbonneau; J. Deslauriers; V. Paget; J. St. Germain.

<i>Pulsne Judges (Quebec)</i> —Hons. G. F. Gibson; W. Girouard; W. Edge; L. Casgrain; E. Marquis; G. Lacroix; W. Morin; P. Milgouin; A. La-coursière; L. P. Lizotte; J. A. Jolicœur; P. Lesage; F. Dorlon. each	\$9,000
<i>Pulsne Judges (Sherbrooke)</i> —Hons. W. E. Mitchell; L. P. Cilche; G. C. R. Des-marais. each	9,000
<i>Pulsne Judges (Hull)</i> —Hons. P. Ste. Marle; A. Taché. each	9,000
<i>Pulsne Judges (Trois Rivières)</i> —Hons. L. Lajoie; J. E. Ferron; J. L. Marchand. each	9,000
<i>Pulsne Judge (Amos)</i> —Hon. H. Drouin.	

Finance.—The revenue for the year 1957-58 was \$503,611,580; ordinary expenditure amounted to \$416,983,447. The bonded debt (March 31, 1958) was \$465,733,782 and the net funded debt and Treasury bills \$333,947,525.

Production and Industry.—The gross value of manufactured products in 1957 was \$6,679,595,056 from 12,250 industrial establishments, employing 449,383 persons with salaries and wages totalling \$1,400,000,000, the principal manufacturing centres being Montreal, Montreal East, Quebec, Trois-Rivières, Sherbrooke, Shawinigan Falls, Drummondville and Lachine. Forest lands cover 350,836 sq. miles, of which 220,772 sq. miles are productive, 148,628 sq. miles with merchantable softwood, mixed wood and hardwood, and 72,144 sq. miles with young growth. In 1957, 3,972,081 tons of paper were manufactured, valued at \$493,426,075. The total area under cultivation in 1957 was 5,217,000 acres, the value of the field crops being \$169,819,000; 3,497,000 acres are under hay and clover. In 1957 there were 155,000 horses, 2,040,000 cattle, 331,000 sheep, 874,000 swine and 11,960,000 poultry. In 1957 the production of factory cheese was 29,705,000 lb. (valued at \$10,085,000) and creamery butter 121,468,000 lb. (valued at \$71,490,000).

The mineral production was valued at \$443,808,000 in 1957, including gold 1,010,272 fine oz. (\$33,894,626).

Principal Cities.—CAPITAL, Ψ QUEBEC (1957 population, 172,700), historic city visited annually by thousands of tourists, and one of the great seaport towns of Canada; and Ψ Montreal (population, 1,127,000), the commercial metropolis, and the principal centre of the Canadian grain export trade, founded by the French at the confluence of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers, May 16, 1642. Other important cities are Verdun (83,417), Hull (50,088), Sherbrooke (58,668), Trois Rivières (51,300), Outremont (31,069), Westmount (25,000) and Lachine (35,889).

SASKATCHEWAN

Area and Population.—The Province of Saskatchewan lies between Manitoba on the east and Alberta on the west and has an area of 251,700 square miles, the population (estimated 1959) was 896,000. Saskatchewan extends along the Canada-U.S.A. boundary for 393 miles and northwards for 761 miles.

Government.—The Government is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor, with a Legislative Assembly of 53 members. There is an Executive Council of 15 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour F. L. Bastedo (1958)..... \$9,000

Executive Council.

<i>Premier, President of Council, and Minister of Co-operation and Co-operative Development</i> , Hon. T. C. Douglas.....	\$13,300
<i>Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary</i> , Hon. R. A. Walker.....	11,800
<i>Provincial Treasurer</i> , Hon. C. M. Flies....	11,800
<i>Labour and Telephones</i> , Hon. C. C. Williams.....	11,800
<i>Mineral Resources</i> , J. H. Brockelbank....	11,800
<i>Natural Resources</i> , Hon. A. G. Kuziak....	11,800
<i>Highways and Transportation</i> , Hon. J. T. Douglas.....	11,800
<i>Education</i> , Hon. W. S. Lloyd.....	11,800
<i>Social Welfare</i> , Hon. T. J. Bentley.....	11,800
<i>Municipal Affairs</i> , Hon. L. F. McIntosh...	11,800
<i>Public Works</i> , Hon. C. G. Willis.....	11,800
<i>Agriculture</i> , Hon. I. C. Nollet.....	11,800
<i>Public Health</i> , Hon. J. W. Erb.....	11,800
<i>Travel and Information and Saskatchewan Power Corporation</i> , Hon. R. Brown....	11,800
<i>Minister without Portfolio and Assistant to the Premier</i> , Hon. J. H. Sturdy.....	10,800

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. A. Darling..... 7,300

Agent-General in London, Graham Spry.

The Judicature.

<i>Chief Justice of Saskatchewan</i> , Hon. W. M. Martin.....	\$18,500
<i>Judges of Appeal</i> , Hon. P. H. Gordon; A. T. Procter; D. A. McNiven; E. M. Culliton.....	16,900
<i>Chief Justice, Queen's Bench</i> , Hon. E. M. Hall.....	18,500
<i>Pulsne Judges</i> , Hons. A. Doiron; S. McKercher; H. F. Thomson; R. T. Graham; C. S. Davis..... each	16,900

Finance.—The estimated revenue for the year ended March 31, 1959, was \$135,300,000, and the expenditure \$132,800,000. The net public debt (March 31, 1959) was \$20,900,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Saskatchewan is the largest wheat-producing province in Canada, and one of the most productive grain areas in the world. The province maintains approximately 40 per cent. of the total cultivated land in Canada. Wheat production in 1958 was 192,000,000 bushels. In 1957 the total value of field crops was estimated at \$431,546,000 from 39,477,000 acres under cultivation. The area of occupied farm land was 62,800,000 acres.

Industries.—In 1958 there were about 844 manufacturing plants in the province, employing 12,500 persons. The gross value of manufactured products in 1958 was \$326,000,000, wages and salaries amounting to \$44,000,000 in the manufacturing industries.

In 1958 the value of mineral production was \$202,300,000, compared with \$34,500,000 in 1948. Discovery of light oil in the south-east of the province has greatly contributed to the increase. Metals accounted for \$88,700,000 in 1958, fuels \$101,000,000 and industrial minerals \$12,600,000. Principal industrial centres are Regina, Saskatoon, Moose Jaw and Prince Albert.

CAPITAL—REGINA. Population (estimated, Jan. 1, 1959) 100,800. Other cities: Saskatoon (81,671), Moose Jaw (31,800), Prince Albert (22,000), Swift Current (10,612), North Battleford (10,000), Yorkton (8,500), Weyburn (8,500), Estevan (8,700) Lloydminster (5,400).

The Commonwealth of Australia

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Capitals	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Population *			
		Census June 30, 1933	Census June 30, 1947	Census June 30, 1954	Estimated Dec. 31, 1958
<i>States.</i>					
New South Wales (Sydney).....	309,433	2,600,847	2,984,838	3,423,529	3,725,686
Queensland (Brisbane).....	670,500	947,534	1,106,415	1,318,259	1,424,818
South Australia (Adelaide).....	380,070	580,949	646,073	797,094	907,992
Tasmania (Hobart).....	26,215	227,599	257,078	308,752	346,545
Victoria (Melbourne).....	87,884	1,820,261	2,054,701	2,452,341	2,770,919
Western Australia (Perth).....	975,920	438,852	502,480	639,771	713,583
<i>Territories.</i>					
Australian Capital Territory (Canberra).....	939	8,947	16,005	30,315	42,953
Northern Territory (Darwin)....	523,620	4,850	10,868	16,469	19,122
Total.....	2,974,581	6,629,839	7,579,358	8,986,530	9,951,618

* Exclusive of full-blood Australian aboriginals

Increase of the People

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages
	Births	† Oversea Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Overseas Departures	Total		
1938	120,415	77,928	198,343	66,451	68,791	135,242	63,101	62,411
1955	207,677	237,237	444,914	82,036	139,982	222,018	222,896	72,172
1956	212,133	247,448	459,581	86,088	153,450	239,538	220,043	71,780
1957	220,358	233,328	453,686	84,953	154,596	239,549	214,137	73,696
1958	222,504	230,264	452,768	83,723	164,898	248,621	204,147	74,001

† Including the following arrivals under the Commonwealth Government's various schemes for assisted immigration;—1955, 66,688; 1956, 54,957; 1957, 62,361; 1958, 55,799.

Inter-Censal Increases, 1871-1954

Year of Census	Result of Census			Intercensal Increase	Net Immigration during Period
	Males	Females	Total		
1881	1,214,913	1,035,281	2,250,194	.....	1871-1880 .. 191,804
1891	1,705,835	1,471,988	3,177,823	927,629	1881-1890 .. 382,741
1901	1,977,928	1,795,873	3,773,801	595,978	1891-1900 .. 24,879
1911	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	681,204	1901-1910 .. 40,485
1921	2,762,870	2,672,864	5,435,734	980,729	1911-1920 .. 207,571
1933	3,367,111	3,262,728	6,629,839	1,194,105	1921-1932 .. 299,882
1947	3,797,370	3,781,988	7,579,358	949,519	1933-1946 .. 37,994
1954	4,546,118	4,440,412	8,986,530	1,407,172	1947-1953 .. 616,594

Races and Religions

Races	1947		1954	Religions	
	1947	1954		1947	1954
European.....	7,524,129	8,921,691	Church of England	2,957,032	3,408,850
Chinese, incl. half-caste..	12,094	15,558	Roman Catholics*	1,586,738	2,060,986
Japanese do.	335	785	Methodists.....	871,425	977,933
Indians and Cingalese do. .	3,152	3,038	Presbyterians.....	743,540	870,242
Aborigines.....	146,600	.....	Other Christians..	514,201	715,743
Do. half-caste.....	27,179	31,359	Hebrews.....	32,019	48,436
Other Races.....	12,469	14,099	Other†.....	874,403	904,340

* Including Catholics, so described, 956,540 in 1947 and 1,299,884 in 1954.

† Including 824,824 and 855,819 who did not state their religion at the 1947 and 1954 Censuses respectively.

‡ Estimated as at June 30, 1947.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Australia was separated from the other great land surfaces at a remote period, and exhibits therefore some very archaic types of fauna and flora. It may be regarded as the largest island or the smallest continent, being surrounded by the following waters:—*North*, the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait; *East*, Pacific Ocean; *South*, Bass Strait (which separates Tasmania from the Continent) and Southern Ocean; and *West*, Indian Ocean. The total area of the Continent is 2,948,366 English square miles, the island of Tasmania having an area of 26,215 square miles, and making a total area for the States and Territories of 2,974,581 square miles. The coast-line of Australia is approximately 12,210 miles, and the geographical position of the Continent is between 10° 41'–39° 8' South latitude and 113° 9'–153° 39' East longitude; the greatest length East to West is 2,400 miles, and from North to South 1,971 miles. Its nearest distance from England is about 11,000 miles.

From a physical standpoint the continent of Australia is divisible into an eastern and a western area, the former containing a regular coast-line with a good harbourage, roadsteads, rivers, and inland waterways, and a greater development of fauna and flora; the latter a broken coast-line with estuaries rather than rivers, and but little inland water communication. The whole continent is, roughly speaking, a vast, irregular, and undulating plateau, part of which is below the level of the sea, surrounded by a mountainous coast-line, with frequent intervals of low and sandy shore on the north, west and south. The Great Barrier Reef extends parallel with the East coast of Queensland for 1,200 miles, at a distance of about 60 miles from the mainland. A large part of the interior, particularly in the west, consists of sandy and stony desert, covered with spinifex, and containing numerous salt-marshes, though reaches of grass-land occur here and there. The geological formation of Australia is remarkable for its simplicity and regularity; the *strike* of the rocks is, with a single exception, coincident with the direction of the mountain-chains, from N. to S.; and the tertiary formation to be found in the N., S., and W. develops in the S.E. into a gigantic tertiary plain, watered by the Darling and the Murray Rivers. Nearly all round the coast, however, and in eastern and south-eastern Australia, stretching far inland from the coastal range, is a fertile area devoted partly to agriculture, partly to dairying, while the inland districts particularly are admirably adapted to the rearing of sheep. The most extensive mountain system takes its rise near the S.E. point, and includes a number of ranges known by different names in different places, none of them being of any great height. The highest peak, Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, reaches an elevation of 7,328 feet. The principal rivers are the Murray, which debouches on the south coast, after receiving the waters of its tributaries the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling, in the S.E. part of the continent; on the east coast, the Hawkesbury, Hunter, Clarence, Richmond, Brisbane, Mary, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin; on the west, the Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, and Fitzroy; on the north, the Drysdale, Ord, Victoria, and Daly; and the Roper, the Flinders, and Mitchell, which debouch into the Gulf of Carpentaria. Lakes are numerous, but nearly all are salt; the scarcity of the natural water supply has been, however, mitigated by successful borings and by the construction of large dams. The work of conserving the vast quantities of water which run to waste in the wet season is being vigorously prosecuted by a system of locks and weirs on some of the rivers. Minerals comprise bauxite, coal, copper, gold, gypsum, iron, lead, limestone, mineral sand, pyrite, silver and zinc in large quantities, antimony, asbestos, barite, beryllium, chromite, dolomite, felspar, magnesite, manganese, mica, salt, silica, talc, tantalite-columbium, tin, tungsten, &c., and there are abundant supplies of building stones, clays, &c. The potentialities of the country in regard to its supplies of metals and minerals have not yet been fully tested. Oil was discovered at Exmouth Gulf, 680 miles north of Perth, in December 1953.

Climate.—The seasons commence about March 21 (Autumn), June 21 (Winter), Sept. 22 (Spring), and Dec. 22 (Summer). The climate is extremely dry, but, except in the tropical coast-land of the north, the continent is everywhere highly beneficial to Europeans, the range of temperature being smaller than that of the countries similarly situated.

GOVERNMENT

The Commonwealth of Australia was constituted by an Act of the Imperial Parliament dated July 9, 1900, and was inaugurated Jan. 1, 1901. The Government is that of a Federal Commonwealth within the British Commonwealth of Nations, the executive power being vested in the Sovereign (through the Governor-General), assisted by a Federal Ministry of twenty-two Ministers of State. Under the Constitution the Federal Government has acquired and may acquire certain defined powers as surrendered by the States, residuary legislative power remaining with the States. Trade and customs passed under Federal control immediately on the establishment of the Commonwealth; posts, telegraphs and telephones, naval and military defence, lighthouses and quarantine on proclaimed dates. The Federal Government also controls such matters as social services, patents and copyrights, naturalization, navigation, &c. The right of a State to legislate is not abrogated except in connection with matters exclusively under Federal controls, but where a State law is inconsistent with a law of the Commonwealth the latter prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency Field Marshal Sir WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. born Aug. 6, 1891; assumed office 1953, term extended for 5 years, 1958 £10,000
Official Secretary, M. L. Tyrrell, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Military Secretary, Lt.-Col. J. P. M. Sutton, M.C., Royal Tank Regiment.
Comptroller, Lt.-Col. T. A. Rodriguez, M.B.E., M.C.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. B. D. Stanier, Welsh Guards; Flt.-Lieut. N. Asworth, R.A.A.F.; Lieut. G. Halley, R.A.N.

THE FEDERAL CABINET

(Jan. 12, 1956)

The total amount provided for Ministers' salaries under the Ministers of State Acts, 1952–59, is £A99,100.

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. R. G. Menzies, C.H., Q.C.
Treasurer, Rt. Hon. H. E. Holt.

Minister for Labour and National Service, Hon. W. McMahon.

Minister for Trade, Rt. Hon. J. McEwen.

Minister for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. R. G. Casey, C.H., D.S.O., M.C.

Minister for Defence, Hon. A. G. Townley.

Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Garfield Barwick, Q.C.

Vice-President of the Executive Council and Minister for National Development, Senator Hon. W. H. Spooner, M.M.

Minister for Territories, Hon. P. M. C. Hasluck.
Minister for Shipping and Transport and for Civil Aviation, Senator Hon. S. D. Paltridge.

Postmaster-General, Hon. C. W. Davidson, O.B.E.
Minister for Immigration, Hon. A. R. Downer.

The above form the Cabinet.

Minister for Repatriation, Senator Hon. Sir Walter Cooper, M.B.E.

Minister for Health, Hon. D. A. Cameron, O.B.E.

Minister for the Army, Hon. J. O. Cramer.

Minister for Air, Hon. F. M. Osborne, D.S.C.

Minister for the Interior and for Works, Hon. G. Freeth.

Minister for Social Services, Hon. H. S. Robertson.

Minister for Customs and Excise, Senator Hon. N. H. D. Henty.

Minister for Primary Industry, Hon. C. F. Adermann.

Minister for Supply, Hon. A. S. Hulme.

Minister for the Navy, Senator Hon. J. G. Gorton.

AUSTRALIAN REPRESENTATION ABROAD

BRAZIL

Ambassador, D. MacKinnon, C.B.E. (Rua Barao do Flamengo 22 Apto, 202, Rio de Janeiro).

BURMA

Ambassador, A. H. Loomes (Strand Hotel Annex, Strand Road, Rangoon).

CAMBODIA

Minister, F. H. Stuart (94 Phlax Preah Norodom, Phnom Penh).

CANADA

High Commissioner, Maj.-Gen. Sir Walter Cawthorn, C.B., C.I.E., C.B.E. (Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street, Ottawa).

CEYLON

High Commissioner, J. C. G. Kevin (Grand Oriental Hotel Building, York Street, Colombo).

FRANCE

Ambassador, Dr. E. R. Walker, C.B.E. (13 Rue las Cases, Paris, 7e).

GERMANY

Ambassador, P. Shaw (Zitelmannstrasse 14, Bonn).

GHANA

High Commissioner, S. Jamieson (Ambassador Hotel, Accra).

GREECE

Consul-General, G. V. Greenhalgh (15 Valaoritou Street, Athens).

INDIA

High Commissioner, W. R. Crocker, C.B.E. (Communication Building, Connaught Place, New Delhi).

INDONESIA

Ambassador, L. R. McIntyre, O.B.E. (Pangansaan Barat 14, Djakarta).

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Charge d'Affaires, N. St. C. Deschamps (33 Fitzwilliam Square, Dublin).

ISRAEL

Minister, B. C. Ballard (23 Arlosoroff Street, Tel-Aviv).

ITALY

Ambassador, H. A. McClure-Smith, C.V.O. (Via Carlo Dolci 15, Rome).

JAPAN

Ambassador, Sir Alan Watt, C.B.E. (9 Mita, Tsunamachi Minato-Ku, Tokyo).

LAOS and VIET NAM

Charge d'Affaires, Miss C. Nelson (149 Rue Pasteur, Saigon).

MALAYA

High Commissioner, T. K. Critchley (40 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur).

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, Sir Edwin McCarthy, C.B.E., (18 Lange Voorhout, The Hague).

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, Vice-Adm. Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B. (Government Life Insurance Building, Wellington).

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, A. R. Cutler, F.C., C.B.E. (5 Kutchery Road, Karachi).

PHILIPPINES

Ambassador, A. T. Stirling, C.B.E. (501 Ayala Building, Juan Luna, Manila).

SINGAPORE

Commissioner, D. McNicol (Crosby House, Robinson Road, Singapore).

SWITZERLAND

Consul-General, L. J. Arnott (41 Quai Wilson, Geneva).

THAILAND

Ambassador, J. K. Waller, O.B.E. (323 Silom Road, Bangkok).

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner, O. L. Davis (320 Central House, Pretorius Street, Pretoria).

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Sir Eric Harrison, K.C.V.O. (Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2).

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, Hon. Howard Beale, Q.C. (1700 Massachusetts Avenue, Washington, D.C.).

Consul-General, New York, Hon. Sir Josiah Francis (636 Fifth Avenue, New York, 20).

Do., San Francisco, M. H. Marshall (Doe Building, 153 Kearney Street).

UNITED NATIONS

Ambassador, J. Pilsböll, C.B.E. (750 Third Avenue, New York).

U.S.S.R.

Charge d'Affaires, T. W. Cutts.

REPRESENTATIVES IN AUSTRALIA

AUSTRIA

Charge d'Affaires, Dr. J. Manz.

BELGIUM

Minister, W. Stevens.

BRAZIL

Charge d'Affaires, J. L. Arfias Netto.

BURMA

Charge d'Affaires, Than Hla.

CAMBODIA

Minister, Poc Thenn.

CANADA

High Commissioner, T. W. L. MacDermot.

CEYLON

High Commissioner, B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E.

CHINA

Charge d'Affaires, Dr. Cheu Tai Chu.

DENMARK

Charge d'Affaires, F. H. Hergel, O.B.E.

FINLAND

Charge d'Affaires, T. I. Kala.

FRANCE

Ambassador, R. Sivan.

GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC

Ambassador, Dr. H. Mühlenfeld.

GREECE

Minister, G. K. A. Christodoulo.

INDIA

High Commissioner, J. C. Ajmani (acting).

INDONESIA

Ambassador, Dr. A. Y. Helmi.

REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

Chargé d'Affaires, W. B. Butler.

ISRAEL

Minister, M. Yuval.

ITALY

Ambassador, E. Prato.

JAPAN

Ambassador, K. Narita.

MALAYA

High Commissioner, Gunn Lay Teik, O.B.E.

MALTA

Commissioner, Capt. G. F. L. Stivala, O.B.E.

NETHERLANDS

Ambassador, A. H. J. Lovink.

NEW ZEALAND

High Commissioner, Hon. F. Jones.

PAKISTAN

High Commissioner, I. Khan (acting).

PHILIPPINES

Ambassador, Dr. J. F. Imperial.

SWEDEN

Minister, C. Bergenstråhle.

THAILAND

Ambassador, Nai Somkid Suntharothok.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

High Commissioner, A. M. Hamilton.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Oliver, K.C.B., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, N. Pritchard, C.M.G.

Counsellor and Official Secretary, H. K. Matthews, M.B.E.

First Secs., W. J. Coe; J. A. Molyneux; J. M. Dutton (Financial).

Director, U.K. Information Services, D. D. Condon.

Head of U.K. Joint Services Liaison Staff, Air Vice-Marshal F. S. Stapleton, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, F. B. Arnold, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Civil Aviation Adviser, Air Vice-Marshal R. P. Willock, C.B. (ret.).

Agricultural Adviser, W. J. Kinghorn.

Scientific Adviser, S. Scott Hall, C.B.

Naval Adviser, Capt. M. N. Tuffnell, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Adviser, Col. H. K. Gillson, O.B.E.

Air Adviser, Group Capt. F. R. Carey, D.F.C., A.F.C., D.F.M.

British Council Liaison Officer, N. E. Williams, O.B.E.

UNITED STATES

Ambassador, W. J. Sebald.

URUGUAY

Chargé d'Affaires, W. Rios.

U.S.S.R.

Chargé d'Affaires, I. Kurdyakov.

minimum of five members for each State. The present state of parties in the House of Representatives (excluding the two Labour members for the internal territories) is Liberal 58, Country Party 19 and Labour 45. Members of both Houses receive £A2,750 per annum, with allowances and free air and rail travel on parliamentary business.

President of the Senate, Senator Hon. Sir Alister McMullin, K.C.M.G.

Clerk of the Senate, R. H. C. Loof,£4,250
Speaker, House of Representatives, Hon. J. McLeay, M.M.

Clerk of the House, A. G. Turner£4,250

THE JUDICATURE

HIGH COURT OF AUSTRALIA

There is a Federal High Court with a Chief Justice and 6 Justices, having original and appellate jurisdiction. Appeals from the High Court may go to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council by special leave of the Committee except in certain constitutional cases, where the certificate of the High Court is necessary. The principal seat of the Court is at Melbourne, Victoria.

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Owen Dixon, G.C.M.G.£8,000

Justices, Hon. Sir Edward Aloysius McTiernan, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Wilfred Kesham Fullagar, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Frank Walters Kitto, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Alan Russell Taylor, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir Douglas Ian Menzies, K.B.E.; Hon. Sir (William John) Victor Windeyer, K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O.each £6,500
Principal Registrar, M. Doherty.

COMMONWEALTH INDUSTRIAL COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. J. A. Spicer,£6,500
Judges, Hons. E. A. Dunphy; Sir Edward Morgan, K.B.E.each £5,500

COMMONWEALTH CONCILIATION AND

ARBITRATION COMMISSION

President, Hon. R. C. Kirby,£6,500
Deputy Presidents, Hons. A. W. Foster; S. C. G. Wright; R. Ashburner; F. H. Gallaghereach £5,500

FEDERAL COURT OF BANKRUPTCY

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas Stuart Clyne,£5,500

SUPREME COURT OF THE AUSTRALIAN

CAPITAL TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. W. B. Simpson, E.D.,£4,750

SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

Judge, Hon. M. C. Kriewaldt,£3,750

DEFENCE

Subject to the authority of Cabinet the Minister and Department of Defence are responsible for the formulation and general application of a unified defence policy relating to the Defence Forces and their requirements. Separate Ministers and Departments of the Navy, Army and Air are responsible for the administration of their respective Services in accordance with defence policy. The Minister and Department of Supply are responsible for the supply, manufacture and overhaul of services and goods, including munitions, for the Defence Forces and for defence research and development, in accordance with approved policy.

Commonwealth Expenditure on Defence and War and Repatriation Services in the year ended June 30, 1959, was £A317,470,000 (including £A37,307,000 from Loan Fund) as compared with £A313,021,000 for the previous year.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia consists of the Queen, a Senate and a House of Representatives. An Act, assented to on May 18, 1948, provided for an increase in the number of members of the Senate from thirty-six to sixty, and for the number of members of the House of Representatives to be increased from seventy-four to as nearly as practicable twice the number of Senators. There are now 124 members in the House of Representatives, including the two members, with restricted voting powers, representing the two internal territories. Members of the Senate are normally elected for six years by universal suffrage, each of the six States returning an equal number. The House of Representatives, similarly elected for a maximum of three years, contains members proportionate to the population, with a

Royal Australian Navy

Under the Naval Defence Acts, 1910-52, the naval forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Naval Board of Administration responsible to the Minister of the Navy.

The Royal Australian Navy consists of the aircraft carrier *Melbourne*, 6 destroyers, 7 frigates, 1 boom working vessel and 28 miscellaneous craft. In addition, 3 submarines are on loan from the Royal Navy for anti-submarine training. In reserve there are the aircraft carrier *Sydney*, the light cruiser *Hobart*, 1 destroyer, 10 frigates, 13 ocean minesweepers, 4 boom working vessels and 12 miscellaneous craft.

Under the present ship construction programme, 2 anti-submarine frigates are fitting out and the building of 2 more has yet to begin.

The strength of the Royal Australian Navy on May 1, 1959, was 1,348 officers and 9,385 ratings.

Army

The Military Forces of the Commonwealth are administered by a Military Board, with the Minister for the Army as President and 7 members. There are three elements—the Australian Regular Army, the Citizen Military Forces and the Cadet Corps.

For the financial year 1958-59, the establishment for the Australian Regular Army was 26,000 soldiers and 4,800 civilians. This includes a Field Force, Regular Army cadres for duty with the Citizen Military Forces, administrative and instructional staff for National Service units, staff for schools, training installations and headquarters and maintenance units, in addition to the Pacific Islands Regiment comprising European officers and non-commissioned officers and native troops. The Women's Royal Australian Army Corps forms part of the Australian Regular Army, being employed in direct substitution for male soldiers in mainland units. The Royal Australian Army Nursing Corps is also an important element of the Regular Army.

The strength of the Australian Regular Army on April 30, 1959, was 22,033 all ranks, of whom 2,045 were serving outside Australia.

The strength of the Citizen Military Forces on April 30, 1959, was 51,776, comprising a volunteer element and National Servicemen on full-time and part-time duty. The two Women's Services are also represented in the Citizen Military Forces, the strength at April 30, 1959, being approximately 800.

The Australian Cadet Corps, composed of students at educational establishments, had a strength of 33,227 on March 31, 1959.

Air

The total strength of the R.A.A.F. on May 1, 1959, was 15,382. The total number of squadrons was 15, and of training units 21. Three squadrons were serving in Malaya as the R.A.A.F. component of the British Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve.

War Losses

Australian battle casualties in the 1939-45 War:—

Killed (including died of wounds, died while P.O.W., and "missing, presumed dead")	27,073
P.O.W. escaped, recovered or repatriated	22,264
Wounded and injured	23,477

Total Non-battle casualties—7,210 killed, 157,650 injured.

COMMONWEALTH FINANCE

Years.	Revenue £A,000*	Expenditure. £A,000	Loan Fund Expenditure. £A,000
1951-52	1,016,828	1,016,828	55,493
1952-53	1,040,067	1,040,067	53,605
1953-54	1,022,790	1,022,790	68,646
1954-55	1,067,441	1,067,441	62,687
1955-56	1,138,358	1,138,358	69,823
1956-57	1,311,835	1,311,835	49,366
1957-58	1,323,771	1,323,771	59,698

The above particulars do not include the interest payable on loans to the States, which amount is recoverable from the States concerned.

* Australian currency—£100 = £A125.

DEBT

The total of the Public Debt for Commonwealth Purposes on December 31, 1958, was £1,798,689,000. Adding the indebtedness of the States, viz. £2,311,037,000 the "face" or "book" value of the public debts of Australia amounted (December 31, 1958) to £4,109,726,000.

The Debt per head of population at Dec. 31, 1958, was £415 5s. 1d., the annual interest liability amounting to £14 13s. 1d. per head.

EXPENDITURE ON SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

Service	1957-58 £A	1958-59* £A
Age and Invalid Pensions	121,577,000	132,000,000
Child Endowment	58,734,000	67,250,000
Commonwealth Rehabilitation Service	608,000	640,000
Funeral Benefits	325,000	360,000
Maternity Allowances	3,560,000	3,620,000
Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits	7,331,000	5,500,000
Widows' Pensions	9,832,000	11,250,000
Hospital Benefits	10,823,000	14,411,000
Medical Benefits	10,284,000	12,050,000
Nutrition of Children	2,756,000	2,986,000
Pharmaceutical Benefits	15,034,000	17,110,000
Tuberculosis Campaign	5,766,000	5,734,000
Miscellaneous	855,000	906,000
Total	247,485,000	273,817,000

* Estimated

Current Rates

Age Pension: £4 7s. 6d. per week.

Invalid Pension (weekly rates): Pensioner, £4 7s. 6d.; wife, £1 15s.; first child under 16 years, 11s. 6d.; each child under 16 years except first, 10s. (subject to means test).

Widows' Pensions (weekly rates): "A" class, widows having one or more children under 16 years, £4 12s. 6d.; "B" class, a widow of not less than 50 years of age, without dependent children, or who, after reaching the age of 45 years, no longer has a child under 16 years, £3 15s.; "C" class, widows who at the time of death of husband are less than 50 years of age without dependent children and are in necessitous circumstances, £3 15s. for not longer than 26 weeks (or until the birth of her child if she is pregnant); "D" class, women whose husbands have been imprisoned for not less than 6 months, £3 15s.

Maternity Allowances.—Where there are no other children under 16 years of age, £15; where there are one or two other children, £16; where there

are three or more other children, £17 10s. Where more than one child is born at a birth, the rate is £5 for each additional child.

Child Endowment.—Rate: 5s. per week for the first child in a family, 10s. per week for each other child in a family, and 10s. for each child in an institution.

Unemployment, Sickness and Special Benefits.—Rate: £3 5s. per week for married person or unmarried adult, plus £2 7s. 6d. for dependent spouse or unpaid housekeeper and 10s. for the first dependent child. For unmarried juveniles the rate is £1 15s. if under 18 years of age, and £2 7s. 6d. if 18 and under 21 years of age.

Hospital Benefits.—Rate: 8s. per day in public or private hospitals registered for the purpose. An additional 4s. per day is payable in respect of contributors to registered hospital benefit organisations.

Tuberculosis Benefits: Single person, £6 10s. per week. Married person £10 7s. 6d. per week plus 10s. per week for each dependent child under 16 years.

COMMONWEALTH AND STATE FINANCE AND BANKING.

Banking. The average Australian liabilities and assets of the private Trading Banks operating in the Commonwealth, together with the amount of deposits with Savings Banks, are shown below.

Private Trading Banks

Quarter ended.	Liabilities in Australia.	Assets in Australia.
June, 1939.....	£328,007,000	£381,092,000
June, 1958.....	1,399,410,000	1,420,669,000
March, 1959.....	1,333,933,000	1,465,159,000

Savings Banks Amount on Deposit

Date.	Amount.	Per Head.
June 30, 1939.....	£245,587,000	£35 5 7
June 30, 1958.....	1,296,843,000	131 14 2
March 31, 1959....	1,349,303,000	135 11 4

State Finance

State, etc.	1957-58		
	Rev. £A,000 omitted	Exp. £A,000 omitted	Surplus (+) or Deficit (-)
N.S.W.....	231,510	231,464	+ 46
Victoria.....	142,336	145,549	- 3,213
Queensland.....	87,955	89,470	- 1,515
S. Australia.....	66,342	66,742	- 400
W. Australia....	57,954	58,177	- 1,223
Tasmania.....	19,986	20,798	- 812
Total, Six States.	605,283	612,200	- 7,017
Commonwealth.	1,323,771	1,323,771	..
Grand Total (a).	1,928,954	1,935,971	- 7,017

(a) To avoid duplication in aggregating particulars for the Commonwealth and States, the grand totals exclude payments by Commonwealth to the States included in State consolidated revenue funds in respect of Uniform Taxation, interest on States' debts, special grants, special financial assistance, grants to Universities, tuberculosis capital expenditure and National Welfare Fund payments, and payments by the States to the

Commonwealth in respect of Commonwealth Pay-roll Tax.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY (Commonwealth)

The estimated net values of production:—

	1956-57	1957-58
Agricultural...	£A254,861,000	£A243,817,000
Pastoral.....	597,681,000	447,645,000
Dairying, &c....	177,880,000	163,256,000
Forests and Fisheries	62,605,000	60,466,000
Mining.....	139,977,000	128,867,000
Manufacturing	1,622,120,000	1,731,436,000
	£A2,855,124,000	£A2,775,487,000

PRIMARY PRODUCTION

Years	Wool (million lb.)	Wheat (million bushels)	Butter ('000 tons)
1937-38	1,023	187	192
1954-55	1,283	169	191
1955-56	1,417	195	209
1956-57	1,564	134	193
1957-58	1,434	98	176
†1958-59	1,544	214	..

† Estimated.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—The total area of rural holdings in 1957-58 was 1,142,794 acres. The principal crops were:—

Crop	Acreage	Bushels
*Wheat.....	8,848,000	97,566,000
Oats.....	2,959,000	31,426,000
Barley.....	2,121,000	30,466,000
Maize.....	184,000	5,639,000
Hay.....	2,237,000	Tons...2,969,000
Sugar-cane.....	376,000	9,249,000

*Wheat estimate (1958-59) 214,000,000 bushels.

Live Stock (in thousands).

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958
Sheep... 126,945	130,849	139,124	149,802	149,315	
Cattle... 15,602	15,826	16,457	17,257	16,892	
Horses... 850	803	770	737	694	
Pigs.... 1,198	1,297	1,166	1,325	1,422	

In 1957-58 Australia produced 1,434,000,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease), estimated value, £A362,683,000; 393,727,000 lb. of butter; 78,154,000 lb. of cheese; and 81,536,000 lb. (cured weight) of bacon and hams. The total meat production (beef, mutton, lamb, pork, bacon and hams) in terms of fresh meat was estimated at 1,310,000 tons.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1958 the mine production of gold was 1,102,731 fine oz. and of black coal 20,396,488 tons. Smelter and refinery production of principal metals in 1958 was: pig iron, 2,276,154 tons; copper (blister), 64,608 tons; lead, 249,215 tons; tin, 2,121 tons; zinc, 114,379 tons; silver, 9,100,971 fine oz. Value of output of all mining and quarrying in 1957, £167,424,000 (figures subject to revision).

Manufactures.—In 1957-58 there were in Australia 53,988 industrial establishments, employing 1,073,807 persons; wages paid amounted to £A929,290,000; value of plant and machinery £A1,021,351,000; land and buildings £A851,686,000; of materials, fuel, etc., used £A2,542,985,000; value added by manufacture £A1,730,897,000; and value of total output £A4,273,822,000.

Trade Unions.—In 1958 there were 370 separate Trade Unions in Australia with a total membership of 1,811,218.

TOTAL EXTERNAL TRADE

(including Bullion and Specie.)

Years	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39.....	116,754,020	140,496,312
1954-55.....	843,742,000	774,164,000
1955-56.....	821,088,000	781,864,000
1956-57.....	718,991,000	892,906,000
1957-58.....	791,940,000	819,151,000

Country	Imports from	Exports to
	1957-58	
United Kingdom.....	£A325,007,000	£A221,421,000
Canada.....	23,046,000	14,133,000
Ceylon.....	8,772,000	5,939,000
India.....	23,416,000	11,689,000
Pakistan.....	799,000	5,170,000
Fed. of Malaya.....	10,708,000	12,266,000
New Zealand.....	12,764,000	55,455,000
South Africa		
Union.....	6,294,000	5,186,000
Bahrein.....	1,918,000	426,000
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	6,543,000	28,111,000
China.....	3,114,000	9,768,000
Egypt.....	93,000	427,000
France.....	10,333,000	69,841,000
Germany (Fed. Rep.).....	41,516,000	33,128,000
Indonesia.....	28,089,000	4,051,000
Italy.....	10,768,000	46,244,000
Japan.....	23,815,000	102,717,000
Netherlands.....	11,073,000	5,622,000
Norway.....	4,594,000	433,000
Persia.....	18,887,000	699,000
Poland.....	312,000	14,257,000
Saudi Arabia and Yemen.....	7,247,000	730,000
Sweden.....	11,700,000	4,014,000
Switzerland.....	10,176,000	1,974,000
U.S.A.....	104,453,000	45,404,000
U.S.S.R.....	535,000	34,000

	1957-58
IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES	
Fish Preserved in Tins.....	£A3,094,000
Tea.....	12,132,000
Tobacco, Cigars, and Cigarettes.....	15,451,000
Whisky.....	1,665,000
Aluminium and alloys.....	3,864,000
Trimnings and Ornaments.....	4,371,000
Piece Goods:—	
Canvas and Duck.....	1,045,000
Cotton and Linen.....	41,992,000
Rayon and Silk.....	9,301,000
Woolen, or containing Wool..	1,482,000
Other.....	7,075,000
Carpets and Carpeting.....	5,076,000
Floorcloths and Linoleums.....	2,352,000
Bags and Sacks.....	8,191,000
Yarns, Cotton, Artificial Silk, &c..	14,729,000
Sewing Silk, Cottons, &c.....	2,228,000
Hides and Skins.....	885,000
Agricultural, etc., Machinery ..	2,766,000
Metal-working Machinery.....	11,119,000
Office and Accounting Machinery	8,950,000
Electrical Appliances, etc.....	37,258,000
Motive-power Machinery (except Electric).....	39,715,000
Tools of Trade.....	3,765,000
Vehicles and Parts:—	
Aircraft and Parts.....	10,893,000
Motor Vehicles and Parts.....	62,029,000
Other.....	3,374,000
Oils in bulk:—	
Kerosene.....	5,474,000
Lubricating (Mineral).....	5,643,000

Petroleum.....	£A79,525,000
Residual and Solar.....	1,472,000
Glass and Glassware.....	6,198,000
Plated Ware and Cutlery.....	2,063,000
Paints and Varnishes.....	369,000
Paper and Printing.....	16,762,000
Stationery, Books, &c.....	12,922,000
Seeds.....	1,681,000
Copra.....	2,486,000
Fertilizers.....	5,208,000
Arms, Ammunition, Explosives ..	(a) 5,446,000
Drugs, Chemicals, &c.....	32,290,000
Bullion and Specie.....	2,079,000
Iron and Steel Plate and Sheet...	12,366,000
Copper.....	1,138,000
Rubber and Manufactures.....	16,636,000
Timber, dressed and undressed ...	13,088,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment,	
£3,753,000.	

	1957-58
EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES	£A373,397,000
Wool.....	275,000
Biscuits.....	15,639,000
Butter.....	3,837,000
Eggs.....	55,228,000
Meat.....	10,508,000
Milk and Cream.....	1,855,000
Cheese.....	13,062,000
Fruit (Fresh).....	9,143,000
Fruit (Dried).....	12,358,000
Fruit (Preserved in containers) ..	28,493,000
Wheat.....	14,349,000
Flour (Wheaten).....	9,474,000
Barley.....	25,393,000
Hides and Skins.....	452,000
Soap.....	3,993,000
Timber.....	35,930,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups.....	649,000
Jams and Jellies.....	997,000
Wine.....	707,000
Tobacco (manufactures).....	1,032,000
Pearlshell.....	21,737,000
Ores and Concentrates.....	15,821,000
Lead—Pig.....	5,582,000
Lead and Silver Lead Bullion	22,639,000
Zinc Bars and Blocks.....	2,624,000
Piece-goods.....	488,000
Arms, Ammunition and Explosives.....	(a) 2,392,000
Bullion and Specie.....	7,644,000
(a) Including military stores and equipment,	
£1,607,000.	

AUSTRALIA'S TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Value of Merchandise	
	From U.K.	To U.K.
1938-39.....	£A46,078,000	£A66,698,000
1952-53.....	214,599,000	345,181,000
1953-54.....	331,680,000	293,763,000
1954-55.....	378,669,000	285,314,000
1955-56.....	355,913,000	257,181,000
1956-57.....	296,251,000	275,711,000
1957-58.....	325,007,000	219,372,000

FOOD EXPORTS TO BRITAIN, 1957-58

Item	Value
	£A
Butter.....	12,271,000
Cheese.....	750,000
Eggs.....	2,563,000
Meats:—	
Preserved by cold process.....	26,087,000
Preserved in airtight containers.	11,421,000
Jams and Jellies.....	340,000
Milk and Cream.....	459,000
Currants.....	491,000

Raisins.....	£A5,205,000
Fresh Fruits.....	7,975,000
Fruits (Preserved in tins).....	11,334,000
Flour (wheaten).....	1,280,000
Wheat.....	6,980,000
Sugar and Sugar Syrups.....	17,863,000

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Total length of Commonwealth-owned and State-owned railways open for general traffic at June 30, 1957:—

State-owned	Route miles	Gross Receipts
New South Wales....	6,103	£74,432,599 (a)
Victoria.....	4,401	35,594,000 (a)
Queensland.....	6,456	34,636,743
South Australia.....	2,533	13,159,866 (a)
Western Australia.....	4,117	12,788,157
Tasmania.....	565	2,569,233 (a)
Commonwealth-owned		
Trans-Australian.....	1,108	2,874,297
Central Australia.....	822	2,303,981
Northern Territory....	317	138,951
Capital Territory.....	5	28,558

Total..... 26,427 178,886,385

(a) Excludes certain government subsidies aggregating approximately £6,112,000.

The *Trans-Australia* (Government) *Railway*, 4 ft. 8½ in. gauge, connects Kalgoorlie, W. A., with Port Pirle, S. A. (1,108 miles) and so forms a link (including Kalgoorlie-Fremantle 387 miles) between Fremantle and Brisbane, Q., a total length of 3,372 miles.

The gross earnings of all Government lines in 1957-58 were £178,886,385, working expenses £186,475,294, and net deficit £7,588,909. In 1957-58 passenger journeys numbered 494,330,133 and 45,249,711 tons of goods and live stock were carried. Sydney and Melbourne suburban systems are electrified.

Tramways.—There are 345 miles of tramways in Australia, all of which are of electric traction. The several Governments control 279 miles and municipal authorities 66 miles.

Shipping.—The entrances and clearances (one entrance and one clearance per voyage, irrespective of the number of ports visited) of vessels engaged in overseas trade at the various Australian ports in 1957-58 were: entered 2,656 (12,383,847 tons); cleared 2,598 (12,131,393 tons). Of the vessels entered 1,485 of 6,571,862 tons were under the British flag and 1,171 of 5,811,985 tons under foreign flags.

The total including local shipping entering the ports of the capital cities during 1957-58 was: Sydney 4,433 vessels of 11,317,768 tons, Melbourne 2,583 (9,148,203), Brisbane 1,217 (3,754,908), Adelaide 1,165 (4,192,001), Fremantle 1,121 (5,962,393) and Hobart 471 (1,036,534). At December 31, 1958, there were 1,701 vessels of a total net tonnage of 373,002 on the shipping registers of the several States.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In the year ended June 30, 1958, there were 8,179 post offices dealing with 1,538,509,000 letters, 323,684,000 packets and newspapers, 15,566,000 registered articles and 17,726,000 parcels. 20,107,000 telegrams were despatched and 2,777,000 cablegrams received and despatched. At June 30, 1958, there were 7,326 telephone exchanges with 1,361,924 lines and 1,936,960 instruments.

Broadcasting.—On June 30, 1958, the National Broadcasting Service operated 65 stations, including 9 short-wave stations. Privately owned commercial broadcasting stations totalled 108. On June 30, 1958, there were in force in Australia 2,137,865 listeners' licences. Television transmissions com-

menced in September, 1956. In 1959, 6 television stations were in operation (Melbourne, 3; Sydney, 3). Television licences in force at June 30, 1958, numbered 291,186.

Motor Vehicles.—At June 30, 1958, there were 2,526,692 motor vehicles registered in the several States. These comprised 1,675,638 cars, 115,883 motor cycles, and 735,171 commercial vehicles; revenue derived from motor registration fees and motor tax, &c., in 1957-58 was £38,534,140. Motor omnibus services are extensively operating in urban areas.

Civil Aviation.—At June 30, 1958, there were 479 recognized landing grounds, including 311 licensed public aerodromes, in the various States and Territories. Aircraft on the Australian Register at June 30, 1958, numbered 1,180. Mileage flown on regular internal air services in 1957-58 was 40,532,600 and on overseas services owned or partly-owned by Australia, 15,266,900.

CAPITAL

CANBERRA, the Capital of the Australian Commonwealth, is 203 miles by rail from Sydney, N.S.W. and was acquired in 1911 from the State of N.S.W. for the Australian Capital. The original area was 911 sq. miles, increased in 1917 by the acquisition of 28 sq. miles at Jervis Bay. Canberra contains the Australian (1914-18 and 1939-45) War Memorial, Parliament House, Commonwealth Offices, University College, and the Australian National University, and is connected with the N.S.W. railway system by a line (5 miles) to Queanbeyan and by good roads to Melbourne and Sydney. Frequent air services also link it with the State capitals. The estimated population of Canberra city area at June 30, 1959, was 43,909. The population of the rural area of the Australian Capital Territory (including Jervis Bay) was estimated (June 30, 1959) at 2,101. Total population (est. June 30, 1959) 46,010.

THE NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory has a total area of 523,620 square miles, and lies between 120°-138° East longitude and 11°-26° South latitude. The administration was taken over by the Commonwealth on January 1, 1911, from the government of the State of South Australia. The headquarters of the Administrator are at Darwin. The legislative authority in the Territory is a Legislative Council consisting of a President, who is the Administrator, seven appointed members, who are senior officers of Commonwealth Departments, and six members elected from districts into which the territory is sub-divided, approximately on a population basis. All ordinances passed by the Council must be presented finally to the Governor-General, who may disallow an ordinance to which the Administrator has assented or refuse his assent (when sought) to them.

The population of the Northern Territory (excluding full-blooded aborigines) at June 30, 1958, was estimated to be:—males 11,018, females 8,561, total 19,579. The number of full-blooded aborigines was estimated (June 30, 1958) at 15,500.

Beef cattle raising is the chief pastoral activity, and the staple industry of the Territory. On June 30, 1958, there were 1,252,014 cattle, 39,808 horses and 27,212 sheep in the Territory. Imports of livestock for the year ending June 30, 1958, were: bulls 1,058, horses 163, sheep 4,854-129,276 cattle were exported during the same period. The Territory is capable under proper conditions of carrying successfully and profitably a great expansion of the beef cattle industry. Hides and skins exported from the Northern Territory

during the year ended June 30, 1958, were as follows:—buffalo 110, cattle 3,109, sheep 2,801 and crocodile 1,005. The number of buffalo hides exported has continued to drop owing to the low price for them, and there are now very few shooters engaged in the industry.

Agriculture in the Northern Territory hitherto has been confined to small farm settlements in the Darwin, Katherine, Daly River, Alice Springs, Adelaide River and Pine Creek areas. Principal crops grown are peanuts, grain sorghum, vegetables and fruit (pineapples, paw-paws, bananas and citrus). However, extensive experiments are being carried out particularly in the area between Darwin and Katherine to determine what crops can be successfully grown in the Northern Territory on a commercial scale. Experimental work on pastures is also being undertaken. In recent years a great deal of interest has been shown in the possibility of large scale rice production on the sub-coastal plains areas of the Territory. Experiments are continuing with very encouraging results and it is expected that an expanding area will be planted to rice within the next few years.

Out of a total of 335,116,800 acres, the Northern Territory has 112,356,113 acres unoccupied or unreserved. Aboriginal and other reserves total 47,986,271 acres; there are 174,398,954 acres leased or held under licence, and 376,562 acres are alienated in fee simple.

The mineral industry has always contributed largely to the income of the Northern Territory and the value of mineral production exceeds that of the beef cattle industry. The search for uranium still holds the interest of many prospectors and companies. The other principal minerals produced are copper, gold, manganese, mica and wolfram. For the year ended June 30, 1958, the total value of all minerals produced (excluding uranium) was £4,030,492. In addition, building materials valued at £268,241 were quarried.

The chief rivers of the Territory are Victoria, Adelaide, Daly, Roper, South Alligator, McArthur, Liverpool, and Goyder. The first six are navigable, from 40 to 100 miles from their entrance, for boats drawing 4 feet. Mother-of-pearl fishing is carried on round the coast, the shell being of good quality.

The railway extends from Darwin to Larrimah (316 miles) and Alice Springs is connected by rail with Adelaide. A good bitumen road links Darwin with Alice Springs (954 miles). The Commonwealth Government recently approved a five-year plan to maintain and improve this highway and the Barkly highway to the Queensland border.

ψ Darwin occupies an elevated site 97 feet above sea level, overlooking Port Darwin. Alice Springs is situated in the MacDonnell Ranges. Climate of the Northern Territory ranges from dry in the south to wet-monsoonal in the north.

Administrator of the Northern Territory (Darwin), His Honour J. C. Archer, O.B.E....£4,000
Assistant Administrator, R. Marsh.....£3,150
Judge, Supreme Court, M. C. Kriewaldt....£3,750

TERRITORY OF PAPUA AND NEW GUINEA

The *Papua and New Guinea Act, 1949*, which came into force on July 1, 1949, approved the placing of the Territory of New Guinea under the International Trusteeship system and provides for the Government of the Territory of Papua and the Territory of New Guinea in an Administrative Union.

Provision is made for an Executive Council of not less than nine members, and a Legislative

Council consisting of twenty-nine members, namely:—

(a) the Administrator; (b) sixteen officers of the Territory (who shall be known as official members); (c) three non-official members possessing such qualifications as are provided by Ordinance and elected, as provided by Ordinance, by electors of the Territory; (d) three non-official members representing the interests of the Christian missions in the Territory; (e) three non-official native members; and (f) three other non-official members.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, which was placed under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1906, comprises the south eastern portion of the island of New Guinea, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups of islands and is separated from Australia by Torres Straits. The Territory lies wholly within the Tropics, between the 141st and the 155th meridians of east longitude and the 5th and 12th parallels of south latitude. The total area is 90,540 sq. miles, of which 87,540 are on the mainland. The non-indigenous population (June 30, 1957) was 8,122. The official estimate of the native population is 459,396. Owing to heavy rainfall Papua is well watered in most parts and possesses a large number of streams. The best-known rivers are the Fly (650 miles long and navigable by steam launch for over 500 miles), the Strickland and the Purari. The climate is favourable to the cultivation of tropical products. Copra exports for 1956-57 totalled 13,219 tons and rubber exports 3,966 tons.

	1955-56	1956-57
Revenue.....	£A4,983,549 (a)	£A5,648,104 (b)
Expenditure..	4,833,193	5,585,841
Imports.....	8,975,834	8,661,252
Exports.....	3,364,535	2,766,322

(a) Includes £A3,532,086 Australian Commonwealth grant.

(b) Includes £A4,146,911 Australian Commonwealth grant.

NEW GUINEA

The German possessions on the mainland of New Guinea and certain adjacent islands were occupied by Australian forces on Sept. 12, 1914, and on Dec. 17, 1920, a mandate of the Supreme Council of the Allies entrusted the administration to the Australian Government which established its administration on May 9, 1921.

The Trust Territory includes (1) *North-Eastern New Guinea*, the northern section of east New Guinea between 2° 35'–8° S. lat., and 141°–148° E. long., with a total area of 69,700 sq. miles. This includes adjacent islands (Manam, Karkar, Long, Bagabag, Schouten and D'Urville or Kairiru Island). The chief centres are Lae, Bulolo, Finschhafen, Wau, Madang, Wewak, Goroka and Mount Hagen. (2) *Bismarck Archipelago* (19,200 sq. miles), including New Britain, New Ireland, and islands adjacent to both, and (3) *Admiralty Islands* (chief town, Lorengau, in Manus Island); and (4) the two northernmost *Solomon Islands* (4,100 sq. miles) (Bougainville and Buka with adjacent islands). The total estimated area is thus 93,000 square miles. The non-indigenous population, as at June 30, 1957, was 14,436. The native population was enumerated (June 30, 1957) at 1,177,074 plus an estimated total of 120,100, giving a grand total of 1,311,610.

The principal river in N.E. New Guinea is the Sepik, which is navigable for 300 miles.

A road to the coast over rugged country now serves the goldmining areas of the Lower Watut,

Sunshine, Bulolo, Wau and Edie Creek, and a small farming district at Wau, and another road system is being extended from Lae to Goroka, a growing farming centre in the Eastern Highlands District.

Qantas Empire Airways, Ltd., operates a regular air service from Australia to Lae and Rabaul, and to Port Moresby, Papua, in addition to a monthly service from Lae to Hollandia, Netherlands New Guinea. There is also a flying boat service from Port Moresby to Rabaul and Bougainville. Commercial aircraft operators located on the New Guinea mainland maintain passenger and freight carrying services to many parts of the Territory.

Overseas vessels call at various ports and a regular service is maintained with Australia.

The climate is hot and moist along the coast, with a steady drop as the higher altitudes are reached. It is suitable to the growth of all tropical products. The copra export for 1956-57 was 83,222 tons. 2,088 tons of cocoa beans were exported in 1956-57. There are indications of mineral wealth, but difficulties of transport have prevented developments. Gold mining is carried on extensively in the Morobe District and to a lesser degree in other parts of the Territory.

Trusteeship.—The Commonwealth Government has placed the Territory of New Guinea under the Trusteeship system established under the United Nations Charter and the agreement under which Australia became the sole administering authority was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 13, 1946.

SEAT OF ADMINISTRATION.—Administrative Headquarters of the combined territories of Papua and New Guinea is Ψ Port Moresby, the principal port and town of Papua. Ψ Rabaul (in New Britain), is the largest port in the combined territories and second town, while Ψ Lae (in Morobe District) is the third port and town of the combined territories, being the outlet for the Morobe Goldfields and the Highlands Districts, and the principal air centre in the territories. Ψ Madang (Madang District), Ψ Samarai (Milne Bay District), Ψ Kavieng (New Ireland District), Ψ Wewak (Sepik District), and Ψ Lorengau (Manus District) are the administrative centres and principal ports in their Districts. Sohano is the administrative centre for the Bougainville District (included in which are the islands of Bougainville and Buka) and Goroka and Mount Hagen the administrative centres of the Eastern and Western Highlands Districts respectively.

	1955-56	1956-57
Revenue.....	£A7 313,598 (a)	£A8,150,696 (b)
Expenditure..	7,313,598	8,150,696
Imports.....	10,280,029	10,918,981
Exports.....	9,885,623	10,312,492

(a) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A4,901,737.

(b) Includes Australian Commonwealth grant of £A5,498,179.

Administrator of the Government of Papua and New Guinea, Brigadier D. M. Cleland, C.B.E.

Port Moresby is distant from Sydney, N.S.W., 1,800 miles; transit by sea from Sydney 5 to 6 days; by air 10 hours.

NORFOLK ISLAND

This island is about 930 miles from Sydney and 400 miles from New Zealand. It is about five miles in length by three in breadth, and was discovered by Capt. Cook in 1774. Its area is 8,528 acres and circumference 20 miles. The climate is mild, with a mean temperature of 68° and an annual rainfall of 53 inches. The descendants of the mutineers of the *Bounty* were brought here from

Pitcairn Island in 1856. The estimated population on June 30, 1958, was 1,036. Seat of Government and Administration Offices, Kingston.

The construction of an airfield was completed in 1943, and fortnightly air services are now in operation from Australia and New Zealand.

Administrator, R. S. Leydin, O.B.E.
President, Advisory Council, W. M. Randall.

NAURU ISLAND

This island, situated in 166° 55' East longitude and 32 miles south of the Equator, was discovered by Capt. Fearn, R.N., in 1798, and was annexed by Germany in 1888. It surrendered to H.M.A.S. *Melbourne* in November, 1914, and is now administered by Britain, Australia and New Zealand. Under an international trusteeship agreement approved by the General Assembly of U.N. on Nov. 1, 1947, this agreement supercedes the League of Nations' Mandate, but Australia continues to be responsible for the administration of the island on behalf of the grantor Governments. The island has an area of approximately 8 square miles, with a population (June 30, 1958) of 4,360, of whom 2,235 were Nauruans, 1,133 other Pacific Islanders, 643 Chinese, and 349 Europeans. Administrative and legislative powers of government are vested in the Administrator. The judiciary consists of a District Court, a Central Court and an Appeal Court. Expenses of the Administration so far as they exceed revenue are met by the British Phosphate Commissioners under an agreement made between the three administering Governments. There are valuable deposits of phosphates on the island, which were purchased from the Pacific Phosphate Company in 1919 by the Governments of Great Britain, Australia and New Zealand for £3,500,000, and vested in the British Phosphate Commissioners.

Nauru was occupied by the Japanese from Aug. 25, 1942, to Sept. 13, 1945. Since re-occupation the buildings and plant of the Administration and the British Phosphate Commissioners have been restored. Services provided by the Administration for the Nauruan people include medical and dental services, hospitalization, maternity and infant welfare, and education services up to fourth year secondary school standard, beyond which overseas scholarships and public service cadships are available. Exports of phosphates for the 12 months ended June 30, 1958, totalled 1,267,180 tons.

Administrator, J. P. White.

COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands were declared a British possession in 1857, and in 1878 were placed under the control of the Governor of Ceylon and were later annexed to the Straits Settlements and incorporated with the Settlement (now the Colony) of Singapore. On Nov. 23, 1955, their administration was transferred to the Commonwealth of Australia. They are two separate atolls comprising some 27 small coral islands with a total area of about five square miles, situated in the Indian Ocean in latitude 12° 5' South and longitude 96° 53' East. The main islands are West Island (the largest, about 6 miles from north to south) on which is the aerodrome and the administrative centre, and most of the European community; Home Island, the headquarters of the Clinics Ross Estate; Direction Island, on which is situated the Cable and Wireless Station, the Admiralty Wireless Station, and the Department of Civil Aviation's marine base; and Horshugh. North Keeling Island, which forms part of the Territory, lies about 15 miles to the north of the group and has no inhabitants. The

climate is equable and pleasant, being usually under the influence of the south-east trade winds for about three-quarters of the year. The population (estimated, June 30, 1958) is 573 persons.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

Until the end of 1957 a part of the Colony of Singapore, Christmas Island was administered as a separate colony until October 1, 1958, when it became Australian territory by Order in Council. It is situated in the Indian Ocean about 190 miles S. of Java Head and 529 miles E. of the Cocos (Keeling) Islds. Area, 64 sq. miles. Population (1955), 2,201. The island is densely wooded and contains extensive deposits of phosphate of lime.

THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT

The area of the Antarctic Continent is estimated at approximately 5 million square miles. The greater part of the coastline has been charted with varying degrees of accuracy, but considerable portions of the interior have not been visited, or at best have been seen only from the air.

The question of territorial rights is complicated and there is no general international agreement thereon. Argentina has 3 Antarctic bases in the zone claimed as "Argentine Territory," one being on Deception Island in the South Shetlands, which is part of the British Falkland Islands; another in Scotia Bay, and a third on Gamma Island, in the Melchior Archipelago.

The *Australian Antarctic Territory* was established by an Order in Council, dated February 7, 1933, and the Australian Antarctic Territory Acceptance Act of June 13, 1933, which placed under the government of the Commonwealth of Australia all the islands and territories, other than Adélie Land, which are situated south of the latitude 60° S. and lying between the 160th and 45th meridians of East longitude.

The exception of Adélie Land from the Order in Council is due to French claims based on rights of discovery and occupation.

States of the Commonwealth of Australia

NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales is situated almost entirely between the 29th and 36th parallels of S. lat. and 141st and 154th meridians of E. long., and comprises an area of 309,433 square miles (exclusive of 939 square miles of Australian Commonwealth Territory which lies within its borders).

POPULATION.—The population at December 31, 1958, was: Males, 1,865,917; Females, 1,859,769. Total, 3,725,686.

Births, Deaths and Marriages.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1940	49,382	26,143	30,364
1956	75,714	34,064	27,313
1957	79,456	33,317	28,767
1958	80,045	32,350	28,554

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of mean population in 1958:—Births, 21.67; Deaths, 8.76; Marriages, 7.73. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births, 21.29

Religions.

The members of the Church of England in New South Wales, according to the Census of 1954, number 1,466,571, Roman Catholic 844,453, Presbyterian 302,984, Methodist 275,188, Congregational 21,280, Baptist 40,283, Greek Orthodox 29,133, Lutheran 17,033, Salvation Army 12,825, and Hebrew 19,583. The religion of 301,203 persons was not stated in the census schedules.

The area administered by the Commonwealth of Australia is estimated at 2,472,000 square miles. It adjoins that belonging to New Zealand. There is an Australian research station on Macquarie Island (north of the Antarctic Convergence and sub-Antarctic), which is about 1,000 miles south-east of Hobart and has been a dependency of Tasmania since the nineteenth century.

Heard Island, about 2,500 miles south-west of Fremantle, was transferred from United Kingdom to Australian control on December 26, 1947.

In February, 1954, a base known as Mawson, was established on the coast of the Antarctic continent at lat. 67° 36' S. and long. 62° 53' E. Meteorological and other research is being conducted at this station. A second base, named Davis, was established in Jan. 1957 at 68° 35' S., 77° 59' E, and in February, 1959, Australia took over the United States base at Wilkes (lat. 66° 15' S., long. 110° 33' E.).

Other British dependencies in the Antarctic are:—

(1) *The Ross Dependency*, placed under the jurisdiction of New Zealand by Order in Council dated July 30, 1923, and defined as all the islands and territories between the 160th meridian of east longitude and the 150th meridian of west longitude which are situated south of the 60th parallel of south latitude. The Ross Dependency includes Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. There are no permanent inhabitants of the territory, but whaling is carried on extensively.

(2) *The Falkland Islands Dependencies*:—

(a) *South Georgia*, with *South Orkney* and *South Sandwich Islands*.

(b) *South Shetland Island* and *Graham's Land*.

(c) *Coats Land* and territory adjacent to the South Pole.

South Georgia is permanently inhabited and is an important seat of the whaling industry.

So far as is known the total areas of these Dependencies have not been officially estimated.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

Natural features divide the State into four strips of territory extending from north to south, viz., the Coastal Divisions; the Tablelands, which form the Great Dividing Range between the coastal districts and the plains; the Western Slopes of the Dividing Range; and the Western Plains. The highest points are Mount Kosciusko, 7,328 feet, and Townsend, 7,266 feet. The coastal district is well watered by numerous rivers flowing from the ranges into fertile flats which form their lower basins. The western portion of the country is watered by the rivers of the Murray-Darling system and immense reservoirs have been constructed for irrigation purposes, and there are many artesian bores. The Darling, 1,702 miles, and the Murrumbidgee, 981 miles, are both tributaries of the Murray, part of which forms the boundary between the States of New South Wales and Victoria. Other inland rivers are: Lachlan, Bogan, Macquarie, Castlereagh, Namoi and Gwydir.

Climate.—New South Wales is situated entirely in the Temperate Zone. The climate is equable and very healthy. At the capital (Sydney) the average mean shade temperature is 63.7°. The mean temperature in the shade for the north coast is 66° to 69°, south coast 60° to 63°, northern tableland 56° to 60°, southern tableland 44° to 57°; in the north-western slope, the mean annual temperature ranges from 62° to 68°; in the central western slope 57° to 64°, south western slope 60° to 62°, and in the Western Plains and Riverina Division from 61° to 69°.

GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales was first colonized as a British possession in 1788, and after progressive settlement a partly elective legislature was established in 1843. In 1855 Responsible Government was granted, the present Constitution being founded on the Constitution Act of 1902. New South Wales federated with the other States of Australia in 1901. The executive authority of the State is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), assisted by a Council of Ministers.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of New South Wales, Lieutenant-General Sir Eric Winslow Woodward, K.C.M.G., C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., assumed office August 1, 1957
£6,000

Official Secretary, L. J. Rose.

Private Secretary, Major R. S. Connor.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (1950).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

H.E. the Governor presides

The Ministry:

(April 3, 1952.)

Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. John Joseph Cahill, M.L.A.

Deputy Premier and Minister for Education, Hon. Robert James Heffron, M.L.A.

Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. Robert Reginald Downing, M.L.C.

Colonial Secretary and Minister for Tourist Activities, Hon. Christopher Augustus Kelly, M.L.A.

Minister assisting the Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. Patrick Darcy Hills, M.L.A.

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Roger Bede Nott, M.L.A.

Minister for Health, Hon. William Francis Sheahan, Q.C., M.L.A.

Minister for Child Welfare and for Social Welfare, Hon. Francis Harold Hawkins, M.L.A.

Minister for Local Government and for Highways, Hon. John Brophy Renshaw, M.L.A.

Minister for Transport, Hon. Ambrose George Enticknap, M.L.A.

Minister for Housing and for Co-operative Societies, Hon. Abram Landa, M.L.A.

Secretary for Public Works, Hon. Phillip Norman Ryan, M.L.A.

Minister for Conservation, Hon. Ernest Wetherell, M.L.A.

Secretary for Lands, Hon. John Michael Alfred McMahon, M.L.A.

Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. James Joseph Maloney, M.L.C.

Secretary for Mines, Hon. James Brunton Simpson, M.L.A.

The annual salaries of Ministers are: Premier, £4,475; Deputy Premier, £3,725; other Ministers, £3,225 each. Ministers also receive an expense allowance: Premier, £1,000, and other Ministers, £500 each; and, if a member of the Legislative Assembly, an electoral allowance (ranging from £500 to £800 according to the location of the electorate).

N.S.W. GOVERNMENT OFFICES IN LONDON,
56-7 Strand, W.C.2.

Agent-General, Hon. Francis Patrick Buckley, C.B.E. (1954).

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Council consists of 60 members, elected jointly by both houses of Parliament. Member-

ship is for 12 years. 15 members retiring in rotation triennially. Members receive an annual allowance of £500 and three guineas a day attendance allowance for members living outside the metropolitan area. The *Legislative Assembly* consists of 94 members. Each member of the Legislative Assembly receives £1,975 per annum, plus an electoral allowance (£500-£800, according to location of electorate). The Women's Legal Status Act, 1918, removed disqualification regarding the election of women to be members of the Legislative Assembly. A provident fund for members of the Legislative Assembly was established in 1946; a pension is payable to those who on ceasing to be members have served for at least fifteen years or in three parliaments. Natural-born or naturalized persons 21 years of age, who have resided 6 months in the Commonwealth, 3 months in the State and 1 month in the electoral district, are entitled to the franchise. Voting is compulsory. At the State General Elections in March 1959, there were 1,010,096 men and 1,065,172 women electors, making a total of 2,075,268 enrolled; in contested electorates, 94 per cent. of the eligible electors voted.

<i>President of the Legislative Council</i> , Hon. W. E. Dickson.....	£2,300
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Council</i> , Hon. E. G. Wright.....	1,500
<i>Speaker, Legislative Assembly</i> , Hon. R. S. Maher.....	2,875
<i>Chairman of Committees, Legislative Assembly</i> , H. T. Fowles.....	2,37
<i>Leader of Opposition</i> , P. H. Morton.....	2,975

THE JUDICATURE.

The judicial system includes a Supreme Court (with a Chief Justice and twenty Puisne Judges), Land and Valuation Court, Industrial Commission, District Courts, Workers' Compensation Commission, Courts of Quarter Sessions, Petty Sessions and Children's Courts. Trial by jury has been in force since 1824.

Supreme Court

<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir Kenneth Whistler Street, K.C.M.G. (+ <i>allice</i> . £350).....	£5,850
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. Sir William Owen, K.B.E.; Hon. L. J. Herron; Hon. J. S. J. Clancy; Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. E. P. Kinsella; Hon. J. H. McClemens; Hon. C. McLeiland; Hon. A. R. Richardson; Hon. R. Le G. Brereton; Hon. W. Dovey; Hon. H. Maguire; Hon. F. G. Myers; Hon. J. R. Nield; Hon. C. A. Walsh; Hon. K. A. Ferguson; Hon. M. F. Hardie; Hon. W. H. Collins; Hon. J. K. Manning; Hon. R. Chambers; Hon. R. Else-Mitchell (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	£5,000

Industrial Commission

<i>President</i> , Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	5,250
<i>Members</i> , Hons. Mr. Justice De Baun; Mr. Justice Richards; Mr. Justice Cook; Mr. Justice McKeon; Mr. Justice Beattie; Mr. Justice Kelleher (+ <i>allice</i> . £250)..... each	5,000
<i>Land and Valuation Court Judges</i> , Hon. B. Sugerman; Hon. M. F. Hardie.	
<i>Crown Solicitor</i> , F. P. McRae, C.B.E.....	4,440
<i>Workers' Compensation Commission, Chairman</i> , His Honour Judge Conybeare (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	4,500
<i>Members</i> , His Honour Judge Dignam; His Honour Judge Rainbow; His Honour Judge Wall (+ <i>allice</i> . £100).....	4,000
<i>District Court, Chairman</i> , His Honour Judge Monahan (+ <i>allice</i> . £250).....	4,500

EDUCATION.

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of 6 and 15 years. It is non-sectarian and free at all state schools. The average weekly enrolment in 1957 in 2,639 State schools was 532,813 and the average daily attendance during the year was 478,717. In addition to the State schools there were, in 1957, 788 private colleges and schools, with an average weekly enrolment of 172,720 scholars, 668 being Roman Catholic schools with 147,702 scholars. The three universities had an enrolment of 9,341 students in 1959; 7,004 at Sydney (incorporated 1850), 5,246 at the University of New South Wales (1948) and 558 at New England (1954). The State expenditure on Education was £49,609,000 in the year 1957-58. Students attending the State Agricultural Colleges and Farm schools numbered 1,329 in 1958.

FINANCE.

Year ended June 30th	Revenue*	Expenditure*
	£A	£A
1939.....	51,098,464	53,557,997
1956.....	204,398,759	211,232,279
1957.....	223,828,790	223,699,753
1958.....	231,510,591	231,463,805

* Excluding the self-balancing Road Transport and Traffic Fund.

The Public Debt of New South Wales at June 30, 1958, was £787,461,433, of which an amount of £107,955,909 was repayable in London (interest £3,993,863), £12,035,960 was repayable in New York (interest £476,664) and £667,469,564 was held in Australia, with an annual interest bill of £26,335,805.

Banking, &c.—There were (Dec. 1958) 12 trading banks with deposits of £660,778,000. Savings bank deposits amounted to £465,668,000, representing £126 per head of the population. The amount assured in New South Wales in *Life Assurance Societies* in 1957 was £836,746,000 ordinary and £121,488,000 industrial. The membership of *Friendly Societies* was 149,652, and the funds at June 30, 1957, were £8,487,875. Members of *Trade Unions* at Dec. 31, 1956, numbered 685,440, the funds of 237 Unions being £1,930,000.

Shipping.—Excluding coastal trade, 3,313 vessels entered ports of N.S.W. during the year ended June 30, 1958, the net tonnage being 12,031,000. The shipping entries at Sydney, including coastal, were 4,192 vessels of 9,788,000 net tonnage.

Motor Vehicles.—At March 31, 1958, there were 867,453 registered motor vehicles (cars, 582,842).

Railways.—The railways and tramways of New South Wales are controlled by the State, which also operates omnibus services. At June 30, 1958, the mileage of the State railways open for traffic was 6,103, earnings in the year 1957-58 being £74,433,000.

Aviation.—The principal overseas routes from Sydney are to the United Kingdom, New Zealand and U.S.A. Regular domestic air services with terminal in N.S.W. carried 1,275,743 paying passengers in 1957-58.

Roads and Bridges.—There are 127,000 miles of roads and streets in New South Wales, including 41,000 miles of natural surface and cleared only. The total expenditure by the Government and the local councils on roads, bridges, &c., in 1956-57 was £37,096,000. The construction of an arch bridge over Sydney Harbour was completed and the bridge opened for traffic in March, 1932. This bridge carries eight lanes of roadway with a total width of 84 ft., two footways each 10 ft. wide, and

two lines of railway. At mean high water there is a beadway of 172½ ft.

Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones.—The postal telegraphic, telephonic and radio services are administered by the Commonwealth Government. At June 30, 1958, there were 2,563 post offices in New South Wales. The postal matter carried during 1957-58 included 550,104,000 letters and registered articles and 121,232,000 newspapers and parcels posted for delivery in Australia. The overseas mails consisted of 19,764,000 letters and 10,542,000 newspapers and parcels despatched, 46,476,000 letters and 30,528,000 newspapers and parcels received. During the year 7,495,000 telegrams were despatched to places within Australia and 632,000 cablegrams were despatched and 676,000 received. The telephone line connections numbered 514,683. In June, 1958, there were 18 National Broadcasting Stations in New South Wales and 38 commercial stations operating under licence. The number of broadcast listeners' licences was 784,897. Regular transmission of television programmes in New South Wales began in September, 1956. At April 30, 1959, there were 3 television stations (one National, two commercial) in operation and the number of viewers' licences was 276,647. Seaborne mail reaches United Kingdom from Sydney in from 4 to 6 weeks, airborne mail in 4 to 6 days.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year ended June 30	Oversea Imports £A (f.o.b.)	Oversea Exports £A (f.o.b.)
1939.....	52,898,424	45,903,080
1956.....	336,975,874	225,649,989
1957.....	314,382,772	292,432,476
1958.....	352,652,561	230,531,811

The chief exports in 1957-58 were foodstuffs, wool, hides and skins, minerals, metals and machinery. Chief imports were tea, tobacco, yarns, textiles and apparel, petrol, metals, motor vehicles, machinery, timber, paper, rubber, drugs and chemicals.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

Agriculture is one of the principal industries of New South Wales; 4,915,676 acres were under cultivation during the year ended March 31, 1958.

The total area under wheat was 2,547,673 acres, of which 2,257,398 acres were harvested for grain, and 209,198 acres for hay. The production of wheat was 10,603,000 bushels of grain and 143,161 tons of hay. Other important crops in 1957-58 were 2,236,752 bushels of maize, 3,944,079 bushels of oats, 5,668,133 bushels of rice, besides other kinds of grain, 66,689 tons of potatoes, and 11,029 cwt. of dried leaf tobacco. Sugar-cane to the extent of 303,086 tons was crushed; while 2,871,406 bushels of bananas were obtained; almost every kind of fruit and vegetable is grown. There were 16,984 acres of vineyards, of which 16,243 acres were bearing.

Land Alienation.—The total extent of land alienated and in process of alienation from the Crown on June 30, 1958, was 65,754,834 acres, while the area of land under lease, &c., from the Crown was 116,490,967 acres, and the balance 15,791,319 acres, consisted of reserve and other lands neither alienated nor leased; the total area of the State, exclusive of the Australian Capital Territory, is 198,037,120 acres.

Livestock.—The country is admirably adapted for sheep-farming, the principal breed of sheep being the celebrated merino, which was introduced

in 1797. On Mar. 31, 1958, there were 220,684 horses, 3,736,300 cattle, 65,410,000 sheep and lambs, 397,011 pigs. In 1957-58, 557,287,000 lb. (stated as in the grease) of wool were produced, 70,322,520 lb. of butter, 9,054,181 lb. of cheese, and 25,614,691 lb. of bacon and ham.

Values of Industries.—In 1957-58 the net value of production of the primary and manufacturing industries was £1,101,573,000—primary £343,711,000 and manufacturing £757,862,000. The values of the principal primary industries were: pastoral £157,679,000, agricultural £44,728,000 and farmyard £55,337,000.

Forests.—The estimated forest area is 22,682,000 acres, of which State forests cover 6,349,000 acres and 1,417,000 have been set aside as timber reserves.

Mining Industry.—The principal minerals are coal, gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, zircon and rutile. The total value of minerals won in 1958 was £72,360,000; the value of output of the coal-mining industry was £40,750,000, and of the silver-lead-zinc industry, £19,100,000. The mining industry gave employment to 27,508 miners during 1957. In 1958, 15,833,000 tons of coal were produced.

Factories.—In 1957-58 there were 22,270 factories. The average number of persons employed during the year was 445,802. The value of production, i.e. value added to raw materials, was £757,862,000. Large iron and steel works with subsidiary factories are in operation at Newcastle and Port Kembla in proximity to the coalfields. The products include iron and steel of various grades, pipes, boilers, steel wire and wire netting, copper wire, copper and brass cables, and spun cast-iron pipes. The production (1957-58) of pig-iron was 2,029,000 tons, and of ingot steel 3,041,000 tons.

TOWNS.

Ψ SYDNEY, the chief city and capital, stands on the shores of Port Jackson, with a water frontage of 152 miles; the depth of water at the Heads is not less than 80 feet, and at the wharves up to 40 ft. There are extensive facilities for handling cargo, and for storing and loading grain in bulk or bags; also for replenishing coal and oil bunkers. For 20 miles Sydney Harbour extends inland, the finest harbour in the world, and is surrounded by scenery of surpassing beauty. The principal wharves are situated in close proximity to the business centre of the city. The total area of water in the harbour is 13,600 acres, or about 21 square miles, of which approximately one-half has a depth of not less than 30 ft.: the rise and fall of the tide is from 3 to 6 ft. The city and suburbs contain approximately 671 square miles, with a population of 2,016,620 (estimated, June 30, 1958).

The parks in or adjacent to the metropolitan area include the National Park which measures 34,392 acres, Kuring-gai Chase 38,263 acres, Kurnell 248 acres, Centennial Park 474 acres, and Parramatta Park 252 acres.

Other cities and towns over 12,000 are Ψ Newcastle 192,940; Wollongong (Greater) 112,390; Broken Hill 33,720; Blue Mountains 23,640; Maitland 23,030; Goulburn 20,870; Wagga Wagga 20,900; Penrith 22,020; Lismore 19,110; Lithgow 14,850; Albury 18,400; Orange 19,030; Cessnock (Greater) 40,230; Tamworth 17,930; Grafton 15,340; Bathurst 16,990; Dubbo 13,240; and Campbelltown 12,440.

DEPENDENCY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

LORD HOWE ISLAND (436 miles north-east of Sydney). Lat. 31° 33' 4" S., Long. 150° 4' 26" E. Area 3,220 acres. Pop. June 30, 1958, 223. The island is of volcanic origin and Mount Gower reaches an altitude of 2,840 ft. The affairs of the island and the supervision of the Kentia palm seed

industry are controlled by an elected Island Committee and a Board at Sydney. Office, Chief Secretary's Department, Sydney.

QUEENSLAND

This State, situated in lat. 10° 40'-29° S. and long. 138°-153° 30' E., comprises the whole north-eastern portion of the Australian continent.

Queensland possesses an area of 667,000 square miles (i.e., equal to more than 5½ times the area of the British Isles).

POPULATION.—At June 30, 1958, the population numbered 1,417,404 persons (725,573 males and 691,831 females).

The total number of aborigines (estimated June 30, 1957) was 9,957 full blood and 7,133 half-caste, exclusive of Torres Strait Islanders.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1956	32,409	12,186	9,934
1957	33,763	11,679	10,271
1958	33,872	11,455	10,255

Infantile mortality rate (1958) 19.4 per 1,000 live births.

Religion.

At the Census of 1954 there were 454,095 Church of England, 316,962 Roman Catholics, 151,586 Presbyterians, 146,456 Methodists, 28,612 Lutherans, 20,113 Baptists, 9,086 Congregationalists, 56,775 other Christians, and 1,340 Hebrews.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The Great Dividing Range on the eastern coast of the continent produces a similar formation to that of New South Wales, the eastern side having a narrow slope to the coast and the western a long and gradual slope to the central plains, where the Selwyn and Kirby Ranges divide the land into a northern and southern watershed. The Brisbane, Burnett, Fitzroy, and Burdekin rise in the eastern ranges and flow into the Pacific, the Flinders, Mitchell, and Leichhardt into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the Barcoo and Warrego rise in the central ranges and flow southwards.

Climate.—At Brisbane the mean temperature for 1958 was 69.9°, the maximum and minimum shade temperatures being 105.5° and 39.4°; mean barometer, 29.98 inches. The coastal regions are warm and moist, but the rainfall decreases away from the coast and is scanty in the far west. The rainfall in Brisbane during 1958 was 46.6 inches, compared with average rainfall of 40.1 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Queensland was constituted a separate colony with Responsible Government in 1859, having previously formed part of New South Wales. The executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of 11 members

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Queensland, Col. Sir Henry Abel Smith, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., appointed March 18, 1958..... £A5,325
 Official Sec., Capt. E. C. Rhodes, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.N. (ret.)..... 1,631
 Private Secretary and Comptroller, Lt.-Col. F. H. Anderson..... 1,631
 Aide-de-Camp, Lt. M. D. N. Sellar, R.N.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(H.E. the Governor presides.)

(Aug. 12, 1957)

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. G. F. R.

Nicklin, M.M..... £4,451

Deputy Premier and Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. K. J. Morris.....	£3,701
Minister for Education, Hon. J. C. A. Pizzey	3,701
Minister for Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. A. W. Munro.....	3,701
Treasurer and Minister for Housing, Hon. T. A. Hiley.....	3,701
Minister for Development, Mines and Main Roads, Hon. E. Evans.....	3,701
Minister for Public Lands and Irrigation, Hon. A. G. Muller.....	3,701
Minister for Health and Home Affairs, Hon. H. W. Noble.....	3,701
Minister for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. O. O. Madsen.....	3,701
Minister for Public Works and Local Government, Hon. J. A. Heading, C.M.G.....	3,701
Minister for Transport, Hon. G. W. W. Chalk.....	3,701

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Queensland, D. J. Muir, C.M.G.,
409-410 Strand, W.C.2.
Official Secretary, M. McAully.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Assembly* of 75 members, elected by universal adult suffrage. Members of the Assembly receive £2,501 per annum with travelling expenses and an allowance for stationery and postage. The Assembly was, on June 30, 1959, composed of Liberal and Country Parties 42, Australian Labour Party 20, Queensland Labour Party 11, Independents 2.

Speaker, Hon. A. R. Fletcher.....	£3,251
Chairman of Committees, H. B. Taylor, D.S.O.....	2,751
Clerk of the Parliament, R. L. Dunlop...	3,000

THE JUDICATURE.

There is a Supreme Court, with a Chief Justice, a Senior Puisne Judge and ten Puisne Judges; District Courts, with three Judges; an Industrial Court, with a Supreme Court Judge as President and three other Members; and Inferior Courts at all the principal towns, presided over by Stipendiary Magistrates.

Chief Justice, Supreme Court, Hon. Sir Alan Mansfield, K.C.M.G.....	£5,300
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. Sir Roslyn Philp, K.B.E.....	4,900
Puisne Judges, Hons. B. H. Matthews; E. J. D. Stanley; J. A. Sheehy; K. R. Townley; W. G. Mack; M. Hanger; L. Brown; B. J. Jeffriess; C. G. Wanstall; N. S. Stable.....	each 4,900
District Court Judges, D. G. Andrews; W. M. Grant-Taylor; R. F. J. Cormack, each	3,750

EDUCATION.

Primary Education compulsory, secular and free. At the end of 1957 there were 1,559 State schools, including 30 provisional and 36 high schools in operation, with 7,637 teachers and a net enrolment of 214,626 children and 288 private and 8 grammar schools, with a net enrolment of 63,510. The State-aided University had 5,615 students in 1957. The Department of External Studies had 2,038 students in 1957. State expenditure on education in 1956-57 was £13,296,940.

FINANCE.

Receipts and Expenditure of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and Debt of Queensland for four years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt (Gross)
	£A	£A	£A
1955...	73,819,723	73,602,000	236,474,488
1956...	75,668,679	77,392,117	252,799,369
1957...	85,158,100	85,142,870	269,319,683
1958...	87,955,575	89,469,883	285,947,364

Banking.—Advances made by Trading Banks (including the Commonwealth Trading Bank of Australia) at June 30, 1958, totalled £145,804,000. The deposits at the same date amounted to £214,093,000. Depositors' balances in Queensland savings banks at June 30, 1958, £153,244,000, averaged £109 for each inhabitant. There were 1,014,000 operative accounts.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of primary production in 1956-57 was £286,379,000 (agriculture £81,014,000, dairying £32,592,000, pastoral £127,570,000, poultry and bee-keeping £2,853,000, mining £30,930,000, forestry, £9,450,000, fisheries £1,777,000, hunting and trapping £193,000), and net value of manufacturing £138,399,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 426,880,000 acres the Government has parted with the fee simple of 25,289,056 acres, and 2,477,882 acres more are in process of alienation.

The total area under crop in 1957-58 was 2,594,613 acres. The most important crop was sugar-cane, under which there were 485,355 acres, producing 1,256,271 tons of raw sugar, 460,639 acres were under wheat (yielding 6,657,168 bushels), 122,245 under maize (3,160,626 bushels), and 172,644 under barley (2,955,996 bushels). English and sweet potatoes are cultivated, as also are sorghum, tomatoes, pea-nuts, cotton, tobacco, linseed, sunflower seed, arrowroot, various citrus fruits, pineapples, bananas, grapes, mangoes, custard apples, papaws, apples, peaches, plums, and other English fruits. The live stock on March 31, 1958, included 7,187,195 cattle, 1,269,969 being dairy cattle, 22,273,711 sheep, 243,294 horses, and 422,713 pigs.

Forestry.—There are about 17,920,000 acres of commercial timberland in Queensland, of which there have been reserved for forestry purposes 8,127,000 acres. An area of 837,394 acres has been reserved for National Parks.

Minerals.—There are rich deposits of copper, lead, silver and zinc, and deposits of gold, tin, limestone, ironstone, wolfram, uranium, bauxite and mineral sands. Coal is mined in the Ipswich (near Brisbane) and some northern districts, and there is extensive production by open-cut method in Central Queensland. The output in 1957 included gold, £1,014,000; coal, £7,263,000; copper, £10,230,000; tin, £623,000; silver, £1,738,000; lead, £6,141,000; zinc, £1,985,000.

Communications.—The State is served by 6,456 miles of railways, practically all 3 ft. 6 in. in gauge. During 1957-58, 33,691,000 passengers and 7,827,000 tons of goods and live stock were carried. At June 30, 1957, there were 58,748 miles of formed roads and 62,000 miles of unconstructed roads in the State, and 345,084 motor vehicles were on the register.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
1953-54.....	£A55,631,350	£A165,104,577
1954-55.....	68,883,151	154,483,455
1955-56.....	61,737,971	152,144,724
1956-57.....	48,884,036	190,376,905
1957-58.....	49,496,820	156,482,821

The chief overseas exports are wool, sugar, meat, minerals and butter.

TOWNS.

CAPITAL, Ψ BRISBANE, population 555,000 (June 30, 1958), is situated on the Brisbane River, which is navigable by large vessels to the city, over 10 miles from Moreton Bay. The City Hall is a notable building, and there are fine Government and private buildings. The Greater Brisbane area (385 square miles) is controlled by a City Council presided over by a Lord Mayor.

Ψ The main ports in their order along the coast are Brisbane, Maryborough (18,900), Bundaberg (22,200), Gladstone (7,320), Rockhampton (43,400), Mackay (15,100), Bowen (3,660), Townsville (43,800), Cairns (23,400), Lucinda Point, Mourilyan, and Thursday Island.

Other towns are Ipswich (42,300), Gold Coast (23,700), Redcliffe (16,730), Gympie (10,500), Nambour (5,300) and Kingaroy (4,700) in the south-east; Toowoomba (46,600), Warwick (9,850) and Dalby (6,900) on the Darling Downs; Roma (4,450) and Charleville (4,900) in the south-west; Mt. Morgan (4,150), in Central Queensland; Ayr (7,700), Innisfail (7,200), Charters Towers (6,780) and Ingham (4,200) in the north-east; and Mount Isa (8,600) in the north-west.

Thursday Island, the smallest of the Prince of Wales group, in long. 142° E. and lat. 11° S., has an area of 900 acres. It lies in Torres Strait, about 30 miles N.W. of Cape York and some 1,400 miles by sea from Brisbane. The island had a population of 1,570 (June 30, 1958) and is the headquarters of the pearlshell and trochus-shell fisheries.

Transmission of mails from London to Brisbane, by air, 5 days; by sea (approximate), 32 days.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

The State of South Australia is situated between 26° and 38° S. lat. and 129° and 141° E. long., the total area being 380,070 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—In 1958 the population numbered 907,922 (459,522 males and 448,470 females). The number of full-blooded aboriginals is estimated at less than 3,000.

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1955	18,494	7,536	6,226
1956	18,964	7,593	6,277
1957	19,536	7,576	6,581
1958	20,047	7,743	6,505

Religion.

Religion is free and receives no State aid. At the Census, 1954, the persons belonging to the principal religious denominations were as follows: Church of England, 223,319; Methodists, 193,234; Congregationalists, 15,651; Baptists, 18,797; Lutherans, 42,056; Roman Catholics, 125,770; Presbyterians, 30,778; and Churches of Christ, 19,162.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The most important physical features of South Australia are broad plains, divided longitudinally by four great secondary features, which form barriers to east-west movement, and which have thus largely determined the direction of roads and railways, the sites of towns and villages and the manner of distribution of the population. These four barriers are Spencer Gulf, St. Vincent Gulf, the Mt. Lofty-Flinders Ranges and the River Murray. The long, deeply-indented coastline, which provides a few major, and a multitude of lesser

harbours, trends generally south-eastwards, and largely determines the pleasant weather conditions and good rainfall near the coast.

The north-western portion of the State is mostly desert, while north of latitude 32° S. the country is unpromising by comparison with the fertile land which surrounds the hill country of the east. The Murray, which flows for some 400 miles through the south-eastern corner, is the only river of importance.

The lack of rivers and fresh-water lakes in the settled areas has necessitated the building of a number of reservoirs, which have been supplemented in the past 15 years by the construction of pipelines from the River Murray.

Climate.—The mean annual temperature at Adelaide is 63° , the winter temperature (July-August) averaging 53° , and the summer (November-March) 71° . During the summer months the maximum temperature at times exceeds 100° , but owing to the purity and dryness of the atmosphere the inconvenience is comparatively slight. The average annual rainfall at Adelaide, derived from over 100 years' record is 21 inches. This total is rather higher than the approximate average annual rainfall over the whole of the agricultural areas. In the Mount Lofty Ranges the mean yearly rainfall in places exceeds 40 inches, while in Adelaide the precipitation has fallen as low as 11.4 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

South Australia was proclaimed a British Province in 1836, and in 1851 a partially elective legislature was established. The present Constitution rests upon a Law of Oct. 24, 1856, the executive authority being vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown, aided by a Council of 8 Ministers, and the Lieutenant-Governor.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of South Australia, His Excellency Air Vice-Marshal Sir Robert George, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E., C.B., M.C., appointed 1952, term extended for 2 years from Feb. 23, 1958. £A5,000
Private Secretary, Maj.-Gen. G. W. Symes, C.B., M.C.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. R. Tatham.
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir (John) Mellis Napier, K.C.M.G., LL.B. (1942).

THE MINISTRY.

(May 15, 1944.)

(£28,750 is allotted as salaries to Ministers.)
Premier, Treasurer and Minister of Immigration, Hon. Sir Thomas Playford, G.C.M.G.
Attorney-General and Minister of Industry and Employment, Hon. Colin D. Rowe, M.L.C.
Chief Secretary and Minister of Mines and of Health, Hon. Sir (Alexander) Lyell McEwin, K.B.E., M.L.C.
Minister of Lands, Repatriation and Irrigation, Hon. Cecil Stephen Hincks.
Minister of Works and of Marine, Hon. Glen Gardner Pearson.
Minister of Agriculture and Forests, Hon. David Norman Brookman.
Minister of Education, Hon. Baden Pattinson.
Minister of Local Government, of Roads and of Railways, Hon. Norman Lane Jude, M.L.C.
 AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON,
Agent-General and Trade Commissioner for South Australia, A. H. Greenham, C.M.G., South Australia House, Marble Arch, W.1.
Official Secretary, M. E. S. Bray.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 20 members elected for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *House of Assembly* of 39

members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the House of Assembly for all British subjects, male and female; there are certain property and war service qualifications for electors to the Legislative Council, who numbered 176,527 in 1956, those for the Assembly numbering 479,188.

The triennial elections to the House of Assembly in March, 1959, returned 20 Liberals (Government party), 17 Labour (Opposition) and 2 independents.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir

Walter Duncan..... £2,800

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. B. H.

Teusner..... 2,800

THE JUDICATURE.

Law and Justice.—The Supreme Court is presided over by the Chief Justice and five Puisne Judges; there are Courts of Vice-Admiralty and Insolvency, as well as Local Civil Courts, with stipendiary magistrates, and the usual Police Courts.

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty,

Hon. Sir (John) McIlis Napier, K.C.M.G. £4,750

Judges, Hon. Sir Herbert Mayo; Hon. Sir

Geoffrey Reed, K.B.E.; Hon. C. A. H. L.

Abbott; Hon. D. B. Ross; Hon. F. E.

Piper, C.B.E..... 4,000

EDUCATION.

Public Education (Primary, Secondary and Technical) is provided by the State, and controlled by a responsible Minister; it is secular, compulsory, and free. In 1957 there were 693 State schools, with 164,403 scholars; State expenditure in 1957-58 was £10,737,610, including grants to University, Libraries, &c. The Government grants Exhibitions and Scholarships, carrying the holders to higher schools and the University. Private schools number 171 with 36,501 scholars. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, founded in 1874, with 2,944 full-time students in 1959; all classes are open to women. A State School of Mines and Industries has also been established, and there are technical schools at 19 country centres and also special trade schools for apprentices and domestic art centres. The public library museum, art gallery and local institutes are supported or assisted by the State.

STATE FINANCE.

(For years ended June 30)

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1955	51,884,000	54,118,000	236,462,000
1956	59,402,000	60,832,000	256,090,000
1957	65,761,000	65,810,000	276,440,000
1958	70,642,000	71,042,000	296,814,000

Banking.—There are 9 trading banks in Adelaide, including the Commonwealth Government Bank and the State Bank of South Australia, with about 570 branches and agencies, having total average deposits of £129,536,000 in December quarter, 1958. The two savings banks, with about 1,300 branches and agencies, had deposits amounting to £150,643,000 on December 31, 1958.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The gross value of production in 1957-58 was: crops £45,044,000, pastoral £55,514,000, dairying £13,192,000, fisheries, game and poultry, and forestry £9,426,000.

Land Tenure.—Of the total area of the State (243,000,000 acres), 14,900,000 acres have been

sold or are in the process of alienation by the Crown under systems of deferred payment; 117,000,000 acres are held under pastoral leases and 23,000,000 under other miscellaneous leases.

Agriculture.—The total area cultivated is 9,008,000 acres—under wheat, 1957-58, 1,331,000 acres, hay 291,000, oats 427,000, barley 1,212,000. Wheat harvest 1957-58, 14,914,000 bushels; barley, 17,552,000 bushels. Oranges, lemons, apples, apricots, peaches, and all stone fruits and olives are successfully grown, and fruit drying is profitable. In 1957-58, there were 57,000 acres of vines with a production of 26,400,000 gallons of wine, 96,000 cwt. of dried currants and 227,000 cwt. of sultanas and raisins. Considerable quantities of fruits (fresh and dried), wine and brandy, are annually sent to overseas countries, principally the United Kingdom, and to other Australian States. Some areas of the State, particularly near Adelaide, are also very suitable for growing all kinds of root crops and vegetables.

Live Stock (March 31, 1958).—There were 15,237,000 sheep, 597,000 cattle, 36,000 horses, 108,000 pigs. Wool production (1957-58), 185,843,000 lb.

Minerals.—Iron, pyrite, gypsum, salt, coal, limestone, clay, &c., are found. The total mineral output was valued at £A23,176,000 in 1957, but of this total the value of iron ore, £15,202,000, was subject to revision.

Manufactures.—In 1958 there were 4,168 factories, employing 92,472 hands, the gross value of the output being £332,098,000. Plant machinery, land and buildings were valued at £140,363,000.

Transport and Communications.—There were (1958) 3,891 miles of railway in South Australia, 141 miles of tram and bus routes and 55,000 miles of roads. The railway mileage includes the South Australian part of the Transcontinental Railway from Port Pirie (South Australia) to Kalgoorlie (Western Australia) which forms a link in the system from Brisbane to Fremantle; and also part of the Commonwealth line from Port Augusta to the Northern Territory. There are a number of excellent harbours, of which Port Adelaide is the most important. In 1957-58, 1,684 vessels with net tonnage of 6,568,769 entered South Australian ports direct from overseas or interstate. Nationality of these vessels was—Australian 778, United Kingdom, 461, other British 145 and foreign 300. There are 902 post offices in the State.

Civil Aviation.—There are 27 Government or licensed aerodromes, and 336,386 passengers and 10,109 tons of freight were carried in 1957-58.

Motor Vehicles.—The registrations in December, 1958, were 266,563, equal to 1 per 3.4 persons.

Wireless (1958).—Broadcasting stations 15. Listeners' licences 244,622.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	6,668,000	14,822,330
1955-56	62,752,000	97,666,000
1956-57	45,407,000	122,924,000
1957-58	47,103,000	99,882,000

The principal exports are wool and other pastoral and dairying products, grain, metals and minerals, fruit and wine.

TOWNS.

Ψ ADELAIDE, the chief city and capital, population (1958), 555,200, inclusive of suburbs. Other towns (with 1954 populations) are Moonta (2,300).

Kadina (3,300), Ψ Wallaroo (2,500), Ψ Port Pirie (12,800), Ψ Whyalla (8,600), and Ψ Port Augusta (7,000) on Spencer Gulf, Sallsbury (5,900), Gawler (6,100), and Peterborough (3,700) on the line from Adelaide to the north, Mt. Gambier (10,900), Naracoorte (4,100), and Millicent (2,800) in the south-east, Ψ Port Lincoln (6,100) on Eyre Peninsula, Murray Bridge (5,000), Renmark (6,100), Berrl (4,200) on the River Murray, and Victor Harbour (2,500) on the south coast. Elizabeth, a new satellite town being built between Adelaide and Gawler, had a population of 11,400 in 1958, and this is expected to increase to at least 50,000 within ten years.

Transit.—Transmission of mails from London to Adelaide, approximate, 29 days by sea and 4 days by air.

TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island in the South Pacific Ocean off the southern extremity of Australia, from which it is separated by Bass Strait, about 140 miles wide, in which are situated the Furneaux Group and King Island, included within the State. It lies between $40^{\circ} 33' - 43^{\circ} 39'$ S. lat. and $144^{\circ} 39' - 148^{\circ} 23'$ E. long., and contains an area of 26,215 square miles.

POPULATION.—On June 30, 1958, the estimated population numbered 335,418 (173,663 males and 161,755 females).

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	5,004	2,426	2,264
1956	8,104	2,513	2,601
1957	8,435	2,670	2,507
1958	8,568	2,708	2,475

The birth rate in 1958 was 25.37, death rate 8.02, marriage rate 7.33 per 1,000. Infant mortality (1958) 19.49 per 1,000 births.

Religion.

In 1954 there were 147,407 members of the Church of England, 27,069 Roman Catholics, 38,236 Methodists, 15,607 Presbyterians, 4,425 Congregationalists and Independents, and 6,293 Baptists.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The surface of the country is generally hilly and timbered, with mountains from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, and expanses of level, open plains. There are numerous streams, the Derwent and the Tamar being the largest. The climate is fine and salubrious, and well suited to European constitutions; the hot winds of Australia do not reach the island. At Hohart the mean annual temperature averages 54.4° , the mean temperature for Dec., Jan., and Feb. being 60.9° , and that of June, July and Aug. 47.4° . The western side of the island is very wet, the eastern side having a rainfall similar to that of eastern England; the average rainfall varies from 20 inches to 100 inches in different parts.

GOVERNMENT.

The island was first settled by the British in 1803 as an appendage to New South Wales, from which it was separated in 1825. In 1851 a partly elective legislature was inaugurated, and in 1856 Responsible Government was established. In 1901 Tasmania became a State of the Australian Commonwealth. The State executive authority is vested in a Governor (appointed by the Crown), aided by an Executive Council of Ministers responsible to the Legislature.

GOVERNOR.

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency The Lord Rowallan, K.T., K.B.E., M.C., *apptd.* May 29, 1959. *Official Sec.*, E. E. O'Farrell, M.C.O.

THE MINISTRY.

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Mines, Hon. E. E. Reece.
Deputy Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. R. F. Fagan.
Minister for Lands and Works, Hon. D. A. Cashion.
Chief Secretary and Minister administering Dept. of Health Services, Hon. J. F. Gaha.
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. J. J. Dwyer, Ψ C.
Minister for Education, Hon. W. A. Neilson.
Minister for Forests, Hon. A. C. Atkins.
Minister for Housing, Hon. J. L. Madden.
Minister for Transport, Hon. J. B. Connolly.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Agent-General for Tasmania, Hon. A. J. White.
Address, 457 Strand, Charing Cross, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of two Houses, a *Legislative Council* of 19 members, elected for six years (3 retiring annually, in rotation, except in every sixth year, when four retire) and a *House of Assembly* of 35 members, elected by proportional representation for five years, the electors for the latter being all adult Tasmanians who have resided continuously in the State for 6 months; the electorate for the Council is smaller, having a property or educational qualification for both sexes, but war service is a qualification for enrolment. The General Election for the House of Assembly in May, 1959, resulted in the return of 17 Labour, 16 Liberal and 2 Independent members.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. H. S. Baker, C.M.G., D.S.O.

Clerk of the Council, E. Briggs.

Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. C. B. Aylett.
Clerk of the House, C. K. Murphy, C.B.E.

THE JUDICATURE.

The Supreme Court of Tasmania, with civil, criminal, ecclesiastical, admiralty and matrimonial jurisdiction, was established by Royal Charter on October 13, 1823.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Stanley Burbury, K.B.E.

Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Kenneth Green, K.B.E.; Hon. M. G. Gibson; Hon. M. P. Crisp; Hon. G. H. Crawford.

Registrar of the Supreme Court, W. A. F. Mackey (*acting*).

Local Courts established under the Local Courts Acts, 1896, are held before Commissioners who are legal practitioners, with a jurisdiction up to £250. Courts of General Sessions, constituted by a chairman who is a Justice of the Peace and at least one other Justice, are established in the municipalities for the recovery of debts and demands not exceeding £50. Courts of Petty Sessions are established under the Justices Procedure Act, 1919, constituted by Police Magistrates sitting alone, or any two or more justices.

EDUCATION.

Primary education is compulsory, secular and free, there being 278 State schools divided into Primary, Area, High and Technical High Schools, with a net enrolment of 60,814 scholars in 1957. There were 58 private schools with an enrolment of 11,333. The University of Tasmania at Hobart, established 1890, had 675 full-time students in 1959; there are technical schools at Hobart, Launceston, Burnie, Devonport, Queenstown, Rosebery, Uiverstone, Smitton and Zeeban.

FINANCE.

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938-39	3,614,764	3,640,748	26,366,990
1956-57	18,958,311	19,771,641	132,584,229
1957-58	20,801,897	21,613,765	143,060,860

Banking.—The average weekly deposits of cheque-paying banks during December, 1958, were £36,576,153; the savings bank deposits, December 31, 1958, were £41,337,429 or £119 5s. 8d. per head of population.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.

The net value of production in 1957-58 was £91,962,000—agriculture and pastoral £20,128,000, mines and quarries £7,031,000, other primary industries £12,973,000 and manufactures £51,830,000.

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of 16,778,000 acres there were, in 1957-58, 301,100 acres under crops. The principal crops are potatoes, apples and other fruit, followed by hay, bops, oats, peas, turnips, barley and wheat. The live stock included (March 31, 1958) 371,000 cattle, 3,298,000 sheep, 63,000 pigs and 13,000 horses. The wool production (1957-58) was 29,154,000 lb.

Electrical Energy.—The Hydro-Electric Commission of Tasmania has effected important water-power developments at the Great Lake (Waddamana and Shannon), Lake St. Clair—River Derwent (Tarraleah and Butler's Gorge), Nive River (Tungatinah and Wayatinah) and at Trevallyn. The network extends to practically all parts of the State and the advantages of cheap electric power exercise continued attraction for new establishment of manufacturing industries.

Forestry.—State forest areas in 1957-58, 2,015,725 acres. The quantity of timber of various species cut on Crown Land forests in 1957-58 was 274,311,000 super feet, including 67,192,000 super feet for wood-pulp.

Minerals.—The chief minerals produced are copper, zinc, tin, silver, lead, gold, the value of all minerals produced in 1957 being £A12,592,000.

Manufactures.—The chief manufactures for export are: refined metals, preserved fruit and vegetables, butter, woollen manufactures, paper, confectionery and sawn timber; the net value of production in 1957-58 was £51,830,000, the value of land, buildings, plant and machinery for the 1,595 establishments being £106,313,000.

CAPITAL, ΨHOBART, which was founded in 1804. Population (June 30, 1958) (with suburbs) 105,110.

Other towns (with population at June 30, 1954) are ΨLaunceston and suburbs (pop. 49,303), ΨDevonport (10,624), Burnie (11,193), Ulverstone (5,361), New Norfolk (4,900) and Queenstown (4,526).

Transmission of mails, 34 days by sea; 5 days by air.

VICTORIA

The State of Victoria comprises the south-east corner of Australia, at that part where its mainland territory projects farthest into the southern latitudes; it lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of South latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of East longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 493 miles, its greatest breadth is about 290 miles, and its extent of coast-line is about 980 geographical miles, including the length around Port Phillip Bay, Western Port and Corner Inlet, the entire area being 87,884 square miles.

Population.—The population at Dec. 31, 1958 was 2,770,919 (1,394,876 males and 1,376,043 females).

Increase of the People.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1939	30,493	20,169	17,368
1956	58,393	23,886	20,137
1957	60,464	24,131	20,239
1958	61,269	23,625	20,649

Vital Statistics.—Annual rate per 1,000 of population in 1958:—Births, 22.36; Deaths, 8.62; Marriages, 7.54. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 births, 19.23.

Religion.

There has been no State aid to religion since 1875. Members of the Church of England at the date of the census in 1954 numbered 832,473, Roman Catholics 564,654, Presbyterians 326,422, Methodists 252,802, Baptists 34,316, Church of Christ 33,608 and Hebrew 24,016. The number of persons who did not state their religion was 243,555.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

The *Australian Alps* and the *Great Dividing Range* pass through the centre of the State, and divide it into a northern and southern watershed, the latter sloping down to the ocean and containing, especially in the south-east, well-wooded valleys. The length of the Murray River, which forms part of the northern boundary of Victoria, is about 1,200 miles along the Victorian bank. Melbourne, the capital city, stands upon the Yarra-Yarra, which rises in the southern slopes of the Dividing Range.

Climate.—The climate of Victoria is characterized by warm summers, rather cold winters, and rain in all months with a maximum in winter or spring. Prevailing winds are southerly from November to February inclusive, with a moderate percentage of northerlies often associated with high temperatures. Northerly or westerly winds predominate from March to October inclusive. Rain on an average falls 156 days per year, the annual average being 25.89 inches.

GOVERNMENT.

Victoria was originally known as the Port Phillip District of New South Wales, and was created into a separate colony in 1851, with a partially elective legislature. In 1855 Responsible Government was conferred. The executive authority is vested in a Governor, appointed by the Crown, aided by an Executive Council of Ministers.

Governor of the State of Victoria, His Excellency General Sir Dallas Brooks, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., born Aug. 22, 1896, appointed 1949, term extended for 3 years from Oct. 19, 1954 and for further 5 years from Oct. 1957.... £7,500

Private Secretary and Comptroller of the Household, Col. R. W. Spraggett, C.M.G., C.V.O., C.B.E., M.C., R.M. (ret.).
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. D. J. Hurford-Jones, Gloucestershire Regt.; Lieut. R. W. Nelson, R.N.

Official Sec., A. C. Mahlstedt.

Lieutenant-Governor, Lieut-General Hon. Sir Edmund Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

THE MINISTRY.

(Sworn in, June, 1955.)

Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Conservation, Hon. H. E. Bolte.

Chief Secretary and Attorney-General, Hon. A. G. Rylah.

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. G. L. Chandler, C.M.G.
 Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. Sir Thomas Malby.
 Minister of Housing and of Immigration, Hon. H. R. Petty.
 Minister of Education, Hon. J. S. Bloomfield.
 Minister of Labour and Industry and of Electrical Undertakings, Hon. G. O. Reid.
 Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, and Minister of Soldier Settlement, Hon. K. H. Turnbull.
 Minister of Forests and of State Development, Hon. A. J. Fraser, M.C.
 Minister of Health, Hon. E. P. Cameron.
 Minister of Water Supply and of Mines, Hon. W. J. Mibus.
 Minister of Transport, Hon. Sir Arthur Warner.
 Minister for Local Government, Hon. M. V. Porter.
 Minister without Portfolio, Hon. L. H. S. Thompson.

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General for Victoria, Col. Hon. Sir William Watt Leggatt, D.S.O., M.C., E.D. Address, Victoria House, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.2.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Parliament consists of a *Legislative Council* of 34 members, elected for the 17 Provinces for 6 years, one-half retiring every 3 years; and a *Legislative Assembly* of 66 members, elected for a maximum duration of 3 years. Election is by secret ballot, with universal adult suffrage for the Legislative Assembly and for the Legislative Council. Voting is compulsory. The electors on the rolls at June 30, 1958, numbered 1,503,434.

President of the *Legislative Council*, Hon. Sir Gordon McArthur..... £2,300
 Speaker of the *Legislative Assembly*, Hon. Sir William McDonald..... 2,300

THE JUDICATURE.

There are magistrates' courts, and general sessions and county courts; and a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and eleven Puisne Judges.

Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Edmund F. Herring, K.C.M.G., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. (1944)..... £6,550
 Puisne Judges, Hon. Sir Charles John Lowe, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy; Hon. Sir Norman O'Bryan; Hon. J. V. Barry; Hon. A. Dean; Hon. R. R. Sholl; Hon. T. W. Smith; Hon. E. H. Hudson; Hon. R. V. Monahan; Hon. G. A. Pape; Hon. A. D. G. Adam; Hon. D. M. Little each 5,800

County Court.

Judges, Their Honours L. E. B. Stretton, C.M.G.; J. H. Moore; A. L. Read; F. B. Gamble; N. F. Mitchell; G. L. Dethridge; C. McT. Stafford; J. F. Mulvaney; F. R. Nelson; J. G. Norris; B. J. Dunn; A. M. Fraser; E. H. E. Barber; T. G. Rapke; M. L. Cassen; S. H. Z. Woinarski each 4,200
 Secretary to the Law Department, H. C. Chipman..... 3,800
 Master of the Supreme Court, E. H. Coghill 3,300
 Taxing Master of the Supreme Court, L. L. Oliver..... 3,050
 Solicitor-General, Sir Henry Winneke, O.C. 5,800
 Prosecutors for the Queen, F. R. Moore; J. F. Moloney; W. M. W. Irvine; J. W. Flannagan; R. A. Bidstrup; G. M. Byrne; R. J. Leckie..... each 3,100
 Crown Solicitor, T. F. E. Mornane..... 3,700

EDUCATION.

Primary Education is compulsory, secular and free between the ages of 6 and 14. At December 31, 1957, there were 1,909 Primary Schools (including one Correspondence School) attended by 278,218 pupils; 223 Secondary Schools (including one Correspondence School) with an enrolment of 90,735; and 50 Technical Schools (44 of which possess a junior section with 28,310 pupils in attendance) with a roll call of 58,306 senior students.

During 1957, 141,886 pupils attended 532 independent schools, most of which are Roman Catholic, as the Roman Catholic Church in the State maintains an independent scholastic organization.

There is a State-aided University at Melbourne with five affiliated colleges—Trinity, Ormond, Queen's, Newman (which have connections with the Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist and Roman Catholic Churches respectively), and the University Women's College. The University had 6,170 full-time students in 1959.

FINANCE.

The revenue and expenditure and State Debt for four years are given as follows:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1938-39	23,354,711	29,141,953	179,698,118
1955-56	129,665,092	132,910,592	445,713,423
1956-57	142,162,542	146,474,008	481,818,674
1957-58	153,391,287	156,603,943	518,212,671

Banking, &c.—The state savings bank deposits at June 30, 1958, amounted to £272,807,000; in addition, deposits in the Commonwealth savings bank (in the State of Victoria) amounted to £117,805,000, and in other savings banks, £43,019,000.

Life Assurance.—There were 20 companies transacting life assurance business in Victoria during 1957. There were 943,380 policies in force with sums assured amounting to £747,620,326 in the Ordinary Department and 1,131,825 policies for £98,743,819 in the Industrial Department.

Insurance (other than Life).—There were 176 companies or other bodies transacting business in Victoria during the year 1957-58. Total revenue amounted to £52,162,875, made up of premium income £50,763,919 and other income £1,398,956. Expenditure totalled £44,005,378, comprising losses £28,602,837, commission and agents' charges £5,373,517 and other expenditure £10,030,024.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of production in 1957-58 was £916,444,000—agricultural £88,198,000, pastoral £137,854,000, dairying £65,431,000, poultry and bee keeping £23,266,000, trapping £3,588,000, forestry £14,109,000, mining and quarries £14,022,000, fisheries £1,294,000, manufactures £568,649,000.

Agriculture.—Of the 5,696,000 acres under cultivation in 1957-58, 1,835,000 were wheat crops and 622,000 oats and 871,000 acres were cut for hay. In 1957-58, 2,582,000 gallons of wine were produced.

Live Stock.—There were in March, 1958, 27,090,000 sheep, 1,724,000 dairy cattle, 1,026,000 beef cattle, 278,000 pigs, and 98,000 horses. The quantity of wool produced in 1957-58 was 296,490,000 lb., valued at £76,255,000.

Minerals.—Production of gold in 1958 was 42,713 fine ozs. Other minerals raised consisted principally of coal (black and brown), limestone, kaolin, tin, gypsum, antimony concentrates and bauxite. Production of brown coal in 1958 amounted to 11,644,000 tons.

Motor Vehicle Registrations.—The number of vehicles on the register at Dec. 31, 1958, was: private cars, 576,644; commercial, 98,385; hire 5,214; primary producers, 62,232; omnibuses, 880 and motor cycles, 24,146.

Victoria State Railways.—At June 30, 1958, there were 4,401 miles of railway open for traffic. The revenue and expenditure for the year ended June 30, 1958, were £35,966,360 and £38,174,019 respectively, and interest charges, exchange, etc., amounted to £3,592,174. Total traffic mileage was 18,353,000 and passenger journeys numbered 167,661,724. The tonnage of goods and live stock carried was 8,891,959.

Shipping.—During the year ended June 30, 1958, 3,075 vessels with net tonnage 11,282,816 entered Victorian ports and 3,049 vessels with total net tonnage of 11,184,171 cleared.

Trade and Industry.—Wool, wheat, flour, butter, live stocks, fruits, milk and cream, meats and poultry are the staple productions of the State; but secondary industry (16,426 factories, &c., employing 357,101 hands in 1957-58) has expanded greatly in recent years. The net value of factory production has risen from £65,996,000 in 1938-39 to £568,649,000 in 1957-58. The export trade (excluding inter-state trade) consists largely of agricultural and pastoral products. The principal over-sea imports of the State are apparel, textiles, manufactured fibres, machines and machinery, metals and metal manufactures, rubber and rubber manufactures, tobacco, crude petroleum, paper, stationery, &c., and drugs and chemicals.

OVERSEAS TRADE.

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1938-39	44,407,809	30,819,012
1954-55	297,484,283	216,571,772
1955-56	299,339,888	209,396,418
1956-57	254,946,377	255,752,007
1957-58	282,712,758	219,577,919

CITIES AND TOWNS

Ψ MELBOURNE, the capital city, which is an episcopal see, was originally laid out in the year 1837 with wisdom and foresight; its wide streets, park lands, public gardens, university, public library, museum and large churches are the principal features of the city. Melbourne and suburbs cover an area of 445,746 acres and contained on June 30, 1958, a population of 1,726,100. Other cities and towns are Ψ Geelong, 85,190; Ballarat, 52,450; Bendigo, 40,310; Ψ Warrnambool, 13,910; Mildura, 12,020; Hamilton, 9,280; Shepparton, 12,470; Maryborough, 7,300; Colac, 8,940; Horsham, 8,690; Castlemaine, 7,020; Ararat, 7,880; Wangaratta, 12,210; Stawell, 5,810; Echuca, 6,130; Sale, 7,330; Swan Hill, 5,930; Benalla, 7,220 and Moe, 13,560.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Includes all that portion of the continent west of 129° E. long., the most westerly point being in 112° 52' E. long., and from 13° 30' to 35° 8' S. lat. Its extreme length is 1,500 miles, and 1,000 miles from east to west; total area 975,920 sq. miles.

POPULATION.—At December 31, 1958, the population was 713,583 (366,356 males and 347,227 females).

The estimated number of full-blood aboriginals on June 30, 1958, was 13,000.

Year	Births	Deaths	Marriages
1955	16,623	5,379	5,145
1956	16,916	5,572	5,080
1957	16,924	5,295	4,899
1958	16,731	5,554	5,038

Religions.—Census of 1954—268,135 Church of England, 143,489 Roman Catholics, 68,489 Methodists, and 37,659 Presbyterians.

Physical Features.—Large areas of the State, for some hundreds of miles inland, are hilly and even mountainous, although the altitude, so far as ascertained, rises nowhere above that of Mount Bruce (4,024 ft.) in the north-west division or that of Bluff Knoll (3,640 ft.) in the Stirling Range in the south-west. The coastal regions are undulating, with an interior slope to the unsettled central portion of Australia. The Darling and Hamersley ranges of the west have a seaward slope to the Indian Ocean, into which flow many streams, notably the Preston, Collic, Murray, Swan, Murchison, Gascoyne, Asburton, Fortescue, and De Grey. In the north the Fitzroy flows from the King Leopold ranges into the Indian Ocean, and the Drysdale and Ord into the Timor Sea. The greater portion of the State may be described as an immense tableland, with an altitude of from 1,000 to 2,000 ft. above sea-level, the surface of which varies from stretches of clayey soils to the sand dunes of the far interior. The climate is one of the most temperate in the world. The total rainfall at Perth during 1958 was 32.08 inches, the average for the past 82 years 35.05. Of the total area two-thirds is suitable for pastoral purposes.

GOVERNMENT

Western Australia was first settled by the British in 1829, and in 1870 it was granted a partially elective legislature. In 1890 responsible government was granted, and the Administration vested in a Governor, a Legislative Council, and a Legislative Assembly. The present constitution rests upon an Amending Act of 1899, further amended by the Constitution Acts Amendment Acts of 1911, 1934 and 1955; the Executive is vested in a Governor appointed by the Crown and aided by a Council of responsible Ministers.

The Legislative Assembly (elected March, 1959) is composed of Labour Party 23, Liberal and Country League 17, Country Party 8, Independent 2.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia, His Excellency Lieut.-General Sir Charles Gairdner, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.B.E., appointed 1951, term extended for 5 years from Nov. 6, 1956. £4,000
Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Dwyer, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

(Sworn in April 22, 1959)
Premier, Treasurer and Minister for Tourists, Hon. David Brand. 4,110
Deputy Premier, Minister for Education and Electricity and Attorney General, Hon. Arthur Frederick Watts, C.M.G. 3,660
Minister for Industrial Development, Railways and the North-West, Hon. Charles Walter Michael Court, O.B.E. 3,460

Minister for Agriculture, Hon. Crawford David Nalder.....	£3,510
Minister for Works and Water Supplies, Hon. Gerald Percy Wild, M.B.E.....	3,510
Minister for Mines and Housing, Hon. Arthur Frederick Griffith.....	3,610
Minister for Lands, Forests and Immigration, Hon. William Stewart Bovell.....	3,510
Minister for Transport, Police, Labour and Native Welfare, Hon. Charles Collier Perkins.....	3,510
Chief Secretary and Minister for Health and Fisheries, Hon. Ross Hutchinson, D.F.C.....	3,460
Minister for Local Government, Town Planning and Child Welfare, Hon. Leslie Arthur Logan.....	3,510

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Offices, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.2.	
Agent-General, Hon. E. K. Hoar.....	3,000

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consist of a *Legislative Council* of 30 members elected for 6 years, and a *Legislative Assembly* of 50 members elected for 3 years by universal adult suffrage; the electorate of the Council is restricted by a property qualification, that of the Assembly being subject to residence and registration.

President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Charles Latbam.....	£2,660
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. M. Hearman.....	2,610

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Albert Wolff, K.C.M.G.....	£4,210
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. J. E. Virtue.....	£3,710
Puisne Judges, Hons. L. W. Jackson; P. V. Neville; G. B. D'Arcy..... each	£3,560
President, Arbitration Court, Hon. R. V. Neville.	

EDUCATION

Education.—Education is compulsory and free. In 1958 there were 478 Primary Schools and 25 High Schools under the control of the Minister for Education representing a total of 104,166 pupils. In addition the Government has established two Teachers' Training Colleges, Technical Schools and Schools of Mines and subsidises a University. There were also 300 private schools with an average attendance of 32,289. The total amount expended on education (from Revenue) during the year ended June 30, 1958, was £8,857,213, including grants of £614,958 to the University of Western Australia.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The gross value of primary production in 1957-58 was: agriculture £43,638,801; pastoral and trapping £47,146,667; dairying, poultry keeping and bee-farming £11,734,954; forestry £5,520,754; fisheries £3,264,846; mining £22,924,495.

Crops and Live Stock.—Of the total area under crop (5,510,862 acres), 2,957,206 acres were under wheat for grain, the 1957-58 crop being estimated at 33,100,000 bushels. On March 31, 1958, the livestock included 997,173 cattle, 15,723,963 sheep, 150,783 pigs and 43,930 horses. In 1957-58 there were 9,023 acres of vineyards and 21,743 acres of orchards. The wool clip in 1957-58 was 149,125,000 lb. in the grease.

Manufacturing Industries.—There were on June 30, 1958, a total of 3,941 industrial establishments in the State employing either machinery or at least four bands. The total number of persons employed in them was 48,462.

Forestry.—The forests contain some of the very finest hardwoods in the world. The total quantity of timber sawn and bawn during 1957-58 was 233,173,000 super feet.

Minerals.—The mines of the Coolgardie and adjacent goldfields, which cover a vast portion of the interior and extend to the 125th meridian, and of the northern fields, are being constantly worked. The production of gold in the State for 1958 was 867,188 fine oz. (£A14,178,328). The total amount produced from 1886 to Dec. 31, 1958, is 59,912,993 fine oz. (£A418,590,584). Magnetic iron, lead, copper, tin and manganese ores and coal, asbestos, bauxite, gypsum and ilmenite exist in large quantities.

Communications.—On June 30, 1958, there were 4,117 miles of State government railway (though operations on 820 miles have been suspended); 277 miles of private lines open for general and passenger traffic; and 450 miles of the Commonwealth line (Kalgoorlie-Port Pirie Junction). On Dec. 31, 1958, there were on the State register 380 vessels, of 19,177 tons, of which 168 were steam or motor vessels (15,602 tons) and 212 sailing vessels (3,575 tons).

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure and net public Debt for 5 years ended June 30:—

Year	Revenue	Expenditure	Debt
	£A	£A	£A
1954	43,145,840	43,248,519	165,371,704
1955	45,719,846	46,203,889	177,660,291
1956	49,612,406	51,443,237	188,610,363
1957	54,330,934	56,243,302	205,089,125
1958	57,053,977	58,177,307	218,354,786

Banking.—There were, including the Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 9 cheque-paying banks in the State on June 30, 1958. The amount due to depositors in Savings Banks on Dec. 31, 1958, was £68,230,617.

INTER-STATE AND OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports
	£A	£A
1953-54	125,212,340	91,652,608
1954-55	141,702,541	96,094,094
1955-56	135,457,665	115,671,798
1956-57	134,551,480	155,522,857
1957-58	143,439,404	135,476,669

The principal exports of local products in 1957-58 were wool (£A36,343,179), wheat (£A20,430,624), wheat flour (£A3,453,530), hides and skins (£A1,949,283), oats (£A955,174), beef (£A1,651,190), mutton and lamb (£A950,096), crayfish tails (£A1,982,535), whale oil (£A1,005,247), raw asbestos (£A1,459,827), iron ore (£A435,182), barley (£A634,106).

TOWNS

CAPITAL, ΨPERTH. Population at Dec. 31, 1958, of Metropolitan area, including the port of Fremantle, 387,000.

Pertb, the capital, stands on the right bank of the Swan River estuary, 12 miles from Fremantle. Other towns are ΨFremantle (20,850), Kalgoorlie—Boulder and environs (22,700), ΨBunbury (11,500), Northam (6,300), ΨAlbany (9,400), ΨGeraldton (9,100) and Collie (9,500).

New Zealand

AREA AND POPULATION

Islands	Area (English) Sq. Miles)	Population		
		Census, April 17, 1951*	Census, April 17, 1956†	Estimated April 1, 1959
<i>(a) Exclusive of Island Territories:</i>				
North Island (including Maoris).....	44,281	1,313,855	1,497,353	1,610,099
South Island (including Maoris).....	58,093	624,551	675,626	715,030
Stewart Island (including Maoris).....	670	576	541	540
Chatham Islands (including Maoris).....	372	471	524	550
<i>Minor Islands:</i>				
<i>Inhabited—</i>				
Kermadec Islands.....	13	14	11	9
Campbell Island.....	44	5	7	10
<i>Uninhabited—</i>				
Three Kings.....	3	..	..	..
Snare.....	1	..	..	..
Solander.....	1½	..	..	..
Antipodes.....	24	..	..	..
Bounty.....	½	..	..	..
Auckland.....	234	..	..	..
Total exclusive of Island Territories..	103,736	1,939,472	2,174,062	2,326,129
<i>(b) Island Territories:</i>				
Tokelau Islands.....	4	1,580‡	1,619§	1,749
Cook Islands and Niue.....	199	19,632‡	21,387§	22,372
Total, inclusive of Island Territories..	103,939	1,960,704	2,197,068	2,350,250
Trust Territory of Western Samoa.....	1,133	84,909‡	97,327§	102,860
Ross Dependency.....	175,000	..	166	..

* Excluding 1,894 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1951 census.

† Excluding 2,162 members of the Armed Forces overseas.

‡ Census of September 25, 1951. § Census of Sept. 25, 1956.

Maori Population included in the totals for New Zealand proper—(1951) 115,676 (males 59,322, females 56,354); (1956) 137,151 (males 70,089, females 67,062); (1959), 152,643 (males 77,723, females 74,920).

Increase of the People (exclusive of Maoris).

Year	Increase			Decrease			Net Increase	Marriages*
	Births	Arrivals	Total	Deaths	Departure	Total		
1939	28,833	102,469	131,302	14,158	96,176	110,334	20,968	17,115
1956	50,430	136,317	186,747	18,403	126,171	144,574	39,144†	17,531
1957	51,852	166,374	218,226	19,411	150,181	169,392	48,634	17,614
1958	53,774	171,374	225,148	19,014	159,006	178,020	47,128	18,305

* Inclusive of Maoris.

† Census adjustment of 3,029 necessary.

Birth rate (1958) 25.16; death rate 8.90; marriage rate 8.01; infant mortality 19.40 per 1,000.

Inter-censal Increases. (Exclusive of Maoris.)

Year	Results of Census			Numerical Increase	Net Passenger Arrivals over inter-censal periods
	Males	Females	Total		
*1945	782,602	820,952	1,603,554	112,070	+15,613
*1951	914,646	909,150	1,823,796	220,242	+27,486
*1956	1,023,122	1,013,789	2,036,911	213,115	+68,726

* Excluding 44,081 members of the Armed Forces overseas at the time of the 1945 census, 1,894 at the 1951 census, and 2,162 at the 1956 census.

Races and Religions.

Races	1951		1956		Religions	
	1951	1956	1951	1956	1951	1956
Europeans.....	1,809,441	2,016,287	Church of England.....	Per cent	37.47	35.92
Maoris.....	92,493	108,659	Presbyterians.....	23.01	22.26	
„ Half-caste.....	23,183	28,492	Roman Catholics.....	13.64	14.29	
Chinese.....	5,252	6,667	Methodists.....	8.05	7.44	
Other races.....	9,103	13,957	Baptists.....	1.63	1.56	

PHYSIOGRAPHY

New Zealand consists of a number of islands of varying size in the South Pacific Ocean, and has also administrative responsibility for a large uninhabited tract in the Antarctic Ocean. The two largest and most important islands, the North and South Islands of New Zealand, are separated by only a relatively narrow strait. The remaining islands are very much smaller and, in general, are widely dispersed over a considerable expanse of ocean. The boundaries, inclusive of the most outlying islands and dependencies, range from 8° South latitude to South of 60° South latitude, and from 160° East longitude to 150° West longitude.

Geographical Features.—The two principal islands have a total length of 1,040 miles, and a combined area of 102,374 square miles. A large portion of the surface is mountainous in character. The principal range is that of the Southern Alps, extending over the entire length of the South Island and having its culminating point in Mount Cook (12,349 ft.). The North Island mountains include several volcanoes, two of which are active, others being dormant or extinct. Mt. Ruapehu (9,175 ft.) and Mt. Ngauruhoe (7,515 ft.) are the most important. Of the numerous glaciers in the South Island, the Tasman (18 miles long by 1½ wide), the Franz Josef and the Fox are the best known. The North Island in particular is noted for its hot springs and geysers. For the most part the rivers are too short and rapid for considerable use in navigation. The more important include the Waikato (270 miles in length); Wanganui (180), and Clutha (210). Lakes (Taupo, 238 sq. miles in area; Wakatipu, 112; and Te Anau, 132) are abundant, many of them of great beauty.

Climate.—New Zealand has a moist-temperate marine climate, but with abundant sunshine. A very important feature is the small annual range of temperature which permits of some growth of vegetation, including pasture, all the year round. Very little snow falls on the low levels even in the South Island. The mean temperature ranges from 59° F. in the North to about 49° F. in the South. Rainfall over the more settled areas in the North Island ranges from 35 to 70 inches and in the South Island from 25 to 45 inches. The total range is from approximately 13 to over 250 inches. The number of rainy days is generally in the neighbourhood of 160 to 180 in the North Island and between 110 and 140 in the South, except in the southern portion of the west coast. The amount of sunshine is generally over 2,000 hours per annum and ranges between 1,600 and 2,500 hours.

GOVERNMENT

The west coast of the South Island of New Zealand was discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman, the navigator (voyaging under the direction of the Netherlands' East India Company), on December 13, 1642. The islands were visited, and charted, in 1769 by Captain Cook, who returned to them in 1773, 1774, and 1777. From 1792 onwards sealers and whalers settled along the coasts, and trade in timber and flax followed. Christianity was introduced in 1814, and in 1832 a British Resident was appointed. In 1840 British sovereignty was proclaimed, and on May 3, 1841, New Zealand was, by letters patent, created a separate colony distinct from New South Wales. Organized colonization on a large scale commenced in 1840 with the New Zealand Company's settlement at Wellington. On Sept. 26, 1907, the designation was changed to *The Dominion of New Zealand*. The Constitution rests upon the Imperial Act of 1852, and on the New Zealand Constitution (Amendment) Act of Dec. 10, 1947. The Statute of Westminster was formally adopted by New Zealand in 1947. The executive authority is entrusted to a Governor-General appointed by the Crown and aided by an Executive Council, within a Legislature consisting of one chamber, the House of Representatives.

Governor-General and Staff.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand (1957-62), His Excellency the Viscount COBHAM, G.C.M.G., T.D., born 1909..... (Salary £6,500, and allowances £5,000) £11,500
Official Secretary, D. E. Foulhy, C.V.O., C.B.E.
Comptroller, Col. J. B. Harrison, O.B.E.
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. B. A. Stewart-Wilson, Scots Guards; Lieut. N. Durden-Smith, R.N.
Lady-in-Waiting, Miss J. Parker.

§ THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR-GENERAL,

(December 12, 1957.)

Prime Minister, Minister of External Affairs and 0 Maori Affairs, Rt. Hon. W. Nash, C.H.
Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. C. F. Skinner, M.C.
Minister of Finance, Hon. A. H. Nordmeyer.
Attorney-General, Minister of Justice and of Health, Hon. H. G. R. Mason, Q.C.
Minister of Labour, of Mines and of Immigration, Hon. F. Hackett.
Minister of Marine and of Housing, Hon. W. A. Fox.
Minister of Works and Electricity, Hon. H. Watt.
Minister of Forests, Hon. E. T. Tirikatene.
Minister of Defence, Hon. P. G. Connolly, D.S.C., V.R.D.
Minister of Railways, Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs, Hon. M. Moohan.
Minister of Industries and Commerce, Hon. P. N. Holloway.
Minister of Education, Hon. P. O. S. Skoglund.
Minister of Social Security, Minister for the Welfare of Women and Children, Hon. Miss M. B. Howard.
Minister of Transport, and of Island Territories, Hon. J. Mathison.
Minister of Customs, Hon. R. Boord.

Minister of Internal Affairs and Civil Defence, Hon. W. T. Anderson.

§ Members of the Executive Council travelling within the country on public service are entitled to an allowance not exceeding £3 3s. per diem when so engaged, but not during attendance at a session of the General Assembly. The Prime Minister receives £3,750 per annum with a tax-free allowance of £1,500 for expenses of his office and the Ministerial residence. The salary of each Minister holding a portfolio is £2,500 with tax-free expense allowance of £550, and that of each Minister without portfolio £2,000, with £450 tax-free expense allowance.

NEW ZEALAND REPRESENTATIVES
OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA.

High Commissioner, Hon. F. Jones.

CANADA.

High Commissioner, E. Shanahan.

INDIA.

High Commissioner, R. L. G. Challis (*acting*).

FEDERATION OF MALAYA.

High Commissioner, C. M. Bennett, D.S.O.

U.K.
High Commissioner for New Zealand, G. R. Laking
(acting), New Zealand Government Offices, 475
Strand, W.C.2.

U.S.A.
Ambassador (vacant), 29 Observatory Circle, Wash-
ington, D.C.

FRANCE
Ambassador, J. V. Wilson.

JAPAN
Ambassador, J. S. Reid.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN N.Z.

Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.

BELGIUM.
M. Armand Nihotte.
DENMARK.
Charge d'Affaires, T. Wegener-Clausen.

FRANCE
Ambassador, J. Boudier.
GERMAN FEDERAL REPUBLIC.
Dr. E. H. Nöhning.

JAPAN.
Ambassador, S. Isbiguro.
NETHERLANDS.
Baron Bentinck van Schoonheten.

SWEDEN.
Charge d'Affaires, F. H. Arnfast.
U.S.A.
Ambassador, Hon. Francis H. Russell.
U.S.S.R.
Charge d'Affaires, G. M. Rodionov.

High Commissioners in New Zealand

AUSTRALIAN
Vice-Admiral Sir John Collins, K.B.E., C.B.
CANADIAN
G. R. Heasman, O.B.E.
U.K.
High Commissioner, Hon. F. E. Cumming-Bruce,
C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, C. S. Pickard.
Economic Adviser, C. G. Cruickshank.
First Secretaries, J. K. Hickman; J. Eaton (Agriculture and Food); J. G. Hayden, O.B.E. (Information).
Naval Adviser, Capt. H. R. Hewlett, R.N.
Army Adviser, Col. Sir Thomas Butler, Bt., D.S.O., O.B.E.
Air Adviser, Group Capt. R. G. Dutton, D.S.O., D.F.C.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of a House of Representatives consisting of 80 members elected for 3 years. The General Election of November, 1957, returned 41 Labour Party members and 39 National. Four of the members are Maoris elected by the Maori electors. Women have been entitled to vote since 1893, and to be elected Members of the House of Representatives since the passing of the Women's Parliamentary Rights Act, 1919. There are at present 4 women members. Members of the House receive £1,100 per annum, with an allowance of £275-70s per annum for expenses, depending on size of electorate. The Leader of the Opposition receives £1,950 per annum and £490 per annum for expenses, plus travelling allowance of £215.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. R. M. MacFarlane, C.M.G. (plus expense allowance of £600 per annum and residential quarters in Parliament House). . . . £1,950

THE JUDICATURE

The judicial system comprises a Supreme Court and a Court of Appeal; also Magistrates' Courts having both civil and criminal jurisdiction.
Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Harold Eric Barrowclough, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D. £3,750
Court of Appeal, Hon. Sir Kenneth Gresson, K.B.E. (President) 3,500
Hon. Sir Alfred North; Hon. Sir Timothy Cleary 3,250
Supreme Court Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir James D. Hutchinson; F. B. Adams; A. K. Turner; G. I. McGregor; W. P. Shorland; T. E. Henry; T. A. Gresson; T. P. McCarthy; A. L. Haslam; R. Hardieboys; B. C. Haggitt 3,250
Judges, Court of Arbitration, Hon. Sir Arthur Tyndall, C.M.G.; Hon. W. F. Stilwell. 3,250
Judge, Compensation Court, Hon. D. J. Dalglish, £2,750; Hon. K. G. Archer.
Judge, Land Valuation Court, Hon. K. G. Archer 3,250

POLICE

On March 31, 1959, the strength of the Police Force was 2,437 of all ranks, equivalent to 1 for every 954 of the population. The total cost of police protection in 1958-59 was £3,031,000.

PASSPORTS

With certain exceptions, no person over 16 years of age is permitted to land unless in possession of a passport or some other document satisfactorily establishing his or her nationality and identity.

DEFENCE

Navy.

The Royal New Zealand Navy was greatly expanded during the Second World War and a number of small vessels were built in New Zealand. New Zealand naval personnel totalled 10,000, of whom 4,000 were with the Royal Navy. Over 1,000 New Zealanders served with the Fleet Air Arm. The naval forces include the Women's Royal New Zealand Naval Service, and Volunteer Reserve forces in four divisions. The strength is 1 cruiser, 3 frigates, 1 survey ship, 1 Antarctic support ship and 12 other vessels in commission; 1 cruiser, 3 frigates, 4 ocean minesweepers, 1 other minesweeper and 5 other vessels in reserve. Active naval personnel numbers 314 officers and 2,696 ratings. A cruiser and a frigate are normally attached to the Far East Station.
Naval expenditure in 1958-59 amounted to £7,433,880.

Army.

The New Zealand Army consists of the Regular Force, the Territorial Force, the Army Reserve and the Cadet Corps. The establishment of the Regular Force is 8,119 and recruiting is in progress to raise the strength of the Army to this figure.

During the war of 1939-1945 New Zealand sent a division (the 2nd) to the Middle East theatre, which took part in the campaigns in Greece, Crete, North Africa and Italy. Another division (the 3rd) saw service in the South Pacific and took part in a number of actions in that area.

In 1958 compulsory military training was abolished, and the Army is being organized on the basis of a Regular Brigade Group backed by a Volunteer Territorial Force. One battalion of the Regular Brigade Group is stationed as part of the Commonwealth Far East Strategic Reserve in Malaya.

Army expenditure for the year 1958-59 was £7,377,624.

Air.

The Royal New Zealand Air Force was constituted as a separate defence service in 1937. The force was mobilized in September, 1939, and its organization was linked with the Empire Training Scheme. A number of New Zealand squadrons operated with the R.A.F., and additional squadrons, with supporting forces, operated in the Pacific area. The Air Force now consists of the Regular Air Force, the Air Force Reserve, the Women's Royal New Zealand Air Force and the Air Training Corps. The strength of the Regular Force at March 31, 1959, was 4,565.

Air Force Expenditure in 1958-59 was £9,987,000.

FINANCE

Figures of the Consolidated Fund shown in this table are quoted on a gross basis, i.e. credits have not been deducted from departmental expenditure, but have been included as receipts. Expenditure in the years 1956-57 and 1959 includes transfers to the Social Security Fund. There was no transfer in 1958. The expenditure of the Social Security Fund for 1958-59 was £59,463,000 as compared with an expenditure of £78,901,000 in 1957-58.

Year ended March 31	Revenue	Expenditure
	£(N.Z.)	£(N.Z.)
1939	43,699,000	42,889,000
1956	197,433,000	193,282,000
1957	206,276,000	202,951,000
1958	193,580,000	193,736,000
1959	241,310,000	240,888,000*

* Includes £8,844,000 for debt redemption and £17,793,000 for defence.

Revenue from taxation in 1958-59 amounted to £306,176,300, of which £205,574,000 was receipts of the Consolidated Fund, £80,615,000 receipts of the Social Security Fund and £19,798,000 receipts into the National Roads Fund.

DEBT.

The gross *Public Debt* amounted on March 31, 1959, to £816,552,000, of which £118,277,000 was domiciled in London. The amount domiciled in London excludes £26,191,000 in respect of which interest payments have been suspended since 1931 by agreement with the Imperial Government.

BANKING.

There are five trading banks (with numerous branches) doing business, two of which are predominantly New Zealand banks. Of these the Bank of New Zealand is owned by the State. At March 25, 1959, total assets of all trading banks in New Zealand amounted to £291,922,000; liabilities, £292,210,000; and the value of notes in circulation amounted to £64,089,000. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced business on August 1, 1934. The note-issuing powers of other banks have since been withdrawn and the Reserve Bank notes are legal tender. Net overseas assets of banks (on account of New Zealand business only) at March 25, 1959, amounted to £74,866,000, of which £62,748,000 and £12,618,000 represented the Reserve Bank's holdings of sterling exchange and sterling investments respectively. Trading banks' advances, including discounts, at the end of March, 1959, totalled £177,056,000, compared with £183,771,000 in the previous year. Deposits with trading banks at the end of March, 1959, amounted to £277,530,000. At the corresponding date in 1958 they were £287,768,000.

Post-office and trustee savings banks had, at the close of the year 1958-59, 2,202,000 depositors having £322,406,000 to their credit. This amount does not include National Savings Accounts in which depositors had £61,102,000 to their credit at March 31, 1959.

As from Aug. 20, 1948, New Zealand restored her currency to parity with sterling, in place of the depreciated rate of £N.Z.125 = £100 adopted in 1933.

EDUCATION

The State system of education is free, secular, and compulsory. The school-leaving age was raised to 15 years as from Feb. 1, 1944. There were (Dec. 1958) 1,998 public primary schools, with 364,181 scholars; there were also 324 registered private primary schools with 51,063 scholars, and 157 Maori village schools with 14,135 scholars, of whom 12,043 were Maoris. There were also 26,404 Maori children attending public primary schools. The higher education of boys and girls in the cities and large towns is carried on in 96 secondary and combined schools, and in 34 technical high and technical day schools. In addition there are 111 secondary departments of district high schools, 104 private secondary schools and 11 Maori secondary schools. The total number of pupils receiving full-time secondary education at the end of 1958 was 94,156 and in addition there were 44,555 part-time students attending technical classes, 1,503 receiving part-time tuition from the Correspondence School and 3,580 receiving instruction from the Technical Correspondence School. The University of New Zealand, with power to confer degrees, consists of the University of Auckland, Victoria University of Wellington, the University of Canterbury and the University of Otago. Two Agricultural Colleges (Massey and Canterbury) are associated with the University. The 6 Colleges had a total of 12,565 students in 1959.

The total expenditure on Education out of public funds in 1958-59 was £35,928,536.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Details of the estimated value of production are:

	1956-57 £(N.Z.)	1957-58 £(N.Z.)
Agricultural.....	26,200,000	24,200,000
Pastoral.....	215,800,000	201,700,000
Dairying, etc.....	107,800,000	111,300,000
Forestry.....	21,100,000	22,900,000
Fisheries.....	2,900,000	2,900,000
Mining.....	18,900,000	18,800,000
Factory.....	169,500,000	187,200,000
Buildings and miscellaneous.....	60,100,000	66,900,000
	£622,300,000	£635,900,000

Agricultural and Pastoral Production

	1956-57	1957-58
Wheat.....bushels	2,950,000	3,727,000
Wool.....lb.	491,000,000	496,000,000
Butter.....tons	198,300	215,000
Cheese.....tons	94,600	96,600
Stock slaughtered—		
Lambs.....No.	14,302,000	15,879,000
Sheep.....No.	5,199,000	5,069,000
Cattle.....No.	1,045,000	1,106,000
Calves.....No.	1,404,000	1,314,000
Pigs.....No.	748,000	768,000

Agriculture and Forestry.—The total area of New Zealand (excluding its Island Territories) is 66,390,700 acres, 43,000,000 acres of this being in occupation in 1958 and mainly devoted to pasture.

The output of sawn timber for 1958-59 was 596,000,000 board feet.

Live Stock.—Cattle at January 31, 1958, numbered 5,886,000, including 1,967,000 dairy cows in milk; pigs 628,000; horses, 123,000; and sheep (June 30, 1958), 46,026,000.

Manufactures.—Statistics of factory production show (1957-58) 8,529 factories in operation, employing 162,985 persons. Wages paid amounted to £119,989,253; plant and machinery, £77,228,492; cost of materials used, £417,918,274; value added by manufacture, £227,190,598; and total value of output, £645,108,872.

Minerals.—Coal-mining output in 1958 was 2,703,000 tons. Gold-mining was formerly an important industry, but production has declined in recent years, gold produced in 1957 totalling 30,195 oz.

EXTERNAL TRADE, *N.Z.*

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1939	49,387,183	58,049,316	107,436,499
1957	261,738,000	276,569,000	538,307,000
1958	252,671,000	250,022,000	502,693,000

New Zealand produce exported to the U.K. in 1958 was valued at £139,105,000 and included butter, 3,356,000 cwt., valued at £NZ.36,778,000, cheese, 1,671,000 cwt. (£N.Z.11,308,000); frozen and chilled beef, 229,000 cwt. (£N.Z.1,400,000); frozen lamb, 4,177,000 cwt. (£N.Z.37,182,000); frozen mutton, 869,000 cwt. (£N.Z.3,199,000); canned meats, 39,528 cwt. (£N.Z.770,000); milk (dried) 743,000 cwt. (£N.Z.2,448,000); and wool, 171,115,000 lb. (£N.Z.30,131,000).

Railways.—In March, 1959, there were 3,466 route miles of Government railway in operation. The number of passengers carried on Government lines in 1958-59, including season-ticket holders, was 25,437,000, while the Department's road motor services carried 20,032,000. Goods railed amounted to 10,367,000 tons. Railway total revenue and expenditure were £34,373,000 and £35,137,000 in 1958-59.

Motor Vehicles.—On March 31, 1959, there were 488,462 cars, and 292,913 other motor vehicles licensed, in addition to 26,824 motor cycles.

Shipping.—During 1958 the vessels entered inwards numbered 929 (net tonnage 4,054,000) and those entered outwards 911 (net tonnage 3,974,000), exclusive of coasting vessels.

Post and Telegraph Statistics.—(1958-59):—204,660,000 letters, letter cards and postcards 206,802,000 printed and commercial papers, 21,706,000 newspapers, 6,008,000 packets and 7,167,000 parcels. Inland telegrams, 7,184,000; outward cablegrams, 605,000 and inward 512,000; telephones, 641,000.

Civil Aviation.—In 1957-58 (internal) passenger miles, 130,266,000; cargo ton miles, 5,051,600; mail ton miles 277,300 and (overseas) 79,500 passengers carried, 480 tons mail carried, and 800 tons freight carried.

CAPITAL. *Wellington*, in the North Island (pop. 1958, 143,200).

Other large centres:— *Auckland*, 413,100; *Christchurch*, 210,000; *Dunedin*, 102,500; *Hutt*, 93,000; *Palmerston North*, 40,800; *Hamilton*, 45,200; *Invercargill*, 37,800; *Wanganui*, 33,600; *New Plymouth*, 30,400; *Napier*, 29,600; *Hastings*, 30,100; *Timaru*, 25,800; *Nelson*, 23,800; *Gisborne*, 24,100.

THE ISLANDS OF NEW ZEALAND

In addition to North, South, Stewart and Chatham Islands:—

The Three Kings (discovered by Tasman on the

Feast of the Epiphany), in 34° 9' S. lat. and 172° 8' 8" E. long. (uninhabited). *Auckland Islands*, about 290 miles south of Bluff Harbour, in 50° 32' S. lat. and 166° 13' E. long. The islands contain several good harbours, but are uninhabited. *Campbell Island* (population 7 at April 17, 1956). *Antipodes Group* (40° 41' 15" S. lat. and 178° 43' E. long.) uninhabited. *Bounty Islands* (47° 4' 43" S. lat., 170° 0' 30" E. long.). *Snares Islands* and *Solander* (uninhabited).

The Kermadec Group (population 11 at 1956 Census), between 29° 10' to 31° 30' S. lat., and 177° 45' to 179° W. long., includes Raoul or Sunday, Macaulay, Curtis Islands, L'Esperance, and some islets.

Cook and other Islands, included in the boundaries of New Zealand since June, 1901, consist of the islands of Rarotonga (7,576), Aitutaki (2,731), Mangaia (2,123), Atiu (1,391), Mauke (872), Mitiaro (297), Manuae (53), Takutea (uninhabited), Palmerston (88), Penrhyn or Tongareva (666), Manihiki (718), Rakahanga (365), Pukapuka or Danger (690), Suwarow (uninhabited), Nassau (84), Niue (4,719). The population figures are as at Dec. 31, 1958, the total for the Group being 22,371. The chief exports are citrus fruits, tomatoes, pineapples, copra, pearl shell and manufactured apparel. The trade is chiefly with New Zealand and the U.S.A. The exports (1957) were valued at £N.Z.540,925, imports at £N.Z.788,048 for Cook Islands, and at £N.Z.58,667 and £N.Z.153,598 for Niue Island. Rarotonga is the chief island of the Cook Group, with a total population of 7,576. Local administration is carried out by Resident Commissioners at Rarotonga and Niue, and Resident Agents on the other inhabited islands, the latter being answerable to the Resident Commissioner at Rarotonga. In their administration, commissioners and agents are assisted by the Legislative Assembly of the Cook Islands, which has an elected majority of Maori members, though ordinances may be disallowed by the Governor-General of New Zealand.

The revenue of the Cook Islands in 1958-59, exclusive of a subsidy from the New Zealand Government of £365,425, was £432,261, and expenditure, £836,232. Revenue of Niue, exclusive of subsidy £150,000, was £139,747, and expenditure £297,831.

Ross Dependency (1923), see p. 721.

Tokelau (or Union) Islands.—A group of atolls (Fakaofu, Nukunono and Atafu) (population 1,749 at Dec. 31, 1958), proclaimed part of New Zealand as from Jan. 1, 1948.

The Trust Territories are:—

Western Samoa, consisting of the islands of Savai'i (703 square miles) and of Upolu, which with its small adjacent islands, is 430 square miles. The population at Dec. 31, 1958, was 102,860, of whom 96,974 were Samoans. All the islands are mountainous. Upolu, the most fertile, contains the harbours of *Ψ* Apia and *Ψ* Saluafata, of which the former is the capital. The islanders are Christians of different denominations. Coconuts (copra), cocoa and bananas are the chief products of the islands. The revenue for 1958 was £1,305,000. Expenditure £1,037,000. The exports were valued in 1958 at £2,947,628 and the imports, 1958, £2,220,976.

There are now a Legislative Assembly with a large majority of Samoan members and an Executive Council with Samoan representatives in the majority.

Nauru Island (see p. 720).

The Union of South Africa

Provinces	Area (English Sq. Miles)	Census of 1951		Total
		Whites	Non-Whites	
Cape.....	278,465	935,085	3,491,641	4,426,726
Natal.....	33,578	274,240	2,141,078	2,415,318
Transvaal.....	110,450	1,204,712	3,608,126	4,812,838
Orange Free State.....	49,866	227,652	788,918	1,016,570
Total.....	472,359	2,641,689	10,029,763	12,671,452
South-West Africa.....	318,261*	49,930	387,151	434,081

* Includes Walvis Bay (374 sq. miles), which is regarded as an integral part of S.W. Africa for statistical purposes.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The provinces of the Union extend from the southernmost point of the African Continent to the courses of the Limpopo, Malopo and Orange Rivers, *i.e.*, from 34° 50'–22° South latitude, and include all territories within those limits, with the exception of Basutoland, Swaziland, Bechuanaland and a part of Mozambique.

Relief.—The southernmost province contains many parallel ranges, which rise in steps towards the interior. The south-western peninsula contains the famous *Table Mountain* (3,582 feet), while the *Great Swartberg* and *Langberg* run in parallel lines from west to east of the Cape province. Between these two ranges and the *Roggeveld* and *Nuweveld* ranges to the north is the Great Karroo Plateau, which is bounded on the east by the *Sneeuberg*, containing the highest summit in the province (Kompasberg, 7,800 feet). In the east are ranges which join the *Drakensberg* (11,000 feet) between Natal and the Orange Free State.

The Orange Free State presents a succession of undulating grassy plains with good pasture-land, at a general elevation of some 3,800 feet, with occasional hills or kopjes. The Transvaal is also mainly an elevated plateau with parallel ridges in the *Magaliesberg* and *Waterberg* ranges of no great height. The veld or plains of this northernmost province is divisible into the High Veld of the south, the Banker Veld of the centre, and the Low Veld of the north and east, the first and second forming the grazing and agricultural region of the Transvaal and the last a fertile sub-tropical area. The eastern province of Natal has pastoral lowlands and rich agricultural land between the slopes of the *Drakensberg* and the coast, the interior rising in terraces as in the southern provinces.

Rivers.—The *Orange*, with its tributary the *Vaal*, is the principal river of the south, rising in the *Drakensberg* and flowing into the Atlantic between the Territory of South-West Africa and the Cape Province. The *Limpopo*, or *Crocodile River*, in the north, rises in the Transvaal and flows into the Indian Ocean through Portuguese East Africa. Most of the remaining rivers are furious torrents after rain, with partially dry beds at other seasons.

GOVERNMENT

The Union of South Africa is constituted under the South Africa Act, 1909 (9 Edw. VII., cap. 9), passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom on September 20, 1909. In terms of that Act the self-governing Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange River Colony became united on May 31, 1910, in a legislative Union under one Government under the name of the Union of South Africa, those Colonies becoming original Provinces of the Union under the names of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State respectively. The Union Government is seized of all State property, and the Railways, Ports and Harbours are administered by Commissioners.

The seat of the Government is Pretoria; the seat of the Legislature is Cape Town.

The Executive is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sovereign, and aided by an Executive Council, with a Legislature of two Houses.

Under the *Citizenship Act, 1949*, five years' residence in the Union is necessary for the acquisition of South African citizenship.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General HIS EXCELLENCY DR. THE HON. ERNEST GEORGE JANSEN, born 1881, assumed office,

Jan. 1, 1951, term extended for 5 years from Jan. 1, 1956.

Secretary, D. S. Preller.

Comptroller, J. J. Landman.

Assistant Secretary, J. de Kock.

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. M. Malan; Capt. J. M. Crafford.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

The Governor-General presides

(Sept. 2, 1958)

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs</i> , Senator Dr. Hon. H. F. Verwoerd.....	£5,000
<i>Minister of External Affairs</i> , Hon. E. H. Louw.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Pensions</i> , Hon. J. J. Serfontein.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Justice</i> , Hon. C. R. Swart.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Transport</i> , Hon. B. J. Schoeman	4,000
<i>Minister of Economic Affairs</i> , Dr. Hon. N. Diedericks.....	4,000

<i>Minister of Interior</i> , Hon. J. F. Naudé.....	£4,000
<i>Minister of Agricultural Technical Services and Water Affairs</i> , Hon. P. M. K. Le Roux..	4,000
<i>Minister of Defence</i> , Hon. F. C. Erasmus....	4,000
<i>Minister of Posts and Telegraphs and Health</i> , Dr. Hon. J. A. M. Hertzog.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Labour and Mines</i> , Hon. J. de Klerk.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Finance</i> , Dr. Hon. T. E. Dönges	4,000
<i>Minister of Lands, Forests and Public Works</i> , Hon. P. O. Sauer.....	4,000
<i>Minister of Bantu Administration and De- velopment</i> , Hon. M. D. C. de Wet Nel..	4,000

Minister of Bantu Education, Hon. W. A. Maree.....	£4,000
Minister of Agricultural Economics and Marketing, Hon. D. C. H. Uys.....	4,000

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Europe.

- London.—High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa (South Africa House, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.), Dr. A. J. van Rhijn (1958).
 Stockholm.—E.E. & M.P., J. E. Bruce.
 Lisbon.—Ambassador, Dr. A. H. Mertsch.
 Brussels.—Ambassador, J. R. Jordaan.
 Athens.—Chargé d'Affaires, N. J. Jooste.
 The Hague.—Ambassador, Dr. F. Geldenhuis.
 Rome.—Ambassador (vacant).
 Paris.—Ambassador, S. F. du Toit.
 Madrid.—E.E. & M.P., R. H. Coaton.
 Cologne.—Ambassador, J. K. Uys.
 Berne.—Ambassador, J. K. Christie.

Canada and U.S.A.

- Ottawa.—High Commissioner, R. Kirsten.
 Washington.—Ambassador, W. C. du Plessis.

Australia.

- Canberra.—High Commissioner, A. A. M. Hamilton.

South America.

- Buenos Aires.—E.E. & M.P., Maj.-Gen. W. H. E. Poole, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
 Rio de Janeiro.—E.E. & M.P., B. J. Jarvie.
 Santiago.—Chargé d'Affaires, G. C. Nel.

Africa.

- Cairo.—Minister, H. H. Woodward.
 Salisbury.—High Commissioner (vacant).

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES IN THE UNION

U.K.

- High Commissioner, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E., Hill Street, Pretoria.
 Deputy High Commissioner, J. B. Johnston.
 First Secretaries, Miss E. J. Emery; T. W. Aston; P. M. Foster.
 Second Secretaries, J. N. Allan; C. G. R. Sewell.
 Information Adviser and Director, U.K. Information Services, G. F. Crawley, O.B.E.
 Economic Adviser and Senior Trade Commissioner, H. J. Gray, C.M.G.
 Cultural Adviser, R. T. Butlin, O.B.E.
 Military Adviser, Brig. H. S. P. Barstov.
 Air Adviser, Group Capt. F. J. Rump, O.B.E.

- Argentina—Ambassador, D. R. Quiroga.
 Australia—High Commissioner, O. L. Davis.
 Belgium—Ambassador, P. Vanderstichelen.
 Brazil—Ambassador, A. de C. Neves.
 Canada—High Commissioner, J. J. Hurley.
 Chile—Chargé d'Affaires, C. Riccio.
 Egypt—E.E. and M.P., Sar Mahmoud.
 Finland—Chargé d'Affaires, H. R. Martola.
 France—Ambassador, G. Balay.
 Germany (Fed. Rep.)—Ambassador, Dr. H. U. Granow.
 Greece—Ambassador, G. Kapsambelis.
 Israel—Ambassador, I. Bavy.
 Italy—Ambassador, Marchese F. S. di S. Andrea d'Ussita.
 Netherlands—Ambassador, J. Van den Berg.
 Rhodesia and Nyasaland—High Commissioner, J. G. W. Baggott, O.B.E.
 Spain—Ambassador, Miguel de Aldoroso y Villamazares.

- Sweden—Ambassador, A. Aminoff.
 Switzerland—E.E. & M.P., F. Kappeler.
 U.S.A.—Ambassador, P. K. Crowe.

THE LEGISLATURE

The Senate, as reconstituted by Act No. 53 of 1955, now consists of 90 members appointed or elected for a term of five years. Nineteen are nominated by the Governor-General in Council (16 for the Union, 1 for the Cape Province in terms of the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, and 2 for South West Africa). Sixty-seven are elected (27 for the Transvaal; 22 Cape; 8 Natal; 8 Orange Free State and 2 for South West Africa). In addition, four members are elected under the provisions of the Representation of Natives Act No. 12 of 1936.

The House of Assembly consists of 163 elected members, 52 of whom represent the Cape of Good Hope, 16 Natal, 68 Transvaal, 14 the Orange Free State, and 6 South-West Africa, with 3 Native members, Cape native voters being entitled to elect three members of the House of Assembly, who hold their seats for 5 years notwithstanding any dissolution of the House. There are also 4 members elected under the Separate Representation of Voters Act, 1951, to represent the electoral divisions for the coloured voters in the Cape Province. Members of both Houses must be South African citizens of white descent. White female franchise was introduced under the provision of Act No. 18 of 1930.

In April, 1958, the party representation in the House of Assembly was as follows: Nationalist Party, 103; United Party, 53; Native Representatives, 3; Representatives of Coloured Voters, 4. Total, 163.

THE JUDICATURE

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA. APPELLATE DIVISION.

(Bloemfontein.)

Chief Justice, Hon. L. C. Steyn.....	£5,500
Judges of Appeal, Hon. O. D. Schreiner; Hon. O. H. Hoexter; Hon. E. M. de Beer; Hon. D. O. K. Beyers; Hon. A. C. Malan; Hon. P. van Blerk; Hon. N. Ogilvie-Thompson; Hon. W. H. Ramsbottom; Hon. A. B. Beyers.....each	5,000
Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division. Judge President, Hon. J. E. de Villiers.....	4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. J. Herstein; Hon. J. W. van Zyl; Hon. L. de V. van Winsen; Hon. M. A. Diemont; Hon. J. T. van Wyk; Hon. H. E. P. Watermeyer; Hon. R. E. G. Rosenow; Hon. M. Bloch.....each	4,250

Eastern Cape Division.

Judge President, Hon. H. H. W. de Villiers.	4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. A. G. Jennett; Hon. O. V. Sampson; Hon. E. F. v. d. Riet; Hon. G. Wynne; Hon. P. F. O'Hagan.....each	4,250

Griqualand West Local Division

Puisne Judges, Hon. P. J. Wessels; Hon. de V. Hugo.....each	4,250
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Transvaal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. G. J. Maritz.....	4,500
Puisne Judges, Hon. W. Dowling; Hon. Q. de Wet; Hon. F. Rumpff; Hon. C. P. Bresler; Hon. A. Faure-Williamson; Hon. C. J. Claassen; Hon. R. Hill; Hon. J. F. Ludorf; Hon. S. Bekker; Hon. S. M. Kuper; Hon. J. F. Marais; Hon. P. M. Cillie; Hon. V. G. Hiemstra; Hon. W. G. Boshoff; Hon. C. D. J. Theron; Hon. O. Galgut.....each	4,250

Natal Provincial Division.

Judge President, Hon. F. N. Broome.....	£4,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. G. R. Holmes; Hon. A. Milne; Hon. L. R. Caney; Hon. A. A. Kennedy; Hon. E. S. Henochsberg; Hon. N. James; Hon. E. Jansen; Hon. D. G. Fannin.....	each 4,250

Orange Free State Provincial Division

Judge President, Hon. D. H. Botha.....	4,500
<i>Puisne Judges</i> , Hon. A. J. Smit; Hon. J. N. C. de Villiers; Hon. N. J. Grobler; Hon. H. J. Potgieter; Hon. H. W. O. Klopper	each 4,250

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act, as amended in 1922, 1932, 1947, 1949, 1951 and 1952 provides that every citizen between the ages of 17 and 65 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 17 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed course of peace training with the Active Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that not more than 50 per cent. of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number.

EDUCATION

The Provinces have received of all vocational education (technical and industrial), and the Department of Education, Arts and Science under the Minister is concerned with 9 Universities, 12 technical colleges, schools of industries, reformatories and State technical, housecraft and commercial high schools, State-aided vocational schools and State and State-aided special schools for the physically handicapped.

The number of full-time students at the universities in June, 1959, was 23,708. The State expenditure on higher education, including administration and expenditure connected with the above-mentioned institutions, for the financial year 1956-57 was £2,870,450.

Primary Education and Education other than Higher Education.—The central direction of public education (other than higher education) is exercised by the Provincial Education Department in each of the four Provinces of the Union. Each Department is controlled by a Director. The majority of schools for whites in all the Provinces are state schools. In all Provinces primary education in schools for all races is free. Secondary education in all the Provinces is also free, with an age limit of 19 years in the Cape Province. In 1958, State expenditure on primary and secondary education for whites amounted to £33,657,670 and for non-whites £8,351,420.

UNION FINANCE

Year	Revenue		Expenditure	
	£SA	£SA	£SA	£SA
1953-54.....	261,781,000	185,709,000		
1954-55.....	271,077,000	216,453,000		
1955-56.....	281,430,000	209,356,000		
1956-57.....	281,547,000	234,159,000		
1957-58.....	286,491,000	311,111,000		
*1958-59.....	273,056,000	284,743,000		

* Estimated.

DEBT.

The Gross Public Debt of the Union at March 31, 1958, was £1,078,315,000.

CURRENCY.

The South African £ reached parity with the U.K. £ in 1946. It was announced in 1958 that a decimal coinage system would be introduced by the Union Government in 1961.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Production of Crops.

Crop	1958	
	lb.	lb.
Wheat.....	1,617,885,000	
Barley.....	23,925,000	
Oats.....	87,276,000	
Kaffir corn.....	531,200,000	
Meals.....	8,461,200,000	
Potatoes.....	571,845,000	
Ground-nuts.....	254,856,000	

Mines and Minerals.—Gold mining still continues to be the chief source of the country's mineral wealth. The value of the output of the principal minerals of the Union in 1958 was:—

Gold... £219,156,000	Silver.... £568,000
Diamonds. 14,797,000	Asbestos... 9,572,000
Coal..... 23,623,000	Prescribed
Copper... 8,615,000	Minerals 53,297,000
Tin..... 968,000	

The coal output in 1958 was 39,940,000 tons (marketable production).

EXTERNAL TRADE

The total value of the Imports and Exports in 1953-58 was as follows:—

Year	Imports		Exports	
	£	£	£	£
1953.....	425,364,298	292,802,872		
1954.....	412,679,000	317,923,000		
1955.....	482,180,197	330,592,436		
1956.....	494,777,156	366,877,899		
1957.....	550,573,039	453,218,684		
1958.....	556,645,473	390,491,261		

TRADE WITH U.K.

Year	Imports from U.K.		Exports to U.K.	
	£	£	£	£
1955.....	166,769,000	102,090,000		
1956.....	140,596,000	108,697,000		
1957.....	179,786,000	110,625,000		
1958.....	187,535,000	122,424,000		

NOTE.—Gold bullion and specie are excluded from all totals given in the two tables above.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The total open mileage of Government-owned lines at the end of March, 1958, was 13,435 miles, of which 12,642 miles were 3 ft. 6 in. gauge and 793 miles 2 ft. gauge. The capital expenditure on Government railways up to March 31, 1958, amounted to £538,599,834. Working expenditure (excluding depreciation) amounted to £93,728,346.

Posts and Telegraphs.—On March 31, 1957, there were 3,395 post and 3,470 telegraph offices open in the Union.

Airways.—Internal air services are operated between all the major centres in the Union and South-West Africa. Regional air services are operated between Johannesburg and Bulawayo and Johannesburg and Lourenco Marques.

The "Springbok Service" is operated jointly by South African Airways and the British Overseas Airways Corporation, using modern pressurised aircraft and providing a regular service between Johannesburg and London.

Shipping.—In 1958, South African ports handled about 18,394,476 tons of goods, excluding mail, passengers' baggage and stores, in the overseas trade and 821,562 tons in coastwise trade. The total harbour revenue for 1957-58 was approximately £8,702,965, the expenditure £3,532,200. Ψ The principal ports are Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, and East London (Cape Province); Durban (Natal); Walvis Bay and Luderitz Bay (S.-W. Africa).

South-West Africa.

(*Suidwes-Afrika.*)

Administrator, D. T. du P. Viljoen.

Secretary, C. F. Marals.

SOUTH-WEST AFRICA lies between S. lat. 17° 23' and the Orange River, with a narrow strip between 17° 30'—18° 20' S. lat. extending from 21° to 25° E. long., known as the Caprivi Zipfel, and gives access to the Zambesi. Off the coast are a number of guano islands (Hollandsbird, Mercury, Ichaboe, Seal, Penguin, Halifax, Long, Possession, Albattross, Pomona, Plumpudding, Sinclair and Roastbeef Islands).

The estimated area of the country is 318,261 square miles, and the population (1951 Census) is 434,081, of whom 49,930 are whites. The native population in the Police Zone is 139,058 and that beyond the Police Zone is estimated to be 227,827, of whom 190,585 are estimated to be in Ovamboland.

South-West Africa was occupied by Germany in 1884, but at the conclusion of the War of 1914-1918 the territory was mandated to the Union in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles and South-West

Africa has since that time been administered by the Union.

Under the Union Act No. 49 of 1919, the exercise of the mandate was vested in a Governor-General, who delegated his powers to an Administrator appointed by the Union Government. A limited measure of self-government was conferred upon the inhabitants by the Union Act No. 42 of 1925. Fundamental and far-reaching changes in the constitutional position of the Territory were introduced by the passing of the South-West Africa Affairs Amendment Act, 1949 (No. 23 of 1949). The Advisory Council was abolished and all 18 members of the Legislative Assembly are now chosen by the registered voters of the Territory.

The Territory is represented in the Union House of Assembly by six members duly elected by the registered voters of the Territory and in the Senate by four Senators, of which two are elected and two nominated by the Governor-General.

Generally speaking, only the Parliament of the Union has the power to legislate on those matters in respect of which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to legislate, and the Legislative Assembly in respect of other matters. In an emergency, however, the Governor-General, may, by proclamation, make laws about any matter on which the Legislative Assembly is not competent to make ordinances.

On July 11, 1950, the International Court of Justice at The Hague delivered an opinion that South-West Africa was still under international mandate; that international obligations resulting from the mandate were still incumbent on the Union, including obligation to submit reports on its administration; and that South Africa was not competent to modify its international status without consent of the United Nations.

The Capital of the Territory is Windhoek, which lies practically in the centre of the country at 5,500 ft. above sea-level. The ports are Ψ Walvis Bay and Ψ Luderitz.

Provinces of the Union of South Africa

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

The Province of the Cape of Good Hope extends in S. lat. from 26° to 34° 50', and in E. long. from 16° 25' to 30°. The extent of the country is, N.E. to S.W., 750 miles. and from N.W. to S.E. 800 miles, with a coast-line of nearly 1,300 miles.

Education.—The province is divided into 114 school districts, each under the control of a School Board. A portion of the members of the School Boards is elected by the ratepayers and a portion partly nominated by the Provincial Administration and partly by the Local Authorities. Aided schools, which are mostly Non-white church schools, are controlled by local committees or by managers appointed by the churches concerned. Education is compulsory for children of white parentage and, provided certain conditions are fulfilled, also for coloured children. The necessary grants are provided from Provincial Council revenues, education up to the age of 19 being free.

Finance.—Revenue 1957-58 (including Union subsidy), £40,127,000; total expenditure, £38,892,000.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, aided by a Provincial Council of 56 members (elected for five years). There is an Executive Committee of four members in addition to the Administrator, who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Dr. Hon. J. H. O. du Plessis. £3,250

Executive Committee, J. N. Malan; J. N. Henshwood; J. Terblanche; G. S. Eden.

Provincial Sec., W. J. B. Slater.

Ψ CAPE TOWN. Total estimated population (June 1959), metropolitan area, 752,200.

Cape Town is 5,979 miles from Southampton; transit by mail steamship 14 days, and by air mail two days. There is a modern and well-equipped aerodrome, seventeen miles by road from the centre of the city. Cape Town's harbour and docking facilities, existing and projected, are in keeping with its status as a world port of commercial and strategic importance.

OTHER TOWNS WITH POPULATION, 1951.

Ψ Port Elizabeth, 169,360; Ψ East London, 90,630; Kimberley, 58,771; Uitenhage, 38,748; Paarl, 30,036; Grahamstown, 23,789; Queens-town, 25,880; Worcester, 25,397.

NATAL

The Province of Natal comprises an area of 33,578 square miles (including Zululand, 10,362 square miles), as resurveyed on September 4, 1952. The seaboard is 360 miles.

Finance.—Revenue 1957-58 (including Union Government subsidy), £16,346,000; expenditure £16,926,000.

Administration.—The Provincial Government is administered by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, Hon. A. E. Trofip.....£3,250
Executive Committee, E. C. Wilks; E. J. V. Grantham; J. L. Smith; P. W. J. Groenewald.
Provincial Secretary, I. G. Horak.

PIETERMARITZBURG, the capital and seat of the Provincial Government, is situated about 54 miles inland from Durban. Estimated population (1959), 92,700.

ψDurban (est. population, 1959, 656,000) possesses the principal harbour on the south-east coast.

Durban is 6,797 miles by sea from Southampton, transit by sea to Cape Town, thence by rail, 16 days; by air, 24 hours.

ZULULAND.

Zululand, annexed in 1897, comprises about two-thirds of the country formerly under Zulu kings, and is bounded on the south and south-west by the Tugela River; on the south-east by the Indian Ocean; on the north by the Portuguese possessions; and on the west by the districts of Babanango, Vryheid and Ngotshe and by Swaziland. In 1951, the appointment was confirmed of Cyprian Bekuzulu, grandson of Dinizulu and great-grandson of Cetewayo, as Paramount Chief of the Zulus in Natal.

THE TRANSVAAL

The Province of the Transvaal has a total area of 110,450 square miles, about 20,000 square miles lying within the tropics.

Finance.—Revenue 1957-58 (including Union Government subsidy), £40,871,000; expenditure £42,785,000. The Transvaal is the principal gold producing Province of the Union, the output (1958) being 13,334,669 fine oz., valued at £165,516,581.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial

Council of 68 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

Administrator, The Hon. F. H. Odendaal... £3,250
Executive Committee, S. G. J. van Niekerk; T. T. Bieleski; P. Z. J. van Vuuren.

Provincial Secretary, J. H. O. van Graan.

PRETORIA, est. pop. 1959, 351,500. Pretoria is the administrative capital of the Union.

Johannesburg, est. pop. 1959, 1,077,700. Other centres are Germiston (227,800), Benoni (148,000), Springs (132,800) and Vereeniging—Vanderbyl Park (226,800).

Distance from Southampton, 6,996 miles; transit by sea and rail *via* Cape Town, 16 days.

ORANGE FREE STATE

The Province of the Orange Free State has a total area of 49,866 square miles, and is divided into 43 districts.

Education.—Primary and secondary education is under the control of the Provincial Administration. The expenditure in 1957-58 was £2,975,640 for European and £91,700 for coloured education.

Finance.—Revenue 1957-58 (including Union Government subsidy), £9,443,000; expenditure, £11,477,000.

Administration.—The government is administered by an Administrator aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members (elected for 5 years). There is an Executive Committee of 4 elected members and the Administrator who is Chairman of the Committee.

Administrator, Hon. J. J. Fouché.....£3,250
Executive Committee, W. J. Pretorius; S. I. Senekal;

N. C. van R. Sadie; W. F. Wentzel.

Provincial Secretary, J. M. Rothman.

BLOEMFONTEIN, the Capital and seat of the Provincial Government, has an estimated population (1959) of 152,100.

India and Pakistan

THE *Indian Independence Act, 1947*, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947, brought to an end the whole structure of British Government in India and the handing over of power was completed by August 15, 1947. The Indian Empire, which extended over a territory larger than the Continent of Europe without Russia, is now represented by the *Republic of India*, the *Republic of Pakistan*, and Territories of Indian Rulers formerly under the suzerainty of the King-Emperor. Certain tracts of Tribal Territory on the North West and North East Frontiers are under the political influence, though not under the administrative rule, of the Government of Pakistan.

GEOGRAPHICAL INDIA

Physical Features.—The country may be broadly divided into three sections, viz. the Himalayan region, the northern river-plains, and the southern tableland.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas (which lie partly beyond the frontier), with their southern offshoots, form the natural northern boundary of India. The Himalayan range runs for 1,500 miles from N.W. to S.E., with a varying breadth of 150 to 200 miles, and attains a general height of 20,000 feet above the plain, culminating in the loftiest peaks yet measured on the globe—Mount Everest, 29,002 feet, Kunchinjunga, 28,146 feet, and Dhaulagiri, 26,826 feet, near the centre of the range; and K. 2, 28,250 feet, near its junction with the Hindu Kush. The line of perpetual snow is at about 16,000 feet. The Himalayas collect and store up water for the plains below. The slopes give a representation of the tropical zone (especially on the southern slopes to the E.), the temperate zone (particularly to the S.W. of the range), and the arctic zone as the upward journey is taken from the plains. In the Himalayas are several sanatoria, including Murree, Simla, Mussoorie, Naini Tal, and Darjiling. Himalayan vegetation includes such varied species as the tree-fern, iitex, pine, oak, fir, deodar (cedar), rhododendron, barley, oats, millet, and many domestic vegetables. The fauna are as varied as the flora, and include the bison, musk-deer, yak, wild sheep and goat, bear, elephant, monkey, and tiger, with eagles, partridges, and pheasants.

The Great Plain.—The northern river-plains, lying at the foot of the Himalayas, comprise the rich alluvial plains watered by the Indus, the Ganges, the Lower Brahmaputra, and their tributaries. At no great distance from one another, four rivers take their rise in the Himalayas. The sources of two are on the north side—the Indus, which flows westward for 1,800 miles, and the Tsan-po or Brahmaputra, which flows eastward for nearly 1,500 miles. The other two, on the southern slope, are the Sutlej, which, after flowing W. and S.W. for 900 miles and collecting various other streams, joins the Indus; and the Ganges, which, during a journey S.E. and E. of about 1,550 miles, drains almost all the Bengal plain. The Brahmaputra, after flowing along the northern side as far as the eastern extremity of the Himalayas, turns sharply to the S., then to the W., and finally joins the Ganges, 75 miles from where their combined streams enter the Bay

of Bengal. Thus the Himalayas supply India with the water gathered on both slopes. The Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are the source of an extensive system of irrigation by canals. The richest, most populous, and most historically famous part of India lies in the basins of these great rivers. Formerly the Ganges was the only great highway of Bengal; it is still the fertiliser and the water-carrier. But a close network of railways is increasingly used for transport. In Northern India there are two harvests, *rabi* (spring) crops being reaped in March and April, *kharif* (autumn) crops in October to December. In the north we find wheat, pulse, maize, millet, barley, and tea; while in the south, indigo, cotton, sugar-cane, jute, oilseeds, tobacco, opium, and spices are produced. Among the fauna are monkeys, panthers, tigers, leopards, hyenas, jackals, squirrels, elephants, deer, crocodiles, and snakes. Salt, mica, and coal are the chief minerals. The Ganges delta yields rice, bamboos, and a large variety of palms. The Aravalli range, the primeval chain of India, divides Rajputana from the Central India States. To the N.W. of the peninsula lies the mountainous, barren, and thinly populated region of Baluchistan.

The Deccan.—Just as the Himalayas on the N. and the Hindu Kush and Sulciman Mountains on the N.W. form natural barriers of defence for Hindustan, so do the Vindhya Mountains, running almost due E. from the head of the Gulf of Cambay, north of the Nerbudda River, form a firm southern boundary to the river-plains of Northern India. Southern India, or the Deccan, is a plateau of triangular shape and very old geological formation, bounded on two sides by the Malabar and Coromandel coasts, which converge at Cape Comorin, and on the third by the Vindhyas. The Eastern and Western Ghats all but complete this environing triangle of mountain ranges. In the extreme N.W., south of the Vindhyas, and parallel to them, but north of the Western Ghats, we find the Nerbudda and the Tapti flowing westwards, their basins being sharply defined by the Satpura Mountains, which lie midway between them. As the Western Ghats lie close to the coast, and afford no exit for rivers, there are no streams on the Malabar coast south of the Tapti; all the rivers flow eastwards, through defiles in the Eastern Ghats, into the Bay of Bengal. The four chief rivers are the Mahanuddy, in the extreme N.E. (520 m.), the Godavery (900 m.), the Kistna (800 m.), and the Cauvery (472 m.), at intervals further to the south. The physical geography of Southern India has shaped its history; the S.W. coast, shut in by mountains, is very primitive and moves slowly; the S.E. open and easy of access by sea and towards the interior, has made great progress. The mountain slopes of this region, especially those of the Western Ghats, which rise to 8,000 feet in the Nilgiris, are still covered with the splendid vegetation of primeval forests. Teak, ebony, satinwood, sandalwood, palm, and bamboo abound. The jungles in the E. are very deadly. The tiger, bison, leopard, deer, and various small game afford sport. Snakes are found everywhere. In the valleys and on the higher plains many valuable crops are raised, chiefly rice, millet, cotton, oilseeds, coffee, tea, indigo, tobacco, and chinchona. The southern tableland has furnished considerable supplies of minerals. At present the minerals principally worked are coal, manganese ore, mica, monazite, and gold.

Climate.—About half of India is within the tropics, but the greatest extremes of heat and cold are in the N.W. In the Himalayas the climate is moist and cold. In Northern India it is dry, and the winters are rather cold. In tropical Southern India the climate is more equable. Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras all have an equable climate, owing to proximity to the sea. India depends for its fertility upon the monsoon rains. The S.W. monsoon brings moisture from the ocean south of the Equator, and reaches the west coast early in June and the northern provinces late in June. The mountains arrest these currents and precipitate rainfall, which averages 60 inches in the sub-Himalayan region, 39 inches in the Indo-Gangetic plain, and 30 inches in the Deccan, but is small in Sind and Rajputana. Madras benefits by the N.E. monsoon in the autumn.

India

AREA AND POPULATION

State/Territory	Land Area (in sq. miles)	Population	
		Census, 1951	Per sq. mile
<i>States</i>			
Andhra Pradesh	105,677	31,260,133	296
Assam	85,062	9,043,707	171
Bihar	67,071	38,783,778	578
Bombay	190,668	48,265,221	253
Kerala	15,006	13,549,118	907
Madhya Pradesh	171,250	26,071,637	152
Madras	50,128	29,974,936	597
Mysore	74,861	19,401,193	256
Orissa	60,250	14,645,946	243
Punjab	47,062	16,134,890	343
Rajasthan	132,148	15,970,774	121
Uttar Pradesh	113,422	63,215,742	557
West Bengal	33,927	26,302,386	776
<i>Union Territories</i>			
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,215	30,971	10
Delhi	573	1,744,072	3,044
Himachal Pradesh	10,922	1,109,466	102
Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands	11	21,035	501
Manipur	8,629	577,635	67
Tripura	4,022	639,029	159
Total Indian Union:	1,173,904	356,741,669	287

FLAG.—The National Flag is a horizontal tricolour with bands of deep saffron, white and dark green in equal proportions. On the centre of the white band appears an Asoka wheel in navy blue.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The provisional birth rate in 1956 was 27.4 per 1,000, the death rate 11.4 per 1,000. Infant mortality was 108 per 1,000 live births. CAPITAL, Delhi (1,008,085).

PRESIDENT

President of the Republic of India, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, elected first President, Jan. 24, 1950.

Re-elected, May 10, 1957.

Vice-President, Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan.

MINISTERS

Cabinet.

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs,

Jawaharlal Nehru.

Minister of Defence, V. K. Krishna Menon.

Minister of Home Affairs, G. B. Pant.

Minister of Railways, Jagjivan Ram.

Minister of Finance, M. R. Desai.

Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, K. C. Reddy.

Minister of Transport and Communications, Dr. P.

Subbarayan.

Minister of Food and Agriculture, S. K. Patil.

Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning,

Gulzarilal Nanda.

Minister of Irrigation and Power, Hafiz Mohammed

Ibrahim.

Ministers of State.

Minister of Health, D. P. Karmarkar.

Minister of Education, K. L. Shrimali.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, B. V.

Keskar.

Minister of Commerce and Industry, Lal Bahadur

Shastri.

Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel, Swaran Singh.

Minister of Law, A. K. Sen.

Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Satya Narayan

Sinha.

Minister of Rehabilitation and Minority Affairs,

M. C. Khanna.

Minister of Community Development and Co-operation,

S. K. Dey.

Minister of Mines and Oil, K. D. Malaviya.

Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs,

Humayun Kabir.

Minister of Revenue and Civil Expenditure, B. G.

Reddy.

Minister of State for Agriculture, P. S. Deshmukh.

Minister of State for Commerce, Nityanand Kanungo.

Minister of State for Transport and Communications,

Raj Bahadur.

Minister of State for Home Affairs, B. N. Datar.

Minister of State for Industry, Manharlal Mansukhlal

Shah.

Rs. per mensem, each, Rs. 2,250 plus residence.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM IN INDIA

Chanakyapuri, New Delhi, 21.

High Commissioner, His Excellency the Right Hon.

Malcolm MacDonald.

Deputy High Commissioner, J. M. C. James, C.M.G.,

M.B.E.

Economic Adviser and Senior U.K. Trade Commis-

sioner in India, H. Bailey; Public Relations Adviser

and Director, British Information Services, D. F.

Kerr; Financial Adviser and U.K. Treasury

Representative, G. B. Blaker; Counsellors, C. M.

Anderson; H. Smedley, M.B.E.; R. R. D.

McIntosh; Naval Adviser, Capt. H. D. Ellis, R.N.;

Military Adviser, Brig. J. A. C. d'Apice; Air

Adviser, Air Cdre J. H. Chaplin, D.S.O., D.F.C.;

Labour Adviser, J. S. P. MacKenzie; Adviser on

Works and Services, J. T. Banks.

Deputy High Commissioners, Maj.-Gen. W. H. A.

Bishop, C.B., O.B.E. (Calcutta); E. G. Norris

(Bombay); R. G. Chisholm (Madras).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in India, H. P. Croom-Johnson,

C.B.E., Old Mill Road, New Delhi.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA
REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

High Commissioners

Australia and New Zealand, A. S. Lall.

Canada, C. S. Venkatachar.

Ceylon, Y. D. Gundevia.

Ghana, B. K. Kapur.

Federated of Malaya, S. K. Banerji.

Pakistan, R. Dayal.

United Kingdom, Mrs. V. L. Pandit, India House,

Aldwych, W.C.2.

Ambassadors

AFGHANISTAN—S. N. Haksar.

ARGENTINA—P. A. Menon.

AUSTRIA AND SWITZERLAND—M. K. Vellodi.

BELGIUM—M. A. Rauf.

BOLIVIA AND CHILE—R. S. Mani.

BRAZIL—M. K. Kripalani.

BURMA—Lalji Mehrotra.

CAMBODIA—V. M. M. Nair.

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA—G. Parthasarathy.

DENMARK AND SWEDEN—Kewal Singh.

ETHIOPIA—N. S. Gill.

FRANCE—N. Raghavan.

WEST GERMANY—B. F. H. B. Tyabji.

GREECE AND YUGOSLAVIA—A. Y. Jung.

INDONESIA—J. N. Khosla.

IRAN—T. N. Kaul.

IRAQ—I. S. Chopra.

ITALY—Khub Chand.

JAPAN—C. P. N. Singh.

LAOS—P. Ratnam.

MOROCCO—R. Goburdhan.

NEPAL—Bhagwan Sahay.

NETHERLANDS—J. A. Thivy.

NORWAY—Madan Sinhhj.

PHILIPPINES—S. N. Maitra.

ROUMANIA—B. K. Acharya.

SAUDI ARABIA—M. K. Kidwai.

SUDAN—R. G. Rajwade.

THAILAND—A. M. Sahay.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—R. K. Nehru.

U.S.A. AND MEXICO—M. C. Chagla.

U.S.S.R. AND POLAND—K. P. S. Menon.

CONSTITUTION

The Constitution of India came into force on January 26, 1950. The territory of the Indian Union comprises 14 States and six Union Territories. The Constitution provides for a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India, with the right of vote for every adult citizen.

EXECUTIVE

The executive of the Indian Union consists of the President (Rashtrapati), the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers. The President is elected for five years by an electoral college consisting of all elected members of Parliament and of the various State Legislative Assemblies. The Vice-President is also elected for five years by members of the two Houses of Parliament. As head of the State the President exercises his functions with the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister. The Council is collectively responsible to the House of the People.

LEGISLATURE

The Legislature of the Union is called Parliament. It consists of two Houses known as the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) and the House of the People (Lok Sabha). The Council of States consists of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President and the rest are indirectly elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the various States. The Council is not subject to dissolution, one-third of its members retiring every two years. The House of the People consists of not more than 500 members directly elected from territorial constituencies in the States and on the basis of adult franchise and not more than 20 members to represent the Union Territories, chosen in such manner as Parliament provides. The House, unless dissolved sooner, has a maximum duration of five years.

Subject to the provisions of the Constitution the Union Parliament can make laws for the whole of India and the State legislatures for their respective units. The distribution of legislative powers is governed by a system of three lists—the Union, the State and the Concurrent—under which all legislative activity has been mapped out. The Union Parliament has exclusive powers to legislate on 97 subjects of all-India importance, such as defence, foreign affairs, communications, railways, currency and banking, insurance, customs duties, etc. The State List contains 66 headings, e.g. public order and police, justice, education, public health, local government, agriculture, etc. The Concurrent List contains 47 subjects of common interest to the Union as well as the States.

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

The Constitution (Art. 343) provides that the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in the Devanagari script and the form of numerals for official purposes shall be the international form of Indian numerals. English will, however, continue to be the official language for a period of not more than 15 years from the commencement of the Constitution (January 1950).

THE JUDICATURE

The Supreme Court of India, consisting of a Chief Justice and ten associate judges, is the highest court in respect of constitutional matters. It is also the final Court of Appeal in the country.

Chief Justice, Sudhi Ranjan Das. Rs. 66,000.
Judges, N. H. Bhagwati; B. P. Sinha; J. Imam;
S. K. Das; J. L. Kapur; P. B. Gajendragadkar;
A. K. Sarkar; K. Subba Rao; V. Bose; K. N.
Wanchoo; M. Hidayatullah. Rs. 48,000.

TRADE

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1958

	Imports Rs. lakhs	Exports Rs. lakhs
U.K.	16,853	16,524
U.S.A.	16,146	9,256
U.S.S.R.	2,171	2,331
Western Germany	9,395	1,470
Italy	2,557	550
Netherlands	982	672
France	1,696	706
Japan	3,966	2,577
Australia	1,532	2,137
Canada	3,466	1,454
Pakistan	628	712
Egypt	624	863
Singapore	929	950
Kenya	1,150	460

IMPORTS FROM ALL COUNTRIES 1958 R.s. lakhs

Machinery other than electric	13,988
Cotton, raw	3,066
Iron and steel	9,780
Chemical elements and components	2,844
Petroleum products	6,030
Textile yarns and thread	1,391
Transport equipment	5,948
Electrical machinery and appliances	4,904
Wheat, unmilled	10,265
Rice	4,403
Copper	1,353
EXPORTS TO ALL COUNTRIES 1958 R.s. lakhs	
Tea	13,654
Cotton fabrics	4,646
Textile fabrics other than cotton	6,759
Vegetable oils	745
Hides and skins (raw)	717
Cotton, raw	2,120
Leather	1,825
Fresh fruits and nuts	1,736
Wool, raw	935
Non-ferrous metal ore	1,863
Tobacco, unmanufactured	1,470
Iron ore	999

PRODUCTION

About 70 per cent. of the inhabitants of India are dependent on agricultural pursuits. Most of the agricultural holdings are less than 5 acres. Food crops occupy four-fifths of the cultivated land. There are about 159,000,000 cattle, or about a quarter of the world's cattle population.

Area and Production of Principal Crops, 1957-58

Crop	Area (lakh acres)	Production (lakh tons)
Rice	790.3	248.2
Jawar	414.1	80.6
Bajra	274.5	35.6
Maize	97.6	30.6
Wheat	296.6	76.5
Barley	75.3	21.8
Ragi	59.9	17.2
Small millets	119.8	17.6
Pulses	546.6	92.2
Total foodgrains	673.7	620.3
Groundnut	144.6	42.8
Castorseed	13.3	1.0
Sesamum	52.7	3.6
Rape and mustard	60.5	9.1
Linseed	33.2	2.7
Total oilseeds	304.3	59.2
Cotton	201.6	47.5*
Jute	17.5	40.9*
Sugarcane	50.2	641.4
Tobacco	9.3	2.5
Tea (1957)	7.9	6,756
Coffee (1957)	2.5	880†
Rubber (1956)	1.8	490†

* Bales

† lakh lbs.

Industrial

The output of coal in 1957 was 43,540,000 tons. Nine-tenths of the coal mined comes from West Bengal and Orissa. Production of steel was 1,715,000 in 1957 as against 1,738,000 tons in 1956. Cement 5,600,000 tons against 4,930,000 tons in 1956. Paper production 210,100 tons, cloth 5,317 mill. yards in 1956 and yarn 1,780,000 lbs. as compared with 5,308 mill. yards and 1,672,000 lbs. in 1956.

In 1957 finished steel output was 1,346,000 tons as against 1,317,000 tons in 1956. 9,771 tons of aluminium were produced. The yield of gold in 1957 was 179,196 ozs. Monazite and manganese ores have taken an important place in the list of minerals produced in India.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

(On Revenue Account)

	(IN LAKHS OF RUPEES)			
	1957-58 Accounts	1958-59 Budget	1958-59 Revised	1959-60 Budget
REVENUE				
Customs.....	1,79,99	1,70,00	1,36,00	1,30,00 +2,77*
Union Excise Duties.....	2,73,62	3,04.76	3,01,15	3,07,00 +18,08†
Corporation Tax.....	56,13	55.50	56,00	58,75
Taxes on Income.....	1,63,70	1,61,50	1,62,50	1,66,25
Estate Duty.....	2,30	2,50	2,50	2,85
Taxes on Wealth.....	7.04	12,50	10,00	10,50 +2,50*
Taxes on Railway Fares.....	3,68	9,22	11,00	11,00
Expenditure Tax.....	..	3,00	1,00	1,00
Gift Tax.....	..	2,00	1,20	1,20
Opium.....	2,87	2,87	3,31	3,92
Interest.....	6,18	6,60	8,36	10,75
Civil Administration.....	41,08	44,24	45,63	35,80
Currency and Mint.....	33,27	35,62	34,76	55,60
Civil Works.....	2,52	2.87	2,87	3,00
Other Sources of Revenue.....	23,66	32,93	29,21	41,93
Posts and Telegraphs (net contribution)	3,71	2,34	5,38	4,20
Railways (net contribution).....	6,29	7,04	6,40	5,98
Deduct—Share of income tax payable to States.....	-73.43	-76,97	-75,80	-78,62
Deduct—Share of Estate Duty Payable to States.....	-2,40	-2,38	-2,38	-2,71
Deduct—Share of Taxes on Railway Fares Payable to States.....	-4.41	-9,15	-10,89	-10,89
Total Revenue.....	7,25,80	7,67,99	7,28,20	7,57,51 +23,35*
Deficit on Revenue Account.....	..	28,02	59,95	58,32
EXPENDITURE				
Direct Demands on Revenue.....	61,77	94,45	99,63	1,01,65
Irrigation.....	11	13	16	16
Debt Services.....	42,08	40,00	42,06	57,88
Civil Administration.....	1,68,00	2,00,44	1,97,72	2,22,73
Currency and Mint.....	7,23	8,50	9,14	9,83
Civil Works.....	17,16	18,71	18,32	19,35
Miscellaneous.....	73,27	80,21	92,09	1,00,62
Defence Services (Net).....	2,56,72	2,78,14	2,66,87	2,42,68
Contributions and Grants-in-aid to States	45,90	47,03	46,95	49,02
Extraordinary Items.....	11,51	28,40	15,21	35,26
Total Expenditure.....	6,83,75	7,96,01	7,88,15	8,39,18
Surplus on Revenue Account.....	42,05	..	..	..

* Effect of Budget proposals.

† Excludes a sum of Rs.272 lakhs, being the share of Union Excise Duties (basic and additional) payable to the States.

BANKS AND BANKING

The number of scheduled banks was 93 and the number of offices of scheduled banks was 3,570 in Oct. 1958. For the Indian Union as a whole there was an average of one scheduled banking office to 101,163 people. Advances by banks totalled Rs. 8,235 mill. at Feb. 28, 1959.

COMMUNICATIONS

Civil Aviation.—India occupies an important place in civil aviation among the nations of the world. All air lines were nationalized in 1953 and two corporations formed, Indian Airlines Corporation and Air India International, whose aircraft flew over 25,000,000 miles on scheduled services

within and outside India during 1957-58. In 1958, 683,000 passengers, 98,494,000 lbs of freight and 13,180,000 lbs of mails were carried on scheduled services, and 117,000 passengers and 82,526,000 lbs of cargo and mail on non-scheduled services. At the end of 1958, 84 aerodromes were maintained by the Civil Aviation Department of the Government.

Railways.—The railways are grouped into eight administrative zones, Southern, Central, Western, Northern, North-Eastern, North-East Frontier, Eastern and South-Eastern.

In 1957-58, passengers "originating" were 1,431,059,000, passenger mileage 43,332,802,000, goods traffic freight-ton miles 44,897,436,000.

Gross Traffic Receipts (1957-58) Rs. 3,798 million. Working expenses, Rs. 3,220 million. Net railway revenues, Rs. 578 million.

Roads.—At the end of 1956-57, there were 127,000 miles of surfaced roads and 210,000 miles of unsurfaced roads. The national highway system is about 13,900 miles.

Ports.—The chief seaports are Ψ Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Cochin, Vishakapatnam and Kandla (Kutch). There are over 150 minor working ports with varying capacity.

Shipping.—The total Indian owned registered tonnage of merchant ships over 150 gross tons was approximately 639,708 in November, 1958.

Postal.—In 1957-58 there were 61,886 post offices, 10,723 telegraph offices, and 335,000 telephones.

DEFENCE

The supreme command of the armed forces is vested in the President. Administrative and operational control resides in the Army, Navy and Air Headquarters under the supervision of the Ministry of Defence.

The Army has 3 Commands, Southern, Eastern and Western, with headquarters at Poona, Ranchi and Delhi respectively. A Territorial Force was

inaugurated in Oct. 1949. It is intended to act as a second line of defence. A National Cadet Corps, with senior, junior, and girls' division, has also been raised.

The *Indian Navy* consists of two cruisers and a number of destroyers, frigates, minesweepers and auxiliary vessels. A Naval aviation wing and a hydrographic office have also been set up. The Navy's air station is at Cochin.

The *Indian Air Force* is organised in three formations, the Operational Command at Palam, the Training Command at Bangalore and the Maintenance Command at Kanpur. It also has five Auxiliary Squadrons.

EDUCATION

In 1956-57, there were 773 pre-primary schools, 287,318 primary schools, 35,828 secondary schools, 3,283 vocational schools, 49,127 special educational schools, 771 arts and science colleges, 404 professional colleges, 127 special education colleges, 41 research institutions and 34 universities (37 in 1958). 51 per cent. of children between the ages of 6 and 11 were at school in 1955-56, 18.2 per cent. between 11 and 14 and 8.4 per cent. between 14 and 17.

STATES AND ADMINISTRATIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDIA

MADRAS

Madras (area, 50,111 sq. miles; est. pop. 29,975,357) was not only the oldest, but the most important of the three original Presidencies before Clive's conquest of Bengal, though it was small in extent until the annexation of the Carnatic in 1801. The state has no good natural harbour, but an artificial harbour has been constructed at Madras at great expense. The state is not naturally fertile, though irrigation systems in the river deltas have enormously increased the produce of the soil, and have yielded a large profit to the State. Rice, millet, and other food grains, oilseeds, cotton, indigo, spices, tobacco, tea, etc., are cultivated. Madras is served by the Southern Railway. About 87 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There are 1,432,761 Christians, mainly Roman Catholics. The languages principally spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada. Madurai (361,781) and Tiruchinopoly (218,921), famous for their Hindu temples, are the chief cities after the capital.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Madras. Population, 1,416,056. Governor, Shri Bishnuram Medhi.

CABINET.

K. Kamaraj Nadar (*Chief Minister*); M. Bhaktavatsalam; C. Subramaniam; M. A. Manickavelu; R. Venkataraman; P. Kakkani; V. Ramiah; S. L. Simon.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Dr. U. Krishna Rao.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. V. Rajamannar.

BOMBAY

The Island of Bombay was part of the dowry of the Infanta of Portugal (1662), and was made over by Charles II, to the East India Company in 1668. The greater part of the present territory was obtained by annexations from the Maharattas and by the lapse of the Satara State. The State of Bombay stretches along the Arabian Sea coast of India from Rajasthan in the north to the States of Madras and Mysore in the south, and in the east it is bounded by the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras.

Enlarged in 1956 by mergers of Kutch and Saurashtra and parts of Hyderabad, the state contains 190,668 square miles, with an estimated population (1956) of 48,265,221. About 88 per cent. of the people of the State are Hindus, and 9 per cent. Muslims. The Parsis (97,573), who are very prominent in trade, are mainly found in Bombay. Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada are the principal languages. 61.5 per cent. of the population are dependent on agriculture; cotton is largely produced for export and for manufacture in the constantly extending cotton-mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The chief railway systems are the Western Railway running from Bombay to the north, the Central Railway to the north-east and south-east and the Southern Railway running from Poona to the south. Ahmedabad (788,333), Poona (480,982), Sholapur (266,059), Surat (223,182), Baroda (211,407), Kolhapur (136,835) and Hubli (129,609) are the most important cities.

CHIEF CITY, Ψ Bombay. Population, 2,839,270. A "Greater Bombay" plan was promulgated in April, 1950, extending the City boundaries to 91 sq. miles.

Governor, Sri Prakassa (Dec. 10, 1956).

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Y. B. Chavan (*Chief Minister*); J. N. Mehta; R. U. Parikh; Shantilal H. Shah; M. S. Kannanwar; V. P. Naik; R. M. Adani; B. G. Gadhe; M. C. Shab; S. K. Wankhede; D. S. Desai; H. K. Desai; Kazi Syed Ghayasuddin; Kazi Syed Nasiruddin; T. S. Bharde; N. K. Tirpude.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Bboggilal Lala.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, S. M. Silam.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, H. K. Chainani.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal has an area of 33,815 sq. miles and a population (1951 Census) of 26,306,602. The old Bengal Presidency included practically all Northern and Central India, but subsequently Bengal

Province consisted of part of Bengal proper with Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. This Province of Bengal ceased to exist in 1947 when it was divided, West Bengal forming part of India and East Bengal part of Pakistan. The state of Cooch Behar was merged with West Bengal on Jan. 1, 1950, and the French settlement of Chandernagore, which came under Indian administration on May 2, 1950, was merged with West Bengal on Oct. 2, 1954. On Nov. 1, 1956, certain territories of Bihar were transferred to West Bengal in accordance with the provisions of the States Re-organisation Act.

The chief products are rice, oilseeds, sugar cane, sugar, tobacco, jute, silk, tea and coal. West Bengal is now served by three State Railways, the Eastern Railway, the South-Eastern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. The Eastern Railway is the great artery of the Ganges Valley.

Howrah (pop. District, 1,611,373; Town, 433,630), the great jute manufacturing centre, adjoins Calcutta.

CHIEF CITY Calcutta. Population (including suburbs and Howrah) 3,132,124; Calcutta proper 2,689,494.

Governor, Sbrimati Padmaja Naidu.

CABINET.

Dr. B. C. Roy (*Chief Minister*); Kalipada Mookerjee; H. C. Naskar; S. P. Barman; Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed; A. K. Mukherjee; K. N. Das Gupta; P. C. Sen; P. Bose; I. D. Jalan; Bhupati Majumder; Ahudus Sattar; H. N. Chaudhuri.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is bicameral, consisting of a Legislative Assembly of 252 elected members from 195 constituencies, and 4 members from the Anglo-Indian community nominated by the Governor, and a Legislative Council of 75 members, including 9 nominated by the Governor.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, P. B. Chakraharti.

UTTAR PRADESH

Uttar Pradesh, called the United Provinces until 1949 (formerly the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh) (area, 113,409 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 63,215,742), forms the upper part of the great Ganga plain to the W. of Bengal, lying between the Himalayas and the hilly border of the central plateau. The Province is now a State in which the former three princely States, Rampur (pop. 543,324), Tehri-Garhwal (pop. 412,047) and Benares (pop. 451,428) have been merged and certain areas of the Vindhya Pradesh and Rajasthan States have also been absorbed. Agriculture employs 79 per cent. of the population, the chief products being wheat, rice, barley, pulse, tobacco, millet, cotton, sugar, and oilseeds. About 85 per cent. of the population are Hindus and 14.3 per cent. Muslims. Hindi is the chief language. The State is served by the Northern Railway and the North-Eastern Railway. Among the important cities may be named the ancient city of Agra (375,665), containing the Taj Mahal and other great works of architecture, the sacred Hindu city of Varanasi (Benares) (355,777), the great manufacturing centre, Kanpur (Cawnpore) (705,383), Lucknow (496,861) the capital, Bareilly (208,083), and Allahabad (332,295).

Governor, Sri Varahagiri Venkata Giri (June 10, 1957) Rs. per mensem, 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Dr. Sampurnanand; Hukum Singh Visen; Girdhari Lal; Syed Ali Zaheer; Kamalapati Tripathi; Vichitra Narain Sharma; Moham Lal Gautam.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Raghunath Vinayak Dhulekar.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Sri Atmaram Govind Kher.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, O. H. Mootham.

PUNJAB

The Punjab, the eastern part of the old Punjab Province, has an area of 47,497 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 16,134,890.

CHIEF CITY. Chandigarh.

Governor, Chandreshvar Prasad Narain Singh (March 11, 1953) Rs. 66,000

BIHAR

This state has an area of 67,164 sq. miles and an estimated population (1951) of 38,774,562. It comprises Bihar and Chota-Nagpur. Bihar is liable to extreme temperatures. The population is exceedingly dense, being 572 to the square mile in 1951. The highlands of Cbota-Nagpur are thinly peopled and contain a large aboriginal population. Rice, wheat, oilseeds, sugarcane and tobacco are cultivated. 85 per cent. of the people are Hindus. There is a variety of languages, that spoken by the majority of the population being Hindi. The railway systems are the Eastern and North Eastern Railways. The States of Scraikella and Kharswan were merged with the Province in 1948.

CHIEF CITY, Patna. Population, 283,479.

Governor, Dr. Zakir Husain (July, 1957)

Rs. per mensem 5,500

CABINET.

Dr. Krishna Sinha (*Chief Minister*); D. N. Sinha; S. M. Ozair Munemi; B. Paswan; B. Jba; B. Patel; J. N. Lal; K. G. Nand Singh; M. Ahmad.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Chairman, Rai Braj Raj Krishna.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Vindeshwari Prasad Verma.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, V. Ramaswami.

MADHYA PRADESH

The State of Madhya Pradesh was formed on November 1, 1956. Madhya Pradesh has an area of 171,052 sq. miles and a population of 26,071,654. It is composed of the former Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh and Bhopal States together with the 17 Hindi districts of former Madhya Pradesh, and the Sironj sub-division of Kotah district of Rajasthan, excluding the Sunel enclave of Mand-saur district in former Madhya Bharat.

The chief crops are wheat, paddy, cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, pulses and juwar and jhara. Nearly 31 per cent. of the State's area is covered by forests. Hindi is the chief language.

The state has extensive belts of mineral deposits, possessing coal, iron ore, manganese, bauxite, diamond, limestone, etc.

There are 23 textile mills, cement and sugar factories, newsprint mill, steel plant, and several other large and small industries.

STATE CAPITAL, Bhopal.

Governor, Shri H. V. Pataskar.

CABINET.

Dr. K. N. Katju (*Chief Minister*); B. A. Mandloi; Takahtmal Jain; S. N. Shukla; Dr. S. D. Sharma; Mishrilal Gangwal; S. L. Tiwari; V. V. Dravid; Raja Naresb Chandra Singh; Ganeshram Anant; Rani Padmavati Devi; A. Q. Siddiqi.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Speaker, Shri Kunjilal Dube.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Shri M. Hidayatullah.

ASSAM

Assam, which has an area of 80,736 sq. miles; pop. 8,994,789 (1951 census) (after the exclusion of Sylhet and Naga Hills), first became a British territory in 1826 and was constituted a separate administration in 1874. It was combined in 1905 with part of Bengal to form a new province, Eastern Bengal and Assam, but again became a separate administration in 1912. By the terms of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, the district of Sylhet was detached from Assam and amalgamated with East Bengal (Pakistan). A range of mountains divides Assam into the Surma and Brahmaputra valleys, of which the chief towns are Silchar and Gauhati respectively. The people are mainly Hindus, Muslims and Tribals, and the chief languages are Assamese (4,971,229 persons) and Bengali (1,717,381 persons). The North-East Frontier railway serves the state. Tea, petroleum, coal, timber, jute and rice are the principal products, Assam contains 1,066,022 persons who were born outside the state and 274,122 displaced persons, mostly from East Bengal.

CHIEF CITY, Shillong.

Governor (vacant). Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

CABINET.

B. P. Chaliha (*Chief Minister*); F. A. Ahmed; R. Brahma; D. Sarmah; K. P. Tripathy; H. Das; M. N. Hazarika; M. H. Choudhury; Capt. W. A. Sangma.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Devakanta Barua.

HIGH COURT.

Chief Justice, Chandreshwar Prasad Sinha.
Judges, Holi Ram Deka; Gopalji Mehrotra.

ORISSA

Area, 60,140 sq. miles; est. pop. (1951) 14,645,946, constituted on April 1, 1936, comprises the Orissa Division, transferred from the Province of Bihar and Orissa and areas transferred from the Central Provinces. 24 States were merged with Orissa in 1948 and 1949. Practically the whole of the population is Hindu. It is an agricultural State with few towns. A dam across the Mahanadi river at Hirakud has now been completed.

CAPITAL, Bhubaneswar.

Governor, Yashwant Narayan Sukthankar.
Rs. *per mensem* 5,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab (*Chief Minister*); Rajendra Narayan Singh Deo; Radhanath Rath.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Speaker, Dr. N. K. Das.

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Chief Justice, R. L. Narasimham.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The centrally administered territory of Himachal Pradesh, formed in April, 1948 (area 10,904 sq. miles, population, 1951 Census, 1,109,466), consists of 22 former Punjab Hill States and their 9 tributaries. The transfer of these territories to the Republic has consolidated into a sizeable administrative unit a large number of small states inherently incapable of surviving as separate "viable" units. Bilaspur was merged into this administration on July 1, 1954. The territory is divided into five

administrative districts, Mahasu, Sirmur, Mandi, Chamba and Bilaspur. *Capital*, Simla.

Lieut.-Governor, Shri Bajrang Bahadur Singh.

DELHI

The State (now the Union Territory) of Delhi (area 578 sq. miles; pop. (census 1951) 1,744,072) was constituted on October 1, 1912, out of the Delhi division of Punjab, in pursuance of the policy announced at the Delhi Durbar in December, 1911, to move the capital of India and its seat of Government from Calcutta to Delhi. On April 1, 1915, certain other territory, previously included in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, was added to the State.

CHIEF CITY, Delhi. Population (Delhi City, Red Fort and Civil Lines), 1,008,085.

Chief Commissioner.—A. D. Pandit.

ANDAMANS AND NICOBARS

The Andamans and Nicobars (area 3,215 sq. miles; pop. in 1951, 30,971) form a chain of islands in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal. Five large islands closely grouped together form the *Great Andamans*, and to the south is the island of *Little Andaman*. Port Blair, in South Andaman, was used as an Indian penal settlement from 1858 to 1942. The group, densely wooded, contains many valuable trees, both hardwood and softwood. Coconut, coffee and rubber are other sources of income.

The islands possess a number of harbours and safe anchorages, notably Port Blair, Elphinstone, Mayabundar, Port Cornwallis and Nancowrie.

The Andaman Islands are administered by the President acting through a Chief Commissioner and an Advisory Council of 5 Members.

The *Nicobar Islands*, almost due south of the Andamans, were first occupied by the British in 1869. They comprise 19 islands, 7 uninhabited (area 635 sq. miles). The principal product is coconuts.

CHIEF CITY, Port Blair. Population, 8,014.

Chief Commissioner.—T. G. N. Ayyar.

ANDHRA PRADESH

The State of Andhra Pradesh, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the old Madras State, with Kurnool as capital, was inaugurated on Oct. 1, 1953. The Telangana area of Hyderabad State was added in 1956, when the enlarged State assumed the name of Andhra Pradesh.

Andhra Pradesh has an area of 105,598 square miles with a population of 31,260,000.

The Legislature consists of one chamber, i.e. the Legislative Assembly.

CHIEF CITY, Hyderabad. Population 1,166,860.
Governor, Bhimsen Sachar.

KERALA

The State of Kerala, constituted in 1956, consists of most part of the territories of Travancore-Cochin and the Malabar district of Madras. Bounded by Madras and Mysore, the State brings together the majority of the Malayalam speaking peoples. The North Western part of Kerala is rich in plantations, producing rubber, tea and copper. Area, 15,035 sq. miles. Population, 13,550,000.

CAPITAL, Trivandrum.

MYSORE

The Mysore State, formed in 1956, consists of territories of the former State of Mysore and of Coorg, parts of the Belgaum district of Bombay

and of Hyderabad and of Coimbatore. The State brings together the Kannadi speaking people, previously distributed in five States. Its area is provisionally estimated at 74,326 sq. miles and population about 19,000,000. The State consists largely of an elevated table land and has a outlet to the sea. It is rich in hydro-electric power, particularly in and around the Shimoga district.

CAPITAL, Bangalore.

RAJASTHAN

The State of Rajasthan, formed in 1949, includes the former princely States of Jaipur, Bikaner, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur. Ajmer was added in 1956, when the whole of the former princely State of Sirohi was also included. The State has an area of 131,943 sq. miles and a population of 159,700,000. Governor, Gurumukh Nihal Singh.

CAPITAL, Jaipur. Population (est. 1959), 443,000.

Pakistan

The Republic of Pakistan consists of two geographical units of West Pakistan and East Pakistan situated respectively to the north-west and north-east of the Republic of India and separated by about 1,100 miles of the Indian territory.

AREA AND POPULATION

Province	Area (English sq. miles)	Population (000's)	
		Total	Per sq. mile
West Pakistan.....	309,424	32,653	106
East Pakistan.....	54,501	42,063	777*
Federal Capital Area (Karachi).....	812	1,126	1,387
Total†.....	364,737	75,842	208

* The density of East Pakistan has been calculated excluding the larger river areas amounting to 360 sq. miles.

† Excluding Jammu and Kashmir, Gilgit and Baltistan, Junagadh and Manavadar.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total population of Pakistan (1951 Census) is 75,842,000, of which 85.9 per cent. are Muslims. Its area is approximately 364,737 square miles.

FLAG.—The National Flag of Pakistan is dark green, with white vertical part at the mast, the green portion bearing a white crescent in the centre and a five-pointed heraldic star.

GOVERNMENT

Pakistan was constituted as a Dominion under the Indian Independence Act, 1947, which received the Royal Assent on July 18, 1947.

In terms of the Act the Dominion of Pakistan consists of former territories of British India, as shown in the above table. The Punjab States of Babawalpur and Khairpur, with a Muslim population of almost 80 per cent. and with Muslim rulers, acceded to Pakistan in October, 1947. Boundaries of the Provinces of East Bengal and of Punjab (West Punjab) have been defined by a Boundary Commission presided over by Sir Cyril Radcliffe, K.B.E., Q.C. (now Lord Radcliffe). The following States have also acceded to Pakistan: the Baluchistan States of Kalat, Mekran, Las Bela and Kharan, and the North-West Frontier States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat. The States of Junagadh and Manavadar which had acceded to Pakistan, were occupied by India on November 8, 1947.

The Constitution of Pakistan was passed on February 29, 1956. Pakistan became a Republic on March 23, 1956, when the provisions of the Constitution came into force. On October 7, 1958, however, this Constitution was abrogated and Pakistan came under martial law. General Mohammad Ayub Khan, Commander-in-Chief of the Pakistan Army, was appointed the Chief Martial Law Administrator. On October 28, 1958, General Mohammad Ayub Khan also became President of Pakistan and an 11-man Presidential Cabinet was appointed to administer the country until the re-establishment of democratic institutions.

PRESIDENTIAL CABINET

President and Minister for Defence and Kashmir Affairs, General Mohammed Ayub Khan.
Foreign Affairs, Manzoor Qadir.
Communications, Khan F. M. Khan.
Industries, Works, Irrigation and Power, Abul Kasem Khan.
Commerce, Zulfiqar Ali Khan Bhutto.
Food and Agriculture, Mobsammad Hafizar Rahman.
Finance, M. Shoaib.
Health and Social Welfare, Lt.-Gen. W. A. Burki.
Law, Mohammad Ibrahim.
Rehabilitation, Lt.-Gen. Mohammad Azam Khan.
Education, Information and Broadcasting and Minority Affairs, Habibur Rahman.
Interior, Lt.-Gen. K. M. Shaikh.
U.K. HIGH COMMISSIONER
Chamber of Commerce Building, Wood Street, Karachi.
High Commissioner, His Excellency, Sir Alexander Colin Burington Symon, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, L. B. Walsh Atkins.
Deputy High Commissioner (Lahore), D. J. C. Crawley.
Deputy High Commissioner (Dacca), B. J. Greenhill.
Deputy High Commissioner (Peshawar), F. A. K. Harrison.
British Council Representative, E. L. Hancock (acting).
PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON
35 Lowndes Square, S.W.1.
High Commissioner, Lt.-Gen. Mohammed Yousuf.
PAKISTAN HIGH COMMISSIONERS, AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS ABROAD
AFGHANISTAN—Abdur Rahman Khan.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND (Acting High Commissioner)—Ihsanullah Khan.
BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG—Iqbal Atbar.
BRITISH EAST AFRICA (Commissioner)—K. F. Sobhan.
BURMA—Kamruddin Ahmad.

CANADA (*High Commissioner*)—S. M. Burke.
 CEYLON (*High Commissioner*)—Brig. Mirza Hamid Husain.
 CHINA—Dr. A. M. Malik.
 FRANCE—M. Mir Khan.
 GERMANY—Mian Ziauddin.
 GHANA (*Acting High Commissioner*)—Mahmud Ahmad.
 INDIA (*High Commissioner*)—Dr. Omar Hayat Malik.
 INDONESIA—Sultanuddin Ahmad.
 IRAQ—S. Lal Shah Bokhari.
 ITALY—S. K. Dehlavi.
 JAPAN—Mohammad Ali.
 LEBANON—Mian Nasim Hussain.
 FEDERATION OF MALAYA (*High Commissioner*)—Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Sher Ali Khan.
 MOROCCO (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—Anwar Marad.
 NETHERLANDS—Begum Ra'ana Liaquat Ali Khan.
 PERSIA—Maj.-Gen. N. A. M. Raza.
 PHILIPPINES—Pir Ali Mohammed Rashdi.
 PORTUGAL (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—M. Aslam Malik.
 SAUDI ARABIA—Ali Akhbar Khan.
 SPAIN AND VATICAN—J. A. Rahim.
 SUDAN AND ETHIOPIA—Siddiq Ali Khan.
 SWEDEN, NORWAY, DENMARK AND FINLAND—Mian Arshad Hussain.
 SWITZERLAND, AUSTRIA AND YUGOSLAVIA—M. S. A. Baig.
 THAILAND, CAMBODIA AND LAOS—Hamid Nawaz Khan.
 TUNISIA (*Chargé d'Affaires*)—S. Zafarul Islam.
 TURKEY AND GREECE—S. M. Hassan.
 UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC—Khawja Shahabuddin.
 U.S.A, MEXICO AND CUBA—Aziz Ahmad.
 U.S.S.R. AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA—A. Hilaly.
 UNITED NATIONS (*Permanent Representative with rank of Ambassador*)—Prince Aly Khan.

THE JUDICATURE

There is a Supreme Court of Pakistan. In addition the High Court of West Pakistan sits at Lahore, Karachi and Peshawar, and the High Court of East Pakistan at Dacca.

DEFENCE

Army—8 Infantry Regiments, 6 Armoured Corps units, 8½ Artillery Regiments and 34 Engineer units. Most infantry regiments of the Indian Army with a Moslem majority were allotted to Pakistan. In March, 1950, it was announced that the Government had decided to introduce legislation to establish a Territorial Force.

Navy—The Navy consists of 2 sloops, 2 frigates, 4 minesweepers, 2 trawlers, 2 motor minesweepers and 4 harbour defence launches. A modern British destroyer, the *Onslow*, was transferred to the Pakistan Navy in 1949, and it was announced that her sister ship, the *Offa*, would be transferred later.

EDUCATION

The latest census (1951) shows that 18.9 per cent. of the total population of Pakistan (i.e. 13,958,000 persons) is literate. On Dec. 13, 1958, the President announced the formation of a National Commission on Education, charged with a thorough scrutiny of the educational system.

Apart from the three Universities of Dacca, Punjab and Sind, which were inherited at the time of partition, three more, at Peshawar, Karachi and Rajshahi (in East Pakistan), have been established.

The Punjab University, founded in 1882, is mainly an affiliating University, but also provides for post-graduate teaching and research in a few subjects.

The University of Dacca, East Pakistan, was established in 1921 as a unitary residential university, but had to assume, on partition, the addi-

tional functions of an affiliating University for colleges in East Bengal.

The University of Sind, created in 1947 and removed from Karachi to Hyderabad, in May 1952, is an affiliating and examining University. Peshawar University was founded in 1950. It is a teaching, residential and affiliating University. The Federal University of Karachi was established in 1951. It is intended to develop it into a unitary residential university with all the colleges in Karachi as its constituent members and a number of halls of residence under its control and supervision. The Rajshahi University was established in East Pakistan in 1953, and is a teaching and affiliating University.

The number of educational institutions in Pakistan in 1958 was: Primary Schools, 43,497; Secondary Schools, 5,840; Teachers' Training Schools and Colleges, 100; Professional Colleges, 38; Colleges of Arts and Science, 172; Special Schools, 349; other schools, 3,570.

LANGUAGE

Urdu and Bengali are the two main languages of Pakistan. English is the official language.

IRRIGATION

Pakistan has one of the longest irrigation systems in the world. The total area irrigated is about 23,000,000 acres.

PRODUCTION

The estimated acreage (000's omitted) of principal crops in 1958-59 was: rice 22,491, wheat 12,168, bazra 1,971, jowar 1,106, sugar cane 1,158, rape and mustard 1,825, cotton 3,385, jute 1,528, maize 1,140, gram 3,140 and barley 542 acres.

FOREIGN TRADE

Year	Exports	Imports	Balance
	Mill. Rupees		
1957	1,603.4	1,096.5	-493.1
1958	1,887.8	1,416.9	-470.9

COMMERCE

The chief exports of the country are raw jute, cotton, hides and skins, oil-seeds and tea. Industrial machinery and mill work, metals and ores, chemicals and drugs, mineral oils and hardware, instruments and spare parts are the principal imports.

During 1958, total exports of raw jute were 891,000 tons valued at Rs.839,500,000. Raw cotton exports were 537,000 bales valued at Rs.240,400,000. Other substantial exports during the period included raw wool, raw hides, raw skin, tea, cotton twist and yarn and cotton piece-goods.

FINANCE

The Pakistan rupee was revalued on Aug. 1, 1955. New exchange rates are Rs.100 = £7.5 sterling or U.S. \$21.

The State Bank, established July 1, 1948, has a capital of Rs.30,000,000, 51 per cent. of which is held by the State. Deposits at all banks in the country in March, 1959, amounted to Rs. 2,593,800,000. There are 86 insurance companies operating in the country, of which 22 are Pakistani businesses. Total life insurance in force in Pakistan at the end of 1957 was Rs.688,400,000. New life insurance business during the year amounted to Rs.219,900,000.

Revenue and Expenditure from 1956-57 to 1958-59 were as follows:—

Revenue: (1956-57) Rs.1,298.3 million; (1957-58) Rs.1,467.7 million; (1958-59) Rs.1,975.8 million; (Est. 1959-60) Rs.1,584.5 million.

The chief items of revenue for 1959-60 are: Customs Rs.441.2 million; Central Excise Duties Rs.239.3 million; Income Tax and Corporation

Tax Rs.263.8 million; Sales Tax Rs.150.3 million and Railways Rs.108.4 million.

Expenditure: (1956-57) Rs.1,294.1 million; (1957-58) Rs.1,437.6 million; (1958-59) Rs.1,973.9 million; (Est. 1959-60) 1,514.5 million.

The chief items of expenditure for 1959-60 will be: Defence Rs.858.5 million; Civil Administration Rs.338.1 million; Debt Services Rs.147.9 million; Civil Works and Central Road Fund Rs.21.9 million.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are 7,044 miles of railway line in the country. Of this total mileage, West Pakistan has 5,335 miles of railway line and East Pakistan has 1,709 miles. The Pakistan railways comprise two independent railway systems—the North Western Railways in West Pakistan and the Eastern Bengal

Railway in East Pakistan—managed and owned by the State.

The total road mileage is 68,391, of which over 17 per cent. is high type.

ψ The principal sea ports are Karachi and Chittagong in West and East Pakistan respectively. These two ports handled in 1958-59 over 3,850,000 tons and 2,120,000 tons of traffic respectively. The anchorage of Chalna, established in Dec. 1950, on the river Pussur in East Bengal to relieve congestion of traffic at Chittagong, now has nine moorings.

Karachi is the main air port, and being situated on the trunk air routes of the world, holds an important position. Pakistan International Airlines is the chief air transport company in Pakistan.

Post and telegraph facilities are available to every country in the world.

PROVINCES OF PAKISTAN

PROVINCES OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF PAKISTAN

1. WEST PAKISTAN

The Establishment of West Pakistan Act, 1955, came into force on October 3, 1955, and incorporated: (1) the former Governors' Provinces of the Punjab, North-West Frontier and Sind; (2) the former Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Baluchistan and Karachi; (3) the States of Bahawalpur and Khairpur and the Baluchistan States Union; (4) the Tribal Areas of Baluchistan, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier and the States of Amb, Chitral, Dir and Swat, into the Province of *West Pakistan* with effect from October 14, 1955.

West Pakistan (including the Federal Capital), with an area of 310,236 square miles, has a population of 33,779,000 (of whom 97.1 per cent are Muslim; 0.5 per cent. Caste Hindu; 1.1 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu and 1.3 per cent Christian). Running through West Pakistan are five great rivers, the Indus, and its tributaries, Jhelum, Chenab, Ravi and Sutlej. The upper reaches of these rivers are in Kashmir and their sources are in the lofty Himalayas.

West Pakistan is one of the richest wheat-producing areas populated by a hardy peasantry with great martial traditions. Of the other crops grown, cotton, rice, gram, jowar and oil-seeds are the most important. There are large deposits

of rock salt, which with cotton forms the principal exports. The Province is served by the North-Western Railway.

Chief City and Headquarters of West Pakistan: Lahore (population 1954, 849,476).

Governor, Akhtar Hussain.

2. EAST PAKISTAN

The Province of East Pakistan: area 54,501 sq. miles, estimated pop. 42,063,000 (of whom 76.8 per cent. are Muslim; 10 per cent. Caste Hindu; 12 per cent. Scheduled Caste Hindu; 0.3 per cent. Christian and 0.9 per cent. others), comprises the Eastern territories of the partitioned province of Bengal and Sylhet, formerly a district of Assam (excluding certain thanas in the Karimganj sub-division), and the Chittagong Hill tracts.

CHIEF CITY (and Headquarters of East Pakistan): Dacca. Population 411,000 (1951 Census).

Governor, Zakir Husain.

CAPITAL OF PAKISTAN

The Capital and Seat of Government of Pakistan is ψ Karachi. Karachi is situated at the extreme western end of the delta of the Indus, 754 miles by rail from Lahore. It is the maritime terminus of the North Western Railway, the main gateway for the trade of West Pakistan. The population of Karachi at the Census of 1951 was 1,126,417, but is now estimated to be nearly 2,000,000.

Ceylon

AREA AND POPULATION

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, off the southern tip of the peninsula of India and separated from it by a narrow strip of shallow water, the Palk Strait. Situated between 5° 55'–9° 50' N. latitude and 79° 42'–81° 52' E. longitude, it has an area of 25,332 square miles, including 296 square miles of inland water. Its greatest length is from north to south, 270 miles; and its greatest width 140 miles, no point in Ceylon being more than 80 miles from the sea.

At the Census of 1953, the population was 8,103,648, an increase of 21.7 per cent over the last Census in 1946. The following table shows a striking increase in the population of Ceylon since the first Census was taken in 1871.

Increase of the People

Census Year	Population	Natural Increase	Immigration Increase	Total Intercensal Increase
1871.....	2,400,380	—	—	—
1881.....	2,759,738	119,792	239,566	359,353
1891.....	3,007,789	144,260	103,791	248,051
1901.....	3,565,954	225,406	332,759	558,165
1911.....	4,106,350	356,147	184,249	540,396
1921.....	4,498,605	319,410	72,845	392,255
1931.....	5,306,871	656,900	151,276	808,266
1946.....	6,657,339	1,280,916	69,552	1,350,468
1953.....	8,132,569	1,362,329	78,969	1,475,230

Races and Religions

The races of Ceylon are low-country Sinhalese, Kandyan Sinhalese, Ceylon Tamils, Indian Tamils, Ceylon Moors, Indian Moors, Burghers and Eurasians, Malays and Veddahs. Generally Sinhalese who trace their descent to a low-country district are classified as low-country Sinhalese, others as Kandyan Sinhalese. The Western and Southern Provinces, the Chilaw District and the Western part of Puttalam District are low-country areas; the Central and North Central Provinces, Uva, Sabaragamuva, Kurunegala and the Sinhalese divisions of the districts of Batticaloa, Trincomalee and Vavuniya are regarded as Kandyan districts. At the 1953 Census 42.8 per cent of the population were low-country Sinhalese, 26.6 per cent Kandyan Sinhalese. The religion of the great majority of Ceylonese is Buddhism, introduced from India, according to ancient Sinhalese chronicles, in 300 B.C. Next to Buddhism, Hinduism has a large following.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Ceylon is a compact area, except for the Island of Mannar and an almost detached portion in the north, the Jaffna Peninsula and its satellite islands of Delft, Kayts, etc. The relief of the island includes a mountainous area in the south-central region of 3,000 to 7,000 feet above sea level, surrounded by an upland belt of about 1,000 to 3,000 feet and a narrow coastal plain broadening out to a vast tract in the north. The coastal plain continues for a distance out to sea as a continental shelf and a coral reef, for the most part submerged, lies close to the coast. On the Central Ridge of the hill country are some of the highest peaks in Ceylon, Pidurutalagala (8,291 ft.), Kirigalpotta (7,856 ft.) and Totapola (7,741 ft.) and the high plains Nuwara Eliya (over 6,000 ft.), Elk Plains (6,000 ft.) and Horton Plains (over 7,000 ft.). The other principal peaks are Adam's Peak (7,360 ft.), Namunukula (6,679 ft.), Knuckles (6,112 ft.) and Haycock (2,167 ft.). The Peninsula of Jaffna and the Island of Mannar are featureless level stretches.

The Mahaveli-ganga, 206 miles long, is the largest river of Ceylon. Rising on the western side of the central hilly ridge, it flows north and east to empty into the Koddiyar Bay on the east coast. Other rivers are the Kelaniganga (90 miles), Aruvi-aruru (104), Kala-oya (97), Yam-oya (94) and Deduru-oya (87). Waterfalls girdle the central mountainous massif and offer some of the best scenic features in the island; Dunhinda (Badulla), Diyuluma (Koslanda), Elgin (Haton Plateau) and Perawela are among the outstanding falls. Forests, jungle and scrub cover the greater part of the island, often being intermingled. The forests, of varying species, extend from fairly near the coast right into the hill country. In areas over 2,000 feet above sea level grasslands (*patanas* or *talawas*) are found. Their total area is some 250 square miles, principally in the Province of Uva.

Climate.—The climate of Ceylon is warm throughout the year, with a high relative humidity. Temperatures average 80° F. during the year and few areas record less than 60° F. Humidity is over 75 per cent. Temperature ranges vary little between wet and dry seasons. In hilly areas, frost, mist and hail occur occasionally, but snow is completely absent. Rainfall is generally heavy, with marked regional variations; fall on the south-west slopes of the hill country (200–250 inches) being heaviest. Some cyclonic activity of the tropical variety experienced in the Bay of Bengal occurs, generally during the north-east monsoon period.

GOVERNMENT

Early in the sixteenth century the Portuguese landed in Ceylon and founded settlements, eventually conquering much of the country. Portuguese rule in Ceylon lasted 150 years during which the Roman Catholic religion was established among the Sinhalese inhabitants and to some extent Portuguese modes of living adopted. In 1658, following a twenty-year period of decline, Portuguese rule gave place to that of the Dutch East India Company which was to exploit Ceylon with varying fortunes until 1796.

The Maritime Provinces of Ceylon were ceded by the Dutch to the British on February 16, 1798, becoming a British Crown Colony in 1802 under the terms of the Treaty of Amiens. With the annexation of the Kingdom of Kandy in 1815 all Ceylon came under British rule.

A commission headed by Lord Soulbury visited the island and in October, 1945, recommended a series of changes which gave Ceylon a large measure of control over her internal affairs. The Soulbury Constitution was, however, short-lived and on February 4, 1948, Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion of the British Commonwealth of Nations under the *Ceylon Independence Act, 1947*. On February 10, 1948, H.R.H. the Duke of Gloucester opened the new Parliament. The Parliament of Ceylon consists of (a) The Queen (represented by the Governor-General) and (b) two houses, namely, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Executive consists of the Prime Minister and his Cabinet chosen from the party which has the majority in the House of Representatives.

Governor-General and Staff

Governor-General, His Excellency SIR OLIVER ERNEST GOONETILLEKE, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., K.B.E. (July 17, 1954).
₹8,000

Secretary to the Governor-General, N. W. Atukorala, C.M.G., C.B.E.

THE CABINET

<i>Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and External Affairs</i> , Hon. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike.....	Rs. 18,000	<i>Posts, Broadcasting and Information</i> , Hon. C. A. S. Marikkar.....	Rs. 18,000
<i>Health</i> , Hon. A. P. Jayasuriya.....	18,000	<i>Industries and Fisheries</i> , Hon. W. J. C. Munasingha.....	18,000
<i>Justice</i> , Hon. J. H. V. S. Jayawickrama..	18,000	<i>Commerce and Trade</i> , Hon. R. G. Senanayake.....	18,000
<i>Transport and Power</i> , Hon. M. Senanayake.....	18,000	<i>Local Government and Housing</i> , Hon. Vimala Wijewardene.....	18,000
<i>Finance</i> , Hon. Stanley de Zoysa.....	18,000	<i>Home Affairs</i> , Hon. T. B. Ilangaratne...	18,000
<i>Agriculture and Lands</i> , Hon. C. P. de Silva.....	18,000	<i>Nationalized Services and Shipping</i> , Hon. C. Wijesinghe.....	18,000
<i>Labour</i> , Hon. M. P. de Zoysa.....	18,000	<i>Works</i> , Hon. Henry Abewickrama.....	18,000
<i>Education</i> , Hon. W. Dahanayake.....	18,000	<i>Cultural Affairs and Social Services</i> , Hon. I. R. P. G. Kalugalla.....	18,000

CEYLON REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS

- AUSTRALIA
High Commissioner, B. F. Perera, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- BURMA
Minister, W. D. Gunaratna, O.B.E.
- CANADA
High Commissioner, Sir Vellupillai Coomaraswamy, C.M.G.
- CHINA
Ambassador, W. Gopallawa.
- GERMANY (FED. REPUBLIC)
Ambassador, S. P. Wickramasingha.
- INDIA
High Commissioner, Sir Richard Aluwihare, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
- ITALY
Minister, H. A. J. Hulugalle, M.V.O.
- JAPAN
Minister, Sir Dcepal De Fonseka.
- FEDERATION OF MALAYA
High Commissioner, D. C. R. Gunawardena.
- NETHERLANDS
Chargé d'Affaires, J. H. O. Paulusz.
- PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, M. M. Maharroof.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Ambassador, A. B. Perera.
- U.K.
High Commissioner, P. R. Gunasekara, 13 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.
Deputy High Commissioner, K. Kanagasunderam.
- UNITED NATIONS
Permanent Representative, Sir Claude Corea, K.B.E.
- U.S.A.
Ambassador, R. S. S. Gunewardena.
- U.S.S.R.
Ambassador, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, O.B.E.

OVERSEAS REPRESENTATIVES IN CEYLON

- AUSTRALIA
High Commissioner, J. C. G. Kevin.
- BURMA
Minister, Dr. Htin Aung.
- CANADA
High Commissioner, Nik Cavell.
- CHINA
Ambassador, Chang Tsan-Ming.
- FRANCE
Ambassador, A. Guibant.
- GERMANY (FED. REPUBLIC)
Ambassador, Dr. T. M. Auer.
- INDIA
High Commissioner, Y. D. Gundevia.
- ITALY
Minister, Count Paolo di Michelis di Slonghella.
- JAPAN
Ambassador, A. Matsui.
- NETHERLANDS
Minister, W. J. D. Philipse.
- PAKISTAN
High Commissioner, Mirza Hamed Husain.
- UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC
Minister, A. F. Nagulb.
- U.K.
High Commissioner, Sir Alexander Morley, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Deputy High Commissioner, T. L. Crosthwait, M.B.E.
First Secretaries, K. A. East; P. R. Clipsham, O.B.E.; R. W. Newsam; H. P. Sherman, M.B.E.
Colombo Plan Officer, G. Brownlee.
Information Officers, C. J. Scott, O.B.E.; C. R. Dean.

- Economic Adviser (vacant).
- Naval Adviser, Capt. G. H. Evans, R.N.
- Air Adviser, Group Capt. H. D. Newman, O.B.E.
- British Council Liaison Officer, R. K. Brady, U.S.A.
- Ambassador, B. A. Guffer, U.S.S.R.
- Ambassador, V. G. Yakovlev.

THE LEGISLATURE

Parliament consists of the House of Representatives and the Senate. The House of Representatives is composed of 101 members, of which 95 are elected by universal suffrage and 6 nominated. The Senate consists of 30 members, 15 of whom are elected by the House of Representatives and 15 by the Governor-General. One-third of the Senators retire every second year.

- President of the Senate, Hon. Sir Cyril de Zoysa.
- Clerk to the Senate, E. V. R. Samarawickram, C.B.E. Rs.23,250
- Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. H. S. Ismail, M.B.E. 18,000
- Clerk of the House of Representatives, R. St. L. P. Deraniyagala, O.B.E. 23,250

THE JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court composed of a Chief Justice and eight Puisne Judges, Court of Criminal Appeal, District Courts, Magistrates' Courts, Courts of Requests, Municipal Courts, Rural Courts. Trial by jury obtains in the Supreme Court.

- Chief Justice of Ceylon, H. H. Basnayake £2,507
- Puisne Judges, E. H. T. Gunasekara; M. F. S. Pulle; H. W. R. Weerasooriya; K. D. de Silva; M. L. Sansoni; H. N. G. Fernando; T. S. Fernando; N. Sinnatamby £2,000
- Attorney-General, D. Jansze (acting) £2,000

DEFENCE

Army.—The Ceylon Army Act provides for a Regular Force, a Regular Reserve, a Volunteer Force and a Volunteer Reserve. Steady progress has been made in the formation of the Regular and Volunteer Forces.

Navy.—The Royal Ceylon Navy, with headquarters in Colombo, mans 2 frigates, 2 minesweepers, a seaward defence boat and several patrol craft. The vessels are based on Colombo, Trincomalee and Karainagar.

Air Force.—The Ceylon Air Force Act came into force on October 10, 1950, and the Ceylon Air Force was established on that date.

PRODUCTION

Agriculture.—The staple products of the island are agricultural. The most important for home consumption is rice in its two forms of paddy and husked grain. The areas under cultivation in 1956 in acres, were:—Paddy, 823,500; tea, 570,255; coconuts, 1,070,942; rubber, 659,247; areca nuts, 61,689; cinnamon, 25,249; citronella, 23,765; tobacco, 29,394; cacao, 32,608. Production in 1957 was: tea, 397,775,460 lbs.; rubber, 98,164 tons; areca nut, 991,972 cwt.; cinnamon, 68,919 cwt.; citronella, 15,357 cwt.; tobacco, 367,993 cwt.; cocoa, 225,377 cwt.; paddy, 30,600,000 bushels. The livestock in 1957 included 1,445,558 cattle, 700,548 buffaloes, 464,365 goats, 72,679 pigs and 1,885,308 poultry.

Industry.—Factories are established for the manufacture or processing of ceramic work, vegetable oils and by-products, D.D.T., caustic soda, paper, tanning and leather goods, plywood and cement.

FINANCE

Revenue.....	1956-57	
Expenditure.....	Rs.1,260,500,000	
Gross public debt:	1,136,300,000	
(Sept. 30, 1957).....	Rs.1,363,900,000	
Net public debt.....	1,123,300,000	
	R.1 = 1s. 6d.	

BANKING

There are 13 banks doing business in the island. The Ceylon Savings Bank had (Dec. 31, 1957) deposits of Rs.66,940,877. Depositors in the Post Office Savings Banks had Rs.270,306,662 to their credit at Dec. 31, 1957.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports	Rs.1,629,344,936	Rs.1,804,064,300
Total exports	1,734,565,134	1,681,502,851

The principal exports in 1957 were food and drink (mainly tea and desiccated coconut) and tobacco (Rs.1,116,592,165) and raw materials (mainly rubber, coconut oil and copra) (Rs.376,957,924). The principal imports were grain and flour (Rs.347,542,621), other food and drink (Rs.364,690,203) and cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs.163,791,029).

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE, 1957

(Total imports from and Domestic Exports to)

Country	From	To
U.K.....	Rs.369,038,000	Rs.458,293,000
Australia.....	108,935,000	93,309,000
Canada.....	15,908,000	79,265,000
India.....	226,068,000	49,817,000
Pakistan.....	8,310,000	8,314,000
New Zealand.....	—	37,687,000
South Africa.....	4,486,000	38,874,000
Belgium.....	28,411,000	4,021,000
Burma.....	165,309,000	797,000
China.....	83,796,000	167,384,000
Egypt.....	12,218,000	29,840,000
France.....	59,038,000	16,327,000
West Germany.....	43,859,000	50,871,000
Italy.....	11,106,000	19,583,000
Japan.....	129,759,000	21,323,000
Netherlands.....	41,443,000	25,355,000
Thailand.....	35,594,000	—

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

The local government of Ceylon, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Local Government, is in the hands of 7 Municipal Councils (Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Jaffna, Kurunegala, Nuwara Eliya and Negombo), 36 Urban Councils, 38 Town Councils and 403 Village Committees, all members of which are elected. For

local government purposes the island is divided into 12 administrative regions, each of which has an Assistant Commissioner of Local Government.

EDUCATION

Education in the island underwent a far-reaching change with the introduction on October 1, 1945, of a scheme of Free Education from the Kindergarten to the University. In 1957, there were 7,374 Government and Assisted schools. The total cost of education was Rs.183,675,556 for 1956-57. The University of Ceylon was established on July 1, 1942, by the incorporation of the Ceylon Medical College (founded 1870) and the Ceylon University College (founded 1921) into the University. The Ceylon Technical College provides a series of full-time and part-time courses in science, engineering, commerce, arts, etc. The National Museums of Ceylon at Colombo (founded 1877), Kandy, Ratnapura and Jaffna contain valuable collections relating to the natural history and culture of Ceylon. The Colombo Museum Library containing over 60,000 volumes and 3,500 palm leaf MSS. is open to approved research students.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are about 9,745 miles of motorable road in Ceylon, of which 6,978 miles are bitumen surfaced. On Dec. 31, 1957, there were 104,001 motor vehicles on the register (63,603 private cars and cabs, 5,270 omnibuses, 18,933 lorries, vans, etc., 1,099 tractors, 1,247 trailers, 1,197 land vehicles and 12,652 motor cycles).

In 1957, 4,304 ocean-going merchant vessels of a total net register tonnage of 11,905,344 entered the port of Colombo.

There are 1,208 money-order offices and 746 telegraph offices with 12,718 miles of telegraph wire and 21,800 telephones. A commercial wireless telegraph station has a range of 500 miles by day and about 1,000 to 1,500 miles by night and handles ship-to-shore traffic.

Air Ceylon and *K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines* jointly operate an international air service from Amsterdam — London — Rome — Karachi — Colombo and Singapore-Colombo. *Air Ceylon* also operates regional services from Colombo to Jaffna, Madras and Tiruchirapalli. Other services are *Air India* (Colombo-Karachi), *B.O.A.C.* and *Qantas* (U.K.—Colombo and Singapore—Colombo) and *T.W.A.*

CAPITAL OF CEYLON

CAPITAL.—Ψ Colombo (population, 1953, 426,127). Other centres are Ψ Jaffna (77,181), Ψ Galle (55,848) and Kandy (57,200).

Colombo is distant from London 5,700 miles, transit 17 days; by air 3 days.

Ghana

Ghana (formerly the British Colony of the Gold Coast) is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 15' W. long. and 1° 12' E. long., and is bounded on the west by the French Ivory Coast, on the east by French Togoland, and on the south by the sea. It extends about 334 miles along the coast-line and inland to an average distance of 440 miles or to 11° N. lat. Divided into six regions it has a total area of 91,483 sq. miles. Although a tropical country Ghana is cooler than many countries within similar latitudes. With improved medical facilities and sanitation a healthy life can now be enjoyed.

AREA AND POPULATION—The areas of the various regions of Ghana are:—

Region	Area (English sq. miles)
Southern Ghana.....	23,937
Ashanti.....	24,379
Northern.....	30,487
Trans-Volta Togoland.....	13,040
Total.....	91,843

The estimated population at mid-1958 was as follows:—Eastern and Western Regions with Togoland, 2,658,000; Ashanti, 1,005,000; Northern Region, 1,173,000. The population of Ghana in 1958 was estimated at 4,836,000.

GOVERNMENT

The Gold Coast region of West Africa was first visited by European traders in the fifteenth century. The Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories and Transvolta-Togoland, the constituent parts of the new State, came under British administration at various times, the original Gold Coast Colony, the coastal and Southern areas, being first constituted in 1874; Ashanti in 1901; and the Northern Territories Protectorate in 1902. The territory of Transvolta-Togoland, part of Togo, a former German colony, was mandated to Britain by the League of Nations after the First World War, and remained under British administration as a United Nations Trusteeship after the Second World War. The result of a plebiscite in May, 1956, under the auspices of the United Nations, was in favour of integration with the Gold Coast Colony.

The former Gold Coast Colony and associated territories became the independent state of Ghana and a member of the British Commonwealth on March 6, 1957, under the *Ghana Independence Act, 1957*. The Queen is represented in the new state by a Governor-General whose functions are exercised in accordance with the constitutional conventions applicable in the United Kingdom.

Governor-General

His Excellency THE EARL OF LISTOWEL, P.C., G.C.M.G. (*took office* NOV. 13, 1957).

Official Secretary, M. F. Dei Angang.
Private Secretary, Miss F. C. Pringle.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

Minister of Finance, K. A. Gbedemah.

Economic Affairs, Kojo Botsio.

Foreign Affairs, Ako Adjei.

Commerce and Industry, P. K. K. Quaidoo.

Interior, A. E. Inkumah.

Education and Information, Kofi Baako.

Food and Agriculture, F. Y. Asare.

Works and Housing, E. K. Bensah.

Local Government, A. E. A. Ofori Atta.

Health and Social Welfare, L. R. Aharana.

Transport and Communications, Kroho Edusei.

Ministers of State, J. H. Allasanni; N. A. Welbeck; C. T. Nylander.

Regional Commissioners (Special Duties), B. Yeboah-Afari; (*Trans-Volta Togoland*), F. K. D. Goka; (*Eastern Region*), E. H. T. Korboe; (*Western Region*), J. E. Hagan; (*Ashanti Region*), C. de Graft Dickson; (*Brong-Ahafo Region*), S. W. Yeboah.

GHANAIAI REPRESENTATIVES
OVERSEAS

UNITED KINGDOM (*High Commissioner*), E. O. Asafu-Adjaye, 13 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), D. A. Chapman.

INDIA (*High Commissioner*), N. K. Kena.

FRANCE (*Ambassador*), J. E. Jantuah.

NIGERIA (*Commissioner*), V. M. C. Tay.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC (*Ambassador*), J. B. Erzuah.

ISRAEL (*Ambassador*), W. M. Q. Halm.

UNITED KINGDOM HIGH COM-
MISSIONER

Ghana Bank Chambers, Thorpe Road, Accra.
High Commissioner, A. W. Snelling, C.M.G.
Deputy High Commissioner, L. J. D. Wakely, O.B.E.
Counsellor (Information), R. McMillan, O.B.E.
First Secretaries, E. G. Le Tocq; R. J. S. Thomson, M.B.E.; N. A. Leadhitter (*Information*); G. W. Marshall, M.B.E., B.E.M. (*Commercial*).
Military Adviser, Col. J. R. Lupton, D.S.O.
Economic Adviser, R. W. B. Carter.

LEGISLATURE

The Gold Coast Legislative Assembly was prorogued at midnight on March 5, 1957, and re-assembled on March 6 as the first National Assembly of Ghana. The Constitution provides for an Assembly consisting of a Speaker and 104 members, with a maximum term of 5 years, at least one session to be held each year. Electoral constituencies remained as for the Legislative Assembly and voting is on a basis of adult suffrage.
Speaker of the National Assembly, A. M. Akiwumi.

Regional Assemblies

The Constitution provides for the establishment of Regional Assemblies with functions and powers (to be defined by Act of Parliament) relating to local government, agriculture, education, public works, housing, etc.; maximum term of a Regional Assembly to be 5 years.

Houses of Chiefs

The Constitution guarantees the office of Chief in Ghana as existing by customary law and usage and provides for the establishment of Houses of Chiefs for each Region by Act of Parliament, and for a Head for each Region; the Asantehene to be Head of Ashanti, and for each of the other Regions a head to be chosen by the House of Chiefs. Houses of Chiefs have power under the Constitution to consider any matters referred to them by a Minister or by the Regional Assembly and may at any time offer advice to any Minister.

LEGAL SYSTEM

The Supreme Court of Ghana comprises the High Court of Justice and the Court of Appeal. The members of the High Court, who usually sit alone, are the Chief Justice and nine Puisne Judges. The members of the Court of Appeal, which is only constituted when not less than three members sit of whom one is the Chief Justice or a Justice of Appeal, are the Chief Justice, two Justices of Appeal and the Puisne Judges. Divisional Courts of the High Court with original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters are held in different parts of the country and there is also a Lands Division of the High Court which exercises original and appellate jurisdiction in land cases. There are a large number of inferior courts with limited criminal and civil jurisdiction presided over by stipendiary District Magistrates and lay Local Magistrates, and appeals therefrom, in the case of District Magistrates' Courts, Appeals from the Divisional Courts and the Lands Division of the High Court lie to the Court of Appeal and thence to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

COMMUNICATIONS

There are four aerodromes in Ghana, situated at Accra, Takoradi, Kumasi and Tamale. Accra Airport is an international airport and is the terminus for services from the United Kingdom, the Northern Region, Ashanti and the Western Province. There is a National Meteorological Service, providing forecasting, climatological and agrometeorological services.

The total number of railway miles open to traffic on June 30, 1957, was 603, of 3 ft. 6 ins. gauge. The railways carry nearly 5,000,000 passengers annually and nearly 2,000,000 tons of freight.

The total mileage of trunk and secondary motorable roads is 8,000 miles, of which approximately 1,544 miles are bitumen surfaced. There are also some 5,000 miles of local roads of unspecified standard.

Takoradi harbour, comprising 220 acres of water enclosed within two breakwaters and having accommodation for 16 ocean-going vessels, is equipped with modern facilities and deep-water berths. Extensions to the harbour, which provided for three additional quay berths and improved facilities for handling timber traffic, were completed in 1955. A new harbour for ocean-going ships is under construction at Tema and four berths will be provided initially. The gross earnings from Takoradi harbour for the year 1956-57 were £1,122,390 and the working expenditure was £698,116, the total capital expenditure being £8,475,001.

FINANCE

	1955-56	1956-57†
Revenue	£50,695,623	£45,178,370
Expenditure	33,967,678	41,707,553
Surplus	16,727,945	3,470,817

At June 30, 1956, the public debt amounted to £22,650,421.

† Estimates. Financial year, July 1—June 30.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total Imports	£96,565,154	£104,557,310
Total Exports	91,599,783	84,602,442
Imports from U.K.	37,955,393	34,379,833
Exports to U.K.	19,644,677	23,182,337

Markets for exports in 1958 were the United Kingdom (36.2 per cent.), United States of America (19.2 per cent.), Germany, Western (16.1 per cent.), Netherlands (9.7 per cent.), other countries (18.8 per cent.).

In 1958 imports of non-durable consumers' goods amounted to 44.9 per cent. of total imports; of these, the most important commodities were textiles, food, drink and tobacco, medicines and drugs, clothing, footwear, cosmetics and soap. Imports of durable producers' goods amounted to 24.5 per cent. of the total; of these, important commodities were commercial vehicles, cement, roofing materials, mining and road construction equipment and railway transport equipment. Fuels and lubricants, mainly petroleum products, amounted to 6.6 per cent. of total imports.

FLAG.—Tricolour of red, gold and green stripes, bearing a black star on the gold stripe.

CAPITAL.—Ψ ACCRA, population (1958) 133,192. Other towns are Sekondi-Takoradi, Cape Coast, Koforidua, Tarkwa and Winneba.

Accra is sea distant from Liverpool, 3,920 miles; transit 12 to 30 days. A 21 hours air service operates to and from the U.K. four times a week.

ASHANTI

Ashanti is now administered by a Regional Commissioner, appointed by the Government of Ghana, and Administrative Officers. Local Government is in the hands of a number of District, Municipal, Local and Urban Councils.

In January, 1935, the *Confederation of Ashanti*, which was broken up and had remained inoperative for 35 years, was re-established with Otumfuo Sir Osei Agyeman Prempeh II, K.B.E. (a nephew of the late Nana Prempeh) at its head. The Confederacy has now been renamed the *Asanteman Council*.

The area is 24,379 square miles, with a population (Census of 1948) of 823,672 (including 1,187 non-Africans). 4,440 miles of motor roads afford access to all parts of the country. Agriculture is the staple industry; 134,259 tons (middle and main crops) of cocoa were exported in the crop year 1956-57. Approximately 18,500,000 cu. feet of logs were extracted from the forests of the southern part of Ashanti in 1956; gold output (1956-57), 317,178 oz.; average number employed in mining industry, 229 non-Africans, 6,424 Africans. The Mampong Scarp divides Ashanti into two natural divisions; the southern part being tropical rainfall forest, rich in mabogany, cedar, and trees yielding fruits, oil, rubber and gum copal, the eastern side being heavily planted with cocoa and the western side expanding its cocoa planting rapidly. The northern part of Ashanti is orchard savannah, the main products being maize, yams, cocoyams, bananas, plantains, and ground-nuts.

CHIEF TOWN, Kumasi, pop. (1948), 78,483.

NORTHERN REGION

The Northern Region is administered by a Regional Commissioner, appointed by the Government of Ghana, and Administrative Officers. Local district and urban district councils with elected majorities throughout the Region replace the former native authorities whose membership was entirely traditional. Universal adult suffrage was introduced in 1954, and the Region returns 26 members to the National Assembly. The country is mainly orchard savannah and the principal occupations of the people are agriculture and animal husbandry. Maize, millet and gulnea-corn are grown, mainly for local consumption, and with yams and rice form the staple food of the people. Yams, groundnuts, shea butter and rice are exported to the south. The live-stock industry is the principal source of wealth.

CHIEF TOWN, Tamale, population, 16,164 (1948).

Malaya

THE FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya is situated at the southern end of the Kra Peninsula between latitudes 1° and 7° North and longitudes 100° and 105° East. The country is bounded by Thailand on the north, the Johore Straits and the island of Singapore on the South, the China Sea on the East and the Straits of Malacca on the West. The total area is just over 50,000 square miles of which about 70 per cent. is still under forest and undeveloped. The climate is tropical, characterized by high humidity. Average temperatures at the lower altitudes vary between approximately 70° and 90°. The annual rainfall is about 90 inches, distributed fairly evenly throughout the year.

Racial distribution: Malaysians, 3,126,706; Chinese, 2,332,936; Indians and Pakistanis, 695,985; Other races 123,136.

FEDERAL CAPITAL.—Kuala Lumpur, capital of Selangor (population, 316,230).

LANGUAGE.—Malay is the national language, with English permitted for official use for a minimum of 10 years after Independence Day. RELIGION.—Islam is the religion of the Federation, each Ruler being the head of the religion in his State; the Supreme Head of the Federation is the head of the religion in Malacca and Penang. The Federation is, however, a secular State.

AREA AND POPULATION (Census 1957)

State (with Capital)	Area (sq. miles)	Population	
		Total	Per sq. mile
Johore (Johore Bahru)	7,321	927,565	127
Kedah (Alor Star)	3,660	701,643	192
Kelantan (Kota Bharu)	5,746	505,585	88
Malacca (Malacca)	633	291,246	460
Negeri Sembilan (Seremban)	2,550	364,331	143
Pahang (Kuantan)	13,873	312,949	23
Penang (George Town)	400	572,132	1,430
Perak (Ipoh)	7,980	1,221,390	153
Perlis (Kangar)	310	90,866	293
Selangor (Kuala Lumpur)	3,167	1,012,891	320
Trengganu (Kuala Trengganu)	5,050	278,165	55
Total	50,690	6,278,763	124

GOVERNMENT

The Federation of Malaya became an independent country within the Commonwealth on August 31, 1957, as a result of an agreement between H.M. the Queen and the Rulers of the Malay States, whereby Her Majesty relinquished all powers and jurisdiction over the Malay States and over the Settlements of Penang and Malacca which then became States of the Federation.

The Constitution, which came into force on Independence Day, is designed to ensure the existence of a strong Federal Government and also a measure of autonomy for the eleven State Governments. It provides for a constitutional Supreme Head of the Federation (His Majesty the *Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be elected for a term of 5 years by the Malay Rulers from among their number, and for a Deputy Supreme Head (His Highness the *Timbalan Yang di-Pertuan Agong*) to be similarly elected. Save in certain instances provided in the Constitution, the Supreme Head acts in accordance with the advice of a Cabinet appointed by him from among the members of Parliament on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Supreme Head appoints as Prime Minister the person who in his judgment is likely to command the confidence of the majority of the members of the House of Representatives.

There is a Conference of Rulers consisting of the Rulers of the nine States and the Governors of Malacca and Penang, presided over by the Supreme Head of the Federation. The Conference is empowered to elect the Supreme Head and Deputy Supreme Head and has certain other powers, notably in matters of religion; it has authority to deliberate on any subject.

SUPREME HEAD OF THE FEDERATION

His Majesty Tuanku Abdul Rahman (*Yuang di-Pertuan Besar of Negri Sembilan*).

Deputy Supreme Head, His Highness Sultan Hisamuddin Alam Shah (*Sultan of Selangor*).

THE FEDERAL CABINET

Prime Minister, Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra al-Haj.

Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Dato' Abdul Razak bin Hussein.

Minister of Finance, Tan Siew Sin.

External Affairs and Commerce and Industry, Dr. Ismail bin Dato Abdul Rabman.

Health, V. T. Sambanthan.

Interior and Justice, Suleiman bin Dato' Abdul Rahman.

Agriculture and Education, Abdul Aziz bin Ishak (acting).

Works, Posts and Telecommunications, Sardon bin Haji Jubir.

Labour and Social Welfare, Ong Yoke Lin.

Commerce and Industry, Tan Siew Sin.

Education, Mohamed Khir bin Johari.

Natural Resources, Bahaman bin Samsudin.

Transport, Abdul Rahman bin Haji Talib.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES OVERSEAS
UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, Y. T. M. Tunku Ya'acob ibni Almarhum Sultan Abdul Hamid Halim Shah, 45 Portland Place, W.1.

AUSTRALIA (*High Commissioner*), Gunn Lay Teik.

INDIA (*High Commissioner*), Dato' Cbelvasingam Maclntyre.

INDONESIA (*Ambassador*), Che Senu bin Abdul Rabman.

NEW ZEALAND (*High Commissioner*), Gunn Lay Teik.

PAKISTAN (*High Commissioner*), Cbe Kamaruddin bin Ariff (acting).

THAILAND (*Ambassador*), Tuan Syed Sheb bin Syed Abdullah Shababuddin.

U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), Dato' Nik Ahmad Kamil bin Haji Mahmood.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES
IN THE FEDERATION

UNITED KINGDOM

Police Co-operative Building, 1 Suleiman Road, Kuala Lumpur.

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Tory, K.C.M.G.

Deputy High Commissioner, R. C. C. Hunt.

AUSTRALIA (*High Commissioner*), T. K. Critchley.

CANADA (*High Commissioner*), A. R. Menzies.

CEYLON (*High Commissioner*), D. C. R. Gunawardene.

INDIA (*High Commissioner*), S. K. Banerji.

NEW ZEALAND (*High Commissioner*), D. C. R. Gunawardana.

PAKISTAN (*High Commissioner*), Al-Haj Maj.-Gen. Nawabzada Sber Ali Khan.

U.S.A. (*Ambassador*), Homer M. Byington, Jr.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Parliament consists of two houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives. The Senate (*Dewan Negara*) consists of 38 members, under a President (*Yang di-Pertua Dewan Negara*), 22 elected by the Legislative Assemblies of the States (2 from each) and 16 appointed by the *Yang di-*

Pertuan Agong from persons who have achieved distinction in major fields of activity or are representative of racial minorities, including the Aborigines. The first House of Representatives (*Dewan Ra'ayat*), consisting of 104 members elected on the principle of universal adult suffrage with a common electoral roll, was elected on Aug. 19, 1959, and met on Sept. 11.

Speaker (Yang di-Pertua Dewan Ra'ayat) Dato Haji Abdul Malek Bin Yusof.

The Constitution provides that each State shall have a simplified version of the Federal Constitution, with the Ruler or Governor acting on the advice of an Executive Council appointed on the advice of the *Mentri Besar* or Chief Minister and a single-chamber Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assemblies are fully elected on the same basis as the Federal Parliament, but the Constitution allows for a minority of appointed members for a transitional period. The present State Constitutions provide generally for the Chief Minister and Executive Council to be appointed by the Ruler at his discretion, but new provisions will be incorporated.

Legislative powers are divided into a Federal List, a State List and a Concurrent List, with residual powers vested in the State Legislatures. The Federal List comprises broadly, external affairs, defence, civil and criminal law and justice, the machinery of government, finance, commerce and industry, communications and transport, power, education, medicine and labour and social security. The State List includes land, agriculture and forestry, local government and services and the machinery of state government. In the Concurrent List are, *inter alia*, social welfare, wild-life, animal husbandry, town and country planning, public health and drainage and irrigation.

There is provision for formal consultation between the Federal Government and the States in a National Finance Council and a National Land Council.

JUDICATURE

The Judicial System includes a Supreme Court, composed of a High Court and a Court of Appeal, Sessions Courts, Magistrates' Courts and Local Courts, called *Penghulus'* Courts. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and up to 15 Puisne Judges.

Chief Justice, Sir James Thompson.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

There are five main types of local government authorities operating under the State Governments: the fully elected City Council of George Town (Penang); second, the two financially autonomous municipalities of Kuala Lumpur and Malacca with elected Councils empowered to raise revenue from rates, fees and licences and responsible for public health, roads, fire fighting, etc.; 27 of the larger towns in the Federation have elected Town Councils. Twelve of these are already financially autonomous. Most of the smaller towns still have nominated Town Boards but these are being gradually replaced by elected Councils. The functions of Town Councils and Town Boards are similar to those of the Municipalities, though on a smaller scale. Elected Local Councils with financial powers are being developed rapidly in the rural areas. Over 286 are already functioning, including over 200 in the New Villages created by resettlement of the rural population from areas menaced by the Communist terrorists.

DEFENCE

The Armed Forces of the Federation consist of the Army, Navy and Air Force, together with

volunteer and auxiliary forces for each arm. The responsibility for command, discipline and administration, under the general authority of the Supreme Head of the Federation, rests with the Armed Forces Council under the Chairmanship of the Minister of Defence. The Council is not responsible for the operational use of the Forces. The General Officer Commanding, Federation Army, is also Chief of Staff, Federation Armed Forces.

An agreement exists between the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the Federation of Malaya on external defence and mutual assistance under which the United Kingdom has the right to maintain in the Federation such military forces, including a Commonwealth Strategic Reserve, as are agreed to be necessary for the fulfilment of Commonwealth and international obligations. The United Kingdom Government, on the other hand, has agreed to provide personnel, facilities, advice and assistance in the development of the Federal Armed Forces in addition to the financial assistance already being granted towards the capital cost of their expansion.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Revenue.....	M\$800,900,000	M\$747,900,000
Expenditure...	929,400,000	958,800,000

Including Development as well as Budget expenditure from which "contributions to Development Fund" have been deducted to avoid double accounting. In 1957 and 1958 Budget expenditure amounted to \$787,200,000 and \$851,000,000, while Development expenditure amounted to \$168,400,000 and \$130,100,000. Contribution to Development Fund included in Budget expenditure amounted to \$26,200,000 in 1957 and \$22,300,000 in 1958.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

The Federation of Malaya is primarily a producer of raw materials, the chief of which are rubber and tin (of which it is the world's biggest individual supplier), iron ore, palm oil and kernels, coconut oil and copra and other agricultural products. These constitute nearly four-fifths of the total export trade, the other one-fifth being *entrepôt* trade consisting of re-export of raw materials and produce of neighbouring countries and manufactured and industrial goods of foreign countries. Imports consist mainly of foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco, mineral fuels and lubricants, chemicals, textiles, manufactured and capital goods and raw products of neighbouring countries. The chief suppliers are the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States of America, Netherlands, W. Germany, Hong Kong, India, Japan, China, Thailand and Indonesia. Domestic rice production totalled 495,450 tons in the 1957-58 season. The balance was imported mainly from Thailand and Burma. From January 1955, when the remaining price control of rice was lifted, the import trade in all commodities was returned to commercial hands and for the first time since the end of the war, no price control at consumer level was enforced. Domestic industry includes manufacture of rubber goods, tobacco, cigarettes, pottery, cement, matches, pewter-ware, furniture, timber, bricks, ties, soap, biscuits and aerated waters.

	1957	1958
Imports.....	\$1,809,900,000	\$1,657,500,000
Exports.....	2,182,200,000	1,884,600,000
Imports from		
U.K.....	£38,108,224	£34,794,069
Exports to U.K.	44,003,068	40,398,721

Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates

NOTE.—Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Ghana are shown separately in the preceding pages.

ADEN

(Aden Colony and Protectorate)

The area of Aden Colony is 75 sq. miles and of the Protectorate about 112,000 sq. miles. The population of the Colony (1955 Census) is 138,447. The estimated population of the Protectorate is about 650,000.

The peninsula of Aden, situated on the southern coast of Arabia and lying on the Red Sea trade-route between Europe and the East, was first occupied by the British in 1839. Aden was always an important centre. Its trade decayed after the Portuguese discovery of the Cape route, but with the opening of the Suez Canal it regained more than its old importance and is now a great oil bunkering and coaling station and port of call, and an emporium for the trade of the adjacent African and Arabian coasts. Aden is a free port. The chief industries are fishing, salt, soap and cigarette manufacture, aluminium pressing of domestic utensils and dyeing and printing of cloth. The traffic in arms and ammunition is subject to special regulations. The British Government has treaty engagements with, and subsidises, the neighbouring Arab tribes, both inland and along the coast, from the Straits of Bah-al-Mandeb to Muscat territory at Ras Darhbat 'Ali.

Perim.—A small unfortified island with an area of 5 square miles was occupied in 1857 and is administratively attached to Aden. The port has been closed since November, 1936, on the withdrawal of the Perim Coal Company from the island. Population, 360.

Kamaran.—The island of Kamaran in the Red Sea about 200 miles north of Perim was taken by the British from the Turks in 1915, and is administered under the control of the Governor of Aden. It has an area of 88 square miles and a population of about 2,200. *Commissioner, Kamaran*, Col. R. G. W. E. Alban, O.B.E.

The Aden Protectorate to the West of approximate longitude 46° is bounded on the East by the Qara country, which is part of the dominions of the Sultan of Muscat and Oman, and on the North and West by the Great Desert and the Kingdom of Yemen, whose Southern boundary was temporarily fixed by Article III of the Treaty of San'a (February, 1934) by which His Majesty's Government and the Yemen Government agreed to maintain the *status quo* frontier as it was on the date of the signing of the treaty. The coastline of the Aden Protectorate, which is about 750 miles long, starts in the West from Husn Murad, opposite the island of Perim, and it runs eastward to Ras Darhbat 'Ali, where it meets the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The Aden Protectorate is divided into two parts, the Western Aden Protectorate and the Eastern Aden Protectorate. The former consists of 18 Sultanates, the chiefs of which are all in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government.

On February 11, 1959, "The Federation of Arab Amirates of the South" was inaugurated in the West Aden Protectorate, composed of the Sultanates of Auhali, Lower Yafai, and Fadhi, the Amirates of Baihan and Dhala, and the Sheikdom of Upper Aulqa. It is expected that the Federation, which is governed by a constitution providing for a Supreme Council and a Federal Council, will be open later to other States in the Western Protectorate. The objects of the Federation include

concerted resistance to repeated incursions from the Yemen and the promotion of economic development programmes. The flag adopted by the Federation consists of an Islamic crescent moon with a central star and five horizontal stripes (black, yellow, green, yellow, blue).

The Eastern Aden Protectorate comprises the Hadhramaut (consisting of the Quaitl State of Shihr and Mukalla and the Kathiri State of Seiyun), the Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra, the Wahidi Sultanates of Bir Ali and Balhaf, and the Sheikdoms of Irqa and Haura, all of which are in protective treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. His Highness the Sultan of Shihr and Mukalla is the premier chief of the Eastern Aden Protectorate, and the Hadhramaut is the most important and best organised of these areas. It is bounded on the West by the Wahidi Sultanates and on the East by the Mahri Sultanate.

The Mahri Sultanate of Qishn and Socotra is the most easterly area in the Aden Protectorate, for it is bounded on the East by the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. The Sultan of Qishn and Socotra resides on the island of Socotra (area 1,400 square miles) which lies 150 miles from Cape Guardafui. The island was occupied by the East India Company in 1834 and it came under British protection in 1886 when the treaty with the Mahri Sultan was concluded. It contains about 12,000 inhabitants principally engaged in livestock husbandry.

FINANCE

	<i>Colony and Protectorate</i>	
	1957-58	1958-59
Revenue.....	£3,649,721	£4,690,530
Expenditure.....	£5,021,960	£4,452,750

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports.....	£71,227,903	£6,391,318
Total exports.....	64,455,923	7,097,481
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K....	£8,075,647	£7,657,346
Exports to U.K.....	470,132	7,249,687

GOVERNMENT

Aden was for many years administered by the Government of India, and in 1932 it was separated from the Bombay Presidency and formed into a Province under a Chief Commissioner under the direct control of the Government of India. It ceased to be a part of British India on April 1, 1937, and is now a Crown Colony. The Governor has an Executive Council and a Legislative Council was established in 1947. In July 1955, the Legislative Council was enlarged and for the first time an elected element was introduced. At the end of 1958 the constitution was again modified to give the Council an elected majority, the elections for which were held in January 1959. The Legislative Council as it is now constituted consists of 23 members presided over by an impartial Speaker who has no vote. Twelve of the members are elected, 6 nominated, and 5 are *ex officio*, including the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General, the Financial Secretary, the Assistant Chief Secretary (Colony) and a representative of the Commander, British Forces. Four elected members of the Legislative Council and one locally nominated member have been appointed members-in-charge of certain departments of Government, with full administrative and

legislative responsibilities. The 5 members-in-charge and the 5 *ex officio* members of the Legislative Council are also members of the 10-member Executive Council presided over by the Governor. There is a Court of unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction called the Supreme Court from which appeals lie to the East African Court of Appeal.

Governor and Commander in Chief of the Colony and Protectorate of Aden, His Excellency Sir William Henry Tucker Luce, K.C.M.G., K.B.E. (1956) (+duty allow. £2,000) £3,750

<i>Chief Sec. to Govt., K. W. Simmonds, C.M.G.</i>	2,900
<i>Protectorate Secretary, H. Phillips</i>	2,800
<i>Financial Sec., A. H. Dutton, C.M.G., M.V.O.</i>	2,700
<i>Asst. Chief Secs., L. J. Hobson; Hon. A. P. H. T. Cumming-Bruce; F. N. M. Pusinelli, M.C.</i>	2,200
<i>Chairman of the Port Trust, R. P. Errington, C.M.G.</i>	2,800
<i>Chief Justice, R. A. Campbell</i>	2,800
<i>Attorney-General, J. V. M. Shields, C.B.E. Q.C.</i>	2,700
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. A. Glynn, C.B.E.</i>	2,600
<i>Commissioner of Police, G. B. Viveash</i>	2,450
<i>Director of Education, J. A. Hartley, C.B.E.</i>	2,500
<i>Adviser and British Agent, Western Aden Protectorate, G. K. N. Trevasakis, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	2,700
<i>British Agent, Eastern Aden Protectorate, and Resident Adviser to Hadhramaut States, A. J. McIntosh, O.B.E.</i>	2,200
<i>Director of Agriculture, D. Watt Smyth</i>	2,100
<i>Director of Public Works, W. J. Deal, M.V.O.</i>	2,500
<i>Postmaster-General, J. Hudson-Davies, C.B.E.</i>	2,450
<i>Labour Commissioner, C. Spencer-Cooke</i>	2,450
<i>Director of Audit, C. A. G. Coleridge</i>	2,450
<i>Public Relations Officer, N. J. V. Watt</i>	2,240
<i>British Council Representative, O. J. J. Tuckley, M.B.E.</i>	

Aden is distant from London 4,654 miles; transit by sea 13 days, and by air 4 days.

ASCENSION

(See ST. HELENA)

THE BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (or Lucayos) are an archipelago near the British West Indies, lying between 20° 56'—27° 22' N. lat. and 72° 40'—79° 20' W. long., and extending from the coast of Florida on the north-west to Haiti on the south-east. The group consists of twenty-two inhabited islands, and an immense number of islets and rocks, comprising an area of about 4,403 square miles, and a population estimated (1957) at 130,698, the most part being descendants of liberated Africans. The principal islands are: New Providence (containing the capital, Nassau), Cat Island, Abaco, Grand Bahama, Long Island, Eleuthera, Exuma, Harbour Island, Inagua, Andros Island, San Salvador (at one time known as Watling's Island), Rum Cay, Long Cay, Ragged Island and Bimini. Watling's Island was the first landfall in the New World made (October 12, 1492) by Christopher Columbus, who gave it the name of San Salvador, which has been restored by an Act of the Bahamas Legislature. Originally settled by Englishmen, the Bahamas were, in 1732, surprised by the Spanish, but at the Peace of Versailles were restored to the English. The climate is salubrious, and in the winter Nassau, which is outside the tropics, is frequented by many visitors from all parts of the world.

Industries.—Tomatoes and okra are cultivated in

large quantities for shipment to Canada and the United States. Lumbering, salt raking and craw-fishing are the chief national industries.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory. There are 145 state-maintained schools with a total roll of 16,824; there are also 45 denominational schools with a total roll of 6,244. There are one Government and 3 denominational secondary schools and 1 private school.

Civil Aviation.—Facilities for extra traffic are provided by Pan-American Airways, B.O.A.C., Trans-Canada Air Lines, British West Indian Airways and Mackey Air Lines, while Bahamas Airways and Skyways, Ltd. provide internal schedule and charter flights to the outlying islands. There are several daily air services between Nassau, Miami, Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale, Tampa and St. Petersburg (Florida), and a regular service between Nassau and Montego Bay, Jamaica, besides regular trunk communication with London, New York, Toronto, Montreal, Bermuda and Kingston.

Communications.—There are 107 Post Offices which handle 8,600,000 items a year. Wireless and telephone services are in operation to all parts of the world. There are 62 radio stations among the islands.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	£4,938,958	£5,918,975
Expenditure.....	4,314,864	5,434,533
Public debt.....	1,173,670	1,131,600
Total imports.....	15,259,494	16,489,394
Total exports.....	1,376,863	1,711,064
Imports from U.K....	5,278,425	3,615,319
Exports to U.K.....	124,764	105,553

The imports are chiefly foodstuffs, wines, spirits, cotton, silk and worsted fabrics, and hardware. The chief exports in 1958 were tomatoes, okras, crawfish, salt, lumber, pit-props, beach shells and straw products.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 9 members, a nominated Legislative Council of 9 members and an elective Representative Assembly of 29 members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir (Oswald) Raynor Arthur, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1957)..... £6,500

<i>Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Guy Henderson, Q.C.</i>	3,250
<i>Colonial Secretary, K. M. Walmley, C.M.G., O.B.E.</i>	2,500
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. L. A. W. Orr, C.B.E., Q.C.</i>	2,200
<i>Receiver-General, Hon. W. H. Sweeting</i>	2,200
<i>President, Legislative Council, Hon. Sir George Roberts, C.B.E.</i>	400
<i>Speaker, House of Assembly, Hon. Asa H. Pritchard</i>	500
<i>Postmaster, C. S. Thompson, M.B.E.</i>	2,000
<i>Director of Education, T. E. Hutchinson</i>	2,100
<i>Director of Agriculture, O. S. Russell</i>	1,800
<i>Controller of Customs, E. H. McKinney</i>	2,100
<i>Crown Lands Officer, R. E. A. Sweetman</i>	1,900
<i>Commissioner of Police, E. J. H. Colchester-Wemyss, O.B.E.</i>	1,900
<i>Chief Medical Officer, E. H. Murcott, M.D.</i>	2,100
<i>Stipendiary Circuit Magistrates, M. J. Thompson; E. G. P. St. George</i>	1,600
<i>Director of Public Works, R. G. Rae</i>	2,100
<i>Director of Telecommunications, K. R. Ingraham, O.B.E.</i>	2,100
<i>Director of Civil Aviation, H. H. Thompson</i>	2,100
<i>Inspector of Imperial Lighthouses, Com. T. A. Pack-Beresford, R.N.</i>	

CAPITAL. Ψ Nassau. Estimated population (1958), 50,405. Nassau is distant from Liverpool 4,000 miles, Transit, 8 to 14 days, *via* the Azores.

BARBADOS

(See WEST INDIES)

BASUTOLAND, BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE AND SWAZILAND

H.M.'s High Commissioner for Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland, Sir John Maud, G.C.B., C.B.E. (1959) . . . £6,250
 Private Sec., S. E. Nettelton.
 Deputy High Commissioner, T. V. Scrivenor, C.M.G. 2,500
 Administrative Secretary, J. A. Steward, M.B.E. 1,850
 Secretary for Finance, C. R. Latimer, C.B.E. 1,700
 Asst. Secretaries, R. E. Donaldson Rawlins (£1,515); A. Sheen, M.B.E. (£1,515); G.R. Ryan, M.B.E. (£1,470); R. W. Newman 1,461
 Director of Audit, D. E. Bragg 1,700
 Chief Justice, Sir Herbert Cox 2,050
 Attorney-General and Legal Adviser to the High Commissioner, A. S. Bodley 2,000
 Crown Counsel, C. B. O'Beirne 1,515

The High Commissioner in the Union of South Africa for Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom holds office concurrently as Her Majesty's High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

BASUTOLAND

(The Territory of Basutoland)

Basutoland is bounded north and west by the Orange Free State, east by Natal and East Griqualand, and south by the Cape Province, with an area of 11,716 square miles. The land is held in trust for Basuto by the Paramount Chief and is not made available for settlement. Sites are granted, however, for missions, schools, trading and commercial enterprises. The figures of the April, 1956 Census showed a population of 641,674 (638,857 Africans, 1,926 Europeans, 247 Asiatics and 644 persons of mixed race).

The economy of the Territory is predominantly agrarian.

The biennial livestock census for 1957 gave the following figures:—

Cattle, 381,770; horses, 81,661; mules, 3,599; donkeys, 48,616; sheep, 1,220,769; goats, 535,286. During 1957, 7,058,636 lb. of wool were exported to the value of £1,204,050 at the coast. The total quantity of mohair exported during 1957 was 1,056,066 lb. valued at £348,149 at the coast.

Education.—In 1957 there were 976 primary schools and 17 schools with secondary classes. The total enrolment of all schools was 116,800.

Communications.—There are no railways in Basutoland with the exception of 1 mile of the South African Railways which enters Basutoland at Maseru from the Orange Free State. A main road runs from Butha Buthe in Northern Basutoland to Mohale's Hoek in the South. It connects all the Government Stations with the exception of Qacha's Nek and Mokhotlong. Qacha's Nek is accessible by road from Matatiele in East Griqualand and a jeep service up the Sani Pass to Mokhotlong has recently come into operation. There are airstrips in the Territory at Maseru, Mokhotlong, Sehonghong and Semongkong, and a number of other strips used principally by traders for transporting

merchandise to and from their stores, and for the disposal of mail for the mountain areas.

FINANCE

The principal sources of revenue to the Territory are Basuto tax, customs, income tax, and wool export duty. The following table shows the revenue and expenditure for the years 1956-58:

	1956-57	1957-58
Revenue	£1,389,828	£1,549,433
Expenditure	1,451,021	1,594,802

TRADE WITH U.K.*

	1956	1957
Imports from U.K.	£ 131,236	£ 115,318
Exports to U.K.	1,255,684	1,011,313

* Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland.

The chief articles of export are wool, mohair, wheat, cattle, hides and sorghum, the imports being chiefly blankets, ploughs, clothing, groceries, hardware and maize.

GOVERNMENT

The Territory is governed by a Resident Commissioner under the direction of the High Commissioner for Basutoland, the Bechuanaland Protectorate and Swaziland. For fiscal and other purposes the country is divided into nine districts. There is an annual session of the Basutoland Council which consists of 99 members, all Africans, 52 being elected by chiefs, four each from nine District Councils, one each from the Basuto Traders' Association, Agricultural Association, Teachers' Association, Ex-Servicemen's Association, Progressive Association and Leper Settlement and five nominated by the Government. The Resident Commissioner is President of this Council. At the end of 1958, agreement was reached in London for the grant of legislative powers to a reconstituted Basutoland Council and for the establishment of an Executive Council. The Basutoland courts of law consist of (a) The Court of Appeal, (b) The High Court, (c) the Subordinate Courts, including the Courts of Judicial Commissioners and (d) Basuto Courts. Appeals lie to the Privy Council by leave of the Chief Justice of the High Commission Territories who is also President of the Court of Appeal, and has jurisdiction in all cases, both civil and criminal, which arise in the Territory.

Resident Commissioner, A. G. T. Chaplin, C.M.G.	£2,300
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, G. M. Hector, O.B.E.	1,850
1st Assistant Sec., F. G. Muirhead, O.B.E. (Development); V. Gillett, M.B.E. (Administration)	1,650
Commissioner of Local Government, P. Hughes, O.B.E.	1,650
Treasurer and Collector of Income Tax, E. C. Allen, O.B.E.	1,700
Chief Justice, Sir Herbert Cox	2,050
Puisne Judge, I. V. Elyan	1,950
Judicial Commissioner, R. F. Thompson	1,515
Director of Medical Services, Dr. R. Jacobson, O.B.E.	1,700
Director of Livestock and Agricultural Services, D. D. Campbell	1,700
Director of Public Works, M. S. Barnes	1,700
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. P. H. Kitson, O.B.E.	1,650
Principal Veterinary Officer, P. H. Brown	1,570
Comptroller of Stores, P. E. Going	1,255
Principal Agricultural Officer (vacant)	1,570

Deputy Director of Education, J. Walton....	£1,575
Controller of Posts and Telegraphs, N. L. Smythe.....	1,350
Superintendent of Prisons, V. C. D. Farquharson.....	1,250
Agent for the High Commission Territories, G. J. Armstrong, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	1,200

where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.	
Resident Commissioner, R. P. Fawcus, O.B.E.....	£2,300
Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary, S. V. Lawrcnson, O.B.E..	1,850
First Assistant Secretary (Finance), J. A. Allison.....	1,650
Development Secretary, R. A. R. Bent....	1,650
Senior District Officers, J. D. A. Germond, C.B.E.; N. B. Rutherford, O.B.E.....	1,650
Director of Medical Services, Dr. B. T. Squires, O.B.E.....	1,700
Director of Education, J. Gardiner, O.B.E....	1,650
Director of Public Works, D. D. Grieve... ..	1,700
Director of Veterinary Services, Dr. K. Unsworth.....	1,700
Director of Agriculture (vacant).....	1,650
Director of Geological Survey, C. Boocock, M.B.E.....	1,605
Commissioner of Police, Lt.-Col. J. T. A. Bailey.....	1,650
Treasurer, A. J. Beeby, M.B.E.....	1,650

CAPITAL, Maseru, Pop., 5,739 (590 Europeans). Maseru is distant from London 7,668 miles; transit, through the Cape, about 20 days and by air 3 days.

The headquarters of the Protectorate Administration are at MAFEKING, Cape Province, Union of South Africa.

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate is bounded on the south and east by the Cape and Transvaal Provinces of the Union, on the north and north-east by Southern Rhodesia, the Zambesi and Cbobe (Linyanti) Rivers, and on the west by South-West Africa. It is about 500 miles long and 550 miles broad, with a total area of about 275,000 square miles; the *Caprivi Zipfel* was attached to the Protectorate for administrative purposes by Proclamation (1922), but was retransferred to S.-W. Africa, Sept. 1, 1929, and is now administered by the Union government. The population at the census of May, 1946, was 293,964, of whom 2,325 were whites and the remainder natives with a few Indians and coloured.

SWAZILAND

(The Swaziland Protectorate)

The climate is healthy during part of the year. Malarial fever is prevalent in some districts during February, March, and April, but with ordinary precautions is not seriously detrimental to health. The country is essentially pastoral, although sorghum, maize, beans, pumpkins and melons are sown. Cattle thrive, and numbered 1,314,238 on Dec. 31, 1958. The population is almost entirely a native one, the principal tribes being those of Linchwe (Bakgatla), of Kgari Sechele, O.B.E. (Bakwena), of Bathoen, C.B.E. (Bangwaketse), of Mokgosi (Bamalete), of Elizabeth Pulane Moremi, Regent during the minority of Letsholathebe Moremi (Batawana), of Kgosi Matlala (Batlokwa) and of Kebalepile (Barolong). The chieftainship of the largest tribe, the Bamangwato, is at present in abeyance.

Swaziland (called by the natives *Ka Ngwane*) lies between the Drakensberg and Lubombo Mountains in South Africa. The Transvaal Province forms a boundary on the south, west and north, the eastern boundary being Tongaland (Province of Natal) and Portuguese East Africa. The total area is 6,705 square miles, and the population (census figures, 1956) 237,041, of whom 229,744 are Bantu, 5,919 Europeans and 1,378 Eurafricans. Swaziland is divisible into three longitudinal regions: the mountainous regions of the west, with an approximate altitude exceeding 4,000 feet; the Middle Veld, about 2,000 feet lower; and the Low Veld, bounded on the east by the Lubombo Mountains, with an average altitude not exceeding 1,000 feet. The country is well watered and healthy, the annual rainfall averaging 45 inches, the mean temperature being 64° Fahr. (50°-78°). The soil is generally fertile, particularly so in the Low and Middle Veld. The whole of the Territory forms excellent grazing for cattle, and cattle-ranching is carried on by several companies. There were about 463,019 head of cattle in the Territory at the end of 1957.

Schemes for improvements in agriculture, medical services, education and communications, and schemes for combating soil erosion, investigating mineral resources, improving water supplies, irrigation dams, tribal granaries and roads and for improving living conditions are being carried out.

The agricultural products are maize (the staple product), cotton, tobacco, millet, citrus, sugar, tung-nuts, avocado pears, beans, pumpkins, bananas, rice and sweet potatoes. An important forest industry is being developed. Citrus fruits do well, and are being extensively grown. The country possesses considerable mineral wealth, including gold, tin, coal, iron, copper and asbestos; asbestos is being produced at the Havelock mine in large quantities and there are prospects of iron ore being mined on a large scale. The chief exports in 1957 in order of value were asbestos, cattle, patulite (hardboard), rice, seed cotton, pineapples and butter.

On Dec. 31, 1958, there were 9 European and 181 African schools with enrolments of 595 and 29,924. Estimated expenditure on education in the calendar year 1958 was £261,408.

The railway from Kimberley to Vryburg and Mafeking traverses the Protectorate on its way to the Rhodesias. There is a telegraph line from Cape Province through from Mafeking, *via* Gaberones and Francistown to Bulawayo and Salisbury. The chief European centres are Lobatsi, Gaberones, Francistown, and Serowe.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1956-57	1957-58
Revenue.....	£1,554,525	£1,886,972
Total expenditure....	1,647,890	2,086,192
Public debt.....	260,808	564,502

Exports during 1958 totalled £2,585,400, of which animals and animal products accounted for £2,108,934. Imports were valued at £3,503,657.

In 1957 there were 9 European schools (8 maintained by the Government) with 1,087 pupils. African education is still largely in the hands of various church missions, many of which receive support from the Government. Apart from 222 schools falling under the direct superintendence of the Missions, there are 3 National schools financed by the Swazi National Treasury, 19 Government-controlled central schools and a num-

TRADE WITH U.K.

See Basutoland.

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate,

ber of small tribal schools, the total enrolment during 1957 being 26,626. Eurafican children have 4 Mission schools (418 pupils).

There is a dally South African Railway motor omnibus service between Breyten and Mbabane (89 miles); Mbabane and Bremersdorp (27 miles); Bremersdorp and Stegi (43 miles); Bremersdorp and Balegane (42 miles); Bremersdorp and Pict Retief (72 miles); Pict Retief and Hlatikulu (57 miles); Goedgegun and Hluti (33 miles) and Hluti and Gollel (26 miles). There are post offices and telegraph and telephone offices at all the chief centres.

FINANCE

	1956-57	1957-58
Revenue.....	£1,573,888	£1,266,033
Expenditure.....	1,390,755	1,211,668
Public debt.....	359,380	359,380

GOVERNMENT

The High Commissioner has the power of making laws by proclamation for the Protectorate, where he is represented by a Resident Commissioner.

<i>Resident Commissioner</i> , B. A. Marwick, C.M.G., C.B.E.....	£2,300
<i>Deputy Resident Commissioner and Government Secretary</i> , R. Armstrong, O.B.E....	1,850
<i>Treasurer</i> , H. M. J. Underhay, O.B.E.....	1,650
<i>First Assistant Secretary</i> , H. J. Steward, O.B.E.....	1,650
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , B. D. Whitworth.....	1,700
<i>Director of Land Utilization</i> , C. J. van Heerden, O.B.E.....	1,700
<i>Director of Education</i> , W. E. C. Pitcher, O.B.E.....	1,650
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , Lieut.-Col. L. W. Clarke, O.B.E.....	1,650
<i>Director of Geological Survey</i> , D. N. Davies	1,650
<i>Controller of Posts and Telegraphs</i> , G. P. Crafford.....	1,350

Mbabane (European population, 1,092), the headquarters of the Administration, is situated on the hills at an altitude of 4,000 feet. There are townships in the districts at Bremersdorp (European population, 652), Hlatikulu, Stegi, Goedgegun, Emlembe, Pigg's Peak, Mankalana and Mhlambamayi.

BERMUDA

The Bermudas, or Somers Islands, are a cluster of about 100 small islands (about 20 only of which are inhabited) situated in the west of the Atlantic Ocean, in 32° 15' N. lat. and 64° 51' W. long., the nearest point of the mainland being Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, about 570 miles distant. The total area is now approximately 20.59 sq. miles which includes 2.3 sq. miles leased to, or reclaimed by, the U.S. authorities between 1941 and 1957 under the terms of the 99 year lease. The estimated civil population (1958) was 43,480 (16,037 white and 27,443 coloured). The colony derives its name from Juan Bermudez, a Spaniard, who sighted it before 1515, but no settlement was made until 1609 when Sir George Somers, who was shipwrecked here on his way to Virginia, colonized the islands.

Vegetation is prolific, the principal trees being the Bermuda cedar (juniper), formerly of great importance for shipbuilding, but since 1943 almost entirely destroyed by blight. At one time the islands enjoyed a flourishing export in onions, potatoes, and green vegetables, but the imposition of tariffs in U.S.A. made further growing for export

unprofitable. The lively bud trade with Canada and U.S.A. and locally manufactured concentrates and pharmaceuticals are now the Colony's leading exports. Little food is produced except vegetables and fish, other foodstuffs being imported.

The Colony's economic structure is based on its importance as a tourist resort and as an air and naval base and from these sources most of its revenue is derived. It is now within three hours' air travel from New York, and in 1958 4,060 planes landed a total of 385,963 passengers. The island landing ground is used by B.O.A.C., Pan-American Airways, Trans-Canada, Eastern and 7 other scheduled air lines, including Bermuda's own Eagle Airways.

Education cost £493,203 in 1958. Free elementary education was introduced in May, 1949. In secondary schools, fees may reach £60 per annum, excluding books and stationery.

There is a broadcasting service, and overseas telephone and telegraph services are maintained. The use of motor cars was banned in the island from 1908 until 1946.

CAPITAL. Ψ Hamilton. Population (1950) 2,816.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	£3,524,081	£3,861,226
Public expenditure.....	3,321,731	3,835,321
Public debt, Dec. 31....	282,400	228,800
Total imports.....	15,821,555	17,146,258
Total exports.....	5,860,996	7,673,191
Imports from U.K.....	3,156,152	3,790,128
Exports to U.K.....	637,905	638,296

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered by a Governor, who is advised by an Executive Council of 8 members, appointed by the Crown. There is also a Legislative Council, composed of 11 members appointed by the Crown; and a representative House of Assembly consisting of 36 members who are elected every five years. The franchise was extended to women in 1944, but is restricted in all cases to owners of freehold property not less than £60 in value as assessed by the parish vestries for rating purposes.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Major-General Sir Julian Alvery Gascoigne, K.C.V.O., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1959) (excluding allowances).....	£5,100
<i>Chief Justice</i> , Hon. Sir Newnham Arthur Worley, K.B.E.....	3,200
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , Hon. J. W. Sykes, C.V.O.	3,100
<i>Attorney-General</i> , Hon. J. C. Hooton, M.B.E. Q.C.....	2,800
<i>Colonial Treasurer</i> , Hon. W. W. Davidson, O.B.E.....	2,800
<i>Speaker of the House of Assembly</i> , Hon. Sir John Cox, C.B.E. (in lieu of fees).....	450
<i>Assistant Judge</i> , Hon. Sir Allan Smith, M.C.	Fees
<i>Director of Education</i> , D. J. Williams.....	2,600
<i>Director of Health Services</i> , S. M. Frazer...	2,600
<i>Colonial Postmaster</i> , W. A. Manucl, M.B.E.	1,850
<i>Director of Works</i> , C. H. Smith, O.B.E.....	2,600
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , R. G. Henderson, M.V.O.....	2,100
<i>Colonial Auditor</i> , C. W. Kempe.....	2,100
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , G. R. Groves.....	1,850
<i>Collector of Customs</i> , R. L. Gauntlett.....	1,600

NOTE.—A 25 per cent. non-pensionable bonus is at present added to the above salaries.

Hamilton, 2,970 nautical miles (3,420 statute miles); transit, 10 days.

BRITISH BORNEO

Borneo is a large island in the Eastern Archipelago, extending from lat. 7° 4' N. to 4° 10' S. and from long. 108° 50' to 119° 20' E. It is about 850 miles in length and 600 in breadth, and contains an area of 284,000 square miles, divided by the equatorial line into two nearly equal portions. The population is probably about 2,750,000. It is thought that the island was discovered by the Portuguese in 1521. About 202,000 sq. miles are included within Indonesia. Of the remainder of the island (the North Coast) approximately 50,000 sq. miles form the Colony of Sarawak and 30,000 sq. miles the Colony of North Borneo (including Labuan), all British.

NORTH BORNEO

The former State of North Borneo was governed by the British North Borneo (Chartered) Company, the last Chartered Company to administer an area of the British Empire, from 1882 to 1942, and became part of the new Crown Colony of North Borneo on July 15, 1946.

The Colony of North Borneo occupies the northern part of the island of Borneo, and has an area of 29,388 square miles with a coast-line of approximately 900 miles. The interior is mountainous. Mt. Kinabalu, sacred to the Dusuns, is the biggest mountain in the East Indies, rising to 13,455 feet. Most of the Colony is densely timbered. On the west coast there is a narrow coastal plain which supports the main agricultural and rubber production of the Colony.

The census of the population was completed in June, 1951. The Census Report shows that since 1931, the year in which the last census was held, the total population of the Colony has increased by 20.4 per cent. from 277,476 to 334,141 and the native population by 18.4 per cent. from 205,218 to 243,009. The Chinese population has increased by 48.6 per cent. from 50,056 to 74,374. The number of Europeans, including Eurasians, has increased from 647 to 1,213. The native population comprises Dusuns (mainly agricultural), Bajaus and Brunets (fishing and agricultural), Muruts and Suluks and several smaller tribes. Labuan has a population of 8,784 (mainly Malays and Chinese).

The main towns of the Colony are situated on the coast. These are Jesselton (the capital) (11,704), Kudat (1,895), Sandakan (14,499) and Tawau (4,282) on the mainland and Victoria (2,526) on the island of Labuan.

Climate.—North Borneo is favoured by a relatively cool climate for a place situated so near the Equator. The average mean temperature varies between a maximum of 88° and a minimum of 66° F. The annual rainfall varies from 60 to 180 inches according to locality.

Communications.—The only railway is a metre gauge line running from Jesselton on the coast through Beaufort (57 miles) to Melalap in the interior, a distance of 96 miles, with a branch line from Beaufort to Weston (20 miles). There are 213 miles of metalled road with sealed surface, 77 miles of other metalled roads and 486 miles of earth roads. There is an airstrip suitable for Sky-master aircraft at Labuan, and Dakota strips at Jesselton and Sandakan. The construction of additional landing grounds for the operation of an internal air service has been completed, and the service is now in operation. There is a daily service to and from Singapore and a weekly service *via* Labuan to and from Hong Kong and Kuching in Sarawak.

Production.—The main industries of the Colony are timber extraction and the cultivation of rubber

(estimated at 148,952 acres), rice (75,422 acres), coconuts and coconut products (48,000 acres), tobacco (1,700 acres) and hemp (4,052 acres). Fishing gives employment to a large number of local natives and Chinese. About four-fifths of the territory is still heavily timbered with many valuable species of hardwoods and soft hardwoods, of which the more important are *scraya* (Borneo cedar) and *campbor*.

Trade.—The main imports in 1958 were provisions, machinery, rice, cigarettes and tobacco, and metals. Timber is the greatest export (valued in 1958 at \$36,400,000); other exports are rubber, copra, hemp, tobacco and cutch.

FINANCE

1958

Revised estimates

<i>Revenue</i> —	
Ordinary	\$37,293,212
Special	22,353,859*
	<hr/>
	\$59,647,071
<i>Expenditure</i> —	
Ordinary	\$36,592,794*
Development	20,444,601†
	<hr/>
	\$57,037,395

* Includes \$5,000,000 contribution to Development account from Ordinary Budget.

† Includes \$5,358,612 on Colonial Development and Welfare Schemes.

TRADE

1958

Imports	\$128,490,000
Exports	130,441,000

GOVERNMENT

The Government is administered as a Crown Colony with a Governor appointed by the Crown. A new constitution establishing Executive and Legislative Councils was brought into force by Proclamation on October 17, 1950. The Legislative Council comprises the Governor as President, three *ex officio* members, nine official members, and ten nominated members; and the Executive Council consists of three *ex officio* members, two official members, and four nominated members.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Roland Evelyn Turnbull, K.C.M.G. (1954) (and duty allee.

<i>£1,200</i>	£3,600
Chief Secretary, R. N. Turner, C.M.G.	3,178
Financial Secretary, H. W. Davidson, M.B.E. Secretary for Local Government, G. L. Gray, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,856
Under Secretary, A. M. Grier	2,618
Residents, J. F. G. Dingle; W. K. C. Wooley	2,422
Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunei, Sir Ernest Williams	3,388
Attorney-General, C. E. Purchase, Q.C.	2,856
Commissioner of Labour and Welfare, J. H. Macartney	2,422
Conservator of Forests, G. L. Carson	2,618
Director of Agriculture, E. J. H. Berwick	2,618
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. J. Clapham	2,618
Director of Public Works, L. Jackson	2,618
Director of Education, G. D. Muir	2,618
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. J. Fenton, M.B.E.	2,422
Commissioner of Police, J. B. Atkinson, C.B.E.	2,422
Accountant-General, H. V. I. Jones	2,422
Director of Audit, R. Rodway	2,422
Director of Broadcasting and Information, R. J. Brooks	2,254
Director of Lands and Surveys, B. A. Reeves	2,422
General Manager, Railway, A. F. Lucarotti	2,422

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, R. Knowles £2,422
 Director of Marine, Lt.-Comm. W. Gibson, R.N.R. 2,254
 Headquarters of the Government, Jesselton (population 11,704).

BRUNEI

Sultan, H. H. Sir Omar Ali Saifuddin Wasa'dul Khairi Waddin, K.C.M.G., *acceded* 1950.
 British Resident, D. C. White, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Brunei is a British Protected State on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, total area about 2,226 sq. miles, population (1947 census figure) 40,657, of whom 31,161 were of Malay or Bornean race. The chief town, Brunei, has a population of about 15,000. The supreme authority in the State is vested in the Sultan-in-Council. By virtue of a Royal Commission published on May 1, 1948, the Officer for the time being administering the Government of the Colony of Sarawak is High Commissioner for Brunei. The general functions of Administration are carried out by a British Resident whose advice, in accordance with the Treaty of 1906, must be asked and acted upon in all questions other than those affecting the Moslem religion. The climate is of the humid tropical type.

FINANCE

	1957
Revenue	\$130,954,281
Expenditure	39,401,515

BRITISH GUIANA

Area and Population.—British Guiana, which includes the Counties of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, is situated on the north-east coast of South America and has a total area of 83,000 square miles with a seaboard of more than 500 miles. The population at December 31, 1958, was estimated at 539,940. There are about 21,590 aboriginal Indians. The colony is bounded on the south by Brazil, on the east by Surinam, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and N.E. by the Atlantic. The coastland is very like the Netherlands, below the level of the sea, and intersected with canals constructed by its former Dutch owners. At the junction of the British Guiana-Venezuela-Brazil boundaries is Mt. Roraima, a flat topped mountain 9,000 feet above sea-level. There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana: on the Potaro River (a tributary of the Essequibo) is the *Kateteur Fall*, with a clear drop of 741 feet and a total fall of 822 feet, and on the Essequibo, the *Horse Shoe Falls* (discovered in 1934); a fall, with a drop of some 500 feet, discovered in 1934 on the Ipobe River, a tributary of the Kuribrong, has been named the *Marina Fall*, and other falls were discovered in 1938 on the Karanang River, 80 miles north-east of Mt. Roraima. The seasons are divided into dry and wet, the two dry seasons lasting from the middle of February to the end of April, and from the middle of August to the end of November. The climate on the coast, for the greater part of the year, is pleasant and healthy. In the Aug.-Oct. period it is hot. The mean temperature is 80.3°, its extremes during 86 years ranging between 68° and 96°, but these are very rare, the usual extremes being 70° and 90°. In the interior the mean temperature is higher—82.6°, its extremes ranging from 66° to 103°. The yearly rainfall is subject to marked variation, its mean on the coast lands averaging about 60 inches with an average of 58 inches on the savannahs. The daily average sunshine is a little over 6 hours and, except when rain is falling, dull and cloudy weather is rarely experienced.

Production, etc.—Much of the country is forest. The cultivated portion (about 271,000 acres, of which 81,900 are under sugar-cane and 139,500 in rice) is confined to the sea coast and to a short distance from the rivers. There are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, bauxite and mica.

Communications.—There were 5,178 telephones in use in 1958; 189 sub-exchanges, call offices and private branch exchanges are in operation. 36 land-line telegraph stations are maintained at coastal post offices and 6 wireless telegraph stations in the interior, providing communications with the coast. In Georgetown, a central radio station provides radio-telephone communication with 8 branch offices, 9 stations operated by other Government departments, 36 by private concerns, and 9 coastal ships and launches. Overseas radio and telephone services are provided by Cable and Wireless (W.I.) Ltd., in association with the Post Office telephone system. There are 135 post offices and postal agencies. There are two broadcasting stations, which are operated on a commercial basis by private enterprise. There are 95 miles of railway, and the British Guiana Airways (a government company) provides internal air-services.

Defence.—Facilities for the establishment of a base on the Demerara River, 25 miles from the sea and within 50 miles of Georgetown, were granted to the Government of the United States of America by the *Anglo-American Agreement*, Sept. 2, 1940, but in August, 1949, this base was taken over by the British Guiana Government for use as a commercial airfield.

Education.—There are 316 primary schools in the colony, with an enrolment of 111,746, 2 Government-owned and 8 Government-aided private secondary schools with an enrolment of 4,580, 5 nursery schools, a vocational school and a technical institute with a combined enrolment of 1,535, and 30 other private secondary schools with an approximate enrolment of 3,000.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	\$45,532,940	\$48,974,457
Public expenditure..	43,584,000	46,363,285
Public debt (Dec. 31)	53,368,857	62,086,640
Total imports.....	118,907,200	116,408,248
Total exports.....	108,564,200	97,708,582
Imports from U.K....	£9,540,447	£9,907,749
Exports to U.K.....	11,398,594	9,884,432

The leading exports are sugar (\$54,727,482 in 1958), rum, molasses, diamonds, gold, timber, balata, bauxite and rice.

GOVERNMENT

The new Constitution, effected by the Order of the Queen in Council dated April 1, 1953, was proclaimed in British Guiana on April 8, 1953.

On October 9, 1953, it was announced that Her Majesty's Government had decided that the Constitution of British Guiana must be suspended to prevent Communist subversion of the Government and a dangerous crisis both in public order and in economic affairs. Armed forces were landed to prevent public disorder.

The British Guiana (Constitution) (Temporary Provisions) Order in Council, 1953, provided for a wholly nominated Legislative Council, consisting of 27 members, including the three officials, under a Speaker, with an Executive Council of 10 members, all of whom were members of the Legislative Council. This interim Government was dissolved in 1957 and elections under a new constitution were held in August, 1957. The Legislative Council under the new constitution consists of the Speaker, 3 officials, 14 elected members and 6 nominated

members. The Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consists of the three official members and five elected members of the majority party in the Legislative Council.

Governor (vacant).....(+£2,000 *alices.*) £7,000

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E. (*Chief Secretary*);
F. W. Essex, C.M.G. (*Financial Secretary*); A. M. I. Austin (*Attorney-General*); Dr. C. B. Jagan (*Trade and Industry*); Mrs. J. Jagan (*Labour, Health and Housing*); R. Ramkarran (*Communications and Works*); B. S. Rai (*Community Development and Education*); B. Benn (*Natural Resources*).

Chief Justice, Sir Frank Holder. C.M.G.....	£2,500
Chief Secretary, D. M. Hedges.....	2,400
Governor's Secretary and Clerk to the Executive Council, I. O. Smith, O.B.E.....	1,750
Attorney-General, A. M. I. Austin.....	2,300
Solicitor-General, S. S. M. Ramphal.....	1,750
Financial Secretary, F. W. Essex, C.M.G.....	2,200
Accountant-General, C. L. Kranenburg, O.B.E.....	1,750
Puisne Judges, R. R. Phillips; R. S. Miller (<i>acting</i>); W. A. Date; J. A. Luckhoo; K. L. Gordon; H. B. S. Bollers (<i>acting</i>)	2,000
Deputy Chief Secretary, M. S. Porcher....	1,750
Director of Agriculture, G. B. Kennard....	2,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. L. A. P. Slinger, O.B.E.....	2,100
Commissioner of Local Government, D. L. B. Wickham.....	1,750
Director of Public Works, G. A. R. Farquharson.....	2,000
Director of Education, G. H. R. Clough....	1,800
Conservator of Forests, R. Smeathers.....	1,600
Commissioner of Lands and Mines, T. C. Stibbs.....	1,750
Commissioner of Labour, J. I. Ramphal, O.B.E.....	1,800
Director of Audit, D. W. Jones, D.F.C., A.F.C.	1,750
General Manager, Transport and Harbours Department, G. B. Thomson, M.B.E. ..	2,100
British Council Representative (Georgetown), J. W. L. Gale.	

CAPITAL, Ψ Georgetown, Population (1958), 96,864. Ψ New Amsterdam has a population (1958) of 15,000.

Georgetown is 16-21 days distant from London by sea, and 3 days by air *via* New York or Brazil.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, in Central America, lies within 18° 29' 5" to 15° 53' 55" N. latitude and 89° 9' 22" to 88° 10' W. longitude. Its extreme length and breadth are approximately 174 m. and 68 m. respectively; it is bounded on the north and north-west by Mexico (Quintana Roo Province, formerly Yucatan); on the west and south by Guatemala; and on the east by the Caribbean Sea. The total area is about 8,667 sq. miles, with a population (Census 1946) of 59,220—28,722 males and 30,498 females—estimated, Dec. 31, 1958 at 88,156. The climate generally is damp and hot, but not unhealthy. The temperature ranges from 59° to 92° F. The average lies between 75° and 80°, but this is considerably tempered by the prevailing sea-breezes. In September, 1955, a hurricane all but destroyed the entire northern part of the colony. Damage was estimated at over \$4,000,000. Sixteen lives were lost in the town of Corozal, which was completely destroyed.

The greater part of the country is covered by

forest, of which 72 per cent. is high rain forest, 15.5 pine forest and dry savannah, 5.5 wet savannah and mangrove forest, the remaining 7 per cent. being existing or recently abandoned cultivation. The wire grass and sedges of the dry savannahs make very poor pasturage for cattle. The north of the Colony and the southern coastal plain (10 to 12 miles wide) is nearly flat, and near the sea is low and swampy. The central mountain mass has a general altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and 57 per cent. of the area of the Colony is over 1,000 feet in elevation above mean sea-level.

The staple products are obtained from the forests, and include mahogany, cedar, and *chicle* (the basis of chewing-gum). Agricultural crops that grow readily include sugar cane, coconuts, citrus fruit, plantains, pineapples, mangoes, maize, rice, varieties of beans and peas. Bananas also grow well in certain localities but are subject to Panama Disease. All varieties of citrus fruits flourish, and in particular grape-fruit, of which a very high grade is exported.

In 1958 there were 2 Government, 108 grant-aided and 32 private elementary schools in the Colony, the total enrolment being 18,991. There are also 9 secondary schools with a total enrolment of 1,239 students.

There are 34 post offices, dealing in 1958 with 1,528,400, articles of mail. There is a radio-telegraph station for external communications at Belize. Air services are scheduled twice weekly to and from Tegucigalpa, Spanish Honduras, *via* San Pedro Sula, and thrice weekly to Chetumal. A weekly service exists from and to Kingston, Jamaica, direct. There is a twice weekly service from and to New Orleans and another to San Salvador and Guatemala, direct, and a weekly service from and to Miami and Tegucigalpa. A local scheduled air service linking the principal districts was inaugurated in August, 1952. In 1956 there were 2,882 extra-territorial aircraft movements and 4,782 departing and 4,572 arriving air passengers.

CAPITAL, Ψ Belize. Population (1946) 21,886; other towns Ψ Corozal (2,100), El Cayo (1,548), Ψ Stann Creek (3,414), Orange Walk (1,395), Ψ Punta Gorda (1,375), Benque Viejo (1,264).

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	\$8,691,319	\$8,776,448
Public expenditure....	8,002,687	9,262,267
Public debt.....	3,723,124	4,177,868
TRADE WITH U.K.	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£1,234,110	£1,515,584
Exports (domestic) to U.K.....	826,713	1,097,376

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution published in March, 1954, provides for a Legislative Assembly of 9 elected, 3 nominated and 3 official members, presided over by a Speaker nominated by the Governor. The normal life of the Assembly is three years, but the Governor has power to prorogue or dissolve it by proclamation. Certain other powers are reserved to the Governor. A quasi-ministerial system has been introduced by which certain elected members are allotted portfolios and handle Government business in the Legislative Assembly.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His

Excellency Sir Colin Hardwick Thornley, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (1955).....	\$12,000
Chief Justice, C. de L. Inniss.....	8,800
Colonial Secretary, T. D. Vickers, C.M.G....	8,600
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, A. N. Wolffsohn, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	2,000

Attorney-General, C. F. Henville, Q.C.	\$8,100
Financial Secretary, T. Oates, O.B.E.	8,100
Development Commissioner, R. M. Major ..	8,000
Director of Agriculture, M. A. G. Hanschell	8,000
Conservator of Forests, A. C. Frith	8,000
Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. Loson- czl, M.B.E.	8,000
Principal Auditor, N. F. Barron-Sullivan ..	6,000
Comptroller of Customs, E. L. Marshall ...	6,000
Director of Education, H. W. Howes	6,000
Director of Information and Communications, G. V. de Freitas	8,000
Labour Commissioner, S. E. M. Adams ...	8,000
Commissioner of Police, B. H. Taylor	6,400
Director of Surveys, J. A. Waignt.	6,000
Accountant-General, A. N. Gibson	6,000
Magistrate, Belize, S. A. Hassock	5,460
Assessor of Income Tax, A. A. Heustis, M.B.E.	5,400
Registrar-General, C. A. B. Ross	6,000
Director of Housing and Planning, H. C. Fairweather	5,400
British Council Representative, T. Murray.	

Belize is distant from London about 4,700 miles; transit, 17 days by sea, 4 to 6 days by air.

THE BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands are a group of islands at the eastern extremity of the Greater Antilles, divided between Great Britain and the U.S.A. Those of the group which are British number about 42, of which 11 are inhabited, and have a total area of about 59 square miles. The principal are Tortola (the largest, situate in 18° 27' N. lat. and 64° 40' W. long.), Virgin Gorda, Anegada and *Josef Van Dykes*. The population is approximately 7,600 (1958). Communication is by daily launch service to St. Thomas; also an external telephone service linking Tortola with St. Thomas and Puerto Rico by which messages may be sent to all parts of the world. An airfield on Beef Island is under construction and is used by small planes. The principal exports are livestock, fish, charcoal, vegetables and fruit, for which the principal market is St. Thomas. Rum is distilled on a small scale.

Finance and Trade

	1957	1958
Revenue	£175,287	£183,782
Expenditure	168,260	175,485
Imports	256,464	237,437
Exports	53,782	59,178

Government

The administration is headed by an Administrator assisted by an Executive Council, two members of which are chosen by the unofficial members of the Legislative Council. The Legislature consists of the Administrator, as President, four nominated members (two being unofficials) and six elected members.

Administrator, His Honour G. P. Allse- brook	(+allice.)	£2,000
Crown Attorney, O. M. Browne		1,200
Superintendent of Medical Services, M. M. Parker		900
Treasurer and Postmaster, D. S. Mordecai ...		900-960
Superintendent of Agriculture, J. L. M. Winter, M.B.E.		900-960
Administrative Secretary, N. E. A. Harrigan		900-960
Superintendent of Public Works, C. W. D. Taylor		900-960

CAPITAL, Ψ Road Town (on the south-east of Tortola). Population, about 1,500.

CAMEROONS

See NIGERIA

Cameroons under British Mandate)

CYPRUS

Area and Population.—Cyprus is a large island in the Mediterranean Sea, between N. lat. 34° 33' and 35° 41', and E. long. 30° 21' and 30° 35'. It is about 40 miles distant from the nearest point of Asia Minor, and 60 miles from Latakia, on the Syrian coast. The distance to Port Sald, at the entrance of the Suez Canal, is 238 miles. The larger part of the island is an irregular parallelogram, 100 miles long and 60 to 30 broad, from which a narrow peninsula, 5 or 6 miles wide, runs out for 40 miles towards the north-east. The area is 3,572 square miles. In 1957 the estimated population was 544,000. There are two major communities, Greek Cypriots (78.8 per cent.) and Turkish Cypriots (17.5 per cent.); and minorities of Armenians, Maronites and others. In summer it is hot and dry on the plains and humid on the seashore, but the climate of the hills inland is equable and bracing. The winter is mild and invigorating and, except in the mountains, the temperature rarely falls below freezing point. Owing to the eradication of malaria, the intensive efforts to improve rural sanitation, and the establishment of an increasing number of infant welfare clinics, the death rate of the island has been reduced to one of the lowest in the world.

Production and Industries.—Agriculture is the industry which provides the greatest employment in Cyprus, the chief agricultural products being:—Cereals, carobs (locust beans), vine products, potatoes, onions, cheese, almonds, citrus and other fresh and dried fruit, tobacco and legumes. Various kinds of livestock are raised, donkeys and mules being the principal exports. The annual value of agricultural and livestock exports is approximately £6,000,000. By value of product the main industry of Cyprus is mining. The chief mineral extracted is pyrites. Some is exported in the raw state as cupric pyrites, but most of it is treated. Copper concentrates and copper precipitates are extracted for export as such and the residue is exported as iron pyrites. Other minerals are asbestos, chrome ore and concentrates, gypsum and earth colours. Annual value of minerals exported, £11,000,000. In addition to the major industries of agriculture and mining there are many light manufacturing industries, including the following:—beer, aerated and other soft drinks, buttons, artificial teeth, cotton yarn, textiles, shirts, underwear, footwear, cigarettes, leather and leather goods, metal bottle stoppers, soap, gypsum and plasterboard, asbestos, cement tiles, bricks, roofing tiles, macaroni, turkish delight, caramels, sugared almonds, jams and marmalades, canned fruit and vegetables, carob gum, olive and olive kernel oil, cotton-seed oils, essential oils, furniture, nails, grape juice, animal fodder, perfumery, polishes, pottery and earthenware, baskets, metal containers, motor bodies, ice, brooms, cement and flour. Plants for tyre retreading are also operating in the island.

During 1956 a cement factory started production and there were important developments in the flour milling industry.

Education.—Each religious denomination has its own elementary schools under the general control of the Government. During the school year 1956-57 there were 748 schools (Greek 500; Turkish 224; Armenian 4; Maronite 5; others including private schools, 15) with a total enrolment of 79,133. Secondary education is for the most part on a similar

denominational basis with a total enrolment of 21,751.

Language and Literature.—Modern Greek and Turkish are the languages of the principal communities, English and French being spoken by the educated classes. The knowledge of English is increasing. In 1957 there were 10 daily and 11 other newspapers (3 English, 15 Greek and 3 Turkish) in addition to government publications.

Communications.—Ψ Famagusta is the main seaport. There were (December, 1957) 34,555 road motor vehicles on the register, including 16,157 private cars and 7,633 motor cycles. In 1957 1,660 steamships (tonnage 2,757,206) and 232 sailing vessels (tonnage 15,147) engaged in the foreign trade.

Air traffic in Cyprus was affected by the local emergency and the Suez crisis at the close of the year. Air passenger traffic in, out and through Nicosia in 1957 dropped by 1 per cent. (against 1956 figures) to 102,223, while freight dropped by 41 per cent. to 1,597 metric tons. Six airlines maintain frequent scheduled services to Adana, Ankara, Istanbul, Athens, Rhodes, Beirut, Tel Aviv, Kuwait, Bahrain, London, Malta, Milan, Rome, Munich and Paris. Nicosia Flight Information Centre (opened 1958) controls and safeguards movements of all civil aircraft through the Eastern Mediterranean.

FINANCE

	1956	1957
Ordinary Revenue.....	£15,085,000†	£22,372,000†
Development Revenue	6,084,000§	177,000
Ordinary Expenditure.	15,642,000‡	21,041,000*
Development Expenditure.....	2,853,000	3,628,000

* Includes £8,351,500 cost of emergency. † Includes grant-in-aid by H.M. Government towards cost of emergency. § Includes £5,000,000 from Government General Revenue Balance Account. ‡ Includes £3,625,025 cost of emergency.

1,000 mils = £1 Sterling

TRADE

	1957
Imports*.....	£45,172,000
Exports.....	18,900,000
Imports from U.K. 1958.....	12,963,593
Exports to U.K. 1958.....	7,450,797

* Excluding military imports and specie but including imports by N.A.A.F.I.

The chief imports in 1957 in order of magnitude were machinery and transport equipment (£10,600,000); petroleum products (£4,600,000); metals and metal manufactures (£3,800,000); textile yarn, fabrics, etc. (£3,600,000); clothing and footwear (£2,300,000); wheat (£1,100,000); timber; tobacco and cigarettes; tyres and tubes; sugar; cement; edible oils; preserved milk; soaps and cleansing preparations; leather; coffee. The chief exports were minerals (£10,400,000); citrus fruit (£1,700,000); locust bean products (£900,000); potatoes (£600,000); wheat (£600,000); vine products; wool; tobacco; canned fruits and juices; hides and skins; cheese; confectionery.

The Roman supply of copper was chiefly drawn from Cyprus and was known as *aes cyprium* (Cyprus brass) which was shortened to *cuprium*, whence is derived the English word copper.

GOVERNMENT

On June 4, 1878, the Sultan of Turkey "assigned the island of Cyprus to be occupied and administered by England." The island was formally annexed to Great Britain on Nov. 5, 1914, on the outbreak of war with Turkey. From March, 1925, when it became a Crown Colony, until Nov.

1931, the Government was administered by a Governor, aided by an Executive and a Legislative Council, the latter containing 9 official and 15 elected members, but after the disturbances of 1931, the clauses in the Letters Patent of March, 1925, dealing with the constitution of the Legislative Council were revoked, and the island was administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council.

In 1948 a Consultative Assembly drawn from representative elements in the island was called together to consider the framing of proposals for constitutional reform, including the re-establishment of a central Legislature. The efforts of the Consultative Assembly were not successful.

A state of emergency was declared in November, 1955, and Archbishop Makarios was deported. Further proposals for a workable constitution made in 1956 and a seven-year-plan for the government of Cyprus in association with Greece and Turkey were rejected by the Greek Government and Greek Cypriots. Archbishop Makarios was released in March, 1957, but was not allowed to return immediately to Cyprus.

Following a meeting at Zürich between the Prime Ministers of Greece and Turkey at which substantial agreement was reached on the problems of Cyprus, a conference was held in London and an agreement was signed on February 19, 1959, between the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey which it was hoped would lead to a final settlement. The state of emergency in Cyprus came to an end on February 23 when the principal emergency regulations were revoked and an amnesty for members of *Eoka* (the terrorist organization), including a safe-conduct to Greece for Col. Grivas, was announced on February 27. A large number of arms was banded in to the police during March and Grivas left Cyprus for Athens on March 17.

During the course of the emergency the following casualties were recorded: British servicemen killed, 104; wounded, 601; Police (British, Greek and Turkish) killed, 49; wounded, 185; civilians killed, 238; wounded, 288. Casualties in inter-racial riots totalled 115 killed and 184 injured.

The London agreement provided that Cyprus would be a Republic with a Greek Cypriot President and a Turkish Cypriot Vice-President who would have executive powers and would be elected for a five-year term by the Greek and Turkish communities respectively. A Council of Ministers (7 Greek, 3 Turkish) will be designated by the President and Vice-President, and a House of Representatives elected for five years by universal suffrage of each community separately, 70 per cent. by the Greek community and 30 per cent. by the Turkish. The number of representatives will be fixed by agreement between the communities. The President and the Vice-President will have the right of final veto on the decisions of the Council of Ministers and on any law or decision of the House of Representatives concerning foreign affairs, except participation in international organizations and alliances in which Greece and Turkey both take part. A Communal Chamber will be set up for each community with the right to levy taxes on its own community and with authority in matters of religion, education, culture and matters of purely communal character. Separate municipalities will be created in five towns by the Turkish inhabitants for a trial period.

Total or partial union of Cyprus with any other state or partition of Cyprus is excluded. It was agreed that a treaty guaranteeing the independence and constitution of the new state will be concluded between Cyprus, Greece and the United Kingdom. The treaty will guarantee the integrity of two areas

retained by U.K. as military bases—Akrotiri-Episkopi—Prarmali and Dhekelia—Pergamos—Ayios Nikalaos—Xyiophagou—and British use of roads and other facilities. It was hoped that the constitution would be brought into effect not later than February 19, 1960, and committees were set up in Cyprus (a) to draft the constitution on the basis agreed at Zürich, and (b) to draw up plans for the machinery of government. A joint committee composed of a representative each of Greece, Turkey and the United Kingdom and the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities met for the first time in London on March 23, 1959, to prepare the final treaty.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Hugh Mackintosh Foot, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E., appointed 1957..... £9,000

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Deputy Governor, G. E. Sinclair, C.M.G., O.B.E..... £3,500
 Administrative Secretary, A. F. J. Reddaway, C.M.G., O.B.E..... 2,500
 Attorney-General, Sir James Henry, Bt., M.C., Q.C..... 2,500
 Financial Secretary, A. F. Bates, C.M.G..... 2,500

TRANSITIONAL COMMITTEE OF GOVERNMENT

Chairman, H.E. the Governor.
 Greek Cypriot Members, Tassos Papadopoulos (Interior); Glafkos Clerides (Justice); Dr. Righinos Theocharous (Finance); Antonios Georghiadēs (Communications); Paschalis Paschalides (Commerce and Industry); Polycarpus Georghadjis (Labour and Social Services); Andreas Azinas (Deputy Minister of Agriculture).
 Turkish Cypriot Members, Osman Orek (Defence); Flazil Plumer (Agriculture); Dr. Niyazi Manyera (Health); Mehmet Nazim (Deputy Minister of Finance).

During the transitional period, members of the Governor's Executive Council attend meetings of the Transitional Committee to assist the transfer of responsibilities.

Representative of the British Council, J. B. C. Elliott (acting).
 Commissioner, Cyprus Government London Office (Ulster Chambers, 168 Regent Street, W.1.), Ph. G. Constantinides, O.B.E..... £1,900

The capital is NICOSIA, near the centre of the island, with a population of about 82,000 (including suburbs) in 1956; the other principal towns are ΨLimassol (population 37,000), ΨFamagusta (27,000), ΨLarnaca (18,000), Paphos (7,000) and Kyrenia (4,000). Nicosia is distant from London 2,028 miles by air.

EAST AND WEST AFRICAN HIGH COMMISSIONS, ETC.

EAST AFRICA HIGH COMMISSION

The East Africa High Commission, consisting of the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda, was constituted by the East Africa (High Commission) Order in Council, 1947, and came into operation on January 1, 1948. The Governor of Kenya is the Chairman of the High Commission, and in his absence the High Commission appoints one of its members to be Chairman.

The High Commission administers certain inter-territorial services such as: The East African

Directorate of Civil Aviation, the East African Income Tax Department, the East African Posts and Telecommunications Administration, the East African Railways and Harbours Administration, the East African Customs and Excise Department, the East African Meteorological Department, the East African Statistical Department, the East African Literature Bureau, the Royal East African Navy, the East African Department of Economic Co-ordination, the East African Office in London and various research organisations. Responsibility for the administration of these services rests with the Administrator, the Financial Secretary and the Postmaster General.

The East Africa Central Legislative Assembly was established by Order in Council in 1947, and by further Orders in Council has had its life extended until December 31, 1959. It presides over by a Speaker and consists of seven *ex officio* members who are officers in the High Commission's service, six nominated members and twenty unofficial members. Of the nominated members, two each are appointed by the Governors of Kenya, Tanganyika and Uganda. Of the unofficial members, six are appointed from each of the three territories, three of these being appointed by the Governor and the other three elected by the Legislative Council; the remaining two unofficial members are Arabs, and are appointed by the High Commission.

The High Commission has power to legislate, with the advice and consent of the Assembly, in respect of certain matters of common interest to the three territories, such as civil aviation, customs and excise, defence, income tax, inter-territorial research, Makerere College, posts and telegraphs, meteorological services, statistics, railways, harbours and inland water transport. It has also power to legislate with the advice and consent of the Legislative Councils of the three Territories on any matter concerned with the peace, order and good government of those territories.

Administrator, E. B. David, C.M.G. £4,100
 Chief Administrative Secretary, H. L. Adams, T.D..... 2,900
 Legal Secretary, C. D. Newbold, C.M.G., Q.C..... 3,200
 Financial Secretary, H. J. Hinchey, C.B.E... 3,100
 Commissioner of Customs and Excise, F. Bishop 2,900
 Commissioner of Income Tax, W. M. Wedderspoon, C.B.E. 2,900
 Director, E.A. Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization, E. W. Russell, Ph.D..... 3,100
 Director, E.A. Meteorological Department, J. P. Henderson..... 2,900
 Director, E.A. Veterinary Research Organization, H. R. Binns, C.M.G., O.B.E. ... 2,900

EAST AFRICAN RAILWAYS AND HARBOURS ADMINISTRATION

General Manager, J. R. Farquharson, C.B.E. 4,500
 Deputy General Manager, W. Urquhart, C.B.E..... 3,750
 Chief Engineer, C. T. Henfrey 3,200
 Chief Commercial Supt., C. T. Hutson, C.B.E. 3,350
 Chief Mechanical Engineer, J. Hudson.... 3,200
 Chief Operating Superintendent, G. P. G. Mackay 3,200
 Chief Accountant, J. H. Baldwin, O.B.E.... 3,200
 Chief Ports Manager, A. H. Earley, O.B.E... 3,200
 Chief Assistant to General Manager, R. M. L. Lemon 3,200

EAST AFRICAN POSTS AND
TELECOMMUNICATIONS ADMINISTRATION

Postmaster General, H. O. Ellis, C.M.G., O.B.E.	£3,900
Asst. Postmasters General, M. Warrender- Richardson; M. W. Manson; R. P. Humphrey	2,900

EAST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL
Nairobi, Kenya Colony.

This Court, reconstituted in 1951, consists of a permanent President, a permanent Vice-President, and two Justices of Appeal.

President, Sir Kenneth O'Connor, M.C. . .	£4,100
Vice-President, A. G. Forbes	3,600
Justices of Appeal, T. J. Gould; R. Wind- ham	each £3,400

WEST AFRICAN COURT OF APPEAL

Accra, Ghana

This Court, as reconstituted in 1948, consists of a permanent President, one or more permanent Justices of Appeal and such Judges of the Supreme Courts (usually the Chief Justices) as the President may summon.

President, (vacant).

FALKLAND ISLANDS

These, the only considerable group in the South Atlantic, lie about 300 miles east of the Straits of Magellan, between 52° 15'–53° S. lat. and 57° 40'–62° W. long. They consist of East Falkland (area 2,580 sq. miles), West Falkland (2,038 sq. miles) and upwards of 100 small islands in the aggregate, the total estimated population in 1958 being 2,238. Mount Adam, the loftiest peak, rises 2,315 feet above the level of the sea. The Falklands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. A settlement was made by France in 1764; this was subsequently sold to Spain, but the latter country recognized Great Britain's title to a part at least of the group in 1771. The settlement was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1833 occupation was resumed by the British for the protection of the seal-fisheries, and the islands were permanently colonized as the most southerly organized colony of the British Empire. The climate is cold, the thermometer ranging in winter from 20° to 50°, and in summer from 46° Fahrenheit; it is notably windy. The islands are chiefly moorland. The population is mainly British, and is principally engaged in sheep-farming, to which practically all the land in the colony is devoted, 611,421 sheep being carried in 1958. The chief exports are wool, tallow, hides and sheepskins. The only important settlement is Stanley, on the coast of East Falkland.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1956-57	1957-58
Public revenue.....	£251,649	£320,797
Expenditure.....	315,915	334,462
	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£549,932	£490,792
Total exports.....	1,270,812	810,719
Imports from U.K.....	385,186	384,638
Exports to U.K.....	1,252,714	809,688

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council of 11 members, with the Governor as Chairman, 3 *ex officio* (Colonial Secretary, Senior Medical Officer and Colonial Treasurer), 2 official and 2 non-official members (nominated by the Governor) and 4 representatives elected by the people.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His
Excellency Sir Edwin Porter Arrowsmith,
K.C.M.G. (1957) (+ duty *allice*. £650) £2,500

Colonial Secretary, A. G. Denton- Thompson, O.B.E., M.C.	£1,600
Senior Medical Officer, R. S. Siessor, O.B.E.	1,550
Agricultural Officer (vacant)	1,000
Colonial Treasurer, (vacant)	1,350
CHIEF TOWN, Ψ Stanley. Estimated population	1,135.

DEPENDENCIES.—*South Georgia*, an island 800 miles east-south-east of the Falkland Group, with an area of 1,450 square miles. An Administrative Officer and other officials reside there. In the *South Shetlands*, Deception Island contains the harbour at Port Foster, ice-free for about five months in the year. On the *South Orkneys* the Argentine Government has, with the permission of H.M. Government, established a meteorological station, in connection with a discovery that a cold winter in the Weddell Sea is a precursor of drought in the maize and cereal area of Argentina 3½ years later. The other dependencies, of which the principal units are the *South Sandwich Islands* and *Graham's Land* (a peninsula of the Antarctic Continent) are even more inhospitable than those already named, being covered with snow and ice and almost completely destitute of plant life. In spite, however, of the climatic and other disadvantages, the revenue derived from all the dependencies in 1957-58 amounted to £443,050 and the expenditure to £504,263. There is a whaling industry in South Georgia. One British, 1 Argentinian and 1 Norwegian company operated during the 1957-58 season, 191,616 barrels of whale oil being exported. Sealing operations yielded 124,776 barrels of seal oil in 1958. A chain of meteorological stations is maintained in the Dependencies.

Trade of the Dependencies

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£2,812,225	£2,395,883
Total exports.....	3,057,360	3,642,733
Imports from U.K.....	627,710	435,554
Exports to U.K.....	3,703,326	2,079,308

See also p. 721.

Ψ Stanley, the capital of the Falkland Islands, is distant from England about 8,103 miles; transit by steamer *via* Montevideo. Telegrams by wireless U.K. direct. The journey from U.K. to Falkland Isles can be accomplished in 8 days travelling to Montevideo by air and thence by local steamer to the Falklands.

FIJI

This is a group of 322 islands (of which only 106 are inhabited) in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,100 miles north of New Zealand. The gross area of the group, which extends 300 miles from east to west, and 300 north to south, between 15° 45'–21° 10' S. lat. and 176° E.—178° W. long. is 7,083 square miles. Many of the islands are of volcanic origin, with lofty mountains, and well wooded. The principal are Viti Levu, Vanua Levu, Taveuni and Kandavu. The climate is oceanic. Shade temperatures seldom rise above 93°F. or fall below 60° except in the mountains. On the windward sides of the larger islands rainfall is copious and vegetation luxuriant; on the leeward (or dry) sides the vegetation is sparse and scattered. The chief products are coconuts, sugar cane, gold, rice, bananas, pineapples, yams, and dalo or taro (*colocasia*).

The population (estimated 1958) was 374,284 (184,290 Indians, 157,808 Fijians, 8,273 part Europeans, 8,989 Europeans, 4,708 Rotuman, 5,797 other Pacific Islanders, 4,545 Chinese and part Chinese and 76 others).

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Public Income.....	£F5,738,974	£F6,775,403
Public expenditure....	6,609,889	6,734,739
Public debt (Dec. 31)..	3,654,663	4,654,124

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£F15,216,006	£F17,602,727
Total exports.....	14,988,486	14,551,957
Imports from U.K....	4,807,042	5,966,634
Exports to U.K.....	6,426,358	6,281,134

Fijian currency—£111 Fiji = £100 sterling.

The principal exports are sugar, coconut oil, gold, copra, bananas biscuits, trocas shell and manganese ore. The chief imports are drapery, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, timber, foodstuffs and electrical goods. The tourist industry is growing.

GOVERNMENT

The Governor is appointed by the Crown, and is assisted by an Executive Council. Laws are passed by a Legislative Council (of which the Governor is president) containing 16 official members, 5 European members (3 elected, 2 nominated), 5 Native members (nominated from a panel submitted by the Council of Chiefs), 5 Indian members (3 elected and 2 nominated), and a Speaker (H. M. Scott, C.B.E., D.F.C.).

The executive officer for the native administration is the Secretary for Fijian Affairs, who is responsible to the Governor and, in appropriate matters, to the Legislative Council. The controlling financial authority is the Fijian Affairs Board whose members are the Secretary for Fijian Affairs (Chairman), the five native members of Legislative Council, a legal adviser, and a financial adviser. The Board has power to make regulations affecting the Fijians, but such regulations are subject to approval by the Legislative Council.

Governor of Fiji, His Excellency Sir Kenneth Phipson Maddocks, K.C.M.G., <i>appd.</i>	
1958 (+ duty allowance £1,750).....	£5,000
Chief Justice, A. G. Lowe (+ duty allowance £150).....	3,200*
Colonial Secretary, P. D. Macdonald, C.M.G. (+ duty allowance £150).....	3,200
Secretary for Fijian Affairs, C. R. H. Nott, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	2,800
Attorney-General, A. M. Greenwood, M.C., Q.C.....	2,900
Financial Secretary, E. R. Bevington....	2,900
Assistant Colonial Secretary (Administration), J. A. C. Hill.....	2,400
Controller of Organization and Establishments, M. R. Raymer, O.B.E.....	2,400
Director of Lands, Mines and Surveys, D. T. Lloyd.....	2,500
Director of Public Works, J. H. Conimon....	2,700
Commissioner of Police, R. H. T. Beaumont	2,500
Director of Agriculture, J. M. Watson, O.B.E.	2,700
Director of Medical Services (+£650 as Inspector-General, South-West Pacific Health Services), Dr. P. W. Dill-Russell, C.B.E.....	2,800
Conservator of Forests, J. R. Angus.....	2,400
Comptroller of Customs, R. A. Emery....	2,400
Director of Education, J. G. Rodger.....	2,700
Postmaster-General, J. A. Marais, O.B.E....	2,400
Director of Audit, K. A. W. Johnson.....	2,400
Accountant-General, J. F. Griffiths.....	2,400
Registrar-General, B. L. Gregg.....	2,400
Commissioner of Inland Revenue, D. J. Barnes.....	2,400
Commissioner of Labour, N. Pearson.....	2,400

Government Printer, A. J. Elphick.....	£1,800
Supt. of Prisons, B. M. Sellers.....	1,800
Public Relations Officer, E. J. F. Hackett	1,800
Commerce and Industries Officer, R. W. Parklson.....	2,000
Government Storekeeper, R. H. Baines....	1,800
Registrar of Co-operative Societies, F. M. Warner, M.B.E.....	2,000
Puisne Judge, C. J. Hammett.....	2,800
Deputy Financial Secretary, H. P. Ritchie..	2,400
British Council Representative, Suva, J. T. Harrison.	

* The Chief Justice and all subsequent officers in this list have a Post Allowance of £300.

CAPITAL. Ψ Suva, in the island of Viti Levu. Population (1958), 37,371.

Suva is 11,000 miles from London; transit from London, *via* Auckland, about 30 days; *via* Vancouver or San Francisco, about 30 days; *via* Panama, about 30 days; by air, *via* Canada, U.S.A., or Sydney, about 4 days. Fiji is on the main air route between North America and Australia and New Zealand. It is a base for South Pacific regional air services, covering New Zealand, Western Samoa, New Caledonia, Tahiti, Cook and Norfolk Islands.

GAMBIA

The West African river Gambia, which is navigable for some 300 miles from its mouth, was discovered by the Portuguese in 1447; and in 1583, the year of the Spanish Armada, Queen Elizabeth I. being then at war with Spain and Portugal, gave a charter to a British Company to trade with the Gambia, and as early as 1618 an effort to do so was made, but it was not successful. In 1686 a fort was built upon a rocky island, and, in honour of the new King, was named Fort James; but the English merchants had formidable rivals in the Portuguese and French, and it was not until 1783 that the river was recognized, by the *Treaty of Versailles*, as British. The Colony had no regular political institutions until 1807, when it was put under the Government of Sierra Leone. The Colony of the Gambia was created in 1843, and was constituted a separate government in 1888. It now consists of the island of St. Mary, British Komho, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, MacCarthy Island, and various other islands and territories on the banks of the river. The total area is estimated at 4,003 sq. miles. The population of the island of St. Mary, at the census of 1951 was 27,297, and that of the Protectorate was 260,160 (estimated, 1957, 236,421). The climate is unhealthy during the rainy season, *viz.*, from June to October; but during the rest of the year it is pleasant and generally healthy. The rainfall is extremely variable from year to year, ranging between 30 and 59 inches. Internal communication is by motor vessels and launches; there are no railways. There are 5 Government wireless stations.

Education.—Government expenditure on education amounted to about £128,250 in 1958. In Bathurst there are 10 primary schools with an enrolment of 3,400 pupils; all but one of these schools are financed entirely by Government. Pupils enter school at 5 years of age and have 3 years infants' schooling followed by 4 years primary; some 30 per cent. of the pupils obtain entry to secondary schools and the remainder spend a further 3 years in primary school. There are 4 secondary schools, run by the Missions—2 boys, 2 girls. Enrolment in 1958 was 587 pupils. There is also a technical school and a

clerical school in Bathurst. In the Protectorate there are 22 District Authority schools and 8 Mission schools with a total enrolment of 1,395 pupils. Pupils enter school at 7-8 years of age for a 4 year course. There is also a secondary modern school at Georgetown.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	£2,128,107	£1,689,279
Public expenditure....	1,817,930	1,814,239
Public debt.....	238,760	238,760

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£4,762,384	£3,910,361
Total exports.....	4,243,248	4,553,386
Imports from U.K....	2,216,914	1,729,523
Exports to U.K.....	1,712,892	1,148,660

The chief export is ground-nuts, which form over eighty-nine per cent. of the total exports; practically all of this crop is sent to Europe, where the oil is extracted and used for the same purpose as olive oil. Palm kernels, hides and skins, and beeswax are also exported; and rice, cotton, maize, and a kind of millet called *kouis* are produced in the countries bordering the Gambia, but not in sufficient quantities to meet local requirements. The chief imports are apparel, cotton goods, flour, kola nuts, oil, rice, soap, spirits, metals of all kinds, sugar, tobacco and motor vehicles.

Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in 1958 was 988,096.

CHIEF TOWN. Ψ Bathurst. Population (1951), 19,602.

GOVERNMENT

At present, the Colony is administered by an Executive Council consisting of the Governor, 4 *ex officio* Members, 1 Official Member and 6 Appointed Members. There is a Legislative Council, consisting of the Governor as President, a Speaker, 4 *ex officio* Members, 1 Nominated Official Member, 2 Nominated Unofficial Members and 14 Elected Members representing the town of Bathurst, Kombo St. Mary Division and the Protectorate as indicated in Part IV of the Gambia (Constitution) Order in Council, 1954. The Governor presides only on formal occasions. The town of Bathurst is administered by a town council consisting of the Commissioner of the Colony as Chairman, 4 nominated members and 15 elected members.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency Sir Edward Henry Windley, K.C.M.G. (1957).....	£3,600
<i>Colonial Secretary</i> , K. G. S. Smith, C.M.G.	2,500
<i>Chief Justice</i> , J. A. L. Wischam.....	2,280
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , P. A. Gore.....	2,160
<i>Attorney-General</i> , L. Weston, Q.C.....	2,160
<i>Director of Medical Services</i> , Dr. S. H. O. Jones, C.B.E.....	2,280
<i>Director of Agriculture</i> , J. A. Austin.....	1,620
<i>Director of Public Works</i> , J. S. Pullinger.....	1,740
<i>Senior Commissioner</i> , M. H. Orde.....	2,160
<i>Administrative Officers</i> , L. F. Valentine, M.B.E.; H. A. Oliver, M.B.E.; R. W. L. Mansfield; S. G. Bruce-Oliver; T. Jones; J. F. Howe; M. L. Saho; J. R. Todd; W. G. Marsden; A. A. M. Lawrence; A. F. Smith.....	£624 to £1,380
<i>Principal Auditor</i> , D. W. Dunlop.....	1,500
<i>Colonial Magistrate</i> , C. G. Ames.....	1,380
<i>Commissioner of Police</i> , E. C. Eates.....	1,620
<i>Director of Education</i> , A. M. Gregory.....	1,620
<i>Director of Marine</i> , Lt.-Cdr. G. H. Cunningham, M.B.E., R.N. (ret.).....	1,620

<i>Principal Veterinary Officer</i> , D. K. Jawarra.....	£1,380
<i>Accountant-General</i> , H. R. Monday, O.B.E.....	1,500
<i>Collector of Customs</i> , J. G. Forster.....	1,500
<i>Postmaster-General</i> , E. C. Sowe, O.B.E.....	1,500
<i>British Council Representative</i> , Bathurst, E. R. Evans.	

Bathurst is distant from London, 2,600 miles; transit about 10 days. A twice weekly air service reduces transit time to 34 hours.

GIBRALTAR,

a rocky promontory, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile in breadth and 1,396 feet high at its greatest elevation, near the southern extremity of Spain, with which it is connected by a low isthmus. It is about 14 miles distant from the opposite coast of Africa. The estimated population (1958) is 25,643.

Ψ Gibraltar is a naval base of vital strategic importance to Great Britain. It was captured in 1704, during the war of the Spanish Succession, by a combined Dutch and English force, under Sir George Rooke, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. Several attempts have been made to retake it, the most celebrated being the great siege in 1779-83, when General Elliot, afterwards Lord Heathfield, held it for 3 years and 7 months against a combined French and Spanish force. The town stands at the foot of the promontory on the W. side. Gibraltar is a free port, and enjoys the advantages of an extensive shipping trade. It is a popular tourist centre. The chief sources of revenue are the port dues, the rent of the Crown estate in the town, and duties on wine, spirits, tobacco, beer, motor spirit, perfumery, coffee, fuel oil, motor vehicles, radios, cameras and cinematograph projectors, mechanical lighters, razor blades, watches and clocks.

The Department of Education runs 8 secondary schools and 15 primary and infant schools. There are also 3 private infant schools. Teacher training and University Scholarships have been provided, 4,083 pupils are at present in Government schools, and the Government expenditure on education in 1958 was £135,036.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957	1958
Revenue.....	£1,266,284	£1,463,236
Expenditure.....	1,261,624	1,462,853
Imports from U.K.....	3,062,074	3,124,918

GOVERNMENT

\int Under the Constitution promulgated in 1950 and amended in July, 1956, the Governor is assisted by a Legislative Council and an Executive Council. The Governor is the President of the Legislative Council, which has 3 *ex officio* members, 7 elected and 2 nominated members (of whom both may, and one must, be unofficial). An independent Speaker for the Legislative Council was appointed on May 24, 1958, and normally presides over sittings of the Council.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief</i> , His Excellency General Sir Charles Keightley, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O. (1958) (including £750 entertainment allowance and £500 from Army funds).....	£6,250
<i>Flag Officer, Gibraltar, and Admiral Supt.</i> , H.M. Dockyard, Gibraltar, Rear Admiral P. F. Powlett, D.S.O., D.S.C.	
<i>Deputy Fortress Commander and O.C. Troops</i> , Brigadier C. G. Buttenshaw, D.S.O., O.B.E.	
<i>Air Officer Commanding</i> , Air Commodore R. B. Thomson, C.B., D.S.O., D.F.C.	

Chief Justice, H. J. M. Flaxman, C.M.G.	£2,050
Speaker, Maj. J. Patron, O.B.E., M.C.	
Colonial Secretary, J. D. Bates, C.M.G., C.V.O.	2,050
Chief Asst. Sec., E. H. Davis.	1,400
Financial Secretary and Controller of Civil Supplies, C. J. Gomez, M.B.E.	1,800
Chief Accountant and Collector of Revenue, C. J. Romero.	1,400
Captain of the Port, A. H. Masterton-Smith. Commissioner of Lands and Works, C. McGrail, O.B.E.	1,400
Commissioner of Police, A. L. Abraham, M.V.O.	1,400
Colonial Postmaster, E. A. Canovas.	1,300
Chief Medical Officer, J. A. Cochrane	1,500
Attorney-Gen., W. G. Bryce, O.C.	1,800
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. E. Alcantara . .	1,300
Stipendiary Magistrate, C. Knight.	1,400
Principal Auditor, P. R. F. Legh	1,400
Director of Education, T. R. Rowell, C.B.E..	1,400
Director of Labour and Social Security, D. I. Goodwin.	1,400

Distance, 1,209 miles; transit, 3½ days. B.E.A. have a daily air service from U.K. *via* Madrid (transit time 4 hrs. 25 mins.).

HONG KONG

The Crown Colony of Hong Kong, consisting of a number of islands and of a portion of the mainland, on the south-eastern coast of China, is situated at the eastern side of the mouth of the Pearl River, between 22° 9' and 22° 37' N. lat. and 113° 52'–114° 30' E. long.

The capital city, Victoria, situated on the island of Hong Kong, is 91 miles S.E. of Canton and 40 miles E. of the Portuguese colony of Macao at the other side of the Pearl River. It lies along the northern shore of the island and faces the mainland; the harbour (17 sq. miles water area) lies between the city and the mainland, on which is situated Kowloon with a population equaling that of Victoria. The total area of the Colony is 391 sq. miles with a population which has varied considerably during recent years owing to unsettled conditions in China. In Dec. 1958 it was thought to be about 2,806,000.

The island of *Hong Kong* is about 11 miles long and from 2 to 5 miles broad, with a total area of 32 square miles; at the eastern entrance to the harbour it is only separated from the mainland by a narrow strait (Lei Yue Mun), 500–900 yards in width. It was first occupied by Great Britain in January, 1841, and formally ceded by the Treaty of Nanking in 1842; *Kowloon* was subsequently acquired by the Peking Convention of 1860; and the *New Territories*, consisting of a peninsula in the southern part of the Kwangtung province, together with adjacent islands, by a 99-year lease signed June 9, 1898.

The island is broken in shape and mountainous, the highest point being Victoria Peak, which is 1,805 feet high. The New Territories contain several peaks higher than this, the highest being Tal Mo Shan, 3,140 feet. The summer weather is continuously hot and humid and often cloudy and showery. During the winter months, from November to March, the climate is cooler, drier, and more invigorating. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 59°F. in February to 82°F. in July, the average for the year being 72°F. The temperature rarely exceeds 95°F. in summer or falls below 40°F. in winter. The average annual rainfall is 84.76 in., of which no less than 75 per cent falls between May and September, when the S.W. monsoon prevails.

Communications.—Hong Kong, one of the world's finest natural harbours, possesses excellent

wharves and dry docks, capable of holding vessels up to 750 ft. in length. Shipping tonnage for the year ending March, 1959, was 30,921,147. A railway, 22 miles in length, owned by the Government, runs between Kowloon and the Chinese frontier. It forms a direct overland communication with Canton, Hankow and Shanghai, but since October, 1949, all through passenger traffic has been suspended.

Hong Kong Airport is at Kai Tak on the north and west shores of Kowloon Bay, some 4 miles from the centre of Kowloon, and is regularly used by 19 international airlines including 2 locally registered airlines, which provide frequent services to Europe, U.S.A., Canada, Australia and neighbouring territories, China excepted. The Colony is an important link on the main air routes of the Far East. B.O.A.C. operates 6 services per week to London, two of these being on the longer route *via* Singapore, two on the more direct route *via* Bangkok and two *via* Rangoon. The airport is normally open from dawn to dusk, but can be opened for night flying in emergency. A new runway was completed at Kai Tak in September, 1958, and the completion of approach lighting in June, 1959, permits 24-hour operations by the most modern types of aircraft. A flying boat base is adjacent to the airfield.

Education.—In March, 1959, there were 1,457 schools with 435,774 pupils. 32 per cent. of all schools are financed wholly or in part by the Government. The University of Hong Kong has a full-time residential student strength of 1,126 (including 293 women) in Faculties of Arts, Science, Medicine, Engineering and Architecture. There is also an Institute of Oriental Studies and a new Department of Extra-Mural Studies has been established.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59
Public revenue.	\$584,185,188	\$629,336,662
Public expenditure.	532,679,217	589,958,367
= Hong Kong Dollar = 1s. 3d.		

TRADE

Hong Kong's traditional trade with the mainland has declined, but there has developed a different type of *entrepôt* trade, involving all countries in the Far East, with Hong Kong as an intermediary. Moreover, the rapid growth of domestic industry, mainly manufacturing for consumers, has been a feature of the last few years. The Colony's products include a wide range of cotton piecegoods, cotton yarn, clothing, household enamel and aluminium wares, footwear, toys and dolls, metal torches and batteries, furniture, artificial flowers, linen, plastic articles, vacuum flasks and jugs, lacquers, varnishes and paints, metal lanterns, iron and steel bars and rounds, cement and foodstuffs (including beverages).

The adverse balance on visible trade is offset by a favourable balance on invisible account—remittances from overseas Chinese, exchange, shipping and insurance profits, and the spending of tourists, etc. In 1958 Hong Kong's principal customers for its domestic products, in order of value of trade, were the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Malaya, Indonesia, Thailand, Federal Republic of Germany, Australia and Nigeria. Mainland China continued to be the principal supplier of goods, followed by Japan, the United Kingdom, U.S.A., Thailand and the Federal Republic of Germany.

GOVERNMENT

Hong Kong is administered as a Crown colony with a Governor, aided by an Executive Council, consisting of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council, which consists of nine

official and eight unofficial members. There is also an Urban Council in which is vested, *inter alia*, power of making bye-laws in respect of certain matters of public health and sanitation.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Brown Black, K.C.M.G. O.B.E. (1958)
 (+ *altice*. £3,000) £5,500

General Officer Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-General Sir Edric Bastyan, K.B.E., C.B. £3,488

Chief Justice, Sir Michael Hogan, C.M.G. £3,488

Colonial Secretary, C. B. Burgess, C.M.G., O.B.E. 3,488

Puisne Judges, C. W. Reece; J. R. Gregg; A. D. Scholes 2,850

Attorney-General, A. Ridehalgh, Q.C. 3,113

Secretary for Chinese Affairs, J. C. McDouall 3,113

Financial Secretary, A. G. Clarke, C.M.G. 3,113

Commissioner of Labour, P. C. M. Sedgwick £2,625 to £2,850

Chairman, Urban Council and Director of Urban Services, C. G. M. Morrison £2,625 to £2,850

Director of Medical and Health Services, Dr. D. J. M. Mackenzie, C.M.G., O.B.E. £2,850

Director of Public Works, A. Inglis 2,850

Commissioner of Police, H. W. E. Heatb 2,850

Director of Marine, A. G. Parker 2,850

General Manager, Kowloon-Canton Railway, Lam Po Hon (*acting*) 2,700

Director of Education, D. J. S. Crozier, C.M.G. 2,850

District Commissioner, New Territories, D. R. Holmes, M.B.E., M.C., E.D. £2,625 to £2,850

Director of Commerce and Industry, H. A. Angus, C.B.E. 2,850

Deputy Colonial Secretary, D. C. C. Trench, M.C. £2,625 to £2,850

Commissioner for Resettlement, J. P. Aserappa (*acting*) £2,625 to £2,850

Director of Social Welfare, A. St. G. Walton (*acting*) £2,625 to £2,850

Commandant, Royal Hong Kong Defence Force, Brig. L. T. Ride C.B.E., E.D.

British Council Representative, R. E. Lawry.

JAMAICA

(See WEST INDIES)

KENYA

The Colony and Protectorate of Kenya is bisected by the equator and extends approximately from latitude 4° N. to latitude 4° S. and from longitude 34° E. to 41° E. From the coast of the Indian Ocean in the east, the borders of Kenya are with Somaliland in the east and Ethiopia and Sudan in the north and north-west. To the west lie the Uganda Protectorate and Lake Victoria. On the south is Tanganyika Territory. The total area is 224,960 square miles (including 5,224 square miles of water). The total estimated population in mid 1958 was 6,351,000, including 64,700 Europeans, 165,000 Indo-Pakistanis and Goans, and 35,500 Arabs.

The Territory is divided into 6 Provinces (Nyanza, Rift Valley, Central, Coast, Southern and Northern) and an Extra-Provincial District (Nairobi).

Kenya Protectorate consists of a strip extending 10 miles inland along the coast from the Tanganyika mandated territory frontier to Kipini and the islands of the Lamu Archipelago. The Protectorate also includes the Witu Protectorate, a small tract of country at the mouth of the Tana River.

Production.—Although the Colony lies astride the Equator, the range of altitude from sea level

to 17,000 feet enables most types of crops, both indigenous and introduced, to be grown. In the coastal region the principal crops are copra, maize, sisal, sugar and cotton, while the yield of a comparatively new crop, cashew nuts, is steadily increasing. Passing from the coastal strip the country becomes flat, dry and in some places semi-desert of very little agricultural value. At about two hundred and fifty miles inland the first rise of the Kenya Highlands is met. Part of this extremely fertile upland area at altitudes between 5,000 feet and 9,000 feet is cultivated by some thousands of European farmers who produce among other crops wheat, coffee, maize, sisal, wattle, pyrethrum and tea. Extensive herds of native and imported stock are maintained, and there is considerable production of meat and butter. Some 7,000,000 acres are under white occupation in this area. There are also very extensive forests in the Highlands, cedar for the pencil industry being a valuable export. The value of domestic exports in 1958 was £29,300,000. Contributing to this total were sisal (£228,000), coffee (£10,405,000), hides and skins (£1,081,000), tea (£3,217,000), and pyrethrum (£1,289,000).

Prospecting and mining are carried on in many parts of the Colony, the principal minerals at present produced being soda ash, salt, limestone, gold, kyanite and diatomite. The value of the production of main minerals in 1958 was as follows: refined gold, £96,269, soda ash £1,275,826, cement £1,895,542, salt £146,810, diatomite £60,044, carbon dioxide gas £48,629, graphite £32,987.

Hydro-electric power has been developed, particularly on the Upper Tana River and electricity is now available in Nairobi from the Owen Falls Dam scheme in Uganda.

Since the end of the war there has been a great increase in the number of secondary industries, many of which are engaged in processing agricultural produce but which also manufacture an increasing range of products from local and imported raw materials to meet the needs of the East African Territories. Industrial areas are being developed or planned in all the principal towns.

The main imports are manufactured goods, classified chiefly as materials, machinery and transport equipment, mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials.

Communications.—The postal service handled 65,658,904 postal packets in 1958. The telegraph and telephone system has nearly 122,000 miles of line. The number of telephones exceeds 34,000. A cable connects Mombasa with Zanzibar, and a wireless station in Nairobi works direct with the United Kingdom, providing both telegraph and telephone facilities. There is a coast wireless station at Mombasa with a radio-telephone service for the marine mobile service. Telephone and/or telegraph communication by both line and radio exists in the majority of the settled areas of the Colony and to Uganda, Tanganyika, Belgian Congo, Nyasaland and South Africa.

The East African Railways and Harbours are a self-contained and self-financing service of the East Africa High Commission; the railway, which is metre gauge, has a total route mileage of open line of 3,402 miles, made up as follows: Kenya and Uganda Section—Main Line: Mombasa-Kampala-Kasese (1,081 miles); Principal Lines: Nakuru Junction-Kisumu (131), Tororo-Soroti (100), Voi-Kabe Junction (94); Minor and Branch Lines: Rongai-Solai (27), Kisumu-Buture (43), Leseru-Kitale (41), Mbulamuti-Namasagali (19), Kampala-Port Bell (6), Gilgil-Tbomson's Falls (48), Nairobi-Nanyuki

(145). The Konza-Lake Magadi Line (91 miles) is worked but not owned by East African Railways and Harbours. Tanganyika Section—Main Line; Dar-es-Salaam-Kigoma (779 miles); Principal Line; Tabora-Mwanza (236); Branch Line: Kali-ua-Mpanda (131). The Tanga Line runs from Tanga to Arusha (273 miles). Southern Province Railway: Mtwara-Nachingwea (132 miles); Chilingula-Masasi (25 miles). In addition the Administration operates a marine service on Lakes Victoria, Kioga, Albert and Tanganyika, and also on the River Nile, with a route mileage of 6,311 miles. There are also 2,685 miles of road services connecting the Central and Tanga Lines and providing regular transport to the Southern and Usambara Highlands, with subsidiary road services in Kenya and Uganda. East African Railways and Harbours control the five seaports of Mombasa, Tanga, Dar-es-Salaam, Lindi and Mtwara. Mombasa, Dar-es-Salaam and Mtwara have deep-water berths and Tanga and Lindi are lighterage ports.

Scheduled trunk airline services during 1957 were operated to or through Kenya, from Embakasi airport near Nairobi, by B.O.A.C., Air India, South African Airways, Air France, Central African Airways, Scandinavian Air Services, Airwork and Hunting Clan, while regional scheduled services were also run by East African Airways, Sabena, Ethiopian Air Lines, Aden Airways and Alitalia.

Road affairs are under the control of the Road Authority. Capital funds are allocated to the Authority by the Colony's Development Committee.

There are in the Colony 3,709 miles of trunk roads, 5,247 miles of secondary roads and 6,695 miles of grant earning minor roads, and in the Northern Frontier Province and African Areas there are in addition approximately 8,900 miles of administrative tracks. Fewer than 500 miles of road throughout the Colony are as yet hitumen surfaced and funds for the extension of this mileage are urgently required, as the gravel (murrum) roads are proving increasingly difficult to maintain in the light of the growing traffic density. At the end of 1958 more than 73,000 vehicles were licensed, an increase of approximately 8 per cent. over the previous year.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59*
Revenue.....	£39,698,674	£33,928,191
Expenditure.....	41,008,003	41,489,375

* Revised estimates.

The funded public debt at June 30, 1958, was £54,506,600.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Imports.....	£87,995,252	£77,029,000
Exports.....	26,361,341	29,300,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K....	£31,523,315	£27,728,000
Exports to U.K.....	13,181,478	8,488,000

Since 1949 the Customs Department of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika have been amalgamated under the title of the East African Customs and Excise Department as an East Africa High Commission Service.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony and Protectorate is administered by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who is advised by a Council of Ministers. There is provision for 16 Ministers, of whom not more than 8 and not less than 6 shall be public officers. Of the 8 unofficial Ministers 4 shall be Europeans, 2 Asians and 2 Africans. There is also provision for not more than 6 Assistant Ministers who may

be appointed by the Governor to assist the Ministers.

The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker, appointed by the Governor; *ex officio* members, who are for the time being Ministers or temporary Ministers, but not otherwise members of the Legislative Council; 36 constituency elected members of whom 14 are European; 14 are African; 6 are Asians, of whom 2 are Muslims; and 2 are Arabs; specially elected members, at present 12, elected by the legislative members sitting as an electoral college, of whom 4 are European, 4 are African, 2 are non-Moslem Asian, 1 is a Moslem Asian and 1 is an Arab; and nominated members, at present 20, nominated by the Governor. In addition a Council of State has been established and may consist of a chairman with not more than 16 and not less than 10 members. At present a chairman and 10 members have been appointed.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Patrick Muir Renison, K.C.M.G., (1959) (and allowances) £10,500

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Unofficial Members, B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.; W. B. Havelock; I. E. Nathoo; N. F. Harris; C. B. Madan, Q.C.; W. E. Crosskill; M. S. Amalamba.

Official Members: The Chief Secretary, the Minister for Defence, the Minister for Education, the Minister for Legal Affairs, the Minister for African Affairs, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, the Minister for Security, the Minister for Finance and Development, the Minister for Forests, Game and Fisheries and the Minister for Tourism and Common Services.

Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. Sir Ferdinand Cavendish-Bentinck, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C.....	£2,000
Chief Justice, Sir Ronald Sinclair.....	3,600
Chief Secretary, Hon. W. F. Coutts, C.M.G., M.B.E.....	3,500
Minister for Legal Affairs, Hon. E. N. Griffith-Jones, C.M.G., Q.C.....	3,200
Minister for Finance and Development, Hon. Sir Ernest Vasey, K.B.E., C.M.G.....	3,200
Minister for African Affairs and for Community Development, Hon. C. M. Johnston, C.M.G.....	3,200
Minister for Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Water Resources, B. R. McKenzie, D.S.O., D.F.C.....	3,200
Minister for Internal Security and Defence, Hon. A. C. C. Swann, C.M.G.....	3,200
Minister for Local Government, Health and Housing, Hon. W. B. Havelock.....	3,200
Minister for Education, Labour and Lands, Hon. W. A. C. Mathieson, C.M.G., M.B.E.	3,200
Minister for Forest Development, Game and Fisheries, Hon. D. L. Blunt, C.M.G.....	3,200
Minister for Commerce and Industry, Hon. A. Hope-Jones, C.M.G.....	3,200
Minister for Works, Hon. I. E. Nathoo.....	3,200
European Minister without Portfolio, Hon. N. F. Harris.....	3,200
Asian Minister without Portfolio, Hon. C. B. Madan, Q.C.....	3,200
Minister for Tourism and Common Services, Hon. W. E. Crosskill.....	3,200
Minister for Housing, Hon. M. S. Amalamba.....	3,200
Puisne Judges, G. B. W. Rudd; C. P. Connell; J. H. Mayers; J. L. MacDuff, M.C.; E. A. J. Edmonds; J. P. Murphy; J. S. Templeton; B. R. Miles; A. D. Farrell; J. Wicks.....	each 2,900

British Council Representative, A. Ross.

Public Relations Office in U.K., 113 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Nairobi, the Capital City and seat of Government is situated at latitude 12° S. and longitude 36° 8' E. at 5,500 feet above sea level. It is 307 miles by road from Mombasa, the Colony's port and is also the site of Africa's most modern airport, opened in 1958. Mombasa possesses what is perhaps the finest harbour on the East Coast of Africa and is well served by shipping lines from Europe and Asia besides a frequent coastal service. Other centres are Eldoret, Kisumu, Lamu, Nakuru and Nyeri.

Nairobi; transit from London about 16 days by sea; by air, 1 day.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

(See WEST INDIES)

THE MALDIVE ISLANDS

The Maldivé Islands 420 miles south-west of Ceylon, are a number of islands naturally divided into groups. There are 17 such groups, forming 17 atolls. The total number of islands is over 7,000, some being very small indeed. They are richly covered with cocouut palms, and yield millet, fruit and edible nuts. About 215 islands are inhabited. The old form of Government was abolished in 1932, and a new Constitution was introduced. In February, 1954, after a short period of republican government, the Sultanate was restored. The international relations of the Maldives, which is a Protected State, are conducted by the United Kingdom Government, which continues to protect the islands.

Population is from 85,000 to 90,000. The people are Moslems. They are highly civilized and are great navigators and traders.

The Capital of the Maldives is Malé, on King's Island.

MALTA, G.C.

an island in the Mediterranean Sea, 60 miles from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast, about 17 miles in length and 9 in breadth, and having an area of 94.9 square miles. The colony includes also the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25.9 sq. miles): *Comino* and several islets. The estimated population in January, 1959 was 323,970.

The island of Malta is said to have been converted to Christianity on the occasion of the shipwreck of St. Paul in A.D. 58. In 870 it was taken by the Arabs, its commerce was destroyed, and it was used mainly as a base for piratical expeditions. In 1090 it was again brought under Christian rule, being conquered by the Norman Count Roger of Normandy. It passed successively under the rule of the Angevins and Aragonese, and followed the fortunes of their kingdoms. In 1530 it was handed over to the Knights of St. John, who made of it a stronghold of Christianity. In 1565 it sustained the famous siege, when the last great effort of the Turks was successfully withstood by Grandmaster La Valette. The Knights expended large sums in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until they were expelled by Napoleon in 1798. The Maltese rose against the French garrison soon afterwards, and, with the assistance of some British and Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The islands were then, at their own wish, admitted into the British Empire, the act being confirmed by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Malta was again closely besieged in the last war and again withstood the attacks of all its enemies. From June, 1940, to the end of the war, 432 mem-

bers of the garrison and 1,540 civilians were killed by enemy aircraft, and about 35,000 houses were destroyed or damaged.

The Parliament of the United Kingdom made a free grant of £10,000,000 for restoring war damage, and a further grant of £20,000,000 was subsequently made for the same purpose and for general construction and replanning.

The climate, although not tropical, is hot in summer. The islands are intensively cultivated. The chief export crops are potatoes and onions. Wheat, barley, clover and tomatoes are extensively grown on dry lands, while on irrigated land all the usual temperate climatic and sub-tropical vegetables are grown. Tomatoes are grown on irrigated and non-irrigated land. Agriculture and fishing are among the principal occupations of the inhabitants.

Mdina (Notabile), the former capital of the island, contains the ancient palace of the courts of justice, the Cathedral, and the Old Seminary; its population has now dwindled to 836, but its suburb, Rabat, has 12,977 inhabitants. Notabile has been entirely eclipsed in importance by the modern capital, Valletta, which was founded in 1566. The principal harbour is one of the finest in the world; it is very deep, and large vessels can anchor alongside the shore. It is an important port of call for vessels passing to and from the East and the Suez Canal, being about half-way between Gibraltar and Port Said. There is an extensive arsenal and important dockyard, Malta being the headquarters of the Mediterranean Fleet and N.A.T.O. Mediterranean Command.

Malta possesses a University (about 300 students) and 2 Lyceums (1,632 boys); 4 grammar schools (1,558 girls); 109 Government primary schools (55,251 pupils); and 5 technical schools (875 students). There are numerous private elementary and secondary schools. English and Maltese are the only languages taught in the Government primary schools. In religion the Maltese are Roman Catholics. The Maltese language is of Semitic origin, and is held by some to be derived from the Carthaginian and the Phœnician tongues. There is a Maltese order of nobility, recognized by the Crown, consisting of 28 families.

English and Maltese are the official languages of administration and Maltese is the official language in all the Courts of Law and the language of general use in the islands. The Court may order the use of the English language in any proceedings before it where any party or any accused person does not speak Maltese as the principal language to which he is accustomed; but when all parties or accused persons are English-speaking, the use of English is obligatory. Where the proceedings are in a language not known to the party or parties or to the accused they are translated. In 1934, Maltese was substituted for Italian as the principal language of the Courts of Law.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59*
Public revenue	£8,634,306	£9,306,000
Ordinary expenditure	9,710,364	9,729,348
Capital expenditure	3,643,148	4,760,014

* Estimated.

Only notes issued by the Commissioners of Currency are now legal tender. In addition, British coins, including silver, cupro-nickel and bronze coins, are legal tender.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Imports	£27,105,223	£28,820,474
Exports	3,345,318	3,595,272

The principal imports for home consumption are foodstuffs—mainly wheat, meat and bullocks, milk

and fruit—fodder, beverages and tobacco, fuels, chemicals, textiles and machinery (industrial, agricultural and transport). The chief domestic exports are scrap-metal, hides and skins, potatoes and onions, smoking requisites, gloves, hosiery, buttons, beer, mineral waters, canned fruits, edible oil and tallow.

CAPITAL, Ψ Valletta. Population (1958) 18,515.

MALTA'S NATIONAL DAY is September 8, commemorating the raising of the sieges of 1565 and 1940-43.

GOVERNMENT

By Letters Patent dated September 5, 1947, self-government was re-established in Malta, on the basis of a division of responsibility between the Maltese Imperial Government (representing the interests of the United Kingdom) and an elected government of Malta. Under this system the Maltese Legislature could not pass laws touching the public safety or defence of Her Majesty's dominions and the general interests of British subjects outside Malta. In addition to this general reservation, certain subjects were specifically withheld from the Legislature's competence. The principal subjects so reserved dealt with the defence of the island and naval, military or air force matters generally, aliens, immigration, currency and treaties and relations with foreign states. Laws dealing with "reserved matters" could be made by the Governor subject to Her Majesty's approval, or by Order in Council.

The Governor was assisted by two Councils: the Executive Council, containing Maltese Ministers, which was in effect a cabinet, and the Nominated Council, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Legal Secretary (as *ex officio* members), and the three Heads of Services from the Royal Navy, Army and Royal Air Force. There was also a Privy Council consisting of the members of these two bodies together.

Following protracted and unsuccessful negotiations between the Maltese Cabinet and the United Kingdom Government on economic matters, the then Ministers resigned on April 21, 1958, and the Legislative Assembly was dissolved. The Governor assumed direct responsibility for the administration of the islands and on April 29 proclaimed a state of public emergency in view of the necessity to legislate in the absence of Ministers and of the disturbances which had taken place.

On August 18, 1958, Her Majesty's Government announced its intention of inviting the Maltese political parties to join in discussions on future constitutional arrangements in November of that year. These discussions were duly held in London, but no common basis for progress could be found. In consequence, Her Majesty's Government revoked the 1947 Constitution and introduced on April 15, 1959, a new interim Constitution, whereby the former "dyarchy" disappeared, and a unitary form of government took its place, headed by the Governor himself, who is advised by an Executive Council comprising both officials and nominated members. Her Majesty's Government has announced its intention of holding further constitutional talks with the Maltese political parties, with a view to the restoration of self-government, when the political situation offers the prospect of such discussions proving fruitful.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Admiral Sir Guy Grantham, G.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (1959)..... £7,000

THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary, Hon. A. Campbell. Members, Hon. D. S. Stephens (Legal Secretary); Hon.

D. A. Shepherd, O.B.E. (Financial Secretary); Hon. J. J. Cremona, LL.D. (Attorney-General); Hon. E. Cuschieri, C.B.E. (Administrative Secretary); Hon. A. Salomone, O.B.E. (Deputy Financial Secretary); Hon. E. G. Arrigo; Prof. Hon. J. H. Xuerch, LL.D.; Col. Hon. A. J. Dunkerley; Hon. J. La Rosa.

Clerk of the Council, Comm. E. G. Montanaro.

THE JUDICATURE

Chief Justice and President of the Court of Appeal, His Honour A. J. Mamo, O.B.E..... £1,550
Judges, Dr. A. J. Montanaro-Gauci, C.B.E.; Dr. W. Harding, C.B.E.; Dr. T. E. Gouder; Dr. A. V. Camilleri; Dr. J. Caruana Colombo; Dr. A. Magri; Dr. J. Flores..... each £1,200

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. G. Ellis.

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL IN LONDON

Malta House, Haymarket, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 5033]

Commissioner-General, Col. V. G. Vella, C.V.O., O.B.E., E.D.

MAURITIUS

Mauritius is an island lying in the Indian Ocean, 550 miles east of Madagascar, between 57° 17' - 57° 46' E. long. and S. lat. 19° 58' - 20° 33', and comprising with its dependencies an area of 805 square miles. The resident population at the census of 1952 was 501,415, made up of Indians, Europeans (mainly French), and persons of mixed descent. The total population, including dependencies, was estimated (Dec. 31, 1958) at 632,721.

Mauritius was discovered in 1511 by the Portuguese, but they never formed any settlement on it. The Dutch visited it in 1598, and named it Mauritius, in honour of the Stadtholder, Prince Maurice of Nassau. In 1638 they established a small colony on the shore, but in 1710 they abandoned the island, and in 1715 the French took possession of it and changed the name to Isle de France, but did not settle it until 1721. Under the French it became a great centre of trade. In 1789 the seat of French Government in the East was removed to it from Pondicherry, and it was taken by a British force in 1810. The French language and French law have been preserved under British rule though the ancient name, Mauritius, was restored.

Of the total cultivable area of about 210,000 acres, 197,000 are under sugar, about 2,900 under aloes (regular plantations), 1,000 under maize, 3,600 under tea, 1,000 under tobacco and the rest under other foodcrops and mixed farming. The sugar crop of 1958 was about 526,000 metric tons.

Situated just within the tropics but being a small land mass in a large ocean area, Mauritius has a climate more subtropical than tropical except at low altitudes. In summer conditions are sometimes trying because of high humidities and light winds rather than because of the relatively high temperatures. The island lies in that region of the South Indian Ocean where tropical cyclones are most frequent. At times, as in 1892, 1931 and 1945 they are very severe and do much damage to crops and buildings.

Railways and Shipping.—There is an excellent harbour on the N.W. coast, on which the capital, Port Louis, stands, and the annual trade of the island passes entirely through Port Louis. The shipping entered in 1958 amounted to 1,456,905 tons, and the shipping cleared to 1,471,891 tons. In 1958 there were 82 miles of railway (4 ft. 8½ in. gauge), 75 post-offices and postal agencies, 48 telegraph offices and 15 telephone-exchange offices in the island, with 210 miles of telegraph, including block telegraph of the railway and

11,040 miles of underground and overhead (Government) telephone wires and 8,161 telephone installations.

Civil Aviation.—The island is linked by air with Africa, U.K. and Europe through the scheduled services of *Air France*, twice weekly with Super Constellation aircraft. South African Airways, flying DC7B aircraft, and Qantas Empire Airways with Super Constellations, provide scheduled services from South Africa and Australia respectively, *via* Mauritius and Cocos Islands.

The inhabitants of European descent are mostly Roman Catholic. Educational facilities are available up to University entrance level. Primary education is provided in 420 schools, of which 107 are Government, 76 aided and 237 unaided schools. There are 4 Government secondary schools, 3 for boys (one being a Technical Institute) and 1 for girls, and 62 non-Government secondary schools, 8 of which are grant-aided.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59*
Public revenue	Rs.133,512,394	Rs.123,429,060
Public expenditure	158,105,090	121,415,340
	*Estimated.	
Currency—Rs.= Rupee=	1s. 6d.	

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports	Rs.263,817,888	Rs.299,218,253
Total exports	323,185,225	283,708,055*
Imports from U.K.	£7,037,100	£8,129,685
Exports to U.K.	17,349,013	17,554,260

* Provisional.

The necessities of life have all to be imported from abroad. 81.7 per cent. of the island's trade was with Great Britain and other Commonwealth countries in 1957.

GOVERNMENT

The Government is vested in a Governor with an Executive and Legislative Council. The Mauritius (Constitution) Order in Council, 1958, provides for a Legislative Council consisting of the Speaker (appointed by the Governor from outside the Council), three *ex officio* members (the Colonial Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Financial Secretary), forty elected members and such nominated members not exceeding 12 in number as the Governor may appoint.

The Colony is divided into 40 single member Constituencies and every person (male or female) has the right to vote who—(a) is a British subject of the age of 21 years or upwards; and (b) has resided in the Colony for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration or is domiciled in the Colony and is residing therein at that date; and (c) has resided in the constituency in which he claims to be registered as a voter for a period of at least 6 months immediately before the date of registration.

The Executive Council consists of the 3 *ex officio* members above mentioned and 9 appointed members. The appointed members are persons who are elected or nominated members of the Legislative Council and are appointed by the Governor acting in his discretion. The *ex officio* members and the appointed members are all styled Ministers. The Ministerial system was established in July, 1957 in anticipation of the constitution provided in 1958.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Colville Montgomery Deverell, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1959) Rs.75,000
Private Sec. and A.D.C., Capt. F. E. W. Hewitt.
Speaker, Legislative Council, Sir Robert Stanley, K.B.E., C.M.G.

Deputy Speaker, Legislative Council, R. Rault.	
Commander, Mauritius Garrison, Col. B. S. M. Carson.	
Colonial Secretary, R. Newton, C.M.G.	Rs.40,000
Deputy Colonial Secretary, F. L. Simpson	29,000
Financial Secretary, W. G. Wilson	36,000
Deputy Financial Secretaries, D. A. Kaln, O.B.E.; T. A. O. Robertson	28,000
Establishment Secretary, G. J. Bryan, M.C.	28,000
Chairman, Public Service Commission, N. A. C. Weir, C.M.G., O.B.E., E.D.	27,750
Director, Central Information Office, K. Hazareesingh	26,500
Chief Justice, Sir M. J. B. F. Herchenroder	41,000
 Puisne Judges, A. R. M. Osman; J. J. M. Lavoipierre; J. G. H. Glover	32,000
Attorney-General, R. Neerunjun, O.B.E., Q.C.	36,000
Director of Agriculture, M. N. Lucie-Smith	34,000
Comptroller of Customs, H. J. Sabben	28,500
Labour Commissioner, W. Broadhurst-Williams	26,500
Director of Public Works and Surveys, R. Berenger	34,000
Registrar-General, R. Brouard	26,500
Director of Audit, D. G. Britton, O.B.E.	28,500
Director of Medical Services, Dr. E. Las-onczi, M.B.E.	34,000
Accountant-General, A. R. Harvais, I.S.O.	26,500
Director of Education, H. F. Kynaston-Snell, M.B.E.	34,000
Director of Telecommunications, H. A. Smilh	26,500
Conservator of Forests, L. F. Edgerley, O.B.E.	28,500
Director of Meteorology, E. G. Davy	26,500
Commissioner of Police, R. M. Desvaux	32,000
Commissioner of Prisons, J. M. T. B. Ross	26,500
Postmaster-General, W. Bourdet (<i>acting</i>).	26,500
Income Tax Commissioner, H. R. Hurd	28,500
Director of Statistics, M. Herchenroder	26,500
General Manager of Railways, J. A. R. Closesl	28,500
Chief Architect, J. B. S. Dahl	26,500
British Council Representative, P. J. Secombe.	

CAPITAL, ΨPort Louis. Population (1958), 85,200; other centres are Curepipe (27,100), Beau Bassin and Rose Hill (34,600), Vacoas and Phoenix (34,200), Quatre Bornes (21,500) and ΨMahbourg (11,200).

DEPENDENCIES OF MAURITIUS

Rodrigues, 350 miles east-north-east of Mauritius, area, 40 square miles. Population (1958) 17,018. Cattle, beans, salt fish, sheep and goats are the principal exports. The island is under the administration of a Magistrate and Civil Commissioner from Mauritius, who takes his orders from the Governor of Mauritius, *Magistrate,* C. Rochecouste.

Trade with Mauritius

	1957	1958
Total imports	Rs.4,285,141	Rs.3,857,514
Total exports	1,405,717	1,709,575

Other Dependencies.—Most of the scattered groups of coral islands belonging to Great Britain in the Indian Ocean are administered by the Mauritius Government, being visited periodically by two magistrates, whose duty it is to inquire into the condition of the labourers, and settle any disputes which may be referred to them. The chief product is coconut oil. The most important are the Oil Islands Group, the largest of which, Ψ*Diego Garcia* (pop. 1958, 625), lies on the direct route from the Red Sea to Australia, and possesses a good harbour; other islands are Six Islands, Peros Banhos, Agalega, St. Brandon, Salomon, and

Trois Frères. The total area of the "Other Dependencies" is about 47½ square miles, with a population (1958) of 1,815.

Trade with Mauritius

	1957	1958
Imports.....	Rs.785,635	Rs.955,663
Exports.....	1,423,915	1,263,244

THE NEW HEBRIDES

The *New Hebrides Group*, in the South Pacific Ocean, situated between the 13th and 21st degrees of South latitude and the 166th and 170th degrees of East longitude, of an area of roughly 5,700 square miles, is administered by a British-French Condominium Government.

The principal islands are Espiritu Santo, Malekula, Epi, Ambrym, Efate or Sandwich, Erromanga, Tanna, Anietyum, Aoba, Maewo and Pentecost. The British Resident Commissioner, exercising powers delegated to him by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and the French Resident Commissioner, representing the High Commissioner for France in the Pacific Ocean, are the joint heads of the Administration. They each have small staffs of national officers who assist them in general administrative work and the running of social services (health and education) financed from national funds, part of which come from the Metropolitan Governments. In addition they jointly control the "mixed" public services (posts and telegraphs, public works, mines, meteorology, etc.) which are financed from funds raised in the Territory. The population (Dec. 1958) was 55,713, of which 51,242 is the estimated number of native inhabitants. Principal products are copra, coffee, cocoa, kauri timber and sandalwood. Imports for 1958 totalled £1,463,580, of which £763,500 was the value of imports from Australia. Exports in 1958 were valued at £2,218,552, £1,554,380 being the value of exports to France. Joint revenue, 1958, £510,596; expenditure, £494,352.

Attached to the New Hebrides are the Banks (309 sq. miles, pop. 2,475) and Torres (40 sq. miles, pop. 164) Islands.

Seat of New Hebrides Administration—Ψ Vila, Efate, pop. about 1,900.

British High Commissioner, Sir John Gutch, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

French High Commissioner, L. Péchoux.

British Resident Commissioner, J. S. Rennie, C.M.G., O.B.E.

French Resident Commissioner, B. M. Favreau.

FEDERATION OF NIGERIA

The Federation of Nigeria is situated on the west coast of Africa. It is bounded on the south by the Gulf of Guinea, on the west and north by Dahomey and French Niger and on the east by the French Cameroons. A small portion of the old German colony of the Cameroons is administered by the United Kingdom under United Nations' Trusteeship as an integral part of Nigeria. The area including this portion is about 373,250 sq. miles. A belt of mangrove swamp forest 10-60 miles in width lies along the entire coastline. North of this there is a zone 50-100 miles wide of tropical raiu forest and oil-palm bush. North of this the country rises and the vegetation changes to open woodland and savannah. In the extreme north the country is almost desert. There are few mountains except along the eastern boundary, where the highest peak is the 13,350-foot Cameroon Moutain. In Northern Nigeria, the central plateau rises to 6,000 feet, with an average level of 4,000 feet. The Niger, Benue, and Cross are the main rivers.

The climate varies with the types of country described above, but Nigeria lies entirely within the tropics and temperatures are high. Temperatures of over 100° in the north are common while coast temperatures are seldom over 90°. The humidity at the coast, however, is much higher than in the north. The rainy season is from about May to October; rainfall varies from under 25 inches a year in the extreme north to 150 inches on the eastern coast line. An area at the foot of the Cameroon Mountain has a freak rainfall of over 350 inches. During the dry season the *harmattan* wind blows from the desert: it is laden with fine particles of dust.

The 1952-53 Census returns gave a total population of 31,200,000 (Northern Region 16,800,000; Eastern Region 8,000,000; Western Region 6,400,000). It is estimated that at mid-1959 the total population was about 35,000,000. The population is almost entirely African. There are some 17,000 Europeans, Americans, Lebanese and others engaged in Government posts, commerce and Missionary work. The most important towns are Ψ Lagos (pop. 350,000), Ibadan (500,000), Kano (130,000), Iwo (100,000), Ogomosho (139,000), Oyo (72,000), Oshogobo (122,000), Onitsha (77,000), Ife (111,000), Abeokuta (84,000), Ilesha (72,000), Enugu (63,000), Aba (58,000), Yerwa (55,000), Katsina (53,000), Port Harcourt (72,000), Sokoto (48,000), Zaria (54,000).

Health Services.—The country has many formidable health problems, chief among which are annual outbreaks of smallpox and cerebrospinal fever (mainly in the Northern Region), and of yellow fever (mainly in the Eastern Region), and the widespread prevalence of malaria, yaws, bilharziasis, intestinal helminth infestations and malnutrition. These are being combated by the expansion of medical facilities as fast as finance and the training of staff will allow, the emphasis being on preventive medicine, raising the standard of living and education of the people. A University undergraduate teaching hospital was opened at Ibadan in November, 1957. Extensive campaigns have been organized against malaria, blindness and leprosy.

Education.—Education is the responsibility of the Regional Governments, the Federal Government retaining responsibility for education in Lagos and for those institutions of higher learning which have Nigerian significance, such as the University College and the University College Teaching Hospital at Ibadan, the Nigerian College of Arts, Science and Technology with branches at Zaria, Ibadan and Enugu, and the Man O' War Training Centre. Free and universal primary education for all children within the 6-12 year age group is now available in West and East Nigeria and in the Federal Territory of Lagos. About 3,000,000 pupils were enrolled at primary and higher schools in 1959.

Production and Industry.—Nigeria is mainly an agricultural country. Five of the country's main agricultural products, *viz.* palm-oil and palm kernels, cocoa, cotton, bananas (from the Cameroons) and ground-nuts are of the greatest importance in Nigeria's export trade (see figures under "Trade" below). Other crops include benniseed, capsicums, cassava, coffee, copra, guinea-corn, gum arabic, kola-nuts, maize, millet, piassava, rice, rubber, tobacco and yams. There are important tin and coal-mining industries, at Jos and Enugu respectively. The coal is mainly used within the country; in 1958, 860,128 tons were produced. Nigeria is the principal source of supply of the world's requirements of columbite.

Timber and hides and skins are other major exports. Industrial products include soap, cigarettes, beer, margarine, groundnut oil, meal and cake, concentrated fruit juices, soft drinks, canned food, metal containers, plywood, textiles, ceramic products, cotton cloth and rubber shoes.

Railways.—The Nigerian railway system, which is controlled by the Nigerian Railway Corporation, is the most extensive in any British Colonial territory. There are 1,770 route miles of lines. Construction of a 400-mile extension to Maiduguri was begun in Sept. 1958. There are two major bridges, one over the Niger at Jebba and one over the Benue at Makurdi. The latter is 2,624 ft. long, and it is believed to be the second longest in Africa. The North-western main line runs from Lagos to Kano (700 miles) through the important towns of Abeokuta, Ibadan, Ilorin, Jebba, Minna, Kaduna and Zaria. From Kano the line continues for another 143 miles in a north-easterly direction to its terminus at Nguru, and there is a branch line from Zaria *via* Gusau to Kaura Namoda to serve north-western Nigeria. This line is also linked with Sokoto by a scheduled railway road service from Gusau. The eastern line runs from Port Harcourt deep-water quay on the Bonny river through the thickly populated oil palm area to Enugu, where it serves the collieries. It then crosses the Benue and joins the north-western line at Kaduna, 569 miles from Port Harcourt. A branch line of 63 miles from Kafanchan serves the tin mines at Jos. The railway hauled 2,739,000 tons of freight in 1958, and its passenger traffic totalled over 7,863,000 passengers. Train mileage exceeded 6,988,000.

Roads.—There are 36,907 miles of motorable road. Most of the roads have gravelled or earth surfaces, but about 4,031 miles are tarred. An extensive programme of bituminous surfacing is now being carried out.

Civil Aviation.—Trunk route services operated by British, Netherlands, French and Belgian airlines bring Nigeria within less than 20 hours of the Western European capitals and South Africa. There are also connections to French Africa and the United States. A network of internal air services connects the main internal centres. Passenger traffic on internal services totalled 73,473 during 1958. Comprehensive radio navigational aids are installed at Kano and Lagos airports, and basic radio navigational facilities are provided at the twelve other aerodromes in regular use. There is a network of meteorological reporting stations.

FEDERAL FINANCE

	1958-59	1959-60*
Revenue.....	£74,172,005	£83,923,990
Expenditure.....	72,672,005	76,121,150
Public debt.....	17,050,000	17,050,000

* Estimated.

Revenue and Expenditure figures include statutory appropriations from Federal to Regional revenues.

Trade.—Exports to the U.K. include about one-third of the U.K.'s total cocoa imports, one-quarter of her tin imports, one-quarter of her dry hides, and 10 per cent. of her hardwoods.

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£152,468,000	£166,906,000
Total exports.....	124,177,000	132,919,000
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K. .	£58,223,795	£72,725,354
Exports to U.K.	85,358,169	74,947,184

The principal imports (1958) were cotton piece goods (£16,296,000), unmanufactured tobacco

and cigarettes (£1,611,000), jute bags and sacks (£2,192,000), artificial silk piece-goods (£10,790,000), motor-vehicles and spares (£10,790,000), bicycles and spare parts (£1,390,000), other machinery (£28,179,000), cement (£4,101,000), corrugated iron sheets (£2,472,000), stockfish (£6,841,000), beverages (£3,934,000), and petroleum products (£6,208,000). The principal exports were cocoa (£26,795,000), tin ore (£3,937,000), groundnuts (£26,948,000), palm-kernels (£20,450,000), palm oil (£12,633,000), timber, sawn and logs (£6,251,000), hides and skins (£3,258,000), cotton (£7,845,000), bananas (£3,264,000), columbite (£1,457,000) and rubber (£7,626,000).

GOVERNMENT

Nigeria is divided into three Regions known as the Northern Region, the Eastern Region and the Western Region (with Regional Headquarters at Kaduna, Enugu and Ibadan respectively), the quasi-Federal Trusteeship Territory of the Southern Cameroons (with Headquarters at Buea), and the Federal Capital of Lagos. Eastern and Western Nigeria became self-governing in 1957 and Northern Nigeria in 1959.

The Federal Council of Ministers is an all-Nigerian body except for the Governor-General of the Federation, who presides over its meetings. A system of Ministries is now established and, with few exceptions, all Government departments are integrated into ministries as divisions. Provision exists for the creation of an upper house or senate.

In Western and Northern Nigeria there are a House of Assembly and a House of Chiefs. The Executive Council in each region is presided over by a Premier, and the Governor in each case has limited power and acts on the advice of his ministers. Eastern Nigeria has a House of Assembly, and legislation has been approved for the creation of a House of Chiefs. The Premier is the chief minister, presiding over the Executive Council, and the Governor acts as above.

The executive authority of the Federation extends to such subjects as external affairs, aviation, banks, census, customs, defence, police, shipping, mines and minerals, posts and telegraphs, trunk roads and railways. Regional Governments have administrative and executive responsibility for regional legislation, development plans, health, education, local government, agriculture, justice, finance, natural resources, regional public works, communications (other than those under Federal control), regional trade, industry and production and welfare.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir James Wilson Robertson, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.B.E. (1955).
Deputy Governor-General, Sir Ralph Grey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., O.B.E.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

- Prime Minister, Hon. Abubakar Tapwa Balewa, C.B.E.*
- Minister of Lagos Affairs, Mines and Power, Hon. Muhammadu Ribadu, M.B.E.*
- Minister of Communications and Aviation, Hon. Chief S. L. A. Akintola.*
- Minister of Transport, Hon. R. A. Njoku.*
- Minister of Finance, Hon. Chief Festus Okotie-Eboh.*
- Minister of Commerce and Industries, Hon. Zana Bukar Mohammadu Dipcharima.*
- Minister of Health, Hon. A. Rosiji.*
- Minister of Research and Information, Hon. V. Mukete.*
- Minister of Education, Hon. A. Wachuku.*

Minister of Internal Affairs and of Labour and Welfare,
Hon. J. M. Johnson.
Minister of Works and Surveys, Hon. Mohamadu
Inua Wada.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, NORTHERN REGION

Governor, Northern Region, His Excellency Sir
Gawaln Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B.E.
Premier and Minister of Local Government, The
Sardauna of Sokoto, K.B.E.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, EASTERN REGION

Governor, Eastern Region, His Excellency Sir
Robert Stapledon de Stapledon, K.C.M.G.
Premier and Minister of Internal Affairs, Dr. the Hon.
Nnamdi Azikiwe.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, WESTERN REGION

Governor, Western Region, His Excellency Sir John
Rankine, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Premier, Hon. Chief Obafemi Awolowo.

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Federal Supreme Court, Sir Adetokunbo
Ademola.
*Chief Justice, High Court of Lagos and the Southern
Cameroons,* M. C. N. de Lestang.
Chief Justice, Northern Region High Court, Sir
Algernon Brown.
Chief Justice, Eastern Region High Court, Sir John
Ainley, M.C.
Chief Justice, Western Region High Court (vacant).
Commissioner in U.K., Abdul Maliki, Nigeria
House, 9 Northumberland Avenue, London,
W.C.2.

CAMEROONS

(Trusteeship Territory of the Cameroons)

The German Protectorate of *Kamerun* on the west coast of Africa between (British) Nigeria and French Congo was obtained by conquest by Franco-British forces during the War of 1914-18.

The approximate geographical limits of the German territory were 2°-11° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-16° E. long. and the area was about 177,496 square miles. By the Milner-Simon Agreement of July 10, 1919 the whole area was divided into a British sphere (about 34,081 square miles) and a French sphere (about 143,415 square miles). In 1922 the territories were placed by the League of Nations under British and French Mandates, and in 1946 by the United Nations under British and French Trusteeship. The Cameroons under United Kingdom administration marches the whole distance of the Nigerian Eastern boundary, save for one short break. A census conducted in 1952 and 1953 showed the population of the British sphere to be 1,440,000.

The two narrow strips of territory reach from the Atlantic Ocean to Lake Chad, a distance of 700 miles, and lie diagonally between 4°-12° 30' N. lat. and 8° 30'-14° 45' E. long. The nature of the country varies to a remarkable extent, from the coastal mangrove swamps and thick forest regions to the grasslands at heights of 4,000 ft. to 7,000 ft. and more, and again to sandy and swampy areas in the region of Dikwa and Lake Chad. The highest point is the peak of the Cameroon Mountain, which rises to a height of 13,350 ft. It is volcanic and erupted in 1959, when a considerable volume of lava was discharged without doing any serious damage.

The Cameroons under United Kingdom administration is administered as part of Nigeria. The Northern areas, which are administered as part of the Northern Region of Nigeria, are administered

by the Residents of the adjoining Provinces of Adamawa, Bornu and Benue. The Executive Council of the Northern Region of Nigeria includes a Minister with a portfolio for Northern Cameroons Affairs who is a representative of the Territory. The Southern section, formerly administered as two provinces of the Eastern Region of Nigeria, became, on October 1, 1954, quasi-Federal territory within the Federation of Nigeria, with its own Legislature (known as the Southern Cameroons House of Assembly) and Executive Council, competent, subject to the assent of the Governor-General of Nigeria, in all matters reserved to the Regions by the Federal constitution of Nigeria. In 1958 further changes were made in the constitution, the first Premier was appointed and portfolios distributed to unofficial members of the Executive Council. A Commissioner of the Cameroons continues to be responsible for the overall administration of the Southern section as well as acting as the United Kingdom's special representative for the whole territory when Cameroons affairs are before the Trusteeship Council. His headquarters are at Buea.

Cattle breeding and the production of guinea corn are the chief occupations of the population of Dikwa, which consists mainly of Shuwa Arabs and Kanuri. The inhabitants of the areas which for administrative purposes form part of the Adamawa Province are mostly primitive hillmen whose chief occupation is agriculture. Cattle breeding and agriculture, of which coffee is becoming the main economic crop, are the chief occupations in the Bamenda area, which consists mostly of high grassland.

The country nearer the sea-coast is rich in timber, and the volcanic soil of the lower slopes of the Cameroon Mountain is particularly fertile. 250,000 acres of this land, formerly German-owned plantations, have been leased to the Cameroons Development Corporation, which was set up in 1946 for the production of bananas, oil palm products, rubber and cocoa, almost all of which are exported. Profits earned by the Corporation accrue to the general revenue of the Southern Cameroons, in which section the properties operated by the Corporation are situated.

The chief exports from the Territory are bananas, cocoa, rubber, palm oil and kernels, coffee and timber; the chief imports are textiles, motor spirit, provisions, ironware and salt.

A Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of about £1,500,000 will be available for the territory's development plan for 1955-60. The major part of this is devoted to the improvement of the territory's road system. Other schemes will include the provision of water supplies in urban and rural areas, the development of medical and health services and the expansion of educational facilities in the territory.

The seaports ΨVictoria and ΨTiko are connected with Buea and all divisional headquarters by motor road.

Commissioner, His. Hon. J. O. Field, C.M.G. £2,880
Deputy Commissioner, M. N. H. Milne,
E.D.

Prime Minister, Hon. J. N. Foncha.
Financial Secretary, A. D. H. Paterson,
M.B.E.

Buea, population (1953), 3,009.

PACIFIC ISLANDS

(*Western Pacific High Commission*)

High Commissioner, His Excellency Sir
John Gutch, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955)

(+ *alloe.* £A1,150) £A3,500

Chief Secretary, M. D. I. Gass.....	£A2,820
Financial Sec., A. M. Wilkie.....	2,450
Legal Adviser and Attorney-General of British Solomon Islands Protectorate, J. N. Glover.....	2,450
Secretary for Protectorate Affairs, V. J. Andersen, M.B.E.....	2,250
Senior Assistant Secs., T. Russell; L. M. Davies (Finance); M. M. Townsend, M.C.....	1,885

The principal groups under the High Commissioner in, over, and for the Western Pacific Islands are (1) The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony; (2) The British Solomon Islands Protectorate; (3) The New Hebrides; (4) There are also a number of scattered groups and isolated islands, including Caroline, Flint, Malden, Starbuck and Vostock Islands, which are not attached to any group.

The *Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony*, which includes Ocean, Christmas, Fanning and Washington Islands, besides the Gilbert, Ellice and Phoenix Groups, was formerly a Protectorate, and was formally annexed to the Empire in November, 1915. The total land area of the Colony is about 360 sq. miles with a population (Census, 1947) of 36,000 (304 Europeans, 142 Chinese, 29,923 Micronesians and 5,066 Polynesians), estimated at 42,362 at the end of 1958. Expressed in Australian currency, the estimated revenue of the Colony in 1958 was £582,555; expenditure £553,655.

The Government maintains one boys' boarding school and 18 primary schools. Village school primary education is mainly run by missionary societies, with financial assistance from the Government, and at the end of 1958 these schools were attended by 7,703 pupils.

The *Gilbert Group*, situated between 4° N. and 3° S. latitude and 172° and 177° E. longitude, consists of 16 islands, Makin, Butaritari, Marakei, Abaiang, Tarawa (Headquarters of the Colony), Maiana, Abemama, Kuria, Aranuka, Nonouti, Tabiteuea, Beru, Nikunau, Onotoa, Tamana and Arorae. The area of the group is 114 sq. miles and the population (estimated 1958) 32,832. The *Ellice Group* of 9 islands (Nanumea, Namunanga, Niutao, Nul, Vaitupu, Nukufetau, Funafuti, Nukulaelae and Nulakita) lies between lat. 5° 30' and 11° SE. and long. 176° E. and 180° E. The area of the group is 9½ sq. miles and the population (estimated 1958) 4,938. *Ocean Island* (or Banaba), in lat. 0° 52' S. and long. 169° 35' E. was proclaimed British in 1900. The *Line Islands* between lat. 4° 40' and 2° N. and long. 160° 20' and 157° W. include Fanning, Washington and Christmas Islands. *Fanning and Washington Islands* were included in the Colony in 1916, *Christmas Island* in 1919. Christmas Island is the largest atoll in the Pacific. The boundaries of the Colony were extended (March 18, 1937) to include the *Phoenix Islands* (Birnie, Canton, Enderbury, Gardner, Hull, McKean, Phoenix and Sydney Islands), between 3° and 5° S. and 170° and 175° W. Enderbury and Canton Islands are for common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications, under an agreement made on April 6, 1939. Canton Island is an international airport on the Trans-Pacific route between Fiji and Honolulu.

In each island of the Gilbert and Ellice Groups (except Niulakita) and in three islands in the Phoenix Group there is a native Government under an appointed native magistrate whose court administers a code of native laws. The Colony is administered by the High Commissioner through a Resident Commissioner.

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Michael Louis Bernacchi, C.M.G., O.B.E., (1952) (+allice. £175) £A3,645

The *British Solomon Islands Protectorate*, established in 1893, now includes all the islands in the Solomons Archipelago S. and S.E. of the large island of Bougainville. The main islands in the Protectorate are Choiseul, Santa Ysabel, Shortland Group, Vella Lavella, Kolombangara, Ganongga, Gizo, New Georgia, Florida, Guadalcanal, Russells, Malaita and San Cristobal, and the outlying islands of Bellona, Rennell, Santa Cruz, Vanikoro, Tikopia, Cherry, Mitre, Utupua, Swallow (or Reef Islands) and Duff Groups, Sikaiana (or Stewart) and Ontong Java (or Lord Howe Atoll). The Protectorate is situated between 5°-13° S. lat. and 155°-170° 20' E. long. It has a total land area of about 11,500 square miles and ocean area of about 270,000 square miles, and an estimated population of 700 Eueopicans, 650 Chinese, Indians and Fijians, 108,000 Melanesians and 5,000 Polynesians. Estimated revenue (1959) £A1,529,236 (including Colonial Development and Welfare Funds (£A369,400) and Grant-in-Aid from the United Kingdom (£A434,081)); estimated expenditure (1959) £A1,529,236; imports (1959) £A1,646,114; exports £A1,825,828. The main imports are foodstuffs, consumer goods and building materials. Principal exports are copra and timber. The headquarters of the Western Pacific High Commission were moved from Suva in Fiji to Honiara, the capital of the British Solomon Islands Protectorate, in December, 1952, and the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific assumed the direct administration of the Protectorate on Jan. 1, 1953.

SOUTH PACIFIC COMMISSION

The South Pacific Commission, an advisory and consultative body set up by the six Governments responsible for the administration of island territories in the South Pacific region, recommends to the member Governments means for promoting the well-being of the peoples of these territories. It is concerned with social, economic and health matters. *Headquarters*, Nouméa, New Caledonia.

The Commission was established by an Agreement between the Governments of Australia, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States of America, signed at Canberra in 1947 and ratified on July 29, 1948. Until November 7, 1951, the area of the Commission's activities comprised territories lying generally south of the Equator from and including Netherlands New Guinea in the west to the French Establishments in Oceania and Pitcairn in the east. On November 7, 1951, an additional Agreement was signed extending the scope of the Commission to include Guam and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands under United States administration. The Commission consists of twelve Commissioners, two from each Government, and meets once or twice a year. The first Session was held in May, 1948.

There are two auxiliary bodies, the Research Council and the South Pacific Conference. There is a Research Council meeting yearly, which may be either a meeting of the full Council, or of one or other of its three main sections, specializing in health, economic development and social development. Members of the Council are appointed by the Commission and are selected for their special knowledge of the questions with which the Commission is concerned, and the problems of the Territories in these fields. The chief function of the Research Council is to advise the Commission what investigations are necessary. Arrangements

to carry out those which are approved are the responsibility of the Secretary-General and other principal officers. The South Pacific Conference, which meets at intervals not exceeding three years, consists of delegates from the territories who may be accompanied by advisers.

Secretary-General, T. R. Smith.
Executive Officers, Dr. A. H. J. Kroon (*Economic Development*); Dr. R. Seddon (*Social Development*); Dr. T. C. Lonie (*acting*) (*Health*).

FEDERATION OF RHODESIA AND NYASALAND

AREA AND POPULATION

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland covers an area of 486,973 square miles (S. Rhodesia, 150,333; N. Rhodesia, 287,640; and Nyasaland, 49,000 square miles), including approximately 12,000 square miles of water.

Population.—The total population of the Federation (December, 1958) is 7,890,000 of all races (S. Rhodesia 2,820,000; N. Rhodesia 2,330,000; Nyasaland 2,740,000).

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Boundaries.—The Federation extends from latitude 22° 30' South to latitude 8° 15' South. On the South it is bordered by the Union of South Africa, on the West by the Bechuanaland Protectorate, and Portuguese West Africa, on the North-West and North by the Belgian Congo, on the North by Tanganyika and on the East by Portuguese East Africa.

Relief.—Most of Rhodesia is at an altitude of between 3,000 and 5,000 feet above sea level, the highest land lying on the eastern border of Southern Rhodesia where some mountains rise above 8,000 feet above sea level. In the large river valleys, the Zambezi, Sabi, Kafue and Luangwa the level of the land falls to below 2,000 feet.

In Nyasaland the level of the littoral of Lake Nyasa and of parts of the Shire River Valley is 1,500 feet above sea level. Elsewhere the altitude varies between 2,500 and 7,000 feet with the crest of the Milanje Mountain mass rising to 10,000 feet above sea level. Lake Nyasa itself, the greatest depth of which is 1,226 feet, is a southward extension of the Great Rift Valley.

Rivers.—Portions of the Zambezi River, Lake Nyasa, Lake Bangweulu, the Luapula River and the Chamheshi River are navigable and are extensively used by waterborne transport. The Federation has, however, no great natural waterways, either to provide access to the sea or to connect major industrial centres, but there are a number of large rivers which could be brought into the service of agriculture for irrigation and of power supplies for hydro-electric schemes. The recently completed Kariba Dam, on the Zambezi, is 184 miles long and 1,800 sq. miles in area, irrigates an area of 2,000 sq. miles, and provides hydro-electric power from the Copper Belt to Bulawayo. The principal rivers, in addition to the Zambezi, are—in Southern Rhodesia: the Sabi River and its tributaries (irrigation and power potentialities); the Hunyani River (already dammed at several points); and the Umfuli River (irrigation potentialities). In Northern Rhodesia: the Kafue River (power potentialities); the Mulungushi and Lunsemfwa Rivers (already supplying hydro-electric power to Broken Hill mine and town); and the Zambezi River at the Victoria Falls (supplying hydro-electric power to Livingstone). In Nyasaland: the Shire River (power and irrigation potentialities).

Climate.—Though the entire Federal area lies within the tropics most of it is at an altitude which

gives climatic conditions favouring permanent European settlement. The main rainfall throughout the area is concentrated into a season extending from about November to March. Average rainfall (except for certain somewhat arid low-lying regions on the one hand and some high altitude areas of very heavy rainfall on the other) is in the vicinity of 25 to 30 inches a year.

HISTORY

The Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland came into being on September 4, 1953, when the first Governor-General assumed office. The Order-in-Council authorizing the setting up of the Federation was approved by Her Majesty the Queen on August 1, 1953. An interim Ministry was sworn in on September 7. The first elections to the Federal Assembly took place on December 15, 1953. In the first months of the Federation only the minimum administrative machine was created and the Federal Government assumed its functions from the territories by degrees. By July 1, 1954, the Federal Ministries had taken over most of their duties.

British rule and occupation in Southern Rhodesia followed the march into Mashonaland in 1890 of Cecil Rhodes' Pioneer Column. British influence was extended northwards to Northern Rhodesia from Southern Rhodesia during the nineties and eastwards from Nyasaland where a protectorate had been declared in 1889. Both Rhodesias were administered till 1923 by the British South Africa Company, the Resident Commissioner at Salisbury represented the United Kingdom in respect of both countries, the Rhodesias shared the same railway system and all three countries made use of the same port, Beira. In more recent years the two northern territories provided an important and growing market for the manufactures of Southern Rhodesia and the three countries have shared in the provision of a number of technical services such as airways, currency, statistics, archives, town planning and broadcasting.

The suggestion for closer association seems to have been mooted first in about 1910 and a proposal to amalgamate the Rhodesias was made officially by Dr. Jameson in 1916 on behalf of the British South Africa Company. It was opposed by the settlers of Southern Rhodesia who feared that amalgamation would defer indefinitely hopes of responsible government. The changes of status of the two Rhodesias in 1923 diverted attention for the time being from the question of closer association but the issue was raised a few years later. The Bledisloe Commission, appointed in 1938, reported against immediate amalgamation but recognized the community of interest between the three territories by suggesting the creation of a body to co-ordinate common services. The suggestion was implemented in 1945 when the Central African Council was established. Conferences were held in London and at Victoria Falls in 1951-53 to examine the possibility of a closer working arrangement and to frame recommendations. The final proposals were endorsed by a referendum in Southern Rhodesia in April, 1953, by approximately a two-thirds majority. Later, the proposals were approved by the United Kingdom Parliament and the Legislative Councils of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and the final steps to set up the new Federation were taken.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL AND STAFF

Governor-General, His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, G.B.E., M.C.; born Oct. 17, 1914; assumed office, October, 1957

(+ £3,500 *allice.*) £5,000

Official Secretary and Comptroller, Commander J. P. P. Michell, M.V.O., O.B.E., R.N. (ret.).
Aides-de-Camp, Capt. G. J. Mackenzie; H. Crichton-Stuart.

Military Adviser, Brig. R. G. T. Collins, C.B.E.
Air Adviser, Wing Commander P. L. Arnott, D.F.C.
Economic Adviser, J. W. Stoodley.

THE FEDERAL MINISTRY

(November, 1956)

Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs and of Defence, Hon. Sir Roy Welensky, K.C.M.G.
 (+ £1,000 tax free allowance) £4,000

Minister of Transport, Hon. W. H. Eastwood, C.B.E...... * £3,250

Minister of Commerce and Industry and of Posts, Hon. F. S. Owen..... * £3,250

Minister of Finance, Hon. D. Macintyre, C.B.E...... * £3,250

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. J. C. Graylin * £3,250

Minister of Law, Hon. J. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., Q.C...... * £3,250

Minister of Home Affairs and of Power, Hon. Sir Malcolm Barrow, C.B.E...... * £3,250

Minister of Defence, Economic Affairs and of the Public Services, Hon. J. M. Caldicott, C.M.G...... * £3,250

Minister of Education and of Health, Hon. B. D. Goldberg..... * £3,250

Minister of Works, Hon. G. W. R. L'Ange, C.B.E...... * £3,250

Secretary, Department of the Prime Minister, F. H. N. Parry, C.B.E.

Under Secretary for Defence, M. B. Benoy.
Secretary for Transport, T. G. Gishorne, C.B.E.
Secretary for Commerce and Industry, D. H. Cummings.
Secretary for Home Affairs, A. D. Evans, C.B.E.
Attorney-General, V. L. Robinson, C.B.E., Q.C.
Solicitor-General, R. A. Yates, Q.C.
Secretary for Education, D. C. Ferrer.
Secretary for Agriculture, J. R. Corry.
Secretary for Health, Dr. D. M. Blair, O.B.E.
Under Secretary for Power, T. S. Bell.
Secretary for Law and Government Solicitor, D. D. O'Donovan.
Secretary for Economic Affairs, J. Ward.
Secretary for the Public Services, R. H. P. Cornell.
Secretary for Finance, H. M. McDowell, C.B.E.

* Plus £500 tax free allowance.

LEGISLATURE

The Federal Assembly consists of 59 members and is composed as follows: forty-four elected members (Southern Rhodesia, 24; Northern Rhodesia, 14; Nyasaland, 6); twelve African elected members (four from each territory); and three European members charged with special responsibility for African interests, of whom one is elected in Southern Rhodesia and the other two appointed, one each by the Governors of Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The main matters on which the Federal Legislature has power to make laws are external affairs, defence, immigration, financial and economic affairs, inter-territorial roads, railways, European agriculture in Southern Rhodesia, posts and telegraphs, education except African primary and secondary education and Federal courts. In addition, there are a number of matters on which both the Federal and Territorial Legislatures have powers to make laws. They include the development of industries, electricity, scientific and industrial research, health, town planning, archives, census, and statistics.

African Affairs Board.—A Standing Committee of the Federal Assembly, known as the African Affairs Board, consists of the three European members representing African interests and one of the elected African members from each territory. The Board makes representations to the Federal Government on matters within the authority of the Federation in the interests of Africans and assists a Territorial Government, at its request, in the study of matters affecting Africans. It is also the function of the Board to draw attention to any Federal legislation of a differentiating character and to ask that it should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure.

Speaker of the Federal Assembly, Hon. T. I. F. Wilson, C.M.G.

Clerk of the House, Col. G. E. Wells, O.B.E., E.D.

FEDERAL SUPREME COURT

The Court, constituted under the Federal Constitution of 1953, came into being on July 1, 1955.

Chief Justice of the Federation, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Tredgold, K.C.M.G.

Federal Justices, Hon. Sir John Clayden; Hon. F. A. Briggs.

The Chief Justices of Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland are *ex officio* members of the Court.

DEFENCE

The regular and Territorial forces of the Federation form the Central African Command which has its headquarters in Salisbury. The regular forces on peace-time establishment include a battalion of The Rhodesian African Rifles, a battalion of the Northern Rhodesia Regiment and two battalions of the King's African Rifles, units of the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Engineers, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Corps of Signals, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Army Service Corps, the Rhodesia and Nyasaland Medical Corps and the Nyasaland Army Pay Corps. In addition there is a Territorial Force comprising three battalions of the Royal Rhodesia Regiment, with headquarters at Salisbury, Bulawayo and Kiltwe respectively. There are also three major training establishments. The Federation has

REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD

UNITED KINGDOM

Rhodesia House, 429 Strand, W.C.2

High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Rennie, G.B.E., K.C.M.G., M.C.

Deputy High Commissioner, P. F. Barrett, O.B.E.
 EAST AFRICA, Nairobi (*Commissioner*).—N. R. Heathcote.

UNION OF S. AFRICA, Pretoria (*High Commissioner*).—J. W. M. Fitt, O.B.E.

PORTUGAL, Lisbon (*Representative*).—R. G. Feltham.
 U.S.A., Washington (*Minister*).—H. W. Jeffreys.

COMMONWEALTH REPRESENTATIVES IN SALISBURY

AUSTRALIA (*Trade Commissioner*).—H. M. le Marchand.

CANADA (*Trade Commissioner*).—L. S. Glass.

INDIA (*Asst. Commissioner*).—M. M. Khurana.

UNION OF S. AFRICA (*High Commissioner*).—H. L. T. Taswell.

UNITED KINGDOM

High Commissioner, M. R. Metcalf, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Deputy High Commissioner, H. G. M. Bass.

its own regular air force, the Royal Rhodesian Air Force, which is equipped with Canberra and Vampire jet aircraft, as well as trainers and transport aircraft.

EDUCATION

The Federal Government is responsible for all education other than that of Africans, that is for European, Asian and Coloured children. In 1958 the numbers of such children at school were as follows: Southern Rhodesia, 44,780 (161 schools); Northern Rhodesia, 15,487 (68 schools); Nyasaland, 3,242 (23 schools). In addition to the Government Schools, there are 60 State-aided private schools, attended by a further 10,112 children.

FINANCE

The sixth Federal Budget was presented on June 25, 1959. Loan vote estimates for 1959-60 totalled £18,215,290. £5,500,000 of the loan vote was applied towards meeting part of the fiscal year's expenditure on the Kariba hydro-electric project. This project is now estimated to cost £80,000,000 in its first stage. A total of £46,600,000 has been secured from external sources the International Bank contributing £28,600,000, the Colonial Development Corporation £15,000,000, the Commonwealth Development Finance Co. Ltd., £3,000,000 and £33,400,000 is being found from internal sources.

Revenue vote expenditure in 1959-60 is estimated at £54,084,848 against a total estimated revenue of £53,137,000.

	(1958-59)	(1959-60)
	Provisional	(Estimated)
Revenue.....	£51,064,000	£53,137,000
Expenditure from revenue funds....	£51,695,142	£54,084,848
Expenditure from loan funds.....	£21,954,931	£18,215,290

The public debt amounted to £225,996,953 (provisional) at June 30, 1959.

Currency.—Federal currency is linked to British sterling and currency backing is held in London in balances, in British Treasury Bills and in Government securities issued in the United Kingdom. The Bank of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, which was established by an Act of the Federal Assembly in 1956, is responsible for the issue of the currency.

PRODUCTION, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—European agriculture in Southern and Northern Rhodesia is the administrative responsibility of the Federal Government, the remainder of the agricultural industry of the Federal area being in the charge of the various Territorial Governments. Sales of principal crops in 1958 were:

	Southern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Northern Rhodesia '000 lb.	Nyasaland '000 lb.	Total '000 lb.
Tobacco †	147,208	7,300	38,811	193,319
Cotton ...	815	3	12,242	13,060
Tea	1,389	—	20,880	22,269
Tung oil ..	—	—	2,004	2,004

† All types except Turkish. Production of flue-cured tobacco, mainly in Southern Rhodesia, totalled 156,052,000 lb. and of fire-cured tobacco, mainly in Nyasaland, 30,980,000 lb.

NUMBERS OF LIVESTOCK, 1958

	Southern Rhodesia	Northern Rhodesia	Nyasaland	Total
Cattle ..	3,580,000	1,084,000	343,000	5,007,000
Sheep ...	290,000	—	62,000	352,000
Goats ...	420,000	162,000	413,000	1,347,000
Pigs	114,000	63,000	83,000	263,000

MINERAL PRODUCTION, 1958

	Quantity	Value
Copper	420,000 tons	£71,098,000
Gold	555,000 oz.	6,950,000
Asbestos.....	127,000 tons	8,594,000
Chrome	619,000 tons	3,977,000
Zinc	34,000 tons	1,995,000
Coal	3,897,000 tons	3,328,000
Lead	15,000 tons	1,949,000
Cobalt.....	—	2,946,000

Manufactures.—Since 1955-56, the census of industrial production has been held on a federal basis, giving a gross output of £126,117,000 and a net output of £53,405,000 for the year 1957-58. Tobacco, textiles and garments, foodstuffs and metal products remain the most important groups, drawing largely for their materials on local sources.

EXTERNAL TRADE

In 1958, the fifth year for which statistics of external trade were available for the Federation as a single trading entity, total external trade was valued at £330,220,000.

With exports valued at £142,578,000 and imports at £157,642,000, there was a visible adverse balance of trade of £15,064,000.

About 66 per cent. of the exports consisted of minerals—copper, gold, asbestos, lead, zinc, chrome being the most important. About 21 per cent. of all exports consisted of tobacco.

The remaining 13 per cent. was made up of a wide range of products, including manufactured articles of which textiles are the most important.

Forty-six per cent. of imports in 1958 were metals and machinery, a high proportion being mining, electrical and agricultural machinery, railway materials and other durable producers' goods required for the growth of industry, agriculture and basic services such as communications and the provision of electric power.

The most important market for the Federation's products and supplier of its requirements was the United Kingdom. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1958 were made up mainly of copper (£36,000,000), tobacco (£18,000,000), asbestos and tea.

	1957	1958
Total	—	—
Imports from U.K.	£60,254,672	£59,721,037
Exports to U.K.	83,200,853	65,452,459

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The two Rhodesias are served by the Rhodesia Railways which connect with the South African Railways at Mafeking. The main line forks at Bulawayo; the northern branch runs *via* the Victoria Falls through Northern Rhodesia to the Copperbelt and on to the Belgian Congo Border where it connects with the Belgian system. The eastern branch runs along the watershed of Southern Rhodesia to serve the main centres and ends at Umtali where it joins the Portuguese system to provide access to Beira. With branch lines, the total mileage of the Rhodesia Railways is nearly 2,500 miles, but an important new line, linking the Midlands of Southern Rhodesia with the port of Lourenço Marques in Portuguese East Africa was completed in 1955.

Nyasaland is served by the Nyasaland Railway system (the Trans-Zambezi Railway, the Central Africa Railway and the Nyasaland Railways) which connects Beira with Nyasaland. The total length of the system is nearly 500 miles.

Roads.—Main roads, which are in process of modernization, connect all the main centres of the Federation with one another and with adjacent territories, and secondary roads serve rural areas. The total route mileage of roads is over 51,000 miles (28,500 miles in Southern Rhodesia, 18,000 miles in Northern Rhodesia and nearly 5,000 miles in Nyasaland) of which some 11,000 miles are designated as main or principal roads (6,000 miles in Southern Rhodesia, excluding roads in towns, 4,300 miles in Northern Rhodesia and 1,700 miles in Nyasaland). Major bridges, many of which were the gift of the Beit Trustees, span the larger rivers on main roads, the Beit Bridge over the Limpopo, the Ottobert Bridge at Chirundu over the Zambezi and the Birchenough Bridge over the Sabi River being noteworthy.

Air Services.—Civil aviation has made rapid progress in the Federal area since the war. The existing airline was reconstituted in partnership between the three territories as the Central African Airways Corporation. Flying Viscount, Dakota and Beaver aircraft, Central African Airways provide daily services between the major towns of the Federation and between them and Nairobi and Johannesburg, as well as a weekly service to London, and services to out-lying parts of the Federation. Certain other scheduled services, including a daily service between Salisbury, Kariba and Lusaka, are operated by Hunting-Clan African Airways. In addition there are many air charter firms and the major world airlines link the Federation with overseas countries. The new international airport at Salisbury is in full use and the Federal capital is now less than 24 hours from London.

Broadcasting.—During 1957, all broadcasting was taken over by a newly-formed Federal Broadcasting Corporation.

CAPITAL

SALISBURY, the Federal capital, is also the principal city of Southern Rhodesia. It is built round the site where the Pioneer Column ended its march into Mashonaland in 1890. Situated in the north-east of Southern Rhodesia, it is on the main railway line which traverses the more closely settled areas of the Colony. Branch railway lines run north-east and north-west. It is the centre of the tobacco industry—the tobacco auction sales at Salisbury are the largest in the world—and an industrial centre of considerable importance. Estimated population, including townships on the periphery of Salisbury: Europeans, 82,000; Africans, 175,000; Asians and Coloured (mixed race), 3,800.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia, comprising Matabeleland, Mashonaland and Manicaland, is that part of the territory named after Cecil Rhodes lying south of the Zambezi River, its political neighbours being Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa on the N.; the Transvaal and Bechuanaland on the S. and W.; and Portuguese East Africa on the E. The total area is 150,333 square miles. The estimated population, at Dec. 31, 1958, numbered 211,000 Europeans, 5,500 Asiatics, 9,400 Coloureds and 2,590,000 Africans, giving a combined total of approximately 2,815,900. In 1958 there were 5,494

European births and 1,285 deaths, giving a birth-rate of 27 and a death-rate of 6 per 1,000.

The majority of the natives of Southern Rhodesia (members of the so-called Bantu race), are known as Mashona. In the Western portion of the Colony are the descendants of the Amandebele who conquered and settled down among the Mashona, and from whom the Province of Matabeleland derives its name.

Southern Rhodesia was administered by the British South Africa Company from the date of occupation (1890) to 1923, when responsible government was granted. On this latter date the Company relinquished all rights and interests in the land of Southern Rhodesia except in those estates which it was already developing on July 10, 1923. A Land and Agricultural Bank grants loans for farm development and acquisition of residential property on easy terms of repayment. Of the Colony's 97,123,000 acres, some 41,950,500 have been set apart for native occupation (Native Reserves) and purchase (Native Purchase Areas).

FINANCE

	1958-59	1959-60*
Revenue.....	£19,575,000	£19,517,000
Expenditure from revenue funds.....	19,405,000	21,719,000
Expenditure from loan funds.....	5,604,000	6,258,000

* Estimated.

(A large proportion of the Public Debt has been taken over by the Federal Government.)

EDUCATION

Native education is controlled by Government and comes under the Minister for Native Education. Expenditure is now approaching £3,000,000 per annum: Capital expenditure in addition to revenue funds, amounts to more than £120,000. There are over 2,700 schools enrolling 432,000 pupils with 11,643 teachers. Both Mission and Government training centres provide for lower and higher primary teachers' courses. Secondary schools provide a standard of education up to Cambridge Certificate, while post primary schools include such subjects as building, carpentry, agriculture and home craft. In addition three special schools cater for the blind, the deaf and dumb. Eighty per cent. of pupils of school-going age are now able to attend schools.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony obtained self-government in 1923 and has a Parliament of 30 members and a Cabinet of 6 members. The Queen is represented by a Governor who presides over the Executive Council. The Southern Rhodesian Government is responsible for native affairs, bridges, irrigation, roads, power, local government, labour, housing and social welfare. All discriminatory legislation is reserved for the consent of the British Government.

Municipal self-government has been established in the city of Salisbury, the city of Bulawayo, and in the towns of Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria. Smaller areas are administered by Town Management Boards. Over the past ten years local self-government among the Africans has been encouraged and by the end of 1956 there were 56 Native Councils raising their own rates.

Governor, Hon. Humphrey Vicary Gibbs, O.B.E. (1959).

MINISTRY

(Feb. 18, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Native Affairs, Hon. Sir Edgar Whitehead, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.

Minister of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, Hon. A. E. Abrahamson.
 Minister of the Treasury and of Mines, Hon. C. J. Hatty.
 Minister of Roads, of Irrigation and of Lands, Hon. A. R. W. Stumhles.
 Minister of Justice and Internal Affairs, Hon. R. Knight, Q.C.
 Minister of Local Government and of Native Education, Hon. R. M. Cleveland, O.B.E.

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Dr. W. Alexander.
 Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Native Affairs, H. J. Quinton.
 Secretary to Prime Minister and Cabinet Office, G. B. Clarke, I.S.O.
 Secretary, Division of Justice and Internal Affairs, J. W. Pithey.
 Director of Mines, W. Ralston, M.B.E.
 Secretary for Native Affairs and Chief Native Commissioner, S. E. Morris.
 Secretary to Treasury, C. E. M. Greenfield, C.M.G., M.B.E.
 Secretary, Division of Labour, Social Welfare and Housing, C. L. Honey.

SALISBURY, the capital, is situated on the Mashonaland plateau, altitude 4,831 ft., population (estimated) 260,800, including 82,000 Europeans. BULAWAYO, the largest town in Matabeleland, altitude 4,405 ft., estimated population 183,000, including 49,000 Europeans. Other centres are Umtali, Gwelo, Gatooma, Que Que and Fort Victoria.

Salisbury is 5,600 miles from London (air route) transit 24 hours; by sea 17 days (approx.).

NORTHERN RHODESIA

The Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia lies on the plateau of Central Africa between the longitudes 22° E. and 33° 33' E. and between the latitudes 8° 15' S. and 18° S. Its area is 288,130 square miles, and its boundaries are 3,515 miles in length.

With the exception of the valleys of the Zambezi, the Luapula, the Kafue and the Luangwa Rivers the greater part of Northern Rhodesia has a flat to rolling topography, with elevations varying from 3,000 to 5,000 feet above sea level, but in the north-eastern districts the plateau rises to occasional altitudes of over 5,000 feet. In many localities the evenness of the plateau is broken by hills, sometimes occurring as chains which develop into areas of broken country. The highest group of hills is the Muchinga Mountains which form part of the Great Escarpment running down the western edge of the Luangwa River Valley, and of these, individual peaks rise to about 8,000 feet.

Although Northern Rhodesia lies within the tropics, and fairly centrally in the great land mass of the African continent, its elevation relieves it from the extremely high temperatures and humidity usually associated with tropical countries. The lower reaches of the Zambezi, Luangwa and Kafue rivers in deeper valleys do experience high humidity and trying extremes of heat, but these areas are remote and sparsely populated.

The census of May 8, 1956, showed a European population of 64,800, a Coloured population of 1,550 and an Asiatic population of 5,400. At June 30, 1958, the estimated African population was 2,180,000.

FINANCE

	1956-57	1957-58*
Revenue.....	£18,277,073	£19,298,986
Expenditure.....	18,240,147	18,504,205

* Estimated.

With the coming into being of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, the Federal Government assumed, under the Constitution, powers to impose certain important taxes formerly enjoyed by the Northern Rhodesia Government and also took over responsibility for the administration of various departments and services.

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a Governor appointed by the Crown, assisted by an Executive Council of four officials and six unofficial members, of whom two must be Africans. The Legislative Council consists of thirty members, of whom six are official, two are nominated by the Governor and the rest are elected. Of the elected members in the present Council, 14 are European and eight are Africans. The Governor's nominees consist of one African and one Asian, and the official members are all European. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker who is an unofficial but not a member of the Council.

Governor of Northern Rhodesia, His Excellency Sir Evelyn Dennison Hone, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (1958).

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Chief Secretary, M. O. Wray, C.M.G., O.B.E.....	£3,450
Legal Affairs, B. A. Doyle, Q.C. (Attorney-General).....	3,200
Finance, R. A. Nicholson, C.B.E.....	3,200
Native Affairs and Chief Commissioner, G. S. Jones, C.M.G., M.B.E.....	3,200
Labour and Mines, H. J. Roberts.....	3,200
Transport and Works, W. G. Dunlop....	3,200
Lands and Natural Resources, A. E. Carlisle	3,200
Local Government, S. R. Malcolmson....	3,200
African Education, G. Musumbulwa.....	3,200
African Agriculture, E. Mvumba.....	3,200

JUDICATURE

Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir George Paterson, O.B.E.....	£3,550
Puisne Judges, W. E. Evans; A. G. C. Somerhough, O.B.E.; W. E. Windham.	2,900

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Senior Provincial Commissioner, J. P. Murray, C.M.G.....	3,050
Provincial Commissioners, M. G. Billing; G. C. R. Clay; F. R. G. Phillips; F. M. Thomas; R. S. Foster; E. C. Thomson; A. St. J. Sugg.....	2,900

British Council Representative in N. Rhodesia, A. A. G. Anderton.

CAPITAL AND SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, Lusaka, situated in the Midlands (1956 Census, European pop. 9,440). Other centres are Livingstone, Broken Hill, Fort Jameson, Mazahuka, Ahercorn, Kasama, Mongu, Ndola, Luanshya, Mufulira, Chingola, Bancroft and Kitwe (the main copper mining town of the copper belt—European pop. 9,680).

Commissioner in London, J. H. Wallace, C.M.G., 57 Haymarket, S.W.1.

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tableland separating it from the basin of the Luangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambezi and Shire Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chilwa and Chilwa and the River Ruo (a tributary of the Shire) on

the east, including the mountain systems of the Shire Highlands and Mianje.

The Protectorate is bounded on the North by Tanganyika Territory, on the West by Northern Rhodesia and on the South and East by Portuguese East Africa (Mozambique). The rainy season is from November to March, and it is dry for the rest of the year.

Nyasaland has a total area of 46,257 sq. miles (land area, 36,879) with an estimated population in 1958 of 2,740,100 (2,720,000 Africans, 8,700 Europeans and 11,400 Asians and other races).

The seat of Government is Zomba (est. pop., 1958, 5,750), other centres being Blantyre and Limbe in the Shire highlands, Ψ Fort Johnston (on Lake Nyasa), Lilongwe, Mlanje and Mzimba.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59†
Revenue.....	£5,450,818	£5,331,802
Expenditure.....	5,331,456	5,528,191
Development Fund		
Expenditure.....	2,713,370	3,749,123

* Financed by loans, grants under the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts, contributions from recurrent revenue, etc.

† Estimated.

In 1953, the Government of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland assumed responsibility for the servicing of the public debt of the Protectorate, then amounting to £6,228,488. Since then the public debt has been increased by an estimated £5,477,000. The Nyasaland Government is itself responsible for servicing that part of the debt incurred since 1953.

GOVERNMENT

The Government consists of the Governor and an Executive and Legislative Council. The Executive Council is presided over by the Governor and consists of three *ex officio* members, two official members and two unofficial members. The Legislative Council is presided over by a Speaker, appointed by the Governor, who is not a member of the Council, and consists of four *ex officio* members, eight official members and eleven elected members. Six of the elected members are non-African and five are African. The non-African members are elected by direct vote and the African members by electoral colleges.

In 1944 and 1945 African Provincial Councils were established in each of the three provinces. These councils, which are advisory, are composed of chiefs and other responsible African members under the presidency of the Provincial Commissioner.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Robert Percival Armitage, K.C.M.G., M.B.E., *apptd.* 1956

	(+ <i>allice.</i> £1,500)	£4,500
Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Spenser-Wilkinson.....		3,150
Chief Secretary, C. W. F. Footman, C.M.G.		3,050
Financial Secretary, H. E. I. Phillips, M.B.E.		2,850
Attorney-General, R. M. M. King, Q.C. ...		2,850
Secretary for African Affairs, J. H. Ingham, C.M.G., M.B.E.		2,850

PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS

Southern Province, Maj. P. F. C. Nicholson	2,700
Central Province, M. A. Sharpe, M.B.E.	2,700
Northern Province, C. D. P. T. Haskard, M.B.E.	2,700

British Council Representative (Blantyre), A. G. Hamer.

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Office of the High Commissioner for the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Rhodesia House, Strand, W.C.2.

ST. HELENA,

probably the best known of all the solitary islands in the world, is situated in the South Atlantic Ocean, 955 miles S. of the Equator, 760 S.E. of Ascension, 1,140 from the nearest point of the African Continent, 1,800 from the coast of S. America and 4,477 from Southampton, in 15° 55' S. lat. and 5° 42' W. long. It is 10½ miles long, 6½ broad, and encloses an area of 47 square miles, with an estimated population at Dec. 31, 1958, of 4,802. St. Helena is of volcanic origin, and consists of numerous rugged mountains, the highest rising to 2,700 feet, interspersed with picturesque ravines. Although within the tropics, the south-east "trades" keep the temperature mild and equable. St. Helena was discovered by the Portuguese navigator, João de Nova, in 1502 (probably on St. Helena's Day) and remained unknown to other European nations until 1588. It was used as a port of call for vessels of all nations trading to the East until it was annexed by the Dutch in 1633. It was never occupied by them, however, and the English East India Company seized it in 1659. In 1834 it was ceded to the Crown. During the period 1815 to 1821 the island was lent to the British Government as a place of exile for the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte who died in St. Helena on May 5, 1821. It was formerly an important station on the route to India, but its prosperity decreased after the construction of the Suez Canal. A phormium (flax fibre) and lacemaking industry has been established. Ψ St. James's Bay, on the north-west of the Island, possesses a good anchorage.

GOVERNMENT

The government of St. Helena is administered by a Governor, with the aid of an Executive Council of up to 4 official and 3 unofficial members. The Governor is also assisted by an Advisory Council of up to 10 unofficial members chosen to represent, as far as possible, all unofficial sections of the community, the Governor alone making all ordinances.

CAPITAL, Ψ Jamestown, population (1956), 1,568.	
Governor, His Excellency Robert Edmund Alford, C.M.G. (1958)	(+ <i>allice.</i>) £1,500
Government Secretary, G. A. Lewis, M.B.E.	1,400
Colonial Treasurer and Collector of Customs, R. F. Bond-Taylor.....	1,200
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. W. T. M. Gilbert.....	1,400
Agricultural and Forestry Officer (vacant) ..	1,150
Distance from London: 4,472 miles; transit, 14 days.	

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	£167,968	£194,891
Expenditure.....	172,590	210,213
Total imports.....	201,086	231,136
Total exports.....	69,825	80,798
Imports from U.K....	109,315	138,355
Exports to U.K.....	45,535	42,697

ASCENSION

An isolated island in the South Atlantic (3,417 miles from Plymouth, 760 from St. Helena, and 900 from Cape Palmas on the African coast), is of volcanic origin, the peak rising to the height of 2,820 feet, situated 7° 55' 55" S. lat. and 14° 25' 55" W. long. It is said to have been discovered by

João de Nova, on Ascension Day, 1501, and two years later was visited by Alphonse d'Albuquerque, who gave the island its present name. Its extreme length is $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and extreme breadth 6 miles, with an area of about 38 square miles, and, being situated in the heart of the S.E. trade winds, its climate is dry and salubrious up to 1,800 feet, but above that height to its limit it is damp and foggy. It remained uninhabited till 1815, when the English took possession of it; on Dec. 31, 1958, the population was 326. Ascension was administered by the Board of Admiralty until 1922, when by Royal Letters Patent it became a Dependency of St. Helena, and was transferred to the Colonial Office. Ψ Georgetown, the capital, is situated in a small bay on the N.W. coast. Ascension is visited from January to May by the sea-turtle, which lay their eggs in the sand; the sooty tern, or "wide-awake," use the island as a nesting-place about every eighth month.

Resident Magistrate, A. R. Harrison, O.B.E.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Is the chief of a group of islands of volcanic origin lying in lat. $37^{\circ} 6' S.$ and long. $12^{\circ} 2' W.$, discovered in 1506 by a Portuguese admiral (Tristão da Cunha), after whom they are named. They have a total area of 45 square miles and in 1921 the inhabitants numbered 127, increased in 1958 to 257; they are stated to be very long-lived. The main island is about 1,800 miles W. of the Cape of Good Hope, 3,600 miles N.E. of Cape Horn, and about 1,320 miles S.S.W. of St. Helena. It was the resort of British and American sealers from the middle of the 18th century, and in 1760 a British naval officer visited the group and gave his name to Nightingale Island. On August 14, 1816, the group was annexed to the British Crown and a garrison was placed on Tristan da Cunha, but this force was withdrawn in 1817, William Glass, a corporal of artillery (died 1853), remaining at his own request, with his wife and two children. This party, with two ex-Navy men, Alexander Cotton and John Mooney, and three masons imported for the purpose of housing the garrison, formed the present settlement. In 1827 five coloured women from St. Helena, and afterwards others from Cape Colony, joined the party. The inhabitants are of mixed blood, but the British strain is predominant. In 1885 many of the able-bodied men were drowned through the loss of a boat, and in 1886 a grant of stores and provisions was made by Parliament. The principal settlement (Edinburgh) is in a fertile tract in the north-west of the island, its name being in honour of a visit from the former Duke of Edinburgh in 1867. The inhabitants grow potatoes and some vegetables, and possess cattle, sheep, pigs and donkeys. They are also able to earn money by fishing for the canning factory.

From the death of Corporal Glass until 1933 the oldest inhabitant acted as Governor; in 1933 a council of four was set up (with one of its members as Chairman), the chairman, or chief, acting as island spokesman and conducting marriages in the absence of a chaplain. In 1948 an Administrator was appointed by the Governor of St. Helena. The Council now has 24 members, including the Administrator as President, and 6 women members. The separate women's Council has been abolished. Communications with the outside world were infrequent until the outbreak of war in 1939, but have improved since that time. There is now a South African Government meteorological station equipped with wireless. The recent commencement of operations by a South African fishing company has led to more frequent visits of vessels to the island.

CAPITAL, Ψ Edinburgh.

Administrator, P. A. Day. (1959).

Resident Chaplain, Rev. P. H. Bell.

INACCESSIBLE ISLAND is a lofty mass of rock with sides 2 miles in length; the island is the resort of penguins and sea-fowl. Cultivation was started in 1937.

THE NIGHTINGALE ISLANDS are three in number, of which the largest is 1 mile long and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile wide, and rises in two peaks, 960 and 1,105 ft. above the sea-level respectively. The smaller islands, Stoltenhoff and Middle Isle, are little more than huge rocks. Seals, innumerable penguins, and vast numbers of sea-fowl visit these islands.

GOUGH ISLAND (or Diego Alvarez), in $40^{\circ} 20' S.$ and $9^{\circ} 44' W.$, lies about 250 miles S.S.E. of Tristan da Cunha. The island is about 8 miles long and 4 miles broad, with a total area of 40 square miles, and has been a British possession since 1816. The island is the resort of penguins and sea-elephants and has valuable guano deposits. There is no permanent population, but there is a meteorological station maintained on the island by the South African Government and manned by South Africans.

By Letters Patent dated January 12, 1938, the Islands of *Tristan da Cunha*, *Gough*, *Nightingale* and *Inaccessible* in the South Atlantic were made Dependencies of the Island of St. Helena.

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a British Colony on the north-west coast of the island of Borneo, with a seaboard of about 500 miles, an area of about 50,000 square miles, and a population estimated in 1956 at 631,431, composed of various races, of whom the Sea Dyaks (Ibans), Malays, Chinese, Land Dyaks, Melanau, Kayans and Kenyahs are the most numerous. The government of Sarawak was granted in 1841 by the Sultan of Brunei to Sir James Brooke, who became well known as Rajah Brooke of Sarawak. Other concessions were made in 1861, 1882, 1885, and 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. In 1864 Great Britain recognized Sarawak as an independent State, and under an agreement of 1888 the State was placed under British protection. In 1941 the centenary of Brooke rule was celebrated throughout the State.

Sarawak was ceded to Great Britain by the Rajah on July 1, 1946.

The territory of Sarawak extends from Cape Datu in the south to the Lawas District, where it touches the boundary of North Borneo. The southern boundary is, except for a few short stretches, formed by outstanding ridges of hills; the eastern boundary is a broken range of mountains with peaks rising to 10,000 feet. The principal rivers are the Rejang (navigable for about 160 miles), the Baram (navigable for about 100 miles), the Batang-Lupar, and the Limbang. Kuching, the capital, stands on a small river (the Sarawak) which is navigable from its mouth to Kuching (23 miles).

The country produces rubber, oil, sago, rice, illipe nuts, birds' nests, gold, pepper, rattans and jungle produce. There are also known coal and cinnabar deposits.

FINANCE (Estimated) 1958

Revenue	£59,422,300
Expenditure	58,138,320

GOVERNMENT

By the Sarawak (Constitution) Order in Council, 1956, a new constitution was granted to Sarawak,

which came into force on April 1, 1957. Under this the Council Negri, in which legislative powers and the control of finance are vested, has a majority of elected unofficial members. There are 24 elected members, 14 *ex officio* members, 4 nominated members and 2 standing members who were elected for life prior to cession. The new Supreme Council (i.e. Executive Council) has 3 *ex officio* and two nominated members and 5 members elected by the elected members of the Council Negri by secret ballot from among the elected, nominated or standing members of the Council Negri. The elected members of Council Negri are elected by divisional advisory councils (except for the Kuching Municipal and Sibü and Miri Urban District Councils which each elect one representative directly). The divisional advisory councils are elected by district and other local councils.

<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Alexander Nicol Anton Waddell, K.C.M.G., D.S.C. (1959) (duty allowance £2,500).....</i>	£4,500
<i>Chief Justice of Sarawak, North Borneo and Brunai, L. D. Smith (acting).....</i>	\$29,040
<i>Chief Secretary, F. D. Jakeway, C.M.G., O.B.E.....</i>	27,240
<i>Attorney-General, P. B. H. Pike, Q.C.....</i>	24,480
<i>Financial Secretary, B. A. St. J. Hepburn.</i>	24,480
<i>Deputy Chief Secretary, A. R. Snelus</i>	22,440
<i>Senior Resident, D. C. White, O.B.E.....</i>	22,440
<i>Residents, J. C. B. Fisher, O.B.E.; A. F. R. Griffin; H. P. K. Jacks; A. J. N. Richards; F. B. K. Drake, M.B.E.....</i>	20,760
<i>Senior Puisne Judge, L. D. Smith.....</i>	22,440
<i>Puisne Judges, M. F. R. Rogers; D. R. Lascelles; G. G. Briggs.....</i>	20,760
<i>Commissioner of Trade and Customs, J. A. G. Benson.....</i>	20,760
<i>Director of Public Works, J. K. Wardzala ..</i>	22,440
<i>Commissioner of Constabulary, P. E. Turnbull.....</i>	22,440
<i>Director of Agriculture, J. Cook.....</i>	22,440
<i>Director of Education, M. G. Dickson</i>	22,440
<i>Conservator of Forests, F. G. Browne.....</i>	22,440
<i>Director of Lands and Surveys, R. T. Russell, M.B.E.....</i>	20,760
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. W. G. Evans.....</i>	22,440
<i>Postmaster-General, R. Kirkwood, M.B.E..</i>	20,760
<i>Director of Geological Surveys, Dr. F. W. Roe.....</i>	20,760
<i>Development Secretary, A. R. G. Morrison</i>	20,760
<i>Director of Audit, C. Hunter, O.B.E.....</i>	20,760
<i>Accountant-General, M. J. M. Linderhay..</i>	20,760
<i>Director of Co-operative Development, W. G. Morison (acting).....</i>	20,760
<i>British Council Representative, R. P. H. Davies.</i>	

Chief Town, Ψ Kuching; estimated population 65,000. Distance from London 8,700 miles; distance from Singapore 400 miles.

SEYCHELLES

The Seychelles Islands, in the Indian Ocean, which number altogether 92, were occupied by the French about 1742, captured by a British ship in 1794, and were finally assigned to Great Britain in 1810. By Letters Patent of Sept., 1903, they were erected into a separate colony. The principal islands of the group are Mahé (56 sq. miles), Praslin (9,700 acres), Silhouette (4,900 acres), La Digue (2,500 acres), Curieuse (900 acres), Félicité (689 acres), North Island (525 acres),

St. Anne (500 acres), Providence (500 acres), Frigate (700 acres), Denis (340 acres), Cerf (290 acres), and Bird, or Sea Cow Island (160 acres), and the total area of the Colony, with dependencies, is estimated at 156½ square miles; the dependencies are the Amirantes, Alphonse, Bijoutier, St. François, St. Pierre, the Cosmoledo Group, Astove, Assumption, Coëtivy, Aldabra and Farquhar Island. The population on Dec. 31, 1958, was estimated at 42,415. Although only 4° S. of the Equator, the islands are healthy, the death-rate in 1957-58 being 10.7 per 1,000 and the birth-rate 37.1 per 1,000. There are 35 primary schools, 5 secondary schools, a technical school and a teachers' training college. Aldabra, one of the dependencies of the Seychelles, and about 630 miles from Mahé, is famous for the gigantic land tortoises, while the unique double coconut, *Coco de Mer*, is found in Mahé, and, in larger quantities, in Praslin, where there is a famous valley. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of 4 *ex officio* members and 4 unofficial members appointed by the Government, and by a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are elected.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Revenue.....	Rs.3,925,752	Rs.4,622,819
Expenditure.....	4,466,142	5,395,796
	Rs = Rupees.	
Exchange rate (1958) 1 Rupee = 1s. 6d.		

TRADE

	1957	1958
Imports.....	Rs.7,646,516	Rs.9,495,612
Exports.....	6,932,880	8,165,878
	1957	1958
Exports to U.K.....	£89,802	£56,899
Imports from U.K....	135,268	196,699

The principal imports are cereals, sugar, cotton piece goods and manufactures. The chief exports are copra, essential oils, vanilla, cinnamon bark, guano and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Ψ Victoria (population 1947, 9,478), on the N.E. side of Mahé, has an excellent harbour.		
<i>Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir John Kingsmill Robert Thorp, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1958).....</i>		
	Rs.	36,000
<i>Chief Justice, N. P. F. Bonnetard, Q.C. . .</i>		26,000
<i>Secretary to Government, I. Woodroffe . .</i>		25,000
<i>Attorney-General, A. F. M. A. Sauzier....</i>		23,500
<i>Assistant Attorney-General, L. G. Souyave.</i>		15,684
<i>Treasurer and Collector, M. Boullé.....</i>		22,000
<i>Principal Auditor, W. A. Peel.....</i>		20,000
<i>Director of Medical Services, Dr. K. Edmundson.....</i>		23,000
<i>Chief Inland Revenue Officer, P. G. Harris</i>		17,500
<i>Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys, K. B. Thomas.....</i>		20,000
<i>Director of Education, G. I. Michael.....</i>		22,000
<i>Director of Agriculture, G. Lionnet (acting)</i>		22,000
<i>Administrative Secretary, J. W. Jeffrey, M.B.E., D.S.C.....</i>		22,000
<i>Supt. of Police and Excise, R. A. P. H. Dutton.....</i>		20,000
<i>Postmaster, E. Morgan.....</i>		14,720

Letters to and from London—2 to 6 weeks.

SIERRA LEONE

The peninsula of Sierra Leone, situated on the West Coast of Africa, was ceded to Great Britain in 1787 by the native chiefs to be used as an asylum for the many destitute negroes then in England. At a somewhat later date the Colony was used as a settlement for Africans from North America and the West Indies, and great numbers of Africans

rescued from slave ships have from time to time been liberated and settled there. The Colony, including those portions administered as Protectorate, lies along the coast, extending from the boundary of French Guinea—north of the mouth of the Scarries River—to the boundary of Liberia at the mouth of the Mano River, a distance of approximately 210 miles; having an approximate area of 2,500 square miles. Those portions of the Colony which are strictly administered as Colony (viz. the Sierra Leone Peninsula, Tasso Island, Banana Islands, the township of Bonthe on Sherbro Island and York Island) cover areas totalling approximately 277 square miles, with a population (1949) of approximately 125,000, of whom about 600 were resident Europeans and about 900 resident Asiatics. Of the rest, more than half are the descendants of liberated Africans, while the remainder belong to the neighbouring tribes; a babel of tongues is thus to be heard in the streets of Freetown. The total area of the Colony and Protectorate is about 28,000 sq. miles, and the total population about 1,860,000. In 1896 a Protectorate was declared over the territory adjoining the Colony to the northward and eastward. The extreme depth of the Protectorate from north to south is about 212 miles, lying between 6° 55', and 10° N. lat., and the extreme breadth from east to west is 207 miles, between 10° 16' and 13° 18' of W. long. For administrative purposes the Protectorate is divided into 3 Provinces covering 12 Districts, each administered by a Commissioner. The principal peoples are the Limbas and Korankos in the north, the Temnes in the centre, and the Mendis in the south.

Communications.—A railway runs inland from Freetown to Pendembu (227½ miles) and a branch line of 83 miles extends in a north-easterly direction from Bauya to Makeni. There are 2,984 miles of road in the country, of which 1,674 miles are trunk routes, maintained by Government, and 1,310 miles feeder routes, maintained by local authorities. Of the trunk routes, 152 miles are bitumen-surfaced. The Posts and Telecommunications Department maintains a trunk line network of 951 miles of telephone and telegraph routes connecting Freetown with the Colony and Protectorate. Telegraph services exist between Freetown and 60 towns in the Protectorate. Trunk telephone facilities are available between Freetown and 24 centres in the Protectorate by landline, carrier and radio-telephone.

Education.—In 1958 there were 522 primary schools with 46,323 boys and 22,953 girls on the rolls, and 26 secondary schools with 4,159 boys and 1,745 girls enrolled. Fourah Bay College provides University and other post-secondary courses. There are 6 teacher training institutions.

The total expenditure on education in 1958 was approximately £2,165,000.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	£10,358,296	£10,517,385
Public expenditure....	9,351,285	10,886,157
Net public debt (Dec. 31).....	5,660,582	6,680,152

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£28,249,521	£23,914,856
Total exports.....	18,386,113	16,541,145
Imports from U.K.....	13,175,881	12,048,227
Exports to U.K.....	11,229,187	12,192,951

The principal exports are iron, palm kernels, diamonds, cocoa, piassava, raw coffee, chrome ore, ginger and kola nuts. Some of the largest diamonds known have been found in Sierra Leone;

in 1943 one of 530 carats and in 1945 one of 770 carats. The chief imports are cotton piece goods apparel, ale and stout, artificial silk piece goods, machinery, motor vehicles, petroleum products, potable spirits, wheaten flour, tobacco, cement, corrugated iron sheets, sugar, soap, fish and fish preparations, electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances and rice.

GOVERNMENT

Under the Constitution of 1958, there is a House of Representatives consisting of the Speaker (who is not an *ex officio* member of the House or a person who holds any public office), fifty-one elected members and 2 nominated members. 14 members are elected in the Colony and 37 elected in the Protectorate. The House has full power to legislate for the Protectorate as well as for the Colony. The Governor is advised by an Executive Council of the Premier and not less than 7 other ministers, who shall be elected members of the House of Representatives. The Ministers are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Premier. Ten members of the Executive Council hold ministerial portfolios, and the remaining two are Ministers without portfolio.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Maurice Henry Dorman, K.C.M.G. (1956) (and £1,750 duty *allice*)..... £4,500

Prime Minister and Minister of Internal Affairs and of Development, Sir Milton Margai.

Minister of Finance, M. S. Mustapha.

Minister of Mines, Lands and Labour, Dr. J. Karefa-Smart.

Minister of Communications, D. L. Sumner.

Minister of Works and Housing, K. Bureh.

Minister of Trade and Industry, I. B. Taylor-Kamara.

Minister of Education and Welfare, H. E. B. John.

Minister of Health, T. Ngobeh.

Minister of Natural Resources, A. J. Demby.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Y. D. Sesay.

Ministers without Portfolio, Paramount Chief R. B. S. Koker; Paramount Chief Bai Kohlo Pathhana, M.B.E.

Chief Justice, Sir Vahe Bairamian..... £3,250

Deputy Governor (vacant)..... 3,250

Attorney-General, A. C. Spurling, Q.C.... 2,850

Financial Secretary, A. M. MacLeod-Smith, C.M.G..... 2,850

Director of Medical Services, T. P. Eddy, C.B.E. 2,850

Puisne Judges, E. F. Luke, C.B.E.; S. A. Benka-Coker, O.B.E.; R. B. Marke, C.B.E.; P. Watkin-Williams..... 2,650

British Council Representative, Freetown, J. Sanderson.

Sierra Leone Commissioner in London, Dr. H. E. Kelfa-Caulker, 29 Weymouth Street, W.1.

CAPITAL, ΨFreetown (population, 1947, 64,576). Freetown, which possesses the finest and most important harbour in West Africa, is 3,078 miles from Liverpool; transit, 9 days by sea; 2 days by air; there are also air connections with most of the capital cities of the world, and an internal air service between Freetown and some of the more important towns in Sierra Leone.

SINGAPORE

The State of Singapore consists of the island of Singapore and the adjacent islets with a total area of 224.5 sq. miles.

Singapore Island is situated off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, to which it is

joined by a causeway, carrying a road and a railway, across the Straits of Johore which are about three-quarters of a mile in width; its length is 26 miles and its breadth 14 miles; its population in mid-1958 was 1,514,900, comprising 1,141,800 Chinese, 207,300 Malaysians, 129,500 Indians and Pakistanis and 12,100 Europeans, 11,700 Eurasians and 12,500 others.

The present settlement was founded on January 30, 1819, by Sir Stamford Raffles, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bencoolen, Sumatra. The original lease by the Sultan of Johore and the Dato Temenggong, the Chief of Singapore in 1819, was followed in 1824 by the cession of the island in perpetuity by the Dutch in the Treaty of Holland. The island was surrendered to the Japanese on Feb. 15, 1942; it was restored to British rule Sept. 5, 1945, and returned to civil government on April 1, 1946, at the end of the period of the British Military Administration.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Revenue.....	\$241,531,065	\$271,361,594
Expenditure.....	238,452,284	266,924,623

The currency is linked to Sterling and the rate of exchange is \$1.00 = 2s. 4d.

PRODUCTION AND TRADE

Tin smelting, rubber milling, the manufacture of rubber goods, sawmills, brickworks, shipbuilding and repair, oil mills and the canning of locally grown pineapples are the more important aspects of industry. Products of secondary importance are beer and soft drinks, biscuits, soap, paints, plywood, ropes, rattanware, furniture, asbestos packing, aluminium manufactures, wearing apparel, glassware, sago starch, etc.; but the prosperity of the colony mainly depends on the production and volume of trade of the surrounding territories. Singapore handles 70 per cent. of the external trade of Malaya (1958 = \$7,822 million) and is the chief *entrepôt* centre for South-east Asia and Indonesia. Its total trade in 1958 reached the value of \$5,582 million. 66 major shipping lines and 12 international airlines serve Singapore. The new International Airport, with a runway of 8,000 feet, is now in operation.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.....	£39,511,712	£35,721,924
Exports to U.K.....	26,351,648	20,118,079

GOVERNMENT

Singapore achieved statehood in 1959 after 140 years of British colonial rule. An agreement signed in London on April 11, 1957, provided for the constitution of a State of Singapore with full internal self-government and the creation of a Singapore citizenship. There would be as the Queen's representative a Malayan-born *Yang di-Pertuan Negara* or Head of State, a Cabinet of 9 members presided over by the Prime Minister and a fully-elected Legislative Assembly of 51 members presided over by a Speaker of their own selection. A draft Order-in-Council was prepared before further talks from May 13 to May 28, 1958, and was the document under discussion during the talks. Meanwhile, the State of Singapore Bill was drafted, and the Royal Assent to it was given on August 1, 1958. To enable elections to be held for an Assembly constituted under the new form, the Singapore Colony (Electoral Provisions) Order-in-Council, 1958, was brought into

force on September 18. This preliminary Order included the clause preventing those under detention on nomination day for subversion from taking part in election to the First Assembly. The elections, held on May 30, 1959, returned the People's Action Party with a majority of 43 seats. The remaining seats were shared by the Singapore People's Alliance (4), the U.M.N.O. M.C.A. Alliance* (3) and an Independent. The franchise is confined to Singapore citizens. The total electorate is 587,797.

The new constitution came into being on June 3, 1959, by a proclamation of the Governor, Sir William Goode, who thus became concurrently Singapore's first Head of State and the United Kingdom Commissioner. These two offices will, however, after the first six months of the constitution be separate and held by different individuals. The next Head of State must be Malayan-born. The U.K. Commissioner remains responsible for external defence and external affairs other than cultural and commercial matters.

While the Singapore Government is responsible for internal security, an Internal Security Council with 7 members, 3 each appointed by the U.K. and Singapore Government, and one member by the Federation of Malaya (with in effect the casting vote) has over-riding authority on matters of internal security.

The Council of Ministers has been replaced by a Cabinet of 9 elected Ministers presided over by the Prime Minister. The Ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly for policy, but have full executive authority over their respective ministries, each of which has a Parliamentary Secretary (an elected Assemblyman), and a Permanent Secretary (a civil servant). There is a Deputy Prime Minister without portfolio.

Head of State, His Excellency Sir William Almond Codrington Goode, K.C.M.G. (+ duty allowance £1,500 and entertainment allowance £1,000).....	£5,000	per mensem
Prime Minister, Lee Kuan Yew.....	\$3,050	
Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Toh Chin Chye.....	2,050	
Minister for National Development, Ong Eng Guan.....	2,050	
Health, Ahmad bin Ibrahim.....	2,050	
Finance, Dr. Goh Keng Swee.....	2,050	
Labour and Law, K. M. Byrne.....	2,050	
Culture, S. Rajaratnam.....	2,050	
Home Affairs, Ong Pang Boon.....	2,050	
Education, Yong Nyuk Lin.....	2,050	
Speaker, House of Assembly, Sir George Oehlers, O.B.E.....	3,000	
Deputy Speaker, G. Kandasamy.....	500	
Chief Justice, Sir Alan Rose, K.C.M.G.....	2,375	
British Council Representative, D. Hardwick, M.B.E.		

* United Malay National Organization/Malayan Chinese Association.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The Somaliland Protectorate occupies part of the north-east horn of the African Continent along the south of the Gulf of Aden up to 49° E. longitude. It is bordered to the west by French Somaliland (Djibouti) and Ethiopia, and to the south and east by Somalia (ex-Italian Somaliland). The territory covers an area of approximately 68,000 square miles, and lies between 11° 27' north latitude and 42° 40' and 49° east longitude. The interior of the Protectorate is characterized by an

elevated plateau rising towards the north to an altitude of from 2,000 to 7,000 feet, and descending in scarps and broken hills to the coastal plain which varies in width from 30 to 60 miles. Vegetation consists largely of nutritious grasses and thorn and acacia trees, which furnish good grazing for camels, sheep and goats.

The nomadic population is estimated at from 500,000 to 700,000, and consists entirely of various Moslem Somali tribes of the Qadrayeh, Ahmediyeh and Salahllyeh sects. The life and wealth of the people is centred round their stock (camels, sheep and goats). Agriculture is confined to small but increasing areas with sufficient rainfall. Frankincense and myrrh are found in the east. The coastline abounds in fish, and the presence of oil and minerals is suspected in the interior. The chief exports are meat on the hoof, skins and hides. Game in the Protectorate includes lion, leopard, kudu, ostrich and numerous types of gazelle.

Climatic conditions are governed by the south-west monsoon (Kharif) which blows from May to September, and the north-east monsoon which lasts from November to March. Much of the interior is generally cool and healthy owing to its elevation.

The Egyptians bought the port of Massawa in Eritrea in 1864 and subsequently spread their jurisdiction south to Zella and Berbera. As they were pre-occupied by events in the Sudan and the rise of the Mahdi, the Egyptians withdrew from the Somali coast in 1884. On July 20, 1887, the Powers were notified that a British Protectorate had been established on the Somali Coast from Ras Jibul to Bender Ziada. Its boundaries were later defined by treaties with France, Italy and Ethiopia; but they are still artificial. The frontiers between ex-Italian Somaliland and the Protectorate, save for the Bender Ziada Enclave, and those between Ethiopia and the Protectorate have been demarcated.

The Protectorate was invaded by Italian forces on August 4, 1940; and after resistance against greatly superior numbers the British forces were evacuated on August 18, leaving the Italians temporarily in occupation. British sovereignty was restored in 1941 in the course of the East African campaign.

A treaty signed in November, 1954, reaffirmed Ethiopian sovereignty over the Haud and Reserved Areas, land to the south of the Protectorate, recognized by earlier treaties to be Ethiopian territory but traditionally used by Somali tribes as grazing grounds. Under the 1954 agreement, the Somalis retain their grazing rights and a staff of liaison officers looks after their needs in the areas.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1957-58	1958-59
Revenue.....	£996,302	£1,165,247
Grant-in-Aid.....	721,218	614,500
Expenditure.....	1,596,738	1,636,982
	1957	1958
Imports.....	£4,015,460	£4,017,261
Exports.....	1,355,418	1,729,821

Principal towns, Hargeisa (40,000 to 50,000), Berbera (pop. in hot season, about 15,000; in cold season, about 30,000), Burao (10,000), Borama, Erigavo and Las Anod.

GOVERNMENT

The Legislative Council, which was inaugurated in 1957, now consists of the Governor as President and 20 members, of whom 3 are *ex officio*, 12 official, 12 elected unofficial and 2 nominated members.

Governor, His Excellency Sir Douglas Basil Hall, K.C.M.G. (1959) (+ £1,200 duty <i>allice</i>).....	£3,600
Chief Justice, I. R. Greene.....	2,600
Chief Secretary to the Government, P. Carrel, O.B.E.....	2,700
Attorney-General, F. D. Robertshaw, Q.C.....	2,500
Financial Secretary, G. C. Lawrence, O.B.E.....	2,500
Commissioner for Somali Affairs (vacant).....	2,350
Director of Medical Services, W. T. Thom, O.B.E.....	2,450
Commissioner of Police, D. P. Cracknel.....	2,350
Director of Natural Resources, J. J. Lawrie.....	2,350
Director of Public Works, E. P. L. Wilders, O.B.E.....	2,350
Director of Education, C. J. Q. Cooper.....	2,350
Accountant-General, C. Griffith.....	2,100
Comptroller of Customs, P. B. Sweeney.....	2,150
Commissioner of Prisons, P. E. Conroy.....	2,100
British Council Representative, R. A. F. Sherwood.....	

STRAITS SETTLEMENT

(See MALAYA)

SWAZILAND

(See BASUTOLAND)

TANGANYIKA

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika (formerly German East Africa, 1884-1918) occupies the east central portion of the African continent, between 1°-11° 45' S. lat. and 20° 20'-40° 38' E. long. The Territory is bounded on the N. by Kenya and Uganda; on S.W. by Lake Nyasa, Nyasaland and N. Rhodesia; on S. by Portuguese E. Africa; on the W. it is bounded by the Belgian trust territory of Ruanda-Urundi and Belgian Congo; on the E. the boundary is the Indian Ocean. Tanganyika has a coast-line of about 500 miles and an area of 361,800 square miles (including 20,650 square miles of water). The coast-line extends from the mouth of the Umba to the mouth of the Rovuma.

The greater part of Tanganyika is occupied by the Central African Plateau from which rise many mighty mountains, including Mt. Kilimanjaro, the highest point in the Continent of Africa (19,340 ft.) and Mt. Meru (14,979 ft.). The Rovuma, Rufiji, Pangani, Wami and Ruvu rivers flow into the Indian Ocean; the Mara and Kagera into Lake Victoria; the Malagarasi into Lake Tanganyika; the Songwe into Nyasa; and the Rungwa and Lupa-Songwe into Lake Rukwa. A National Park, created in the Ngorongoro-Serengeti area of the Northern and Lake Provinces, covers several thousand square miles of the finest game country in Africa.

The native population consists mostly of tribes of mixed Bantu race. The 1957 Census figure for non-African residents is: Asian, 77,000, European, 21,000, other non-African, 25,000. The African population is estimated at 8,365,666. Swahili, the language of the coastal people, is understood throughout the country, and forms an invaluable *lingua franca*. It has been adopted as the basic standard dialect for literature, both for educational and general purposes.

Expenditure by Government on education in 1958-59 was £4,929,000. Schools for Africans are maintained by Government, the Native authorities and by voluntary agencies, mainly missions, the latter two being subsidized by grants-in-aid paid by Central Government. In 1958 there were 2,600 primary schools, mainly co-educational, with an enrolment of 245,276 boys and 121,414 girls. Of these 729 were maintained by Government and Native authorities and 1,931 by voluntary agencies. There were 246 middle schools for

boys and 47 for girls. Government or Native authorities managed 105 of the boys' and 10 of the girls' schools. The enrolments were 30,310 boys and 6,301 girls. There were 12 secondary schools run by Government and 16 by voluntary agencies. The enrolments were 3,193 boys and 306 girls. Seven teacher training centres were maintained by Government and 24 by voluntary agencies. The number of students in training were 1,280 men and 504 women. Facilities for post-secondary education are provided by the University College of Makerere at Kampala where there were 216 Tanganyika students and at the Royal Technical College of East Africa, Nairobi, where there were 25 students. Vocational training is given at Ifundu and Moshi Trade Schools and the Tengeru Natural Resources School and on various departmental courses.

Educational facilities for Europeans are administered by the Education Department in accordance with the policy determined by the European Education Authority and financed from the European Education Fund, which derives its revenue from education tax paid by Europeans, fees in Government European Schools and a contribution from Government.

There are 8 Government primary schools of which 2 are boarding schools and 15 private schools receiving financial assistance from the fund as well as 9 unassisted private schools. There is also a Government correspondence course for children who cannot attend a school. In 1958 there were 2,356 primary pupils. There is one private secondary boarding school which receives financial assistance from the fund. 146 European pupils from Tanganyika attended Secondary schools in Kenya.

As in the case of European education, there is a separate authority for Indian education with its own fund. There are Government primary schools in Dar es Salaam and Tanga and secondary schools in Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Moshi, Dodoma and Lindi, but most of the education facilities for Indians are provided by non-Government schools receiving grants in respect of staff buildings and equipment; in 1958 there were 119 of these assisted schools. In 1958 there were 16,217 pupils in primary schools or classes and 6,992 in secondary classes.

There are 3 Mission schools providing for Goans and other non-natives receiving grants from the Other Non-Native (including Goan) Education Fund, and 1 school run by the Goan community. In 1958 there were 1,319 pupils at these schools. There is also one mission school for half-castes.

Production, etc.—The wealth of the Territory lies mainly in its agricultural produce and minerals, and industry is at present largely concerned with the processing of raw materials for export or local consumption. One of the most important developments in 1958 was the opening of a large new wheat mill in Dar es Salaam.

In recent years there has been a steady expansion also in the general field of secondary industries. Industries other than those concerned with processing include: the making of tin cans and containers, paints, distempers and varnishes, wire nails, insecticides, rubber products, coir matting, furniture, and spares for mining and agricultural machinery; shipbuilding and repairing; brewing and aerated water manufacture. A rayon knitwear factory was established in Dar es Salaam in 1958.

The value of Tanganyika's principal exports in 1958 was sisal, £10,349,000; coffee, £7,576,000; raw cotton, £7,249,000; diamonds, £4,415,000; cashew nuts, £1,087,000; hides and skins, £1,200,000; meat and meat preparations, £907,000. Other exports include beeswax, beans,

peas and pulses, animal feeding stuffs, groundnuts, castor and sunflower seeds, wood and timber, lead, gold, tea and unmanufactured tobacco.

Live Stock.—In 1958 there were 7,415,000 cattle, 2,805,000 sheep, 4,124,000 goats, 17,500 pigs, 12,500 donkeys and 240 horses in the Territory.

Minerals.—The provisional value of mineral production in 1958 was £6,738,000. Principal exports were as follows: diamonds, £4,415,000; gold, £705,000; lead concentrates, £1,023,000; sheet mica, £51,000; salt, £89,000; tin concentrates, £13,000; gypsum, £22,000.

Communications.—The Railways in Tanganyika are operated by the East African Railways and Harbours Administration. They are metre gauge and comprise the following lines:—*Tanga Line.* Tanga to Moshi, 218 miles, with a branch line 54 miles in length from Moshi to Arusha. There is a connection with the Kenya and Uganda Section at Kabhe near Moshi. *Central Line.* Dar es Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, 780 miles, with branch lines from Tabora to Mwanza on Lake Victoria (236 miles); and Kaliuwa to Mpanda (131 miles). *Southern Province Line.* Mtwara to Nachingwea (132 miles) with a branch to Masasi (24 miles). Steamers run on Lakes Victoria (to Uganda and Kenya) and Tanganyika (to Rhodesia and the Belgian Congo). Railway road services operate over 2,200 miles, the main routes being from Morogoro to Korogwe (178 miles), Dodoma to Arusha (273 miles), Dodoma to Mbeya (406 miles), Itigi to Mbeya (305 miles) and Morogoro to Iringa (200 miles). A first-class bitumen-surfaced road, 131 miles long, runs from Namanga (on the Kenya border) to Himo, *via* Moshi and Arusha. New roads between Dar es Salaam-Morogoro-Iringa and Tanga-Korogwe have been completed. The Tanganyika section of the Cape to Cairo road, from the Northern Rhodesian border to the Kenya border is 810 miles in length and a new mountain section of this road, north of Mbeya, has just been re-aligned. A section of the East-West road from Morogoro to Dodoma has recently been improved.

Tanganyika has an extensive telephone and telegraph network consisting of 66 telephone exchanges and 215 telegraph offices. These services are available to Kenya and Uganda. A radio telephone service is also available to most countries of the world and to suitably equipped ships in East African coastal waters within a range of 400 miles. There are 174 Post Offices.

There is a once weekly through service to London operated by East African Airways Corporation. Daily services connect with London flights at Nairobi *via* Zanzibar, Tanga and Mombasa. The Corporation also serves 15 stations in Tanganyika and 10 stations in Southern Africa from Dar es Salaam.

ψ The chief seaports are Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Lindi, Mtwara and Kilwa. Dar es Salaam has three deep-water berths and Mtwara two. Tanga is a lighterage port.

FINANCE AND TRADE

	1958-59	1959-60
Estimated Revenue:		
Territorial.....	£19,787,000	£19,942,000
Development.....	6,020,000	4,021,000
Estimated Expenditure:		
Territorial.....	20,976,000	21,271,000
Development.....	6,020,000	4,021,000
	1957	1958
Total Imports.....	£47,001,000	£42,606,000
Total Exports.....	43,076,000	46,431,000
Imports from U.K.	12,780,000	11,012,000
Exports to U.K.	12,094,000	14,148,000

CAPITAL, ΨDar es Salaam. Population (1957), Europeans, 4,479; other non-natives, 30,900; Africans, 93,363; total, 128,742.

GOVERNMENT

The Trust Territory of Tanganyika is administered by the Governor who is assisted by a Council of Ministers. The Council consists of 3 *ex officio* members, who are the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister for Finance, and 9 nominated members. On July 1, 1959, when the Council of Ministers was constituted, 4 of the 9 nominated members were official ministers and 5 were unofficial ministers. An Executive Council, which consists of all the 12 ministers and some nominated unofficial members, also gives advice on legislation which has been previously considered in the Council of Ministers and advises the Governor in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. There is a Legislative Council, presided over by a Speaker. It may consist on the Government side of up to 34 *ex officio* and nominated members, there being no fixed proportion between officials and unofficials who may be nominated, nor between the members of the various races. There is provision for 30 elected representative members, being 10 Africans, 10 Asians and 10 Europeans, although it should be noted that on July 1, 1959, 5 of these elected representative members were sitting on the Government side of the House as unofficial ministers. There is also provision in the Order in Council for 3 members to be nominated by the Governor for the representation of "general interests"; but the future of these seats is under consideration.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Richard Gordon Turnbull, K.C.M.G., assumed office July, 1958 (and £2,500 duty allowance).....	£5,500
Private Secy., D. F. B. Le Breton.....	
Chief Justice, Sir Edward Davies.....	3,500
Chief Secretary, J. Fletcher-Cooke, C.M.G....	3,400
Attorney-General, J. R. S. Cole, Q.C.....	3,200
Financial Secretary and Minister for Finance, C. E. Tilney, C.M.G.....	3,200
Minister for Natural Resources, A. E. Trotman, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister for Education and Labour, W. Wenban-Smith, C.B.E.....	3,100
Minister for Security and Immigration, M. J. Davies, O.B.E.....	3,100
Minister for Provincial Affairs, B. J. Dudgeon.....	3,100
Minister for Health, S. N. Eliufoo.....	2,800
Minister for Lands and Surveys, Chief A. S. Fundikira.....	2,800
Minister for Mines and Commerce, D. N. M. Bryceson.....	2,800
Minister for Social and Co-operative Development, C. G. Kahama.....	2,800
Minister for Urban Local Government and Works, A. H. Jamal.....	2,800
Speaker of the Legislative Council, A. Y. A. Karimjee, O.B.E.....	800

Puisne Judges, E. D. W. Crawshaw; E. J. E. Law; E. B. Simmons; L. P. Mosdell....	2,900
British Council Representative, W. R. Keight, M.B.E.....	

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

TONGA

The Tongan or Friendly Islands form a self-governing State under the protection of Great Britain. These islands are situated in the Southern Pacific some 300 miles to the E.S.E. of Fiji, with an area

of 270 square miles, and population (September 26, 1956) of 56,838, made up of 55,156 Tongans and 1,682 others, including 277 Europeans. The largest island, Tongatapu, was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Most of the islands are of coral formation, but some are volcanic (Toftua, Kao and Niuafoou or "Tin Can" Island). The limits of the group are between 15° and 23° 30' S., and 173° and 177° W. Nukuaiofa, on the island of Tongatapu, is the seat of government. The present Queen Salote Tubou, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., succeeded her father the late King George Tubou II on April 12, 1918. The constitution provides for a Government consisting of the Sovereign, a privy council and cabinet, a legislative assembly and a judiciary. The legislative assembly has 21 members, with a Speaker, and includes the Ministers of the Crown, the two Governors of island groups, and the representatives of the Nobles and of the people (seven of each), who are elected triennially. Soil generally is fertile, the principal export is copra. Revenue 1957-58 £T739,905; expenditure £T744,094. There is no debt. Total imports (1958) £T1,618,666; total exports £T1,210,590. The total shipping cleared in 1957 was 126,604 tons. Tongan currency is on parity with Australian currency in relation to sterling.

British Commissioner and Consul, Q. V. L. Weston (1959) (and duty allowance £200) £2,700.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

(See WEST INDIES)

THE UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The territories now comprised within this Protectorate came under British influence in 1890. The present limits are approximately as follows:— On the north, the Sudan; on the east, the western boundary of Kenya Colony; on the south, Tanganyika Territory and Belgian Ruanda-Urundi; and on the west, the eastern boundary of the Belgian Congo. Within these boundaries lie Lake Victoria (part), Lake Edward (part), Lake George, Lake Albert (half), Lake Kyoga, Lake Salisbury, and the course of the Nile from its exit from Lake Victoria to the Sudan frontier post at Nimule. Total area, 93,981 square miles, including 13,689 square miles of water.

For administrative purposes, the Protectorate is divided into 4 Provinces:—

- (1) *Buganda* (East Mengo, West Mengo, Masaka and Mubende).
- (2) *Eastern* (Teso, Busoga, Bugisu, Bukedi, Mbale Township).
- (3) *Western* (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankoie and Kigezi).
- (4) *Northern* (Achoii, Lango, West Nile and Karamoja).

The estimated population of Uganda (1956) is 5,764,000, composed as follows: Africans 5,695,000; Asians 59,000; Europeans 10,000. About 2,500,000 Africans, who occupy the Central and Southern parts of the Protectorate, speak Bantu languages of which the most important is Luganda (the language of the Baganda tribe, from whom the present name of the Protectorate was originally derived). Ki-Swahili in a debased form is also spoken as a trading language and is used by the Police. The tribes occupying the North of the Protectorate are closely related to various tribes in the South of the Sudan. They speak a series of widely differing languages, now distinguished as belonging to the Sudanian, Nilotic and Nilo-hamitic clusters.

Development.—A five-year development plan for the period July, 1955–July, 1960 has been

drawn up, involving the expenditure of approximately £34,000,000.

A dam has been erected at the Owen Falls on the Nile, near Jinja, to provide hydro-electric power for industrial development. A generating capacity of 105,000 kW. is now available. The potential generating capacity of the dam is 150,000 kW. Power is now available over a wide area.

Mineral resources are mainly concentrated in two widely separated areas. In the west on the slopes of the Ruwenzori Mountains are found limestone, copper, cobalt and salt whilst around Tororo in the east the Sukulu mineral complex includes limestone, magnetite, apatite (phosphate), and pyrochlore (niobium).

In 1952, the Uganda Development Corporation Limited was established with a capital of £5,000,000 now increased to £8,000,000, of which £5,500,000 has been issued. Its object is to promote and assist the further expansion of the economy of the Protectorate by the establishment of enterprises with the co-operation of private capital wherever possible. The Corporation's Technical Development Division also undertakes research into technical aspects of industrial development and its services are available not only to its own associated and subsidiary companies but to industry generally. Developments which the Uganda Development Corporation has sponsored in participation with private enterprise include the mining and production of copper and cobalt from Kilembe, in the Ruwenzori Range, the successful exploration of the apatite and pyrochlore deposits at Tororo, and the manufacture of textiles at Jinja from locally grown cotton.

A subsidiary of the Corporation, the Uganda Cement Industry Limited, at Tororo, can produce sufficient cement to meet all Uganda's requirements with a surplus for export. The Corporation is also concerned through subsidiaries with fish marketing, building, hotel development, cattle ranching and tea growing.

Education.—Separate schools are provided for members of the African, Asian and European communities, though since 1957 an effort has been made to extend multi-racial schools. The majority of African schools are managed by voluntary agencies, especially by Mission Societies. Substantial grants are provided by Government towards teachers' salaries, hoarding and equipment, and there are about 314,000 children in grant-aided primary schools and about 18,000 in post-primary institutions, including training colleges and technical schools. There are 19,000 in Government and grant-aided Asian schools. Over 1,000 European children attend Government and grant-aided schools in the Protectorate, but there are no secondary schools in Uganda for European children and the majority of them attend secondary schools in Kenya or the United Kingdom. Approximately £4,500,000 was spent on education, including capital projects, during the financial year 1957-58. Makerere College, the University College of East Africa, is an autonomous inter-territorial foundation. It was granted special relationship with London University in 1949, and London external degrees were awarded for the first time at the end of 1953. In 1958 there were 823 students attending the College, of whom 270 came from Uganda.

Communications.—The main line of the East African Railways in Kenya and Uganda extends from Mombasa, *via* Nairobi, Tororo, Jinja and Kampala to Kasese near the Belgian Congo border. There are branches from Tororo to Soroti, from Jinja through Mbulamuti to Namasagali on Lake Kyoga, and from Kampala to Port Bell on Lake Victoria. The Railway Administration maintains a

regular steamer service on Lake Kyoga between Namasagali and Masindi Port; and on Lake Victoria between Port Bell, Entebbe, Kisumu and Tanganyika Ports. A service is maintained on Lake Albert and the Nile between Butiaba and Nimule (connected by motor road with Juba in the Sudan) and between Butiaba and the Belgian Congo port of Kasenyi. A road transport service operates between Masindi Port and Butiaba, and a freight service between Butiaba and Kampala. A through service is thus provided by the Railway Administration from Mombasa to the Sudan and the Belgian Congo. The Uganda Public Works Department maintains 503 miles of tarmac road and 2,395 miles of all-weather murrum roads connecting the principal towns; the various African local governments between them maintain a further 4,418 miles of all-weather murrum roads and 3,881 miles of lesser murrum roads of variable standard. There is a joint East African Posts and Telecommunications Service which operates throughout Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. Entebbe has a first-class international airport, and is a principal stopping place on the main B.O.A.C. routes through East Africa. Other airlines operating regularly through Entebbe include Allitalia, Sabena, Central African Airways, and E.A.A.C., Hunting-Clan and Airwork. It is also a stopping point on many charter flights. There are landing grounds at Jinja, Tororo, Masindi, Gulu, Soroti, Arua, Lira, Mbarara, Moroto, Murchison Falls, Kisenyi (on Lake George) and Kasese. There are hotels at Entebbe, Kampala, Jinja, Tororo, Mbale, Kasese, Masindi, Fort Portal, Kabale, Mbarara, Kichwamba and Masaka.

Production.—Agricultural production is largely in the hands of Africans, the most important crops being cotton, coffee, tobacco, maize and groundnuts. Sugar, coffee and tea are the main crops on non-African estates. The potential mineral wealth is considerable, tin ore, wolfram and copper being won in the Western Province.

FINANCE

A. Revenue Budget:

	1956-57	1957-58
Revenue.....	£19,046,812	£18,788,478
Expenditure (excluding loans)...	18,260,920	19,227,431

B. Capital Budget:

Revenue.....	£5,542,840	3,652,515
Expenditure.....	6,647,086	6,290,395

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£28,869,412	£27,002,482
Total exports.....	46,832,577	45,409,024

The Customs Services of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika are administered jointly by the Customs and Excise Department of the East Africa High Commission. The country's export trade is mainly in raw cotton, coffee, oil seed cake, tea, hides and skins and groundnuts. The chief imports and cotton and rayon fabrics, machinery and transport equipment, base metals and metal manufactures. The trade is chiefly with Great Britain, India, Japan and West Germany.

GOVERNMENT

The Executive Council consists of the Governor and 12 members. Of these 12 members, the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance are *ex officio* members. The remaining places are filled by the Ministers of Local Government, of Natural Resources, of Education and Labour, of Commerce and Industry, of Lands and Mineral Development, of Works, of Social Development and of Health, the Assistant Minister

of Social Services and the present Resident, Buganda, in his personal capacity. The Legislative Council consists of 3 *ex officio* members (the Chief Secretary, the Attorney-General and the Minister of Finance), 14 Ministers and officials and 15 other members (total 32) on the Government side and 30 representative members, of whom 18 are African, 6 Asian and 6 European. The Governor is President of the Council, but the Speaker now normally presides.

The whole territory is under British Administration; but in particular areas local powers are specifically reserved by treaty or "Agreement" to the local tribal government.

There are four "Agreement States," all monarchical in constitution—Buganda, Ankoie, Toro and Bunyoro.

Generally throughout the whole country, government has been and still is administered through a system of county, sub-county and parish chiefs, first developed during the latter half of the 19th century in Buganda and extended by British and Ganda influence to all parts of the country. Chiefs consequently are to be regarded everywhere not as hereditary leaders of the original social groups, but as salaried civil servants selected and promoted by merit. Native courts of varying limited jurisdiction deal with cases, both civil and criminal, involving Africans only, but certain classes of cases are reserved to the Protectorate courts. Such native courts are supervised, in Buganda, by a judicial adviser, and elsewhere by the administrative staff, the High Court having appellate powers in such cases in Buganda and exercising appellate and revisional jurisdiction over such courts elsewhere. There are Protectorate Courts dealing with certain reserved offences, and cases in which a non-African is a party. Appeal from these courts lies to the High Court of Uganda and ultimately to the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. During the last twenty years a system of councils extending from the parish through the sub-county and county up to the District Councils has been established; the District Councils are being developed as local government bodies which will gradually take over from the Central Government responsibility for certain local services. The Legislative Council of the Protectorate is representative of all races, and has African members from all Districts.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick Crawford, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (Jan. 1957) (and £2,500 duty allowance).....	£5,300
Chief Justice, Sir Audley McKisack.....	3,500
Chief Secretary, C. H. Hartwell, C.M.G....	3,400
Attorney-General, R. L. E. Dreschfield, C.M.G., Q.C.	3,200
Minister of Finance, C. G. F. F. Melmoth, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister of Local Government, L. M. Boyd, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister of Education and Labour, G. B. Cartland, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister of Natural Resources, A. B. Killick, C.M.G.....	3,100
Minister of Commerce and Industry, Sir Amar Maini, C.B.E.....	3,100
Minister of Lands and Mineral Development, Z. C. K. Mungonya, C.B.E.....	3,100
Minister of Social Development, Y. K. Lule	3,100
Minister of Works, A. K. Kironde.....	3,100
Minister of Health, H. J. Croot.....	3,100
Commissioner on Special Duty, C. C. Spencer, C.M.G.	3,100

Resident, Buganda, C. A. L. Richards, C.M.G.....	£2,900
Provincial Commissioners, T. R. F. Cox, C.M.G.; Sir George Duntze, Bt.; C. Powell Cotton, M.B.E., M.C.....	2,900
Pulse Judges, K. G. Bennett; I. E. G. Lewis; D. J. Sheridan; R. H. Keatinge; M. D. Lyon	2,900
Chairman, Public Services Commission, Sir Peter Gunning, C.M.G.	3,100
Director of Medical Services and Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Health, E. A. Trim, C.B.E., M.D.....	3,000
Director of Agriculture, J. G. M. King, C.M.G., O.B.E.	2,900
Director of Education, C. R. V. Bell, O.B.E.	2,900
Director of Public Works, J. K. Watson, O.B.E.....	2,900
Administrative Secretary, J. V. Wild, O.B.E.	2,900
Director of Lands and Surveys, A. F. M. Smith.....	2,900
Commissioner of Police, M. J. Macoun.....	2,900
Establishment Secretary, H. E. O. Hughes, O.B.E.....	2,700
Solicitor-General, G. B. Slade, Q.C.	2,700
Director of Audit, H. D. D. Wilkinson	2,700
Director of Geological Survey, A. N. Cawley	2,700
Director of Veterinary Services and Animal Industry, J. B. Randall.....	2,000
Chief Conservator of Forests, W. E. M. Logan	2,700
Labour Commissioner, M. P. Byers.....	2,900
Director of Information, A. G. Ridley, M.V.O.	2,700
Commissioner for Co-operative Development, J. M. Ross.....	2,700
Director of Water Development, M. Grehan	2,700
Director, Roads Organization, J. B. White, C.B.E.....	2,900
British Council Representative, P. Marsh.	
Trade Enquiry Office in London, The East African Office, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.	

CAPITAL (Administrative Hdqrs.), ENTEBBE (8,000). Other centres are Kampala and Jinja.

THE WEST INDIES

Trade Enquiry Office in London, Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras, 6-10 Bruton Street, W.1.

The West Indies are a number of islands and islets, some of them mere rocks, situated between 10° to 27° North and 59° 30' to 85° West. The whole archipelago extends in a curve from the Florida Channel (North America) to within 7 miles of the coast of Venezuela (South America), and is divided into three main groups: I. GREATER ANTILLES, which contain the largest islands, Cuba (44,000 sq. miles) and Hispaniola (Haiti and the Dominican Republic) (30,000 sq. miles), Jamaica and Puerto Rico; II. BAHAMAS, which are entirely British. III. LESSER ANTILLES, which are divided among the United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, the United States and Venezuela; the British colonies in the Lesser Antilles are Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands and Trinidad and Tobago. The total area of the archipelago is nearly 100,000 square miles, of which 72,000 square miles are independent, 12,300 British, 3,890 United States, 1,350 French, 430 Netherlands, and 90 Venezuelan.

The West India islands that lie nearest the East have been called the *Windward Islands*; the others the *Leeward Islands*, on account of the winds blowing generally from the eastern point in those quarters.

CARIBBEAN COMMISSION

Kent House,

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I.

Co-Chairmen, M. Philippe Grousset (France); Dr. H. R. van Houten (Netherlands); I. P. Garran, C.M.G. (Great Britain); R. L. O'Connor (U.S.A.).
 Secretary-General, C. F. Beauregard.
 Deputy Secretary-General (vacant).
 Administrative Secretary, C. E. P. Erskine-Lindop.

The Caribbean Commission is an international advisory body of which the four member nations—France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, and the United States—all have departments, colonies or countries associated with them in the Caribbean area. The Commission is an expansion of the original Anglo-American Caribbean Commission which was set up by the Governments of Great Britain and the United States in 1942 "for the purpose of encouraging and strengthening social and economic co-operation between the U.S.A. and its possessions and bases in the area . . . and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies in the same area." The two-nation body was expanded into the present organization when the French and Netherlands Governments accepted invitations to join it at the end of 1945, with the stated purpose of "encouraging and strengthening co-operation among themselves and their territories with a view towards improving the economic and social well-being of the peoples of those territories and . . . of promoting scientific, technological and economic development in the Caribbean area and facilitating the use of resources and concerted treatment of mutual problems, avoiding duplication in the work of existing research agencies, surveying needs, ascertaining what research has been done, facilitating research on a co-operation basis, and recommending further research. . . ." The Commission has two subsidiary bodies—the Caribbean Research Council, which advises the Commission on scientific and technical matters, and the West Indian Conference, a forum attended by the representatives of the peoples of the area, which assembles every two years, and in which matters of common social and economic interest can be discussed. The Commission itself meets approximately once every six months. The most recent meeting was held in Port of Spain, Trinidad, in November, 1958. The Commission issues a monthly magazine, *The Caribbean*, in French and English, and technical publications and reports. The Commission has also sponsored many technical conferences. The Commission's administrative and executive work is carried on by an international Secretariat with headquarters in Port of Spain.

FEDERATION OF THE WEST INDIES

The Federation of the West Indies was set up on January 3, 1958, by Order in Council as provided for in the British Caribbean (Federation) Act, 1956, and consists of ten colonies with dependencies.

Area and Population.—The Federation has an area of 8,028 square miles and an estimated total population of 3,095,358.

TERRITORIES

	Area sq. miles	Population
Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda	171	56,000
Barbados	166	237,000
Dominica	305	66,000
Grenada	133	91,000
Jamaica	4,706	1,651,000
Montserrat	32	14,000
St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	152	56,000
St. Lucia	233	92,000
St. Vincent	150	82,000
Trinidad and Tobago	1,980	742,000

Government.—The Federal Legislature consists of a Senate and a House of Representatives. The executive authority in the Federation is exercised on behalf of Her Majesty by the Governor-General. Legislation by Order in Council may be enacted for the Federation in the United Kingdom on matters relating to defence, foreign relations or the maintenance of financial stability. As to other internal matters, division of legislative powers between the Federal and Territorial Legislatures is defined in two Legislative Lists, the Exclusive and the Concurrent Legislative Lists. The Federal Government may legislate on matters in either list; Territorial Legislatures have power to make laws for the territory on any subject included in the Concurrent List. In the event of inconsistency between federal and territorial law, the federal law prevails. No federal law is applicable to the Cayman Islands or Turks and Caicos Islands except where explicitly stated.

Governor-General, The Lord Hailes, P.C.

The Senate.—The Governor-General appoints a Senate of 19 members on a basis of 2 members from each Territory except Montserrat (1 member). Senators may not simultaneously be members of the House of Representatives or of the Legislative or Executive Council of a Territory. Bills, other than money bills, may be introduced in the Senate which has a term of 5 years. A quorum of 8 members is required.

President of the Senate, A. S. Cato (Barbados).

The House of Representatives.—On March 25, 1958, elections were held in the Federation for the first House of Representatives. The House consists of 45 members elected for a term not exceeding 5 years: from Jamaica, 17; Trinidad and Tobago, 10; other territories, 2 each, except Montserrat (1). An alternate member is elected for Montserrat who does not sit unless the member is absent or the seat vacant. Principal parties contesting the elections were the *Federal Labour Party*, which won 25 seats, and the *Democratic Labour Party* (anti-socialist), 19 seats, the remaining seat being won by the *Barbados National Party*. 26 per cent. of the electorate of 1,500,000 voted. The quorum of the House is 17, of which 4 members must be elected in different territories. The English language is used in the Senate and House of Representatives. On April 20, 1958, Princess Margaret inaugurated the first Federal Parliament at Port of Spain, on behalf of Her Majesty the Queen.

Council of State.—The Council of State consists of the Prime Minister and ten other Ministers, of whom at least three must be Senators. The Council is the principal instrument of policy for the Federation and advises the Governor-General in the exercise of his functions. Ministers are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Constitution provides for three persons holding office in the public service of the Federation to be nominated by the Governor-General to attend any meetings of the Council of State and to take part in discussions at such meetings.

COUNCIL OF STATE

Prime Minister, Sir Grantley Herbert Adams, C.M.G., Q.C.

*Minister of Finance, R. L. Bradshaw (St. Kitts).
 Trade and Industries, C. D. La Corbinie (St. Lucia).
 Natural Resources, F. B. Ricketts (Jamaica).
 Communications and Works, W. A. Rose (Trinidad).
 Social Affairs, Mrs. P. Allfrey (Dominica).
 Ministers without Portfolio, V. B. Vaughan (Barbados); N. H. Richards (Antigua).*

Senators

*A. G. Byfield (Jamaica); J. L. Charles (St. Lucia);
 J. W. Liburd (Nevis).*

Judicature.—The Constitution provides for a Federal Supreme Court with jurisdiction *inter alia* in proceedings between the Federation and a territory, or between one territory and another; and for the appointment by the Governor-General of a Chief Justice and three Federal Justices. Responsibility for the initiation and conduct of criminal proceedings is vested in the Attorney-General of the Federation.

Finance.—In each calendar year 1958–1962 the Federal Government will derive its revenue from a mandatory levy on the territorial governments, provided that the total amount levied in a year does not exceed \$B.W.1,9,120,000. Each territory is required to contribute proportionately.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Port of Spain, Trinidad (pop. 121,150). **FLAG.**—"Sun and Seas": white wavy lines on a background of Caribbean blue with an orange sun in the centre.

BARBADOS,

the most easterly of the West India Islands, is situated in 13° 4' N., and longitude 59° 37' W. It is nearly 21 English miles long by 14 broad at the widest part, and comprises an area of 166 sq. miles, about 68,000 acres being cultivated. The population (Dec. 31, 1958) was 236,812. The principal exports are sugar, molasses, rum, margarine, lard and laundry soap, and the imports meat, rice, salted fish, dairy products, flour, corn meal, lumber, textiles, animal foods and chemical fertilizers.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59
Revenue.....	\$20,684,928	\$23,761,769
Expenditure.....	19,276,317	20,723,431
Public debt.....	9,655,728	23,582,278

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	\$68,247,312	\$73,398,841
Total exports.....	49,669,694	39,723,413
Imports from U.K.....	£4,889,166	£4,906,190
Exports to U.K.....	8,346,696	4,491,570

Barbados \$=45. 2d.

Net tonnage of merchant shipping entered and cleared in 1958, 1,933,361 tons (906,616 tons British).

GOVERNMENT

Barbados has always remained in the possession of Great Britain, by which it was settled in 1627. The Crown has a veto on legislation. The Legislature consists of the Governor, a Legislative Council of 15 members appointed by the Sovereign, and a House of Assembly of 24 members elected every five years by adult suffrage.

A ministerial system of Government was introduced in 1954 and a cabinet system in Jan. 1958. There are a Premier and five other Ministers, responsible for the executive functions of Government except defence and security, personnel, establishment and external affairs.

Governor, Sir John Montague Stow, K.C.M.G. (1959) (+ duty allowance \$4,800) \$14,400

Premier and Minister of Finance and Police,
Dr. Hon. H. G. Cummins, C.B.E.
Minister of Social Services, Hon. F. E. Müller.
Minister of Trade, Industry and Labour,
Hon. M. E. Cox.
Minister of Communications, Works and Housing, Hon. R. G. Mapp.
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries,
Hon. D. D. Garner.
Minister of Education, Hon. L. St. A. Thorne.

Chief Secretary, G. T. Barton, O.B.E. \$11,520
Chief Judge, K. S. Stoby..... 12,000
President of Legislative Council, Dr. Hon. H. G. Massiah, C.B.E.
Speaker, House of Assembly, K. N. R. Husbands.
Attorney-General, C. A. Burton..... 10,320
Solicitor-General, D. E. Malone..... 8,160
Financial Secretary, E. S. S. Burrows, C.M.G. 10,320
Accountant-General, M. I. Phillips..... 7,680
Auditor-General, C. D. Gittens..... 7,680
Director of Agriculture, C. C. Skeete, O.B.E. 9,360
Director of Medical Services, Dr. M. A. Byer, O.B.E..... 9,360

Comptroller of Customs, C. D. Evelyn 7,680
Director of Education, S. Moffett, M.C..... 8,640

The CAPITAL and port is ΨBridgetown (estimated pop., 18,850), on the shores of an open roadstead (Carlisle Bay); ΨSpeightstown (pop. 2,600).

JAMAICA,

aboriginally Xaymaca, or Land of Wood and Water—an island situated in the Caribbean Sea, about 90 miles to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43'—18° 32' North lat. and 76° 11'—78° 21' W. long.

Jamaica was discovered on May 3, 1494, by Columbus, who called it St. Jago. It was taken possession of by the Spaniards in 1509; but in 1655 a British expedition, sent out by Oliver Cromwell, under Penn and Venables, attacked the island, which capitulated after a trifling resistance. In 1670 it was formally ceded to England by the Treaty of Madrid.

Area and Population.—It is the largest and most valuable island of the Federation of the West Indies, being 146 miles in length and 51 in extreme breadth, containing an area of 4,411 square miles (with Dependencies 4,680 sq. miles). The island is divided into 3 counties (Surrey, Middlesex and Cornwall) and 14 parishes. The census taken on January 4, 1943, shows a total of 1,237,063 persons resident on the island (598,267 males and 638,796 females). The estimated population at the end of 1958 was 1,651,493.

The climate attracts many winter visitors, mainly from U.S.A.

Physical Features.—From the sea-level on all sides of Jamaica a series of ridges gradually ascends towards the central ranges, dividing the large rivers, and attaining, in the culminating Blue Mountain Peak, in the eastern part of the island, an elevation of 7,402 feet. From these mountains at least 70 streams descend to the north and south shores, but none is navigable except the Black River, and that only for small craft.

Communications.—There are several excellent harbours, and the island is intersected by good roads. There are 249 miles of railway open. Telegraph stations and post offices are established in every town and in very many villages. The Palisades Airport at Kingston is used by British West Indian Airways Ltd., British Overseas Airways Corporation, Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., Trans-Canada Air Lines, Avianca, RANSA and Aerovias Panama Airways, which provide air communications with Europe, North, Central and South America and the Caribbean Islands. The Montego Bay Airport is also used by many airlines. A number of non-scheduled airlines operate through the Colony for non-traffic purposes in accordance with the provisions of International Air Services Transit Agreement.

Production and Industry.—Most of the staple products of tropical climates are raised. Sugar and

rum are manufactured and exported; the latter is still counted the best in the world, and the coffee raised in certain districts of the Blue Mountains is of fine quality and fetches a high price. There is an extensive trade in fruits, chiefly bananas, with the U.K. Citrus (and juices), cocoa and pimento are important export crops. Jamaica has developed a breed of dairy cattle known as the Jamaica Hope which is being exported to other tropical countries on an increasing scale. Good beef cattle are also raised. Jamaica is now the largest producer of bauxite in the world. The bauxite deposits are worked by one Canadian and two American companies; the Canadian company processes bauxite into alumina. Gypsum is also mined, production for 1958 being 600,000 tons compared with 189,000 tons in 1957. Cement is manufactured locally, the output of the factory being 176,000 tons in 1958. There is a textile mill and local factories also manufacture garments, knitted fabrics, shoes, paints, corrugated cardboard containers, small plastic articles, drugs, blankets, aluminum furniture and hollowware, gin, corn meal, soap, condensed milk and beer.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59
Revenue.....	£26,368,294	£28,903,016†
Expenditure.....	24,803,975	28,152,584†
Public debt.....	23,040,574	23,075,507†
† Estimated.	‡ At March 31, 1958.	

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£66,710,847	£64,659,860
Total exports.....	50,378,932	47,383,592
Imports from U.K.....	22,674,685	24,956,711
Exports to U.K.....	25,370,490	16,692,291

Chief exports (1958): bauxite, £12,597,482; sugar, £9,964,381; rum, £1,328,052; bananas, £5,187,616; coffee, £444,222; pimento, £1,156,387; alumina, £9,131,816; fruit juices, £833,594; stone for industrial use, £604,862; cocoa butter, £448,601.

GOVERNMENT

With the coming into effect of the Jamaica (Constitution) Order in Council, 1959, on July 4, 1959, internal self-government was fully attained.

The House of Representatives, whose normal term is five years, has become a 45-seat chamber, the Premier is appointed by the Governor. The Cabinet is nominated by the Premier and is collectively responsible to the Legislature. It consists of 12 ministers, including not fewer than 2 or more than 3 from the Legislative Council. Official members are excluded from the Legislative Council. The Council consists of not fewer than 20 or more than 21 members, of whom 2 or 3 are appointed on the advice of the Premier and are available for appointment as Ministers without Portfolio, while the others are appointed by the Governor after consultation with the different political parties. The Legislative Council's delaying powers for money bills has been reduced from 12 months to one month and it can amend a money bill only if the House of Representatives consents.

The Governor has no reserved powers save in matters which appear to him to affect the Royal Prerogative, international relations or the constitution itself; and Her Majesty retains the power to disallow any law which adversely affects the interests of stockholders in such Jamaican Government Stock, as at the request of the Government of Jamaica, is treated as trustee stock in the United Kingdom. In civil service matters, the Governor is required to act on the recommendation of three

Commissions—the Judicial Service, Public Service and Police Service Commissions—save in cases of appeals in disciplinary matters, when he acts on the advice of the Privy Council, which continues in existence. Of the Privy Council's six members, four may be public officers.

<i>Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Kenneth William Blackburne, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (apptd. Dec. 1957) (duty allowance £1,500).....</i>	£4,800
<i>Chief Minister and Minister of Development, Hon. Norman Washington Manley, M.M., Q.C.</i>	2,500
<i>Minister of Finance, Hon. V. L. Arnott.....</i>	2,200
<i>Minister of Trade and Industry, Hon. W. O. Isaacs</i>	2,000
<i>Minister of Health, Dr. Hon. I. S. Lloyd..</i>	2,000
<i>Minister of Home Affairs, Hon. W. M. Sievrigh.....</i>	2,000
<i>Minister of Communications and Works, Hon. A. G. St. C. Coombs</i>	2,000
<i>Minister of Labour, Hon. J. E. Grant</i>	2,000
<i>Minister of Housing and Social Welfare, Dr. Hon. G. L. Logan.....</i>	2,000
<i>Minister of Agriculture and Lands, Hon. K. Munn.....</i>	2,000
<i>Ministers without Portfolio, Hon. D. V. Fletcher; Hon. R. A. Burke, C.B.E.</i>	

<i>Chief Justice and Keeper of Records, Hon. Sir Colin MacGregor.....</i>	3,250
<i>Chief Secretary, Hon. J. H. Clerk (acting)</i>	2,800
<i>Financial Secretary, Hon. E. R. Richardson, C.M.G.....</i>	2,750
<i>Secretary to Council of Ministers, J. W. Stewart</i>	2,200
<i>Under Secretary (Economics), G. I. Phillips..</i>	2,400
<i>Permanent Secretaries, V. H. McFarlane, O.B.E. (Chief Minister's Office and Development); B. W. Lynch (Agriculture and Lands); R. E. Mais (Education); S. W. Mowatt (Labour); P. W. C. Burke (acting) (Trade and Industry); V. C. Smith (Housing and Social Welfare); H. Abrahams (acting) (Health); F. E. Degazon (Home Affairs); A. R. Abrahams (Communications and Works).</i>	2,400
<i>Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. A. R. Coombs-Lartigue.....</i>	2,500
<i>Puisne Judges, Hon. D. H. Semper; Hon. R. H. Small; Hon. G. H. Duffus; Hon. G. E. Waddington.....each</i>	2,400
<i>Attorney-General, Hon. J. L. Cundall, Q.C.</i>	2,750
<i>British Council Representative, Kingston, E. W. Burbridge, O.B.E.</i>	

The principal city is Ψ Kingston, the seat of government and the largest port and town, pop. (1958) 171,593.

Kingston is distant from London 4,000 miles; transit, 12 days.

THE CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, forming a dependency of Jamaica, between 79° 44' and 81° 26' W. and 19° 15' and 19° 46' N., consist of three islands, Grand Cayman, Cayman Brac, and Little Cayman, with a total area of 100 square miles. Population (estimated 1958) 9,374. A Commissioner, assisted by an Assembly of Justices of the Peace and vestrymen, administers the islands. The Caymanians are expert sailors and seafaring is the mainstay of the economy. The only local industries are turtle fishing, rope-making and a little shipbuilding.

The principal town is Ψ George Town, in Grand Cayman, population (1943) 1,462.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59
Revenue.....	£156,130	£178,746
Expenditure.....	179,567	173,331
Public Debt.....	1,520	869

* Revised estimate.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports.....	£472,434	£530,000
Total exports.....	33,838	36,526
Commissioner, Maj. A. H. Donald, O.B.E. (+ <i>allice</i> , £100).....		£1,700
Stipendiary Magistrate and Judge, J. R. Astwood.....		1,200

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

These West India islands geographically form a sort of annex of the Bahamas group, from which Government they were separated in 1848. In 1873 they were annexed to Jamaica, from which they are distant about 450 miles. They have an area of about 166 square miles, and a population of about 6,500 of which the principal island, Grand Turk, contains about 1,800. Grand Turk is an important cable station. The islands are celebrated for producing some of the finest salt in the world. Other exports are sisal, crawfish and conchies. A considerable number of men are employed overseas in the Bahamas. There is a U.S. Air Force base and a Naval facility at Grand Turk, and a government-owned airstrip at South Caicos, at present used mainly for emergency purposes only.

FINANCE

	1956-57	1957 April-Dec.	1958 Jan.-Dec.
Revenue.....	£100,995	£92,421	£170,724
Expenditure....	89,380	99,122	170,724
Jamaica Govt. Loan.....	—	23,787	23,787
UK. Grant-in-aid*.....	40,200	17,153	33,503

* Included in Revenue figures.

TRADE

	1956	1957
Total imports.....	£149,157	£162,324
Total exports.....	53,277	53,331

A Commissioner administers the government of the Dependency, assisted by a Legislative Board. The Legislature of Jamaica has the power to pass laws applying to the Islands. The Supreme Court of Jamaica is a Court of Appeal.

Commissioner, G. C. Guy, M.B.E.
(+ *allice*, £100)..... £1,700

THE LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands consist of the four colonies of (1) Antigua, with Barbuda and Redonda; (2) St. Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla; (3) Montserrat; and (4) the British Virgin Islands (see p. 768); all having their own Legislature. These colonies are administered by a Governor to whom the Administrators are subordinate. By the Leeward Islands Act, 1956, the federation of the colony of the Leeward Islands was abolished and each of the four presidencies became a colony, and the Federal Executive and General Legislative Councils were dissolved. In each colony there is an elected majority in the Legislature. In Antigua and St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, there is also a ministerial system of Government. The area of the Leeward Islands is 422 sq. miles, with an estimated population at December 31, 1957, of 135,635.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

Governor, His Excellency Sir Alexander Thomas Williams, K.C.M.G., M.B.E. (1957).....	£3,000
Chief Justice of Leeward and Windward Islands, C. G. X. Henriques, Q.C.	2,280
Chief Secretary, O. R. Kelsick, D.F.C.	1,750
Asst. Chief Secretary, E. H. M. Edwards	£900 to £1,200
Puisne Judges (Leeward and Windward Islands), J. L. Wills; P. C. Lewis; G. L. Taylor.....	1,680
Attorney-General, W. E. Jacobs, O.B.E., Q.C.....	1,680
Economic and Financial Adviser, O. L. Williams.....	1,680
Commissioner of Police, H. G. Seward.....	1,320
Principal Auditor, M. F. Ollerenshaw.....	1,350

(1) ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

Antigua is the seat of government and residence of the Governor of the Leeward Islands. It lies in 17° 6' N. lat. and 61° 45' W. long., and is nearly 108 square miles in area with a coast line of about 70 miles. Antigua was first settled by the English in 1632, and was granted to Lord Willoughby by Charles II. It is much less hilly and wooded than the other Leeward Islands, and is largely given up to the cultivation of sugar, for which one central sugar factory has been erected. Cotton is now planted on a large scale and the island also exports molasses, tomatoes and rum. The population, with Barbuda (estimated, 1956) was 54,228.

Finance and Trade

	1954	1955
Revenue.....	£898,347	£1,270,531
Expenditure.....	858,063	1,288,171
Public debt.....	53,427	48,739
Total imports.....	1,545,224	2,154,375
Total exports.....	541,323	1,025,208

Government

The Legislative Council (as reconstituted 1951) consists of the Administrator, 2 official members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, His Hon. I. G. Turbott (*plus* £300 *allice*, and house)..... £1,740
Financial Secretary, P. N. Reynolds (*acting*)..... £900 to £1,200

Senior Medical Officer, K. H. Uttley, M.D. 1,500
Labour Commissioner, C. A. Rodgers..... 1,140
Director of Agriculture, M. Park, O.B.E. 1,600

Barbuda, formerly a possession of the Codrington family, is situated 30 miles N. of Antigua, of which it is a dependency, in lat. 17° 35' N., long. 61° 42' W. Area, 62 square miles. Population, 1,000. The island is flat and mostly stony, producing cotton, corn and ground-nuts. Wild deer are found, and there is good tarpon and other fishing.

Warden, J. H. Joseph (*and quarters*), £660 to £750.

Redonda is uninhabited.

CAPITAL Ψ St. John. Population (1948), 11,000.

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS WITH ANGUILLA

The islands of St. Kitts, Nevis, and Anguilla were united in 1882 to form one Presidency, and taken together they have a population (1957) of 56,433, and a total area of about 153 square miles. The climate is decidedly healthy for the tropics, the temperature being from 66° to 88°.

St. Kitts (population 1957, 35,878), the principal island, was the first possession of the British West Indies to be colonized (1623); it is situated in lat. 17° 18' N. and long. 62° 48' W., and comprises an area of 68 square miles, its greatest length being 28 miles, and greatest breadth about 5 miles. It is one of the most effectively cultivated sugar islands in the West Indies, a continuous line of green estates sweeping up all round the coast from the sea towards the central range, which rises to a height of 3,711 feet (Mount Misery). Cotton is also grown to a considerable extent. The capital, Ψ Basseterre, is a port of registry.

Nevis (population 1957, 15,446) is separated from *St. Kitts* by a strait 3 miles wide and has an area of 50 sq. miles. Cotton and coconuts are exported, and cattle and vegetables are raised. Its greatest elevation is 3,596 feet. The chief town, Ψ Charlestown, is a port of entry.

Anguilla (population 1957, 5,109) is about 60 miles N.W. of *St. Kitts*, 16 miles in length, and varies in breadth from 1 to 3 miles, containing an area of 35 square miles. There are no hills. Salt is the principal product, and small stock are raised.

Finance and Trade

	1956	1957
Public revenue	£970,955	£995,555
Expenditure	1,085,101	1,065,747
Public debt	206,281	205,778
Imports	2,132,300	2,155,391
Exports	2,038,113	2,055,348

Government

The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council and a Legislative Council. The Executive Council consists of the Governor of the Leeward Islands (who seldom sits), the Administrator, two official members, one nominated unofficial member and five members chosen by the Legislative Council from among the elected members of that body. The Legislative Council consists of two official members, three nominated members and eight elected members. Since January 19, 1956, three of the five elected members in the Executive Council have held the portfolios of Ministers of Trade and Production, Public Works and Communications and Social Services respectively.

Administrator, Lt.-Col. Hon. H. A. C.

Howard (1957) (+ <i>allice</i> \$2,000).....	\$8,640
Accountant-General, C. A. Jacobs.....	5,760
Financial Secretary, Hon. A. Haley.....	6,720
Magistrate, D. F. Johnson.....	4,752
Crown Attorney, Hon. S. H. Graham....	6,720
Warden, <i>Nevis</i> , (vacant).....	4,464
Warden, <i>Anguilla</i> , G. Thomas.....	4,896
Senior Medical Officer, Dr. G. I. Shaw....	7,776
Agricultural Superintendent, S. H. Abbott..	5,760

\$4.80 = £1

CAPITAL, Ψ Basseterre (*St. Kitts*). Estimated population (1957), 17,000.

(3) MONTserrat,

is situated in 16° 45' N. lat. and 61° 15' W. long., 27 miles S.W. of *Antigua*. It is about 11 miles in length and 7 in breadth, comprising an area of 32½ square miles, population (1957) 14,465. Discovered by Columbus in 1493, it was settled by Irishmen, conquered and held by the French for some time, and finally assigned to Great Britain in 1783. It is justly considered one of the most healthy and beautiful of the Antilles; it contains three active soufrières and several hot springs, while the scenery is charmingly diversified. About two-thirds of the island is mountainous,

the rest well cultivated. The chief exports are sea island cotton, tomatoes, carrots, onions, limes and lime products. There is a wireless station on the island.

Finance and Trade

	1957	1958
Revenue.....	£259,700	£420,716*
Expenditure.....	324,748	419,451*
Public debt.....	15,613	44,268
Total imports.....	290,808	316,020
Total exports.....	82,210	82,015

* Estimated

Government

The Administrator is assisted by an Executive Council with a nominated majority and a Legislative Council with an elected majority.

Administrator, His Honour A. F. Dawkins

(1958) (+ allowance £250 and quarters)...	£2,010
Magistrate and Crown Attorney, C. S. Hushands (acting)	£1,080 to £1,200
Agricultural Superintendent, S. L. Henry	860
Medical Officers, R. E. Browne, £1,200;	
Z. P. Walczak; D. C. Wooding..	£720 to £900

CHIEF TOWN. Ψ Plymouth (2,500).

(4) BRITISH VIRGIN ISLANDS, see p. 768.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad, the second largest and most southerly of the West Indian Islands, lies close to the north coast of the continent of S. America, the nearest point of Venezuela being 7 miles distant. The island is situated between 10° 2'—10° 50' N. lat. and 60° 55'—61° 56' W. long., and is about 50 miles in length by 37 in breadth, with an area of 1,864 square miles, and a population estimated (June 30, 1958), at 788,600 (including Tobago). The racial groups at the 1946 census were: African 47 per cent., East Indian 35 per cent., Mixed or Coloured 14 per cent., European 3 per cent., Chinese 1 per cent. The island was discovered by Columbus in 1498, was colonized in 1532 by the Spaniards, capitulated to the British under Abercromby in 1797, and was ceded to Britain under the Treaty of Amiens (March 25, 1802). Two mountain systems, the Northern and Southern Ranges, stretch across almost its entire width and a third, the Central Range, lies somewhat diagonally across its middle portion; otherwise the island is mostly flat. The highest peaks are in the Northern Range (Aripo 3,085 ft., El Tucuche 3,072 ft.). The climate is tropical with temperatures ranging from 70° to 90°F. and a rainfall ranging from 100 inches in the north east to 50 inches in the west. There is a well-marked dry season from January to May and a wet season from June to December. The nights are invariably cool. The main tourist season is from December to April.

Oil is the principal export. A remarkable phenomenon is the asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, near the village of La Brea, from which in 1958 133,042 tons of natural asphalt were removed. The soil of Trinidad is rich and productive, the most important products being sugar, molasses, rum, cocoa, coconuts and coconut products, citrus and coffee. Agricultural exports totalled \$55,048,551 in 1958.

In 1958 there were 67 Government and 347 denominational (assisted) primary and intermediate schools, with an enrolment of 166,845 and average attendance of 141,720.

In 1957 the Government of the Colony allocated \$11,322,070 for expenditure on medical services for hospitals and clinics, malaria, tuberculosis, dental services, leprosy, hookworm, maternity and infant welfare, nutrition and health education.

There are 109 miles of public railway and the total mileage of main and local roads maintained during 1958 was 2,510. There are 188 post offices and postal agencies, 57 of which transact savings bank and money order business. There is an internal telegraph system and two local broadcasting stations.

Trinidad is well served by steamship lines and there are deep water wharf facilities at Port of Spain. Eleven international scheduled airlines operate to and through Trinidad (Plarco), which acts as a focal point for air traffic between the Americas. There were 12,843 movements of aircraft in 1958. A domestic air service between Trinidad and Tobago is operated by B.W.I.A. Flights in 1958 averaged two per day.

FINANCE

	1957	1958*
Revenue.....	\$108,610,026	\$129,298,217
Expenditure.....	90,258,952	139,856,735
Public debt.....	72,865,032	—

* Estimated.

TRADE

	1958
Imports.....	\$412,492,692
Exports.....	393,539,493
Imports from U.K.....	£28,114,013
Exports to U.K.....	21,330,374

The chief town and port of entry, Ψ Port of Spain (pop. 121,150), is one of the finest towns in the West Indies, with sewerage, electric lighting, trolley-bus and telephone services. Other towns of importance are Ψ San Fernando (pop. 39,800), about 33 miles south of the capital, and Arima (pop. 12,650).

Tobago lies between $11^{\circ} 8'$ and $11^{\circ} 21'$ N. lat. and between $60^{\circ} 30'$ and $60^{\circ} 50'$ W. long., about 75 miles south-east of Grenada, 19 miles north-east of Trinidad, and 120 miles S.W. of Barbados. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1814 and amalgamated with Trinidad in 1888. The island is 26 miles long, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ broad, and has an area of 116 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at 36,900. It is one of the healthiest of the West Indies and a popular tourist resort. The main town is Ψ Scarborough (estimated pop. 15,000)

Other Islands.—Corozal Point and Icacos Point, the N.W. and S.W. extremities of Trinidad, enclose the Gulf of Paria, and west of Corozal Point lie several islands, of which Chacachacare, Huevos, Monos and Gaspar Grande are the most important. On Chacachacare is a leper settlement, the Medical Superintendent of which appeals for Sunday and weekly editions of British newspapers.

GOVERNMENT

The Colony is administered in accordance with the provisions of the Trinidad and Tobago (Constitution) Order in Council, 1950, as amended in 1956 and 1959, which provides for Executive and Legislative Councils, on which there are unofficial elected majorities. The Cabinet, which is the chief instrument of policy, consists of a Premier, as chairman, 8 Ministers and 2 *ex officio* members. The Legislative Council consists of a Speaker who presides, 2 *ex officio* members, 5 nominated members and 24 elected members.

Governor of Trinidad and Tobago, His Excellency Sir Edward Betham Beetham, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., O.B.E. (+ <i>alices.</i>)	\$24,000
Governor's Secretary (vacant).....	8,640

Premier and Minister of Finance, Dr. Hon. E. Williams.....	\$10,800
Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. Hon. P. V. J. Solomon.....	9,600
Minister of Education and Culture, Hon. J. Donaldson.....	9,600
Minister of Health, Water and Sanitation, Dr. Hon. W. Mahabir.....	9,600
Minister of Industry, Commerce, Tourism and External Communications, Hon. J. O'Halloran.....	9,600
Minister of Agriculture, Lands and Fisheries, Hon. K. Mohammed.....	9,600
Minister of Housing and Local Government, Hon. G. Montano.....	9,600
Minister of Labour, Hon. D. Granado...	9,600

Chief Justice, Sir Stanley Gomes.....	13,440
Colonial Secretary, Hon. S. Hochoy, C.M.G.	12,960
Deputy Colonial Secretary (vacant).....	11,040
Assistant Colonial Secretary, W. J. Boos.....	9,600
Attorney-General, Hon. E. I. Clarke.....	11,520
Financial Secretary, L. N. Blache-Fraser.....	11,520
Speaker, Legislative Council, Hon. E. M. Duke.....	7,200
Puisne Judges, Hons. F. J. Camacho; J. R. Blagden; A. H. McShine; M. H. A. Corbin; N. A. M. Peterkin; C. E. G. Phillips; K. P. de la Bastide; I. E. Hyatali.....	9,600
Director of Works and Hydraulics, W. L. Osborne.....	10,320
Director of Medical Services, Dr. H. Gillette	10,800
Chief Technical Officer (Agriculture), F. M. Bain.....	9,600
Director of Education, I. M. Hopkins.....	9,600
General Manager, Port Services (vacant).....	9,600
Principal, Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, G. A. C. Herklots, Ph.D....	
British Council Representative (Port of Spain), J. A. Danford, M.B.E.	

CAPITAL, Ψ Port of Spain (pop. 121,150); transit 10 to 12 days to U.K.; 5 days to U.S.A.; by air—36 hours to U.K., 24 hours to U.S.A.

THE WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands consist of the four colonies of Grenada (the seat of government), St. Vincent, St. Lucia and Dominica with their dependencies; the Grenadines being divided between Grenada and St. Vincent. The total area is 821 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at 328,625. There is one Governor for the four islands, and in July 1950 the Colonial Office announced that a majority of members of the Legislative Council of each of the four colonies would be elected by universal adult suffrage. The Ministerial form of government was introduced in 1956.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief (vacant) (+ £1,000 duty <i>allice.</i>).....	£3,250
Chief Justice of Windward and Leeward Islands, C. G. X. Henriques, Q.C.....	2,280
Puisne Judges, <i>do.</i> , J. L. Wills; P. C. Lewis; G. C. Taylor.....	1,680
Chief Secretary, L. Cools-Lartigue, O.B.E....	1,750
Attorney-General, K. H. C. Alleyne, Q.C....	1,560
Principal Auditor, T. Byrne.....	1,440

Transit to Grenada from London about 14 days.

GRENADA AND THE GRENADINES

Grenada is situated between the parallels of $12^{\circ} 13' - 11^{\circ} 58' N.$ lat. and $61^{\circ} 20' - 61^{\circ} 35' W.$ long., and is about 21 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth; it is about 96 miles north of Trinidad, 68 miles S.S.W. of St. Vincent, and 100 miles S.W. of Barbados. Area, about 133 square miles: estimated population (including some of the Grenadines), 90,852 (1957). The country is mountainous and very picturesque, and the climate is healthy. Grenada was discovered by Columbus in 1498, and named Conception. It was originally colonized by the French, and was ceded to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles in 1783.

The soil is very fertile, and cocoa, spices, sugar cane, cotton, coconuts, limes and fruit are grown. The imports chiefly comprise dry goods, wheat flour, dried fish, bread-stuffs, hardware, etc.

St. George's (population approximately 7,500), on the south-west coast, is the chief town, and possesses a good harbour.

Finance

	1957	1958
Public revenue.....	\$4,575,584	\$5,459,883
Expenditure.....	5,093,817	5,877,682
Public debt.....	7,798,612	10,889,292

Trade

	1956	1957
Total imports.....	\$12,162,887	\$10,331,616
Total exports.....	4,861,186	4,606,796
Imports from U.K....	4,243,482	4,179,025
Exports to U.K.....	2,399,400	3,390,446

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 14 members, of whom 3 are officials, 3 are nominated and 8 elected.

Administrator, His Honour J. M. Lloyd
(+ duty alone. £300) £1,860

Financial Secretary, G. E. C. Stanford.... 1,320

Senior Medical Officer and Registrar-General,
F. C. Alexis..... 1,560

Magistrates, J. J. Copland (S. District);
E. G. Knight, M.B.E. (acting) (W. and N.
Districts); R. G. John (E. District)

Assistant Administrator, H. H. Williams
£720 to £1,025

Superintendent of Police, J. H. Holley
£1,080 to £1,320
£1,080 to £1,260

The Grenadines are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent (within which Governments they are included), comprising an area of 8,462 acres. The largest island is Carriacou, attached to the Government of Grenada, pop. 7,237.

ST. LUCIA,

the second largest and the most picturesque of the Windward group, situated in $13^{\circ} 54' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 50' W.$ long., at a distance of about 90 miles W.N.W. of Barbados, 21 miles N. of St. Vincent, and 24 miles S. of Martinique, is 27 miles in length, with an extreme breadth of 14 miles. It comprises an area of 238 square miles with an estimated population (1958) of 92,089. It possesses perhaps the most interesting history of all the smaller islands. Fights raged hotly around it, and it constantly changed hands between the English and the French. It is mountainous, its highest point being 3,145 feet above the sea, and for the most part it is covered with forest and tropical vegetation. The principal exports are sugar, bananas, copra, coconuts, cacao, edible oil, lime oil, fresh fruit and vegetables.

St. Castries, the capital (estimated population,

25,000) is recognized as being one of the finest ports in the West Indies on account of its reputation as a safe anchorage in the hurricane season. The town was greatly damaged by fire in 1948, but the work of reconstruction and rehabilitation has been made possible by a grant from H.M. Government. In 1958, 1,185 vessels with a total gross tonnage of 1,010,365 called at Castries.

Finance and Trade

	1957
Public revenue.....	\$5,527,455
Expenditure.....	5,816,430
Public debt.....	3,297,006
Total imports.....	8,990,999
Total exports.....	4,608,675

Government

There is an Executive Council partly nominated and partly elected, and a Legislative Council with a majority of elected members.

Administrator, The Earl of Oxford and
Asquith (+ allee. \$2,160) \$7,440
Assistant Administrator, E. S. Gittens, O.B.E. 5,150
Accountant-General, A. C. H. Baynes 5,280
Financial Secretary, Col. A. G. Tubb, O.B.E. 5,520

ST. VINCENT,

an island about 95 miles west of Barbados, situate in $13^{\circ} 10' N.$ lat. and $60^{\circ} 57' W.$ long., is 18 miles in length and 11 in breadth, comprising an area, with its dependencies, of 150 sq. miles, and a population (1958) of 82,100. In 1846, a large number of Portuguese labourers, amounting to 2,400, entered the island, and proved a valuable acquisition. St. Vincent is more thoroughly English than the three other islands of the group. In 1783 it was secured to Great Britain.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, coconuts, rum, sugar, bananas, cassava, cocoa, ground provisions, and spices. Its chief imports are foodstuffs (including canned and pickled meat, salted and pickled fish, butter, rice and flour), cotton and woollen piece goods, hardware, lumber, iron and steel manufactures, cement and fertilizers.

There were 50 primary schools with 19,651 pupils in 1958, and 2 Government secondary schools with an attendance of 467. In addition, there are 2 grant-aided secondary schools with an attendance of 394.

CAPITAL, St. Kingstown. Population (1957), 7,200.

Finance and Trade

	1957	1958
Revenue (incl. Grants). ..	\$4,398,981	\$6,013,648
Expenditure (do.).....	4,379,287	5,730,334
Public debt.....	670,558	669,017
Total imports.....	8,326,928	10,693,760
Total exports.....	6,041,952	5,766,520

Government

There is a Legislative Council of 2 ex officio members, 3 nominated and 8 elected members.

Administrator, A. F. Giles, M.B.E. (1955)
(+ allee. \$2,496) \$9,936
Crown Attorney, B. F. Dias \$4,320 to \$5,280
Financial Secretary, B. R. Thomas

Senior Medical Officer, Dr. A. D. Low... \$6,000

Magistrates, C. A. E. Rawle; K. Lewis
\$2,880 to \$4,080

Registrar and Additional Magistrate, H. M.
Squires..... \$2,880 to \$4,080

DOMINICA

Dominica, the loftiest of the Lesser Antilles, was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Group on Jan. 1, 1940. It is situated between

15° 20'—15° 45' N. lat. and 61° 13'—61° 30' W. long., 95 miles S. of Antigua, and is about 29 miles long and 15 broad comprising an area of 305 sq. miles, or 195,200 acres, of which about 35,000 acres are under cultivation. The island is of volcanic origin and very mountainous and picturesque, abounding in streams fairly well stocked with fish, and the soil is very fertile. The temperature varies, according to the altitude, from 55° to 85°. The climate is healthy, and during the winter months very pleasant. Yellow fever is unknown, and from November to June the island is suitable as a health resort for pulmonary and rheumatic invalids. The exports consist almost entirely of agricultural produce, principally bananas, lime oil, lime juice, oranges, bay oil, cocoa, copra and vanilla. The population was (1958), 66,645. Included in this total are about 400 Caribs, of whom about 40 are of pure blood. The principal towns are Ψ Roseau, on the south-west coast, population 15,000, and Portsmouth, population 3,000.

Education.—There are 48 elementary schools, of which 45 are Government and 3 assisted. Of the 4 secondary schools, 3 receive a grant-in-aid and one is maintained by Government.

Finance and Trade

	1957	1958
Revenue (incl. Grants).	£884,454	£1,008,468
Expenditure (do.).....	869,989	1,055,072
Public debt.....	32,000	32,522
Imports.....	1,625,000	1,825,201
Exports.....	1,078,542	1,410,738

* Estimated.

Government

There is an Executive Council composed of official and unofficial members, four of the latter being members elected by the Legislative Council from among the elected members, and a Legislative Council consisting of 2 *ex officio*, 3 nominated and 8 elected members. Three of the elected members of the Executive Council are styled Ministers and control departments representing the major part of the Government's activity.

<i>Administrator</i> , H. L. Lindo, C.M.G. (1952) (with £400 duty allowance).....	£1,550
<i>Government Secretary</i> , W. O. Severin £600 to 800	
<i>Clerk of Executive and Legislative Council</i> , C. A. Sorhaindo.....	£540 to 600
<i>Financial Secretary</i> , Hon. A. D. W. Johnson.....	£900 to 1,100
<i>Crown Attorney and Additional Magistrate</i> , Hon. N. A. Berridge.....	£900 to 1,100
<i>Magistrates</i> , R. A. Crane, A. B. Marie; V. A. Winston.....	£600 to 850
<i>Education Officer</i> , O. A. Walker.....	£900 to 1,150
<i>Senior Medical Officer</i> , J. S. Robinson, M.B.E.....	£1,250
<i>Director of Works</i> , T. H. Shillingford.....	£1,500

ZANZIBAR

(The Zanzibar Protectorate)

Sultan, H. H. Seyyid Sir Khalifa bin Harub, G.C.M.G., G.B.E., born Aug. 26, 1879; succeeded Dec. 9, 1911.

Heir-Apparent, Seyyid Sir Abdullah bin Kbalifa, K.B.E., C.M.G., born Feb. 12, 1910.

The Zanzibar dominions became independent in 1856 under the rule of Seyyid Majid, a son of Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat and Zanzibar. They formerly extended along the mainland as far south as Tunghi Bay and north to Warskeik;

but since the cession of the coast-line from Ruvuma to Vanga, including the island of Mafia, to Germany in 1890, and of the Benadir and Kismayu coasts to Italy in 1904 and 1924 respectively, they are confined to the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, a coastal strip from Vanga to Ras Klamboni (Dick's Head), the islands of Lamu, Manda, Patta, and Siu, for which His Highness' Government receives annual rentals of £10,000 from the Government of Kenya, and £1,000 from Her Majesty's Government in respect of part of the Somali coast-line.

Zanzibar has an area of 640 square miles with a population of 165,253 (1958 Census); Pemba (380 square miles) population, 133,858; total area, 1,020 square miles; total population, 299,111.

Production, etc.—The islands produce a large percentage of the world's supply of cloves and clove oil (cloves exported in 1958 were valued at £2,656,795 and clove oil at £68,484). They also exported £340,403 of coconut oil, £610,138 of copra, and £127,695 of coconuts in 1958. Other important products are chillies, oil cake, soap, tobacco and coir fibre. Rice and cassava are grown extensively for local consumption. The importance of Zanzibar as a port of transhipment and distribution has decreased, owing to the development of the mainland, to the opening up of the coast ports to direct steamship service with Europe, and to the transfer to Aden of the seat of trade with the adjacent mainland coast.

Education.—There are 60 Government primary schools for Arab and African children and 3 for Indians; the 10 grant-aided primary schools are mainly for Indian girls. Five secondary schools are open to pupils from all communities: they are the King George VI School, the Government Boys Technical School, the H.H. the Aga Khan Secondary School for boys and girls; the St. Joseph's Convent School for boys and girls and the Government Girls Secondary School. Students are sent for higher education, including degree courses, to Makerere College, Kampala, the Nairobi Royal Technical College, and institutions in the United Kingdom, the Sudan and India. There are government training colleges for men and women primary teachers in Zanzibar. The total enrolment in all Government and grant-aided primary and secondary and unassisted schools in November, 1958, was 18,473. The total expenditure from local revenue in 1958 was £397,489.

Communications.—There are 339 miles of road suitable for motor traffic in Zanzibar and 107 miles in Pemba. There are 5 post offices in the two islands and a Government telephone system. The town of Ψ Zanzibar, on the island of the same name, has a population of 45,284. It possesses a magnificent harbour, which presents great facilities for shipping and trade generally. Net tonnage of ocean-going steamers which entered the port in 1954 was 1,558,102. Zanzibar provides the best water supply on the East Coast of Africa, and it is much in demand for shipping supplies.

A civil aerodrome is situated 4 miles south-east of the town, linked with Tanganyika and Kenya by charter and daily scheduled services. There is also a civil aerodrome in Pemba linking the island with Zanzibar, Kenya and Tanganyika by regular services with the East African Airways Corporation.

FINANCE

	1957	1958
Revenue.....	£2,550,223	£2,382,408
Expenditure.....	2,742,486	2,530,527

TRADE

The principal imports are rice, grain, groceries, sugar, tobacco, ivory, petroleum and piece-goods; the exports are cloves, copra, soap, clove oil, coconut oil, oil cakes and coir fibre in addition to re-exports of previously imported ivory and piece-goods.

	1957	1958
Imports.....	£6,529,109	£5,346,755
Exports.....	5,938,782	5,203,100
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K....	£1,543,133	£1,479,258
Exports to U.K.....	129,924	170,470

GOVERNMENT

Zanzibar has been a British Protectorate since November, 1890. On July 1, 1913, the Protectorate was transferred from the Foreign to the Colonial Office.

The government is administered by a British Resident. His Highness the Sultan presides over a Privy Council, and the British Resident presides over the Executive Council, on which there are 4 *ex officio*, 3 official and 3 representative members, and the Legislative Council of 25 members (4 *ex officio*, 9 official and 12 representative members). In 1957 the first general election for 6 of the representative members was held in the Protectorate.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN

The Arctic Ocean consists of a deep sea over 2,000 fathoms, on the southern margin of which there is a broad continental shelf with numerous islands. Into this deeper sea there is only one broad channel, about 700 miles, between Greenland and Scandinavia. Behring Strait is only 40 miles wide and 27 fathoms deep. The southern boundary of the Arctic Ocean is the Wyville-Thomson and Faeroe-Icelandic submarine ridge, which separates the North Atlantic from the Norwegian and Greenland Seas. The Norwegian Deep lies between Norway and Jan Mayen and Iceland; it exceeds 1,500 fathoms. The Greenland Deep, of similar depth, lies between Spitsbergen and Greenland. These two depressions are separated by a somewhat deeply submerged ridge from the east of Jan Mayen to Bear Island, south of Spitsbergen. A shallow ridge from the north-west of Spitsbergen to Greenland separates the Greenland Sea from the deep North Polar Basin. This extends from the north of Spitsbergen and Franz Josef Land to the north of the New Siberia Islands and of the North American Arctic Archipelago.

Another more shallow depression is Baffin Bay, less than 1,000 fathoms. This is separated from the North Atlantic by a submarine ridge. Barent's Sea, between Spitsbergen, Norway and Novaya Zemlya, and the Kara Sea, between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian coast, are respectively below 200 and 100 fathoms.

The total area of the Arctic Sea is about 5.5 million square miles, of which 2.3 million square miles are probably covered with floating ice.

CROWN AGENTS FOR OVERSEA GOVERNMENTS AND ADMINISTRATIONS

4 Millbank, S.W.1.

The Crown Agents act as commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for the Governments of oversea territories, including Colonies, Protectorates, etc., and for many municipalities and public authorities in those territories. They also transact business for certain independent

British Resident, Sir George Mooring, C.M.G. (1950) (and duty allowance £1,250)	£3,600
Chief Justice, G. M. Mahon.....	3,000
Chief Secretary, P. A. P. Robertson, C.M.G.	2,900
Attorney-General, P. N. Dalton.....	2,800
Senior Commissioner, J. D. Stringer.....	2,700
Financial Secretary, P. H. Nightingale, C.M.G.....	2,700
Director of Agriculture, A. K. Briant, O.B.E.	2,500
Director of Education, S. F. Hann, O.B.E.	2,500
Director of Medical Services, D. A. Baird, O.B.E.....	2,500
Director of Public Works and Land Survey, J. M. Jackson.....	2,500
Commissioner of Police, R. V. H. Biles....	2,500
Comptroller of Customs, A. Bishop.....	2,300
Administrator General, E. J. Stiven.....	2,400
Director of Audit, K. R. Cook, M.B.E....	2,185
Accountant General, A. C. C. Roberts.....	2,185

Trade Enquiry Office in London, The Commissioner, H.M. Eastern African Dependencies, Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

Zanzibar is distant 6,850 miles; transit, 20 days by sea; 2 days by air.

Governments such as Bahrain, Ceylon, Ghana, the Federation of Malaya, Iraq, Jordan and Libya.

Crown Agents, Sir Stephen Luke, K.C.M.G.; Sir Alfred Savage, K.C.M.G.

Secretary to the Crown Agents, R. W. Cook, C.B.E.

A TABLE OF THE NUMBER OF DAYS FROM ANY DAY IN ONE MONTH TO THE SAME IN ANY OTHER MONTH IN ORDINARY YEARS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
January.....	365	31	59	90	120	151	181	212	243	273	304	334
February.....	334	365	28	59	89	120	150	181	212	242	273	303
March.....	306	337	365	31	61	92	122	153	184	214	245	275
April.....	275	306	334	365	30	61	91	122	153	183	214	244
May.....	245	276	304	335	365	31	61	92	123	153	184	214
June.....	214	245	273	304	334	365	30	61	92	122	153	183
July.....	184	215	243	274	304	335	365	31	62	92	123	153
August.....	153	184	212	243	273	304	334	365	31	61	92	122
September.....	122	153	181	212	242	273	303	334	365	30	61	91
October.....	92	123	151	182	212	243	273	304	335	365	31	61
November.....	61	92	120	151	181	212	242	273	304	334	365	30
December.....	31	62	90	121	151	182	212	243	274	304	335	365

IRELAND

See also Northern Ireland, pp. 687-690; Republic of Ireland, pp. 809-12.

Position and Extent.—Ireland lies in the Atlantic Ocean, to the West of Great Britain, and is separated from Scotland by the North Channel and from Wales by the Irish Sea and St. George's Channel. The land area of the island is 32,408 sq. miles and its geographical position between 51° 26' and 55° 21' N. latitude and from 5° 25' to 10° 30' W. longitude. The greatest length of the island, from N.E. to S.W. (Torr Head to Mizen Head), is 302 miles, and the greatest breadth, from E. to W. (Dundrum Bay to Annagh Head), is 174 miles. On the N. coast of *Achill Island* (Co. Mayo) are the highest cliffs in the British Islands, 2,000 feet sheer above the sea. Ireland is occupied for the greater part of its area by the *Central Plain*, with an elevation of 50 to 350 ft. above mean sea level, with isolated mountain ranges near the coastline. The principal mountains, with their highest points, are the *Sperren Mountains* (Sawel 2,240 ft.) of County Tyrone; the *Mountains of Mourne* (Slieve Donard 2,796 ft.) of County Down, and the *Wicklow Mountains* (Lugnaquilla 3,039 ft.); the *Derryveagh Mountains* (Errigal 2,466 ft.) of County Donegal; the *Connemara Mountains* (Twelve Pins 2,695 ft.) of County Galway; *Macgillicuddy's Reeks* (Carrantuohill 3,414 ft., the highest point in Ireland); and the *Galtee Mountains* (3,018 ft.) of County Tipperary, and the *Knockmealdown* (2,609 ft.) and *Comeragh Mountains* (2,470 ft.) of County Waterford. The principal river of Ireland (and the longest in the British Isles) is the *Shannon* (240 miles), rising in County Cavan and draining the central plain. The Shannon flows through a chain of loughs to the city of Limerick, and thence to an estuary on the western Atlantic seaboard. The *Slaney* flows into Wexford Harbour, the *Liffey* to Dublin Bay, the *Boyne* to Drogheda, the *Lee* to Cork Harbour, the *Blackwater* to Youghal Harbour, and the *Suir*, *Barrow* and *Nore*, to Waterford Harbour. As in Scotland, the principal hydrographic feature is the *Loughs*, of which Lough Neagh (150 sq. miles) in the north-east is the largest in Ireland and the British Isles, others being the Shannon Chain of *Allen*, *Boderg*, *Forbes*, *Ree* and *Derg*, and the Erne Chain of *Gowna*, *Oughter*, *Lower Erne*, and *Erne*; *Melvin*, *Gill*, *Gara* and *Conn* in the north-west; and *Corrib* and *Mask* (joined by a hidden channel) in the west. In County Kerry, to the east of Macgillicuddy's Reeks, are the famous *Lakes of Killarney*. The climate of Ireland is more equable than that of Great Britain, the extreme range of temperature readings being from 2° F. to 90° F. (compared with -17° F. to 100° F. over Great Britain). The average annual rainfall varies from 27 inches at Dublin to more than 100 inches in the mountains of Connemara. The rainfall is also more uniform from year to year than in Great Britain.

Primitive Man.—Although little is known concerning the earliest inhabitants of Ireland, there are many traces of neolithic man throughout the island; a grave containing a polished stone axehead assigned to 2,500 B.C. was found at Linkardstown, Co. Carlow, in 1944, and the use of bronze implements appears to have become known about the middle of the 17th century B.C. In the later Bronze Age a Celtic race of *Goidels* appear to have invaded the island, and in the early Iron Age *Brythons* from South Britain are believed to have effected settlements in the south-east, while *Picts* from North Britain established similar settlements in the north. Towards the close of the Roman occupation of Britain, the dominant tribe in the island was that of the *Scoti*, who afterwards established themselves in Scotland.

History.—According to Irish legends, the island of *Ierne* was settled by a Milesian race, who came from Scythia by way of Spain, and established the *Kingdom of Tara*, about 500 B.C. The supremacy of the *Ardri* (high king) of Tara was acknowledged by eight lesser kingdoms (Munster, Connaught, Ailech, Oriel, Ulidia, Meath, Leinster and Ossory) ruled by descendants of the eight sons of Miled. The basalt columns on the coast of Antrim, eight miles from Portrush, known as the *Giant's Causeway*, are connected with the legendary history of Ireland as the remnants of a bridge built in the time of Finn M'Coul (Fingal) to connect Antrim with Scotland (Staffa).

Hibernia was visited by Roman merchants but never by Roman legions, and little is known of the history of the country until the invasions of *Northmen* (Norwegians and Danes) towards the close of the 8th century A.D. The Norwegians were distinguished as *Fingall* (White Strangers) and the Danes as *Duhgall* (Black Strangers), names which survive in "Fingall," "MacDougall" and "MacDowell," while the name of the island itself is held to be derived from the Scandinavian *Ira-land* (land of the Irish), the names of the Provinces being survivals of Norse dialect forms (Ulaid's-tír, Laigin's-tír, Mumans-tír and Kunnak-tír). The outstanding events in the encounters with the Northmen are the *Battle of Tara* (980), at which the Hy Neill

king Maelsechlainn II. defeated the Scandinavians of Dublin and the Hebrides under their king Amlaib Cuarán; and the *Battle of Clontarf* (1014) by which the Scandinavian power was completely broken. After Clontarf the supreme power was disputed by the O'Brians of Munster, the O'Neills of Ulster, and the O'Connors of Connaught, with varying fortunes. In 1152 Dermot MacMurrough (Diarmait MacMurchada), the deposed king of Leinster, sought assistance in his struggle with Ruaidhri O'Connor (the high king of Ireland), and visited Henry II., the Norman king of England. Henry authorized him to obtain armed support in England for the recovery of his kingdom, and Dermot enlisted the services of Richard de Clare, the Norman Earl of Pembroke, afterwards known as *Strongbow*, who landed at Waterford (Aug. 23, 1170) with 200 knights and 1,000 other troops for the reconquest of Leinster, where he eventually settled, after marriage with Dermot's daughter. In 1172 (Oct. 18) Henry II. himself landed in Ireland. He received homage from the Irish kings and established his capital at Dublin. The invaders subsequently conquered most of the island and a feudal government was created. In the 14th and 15th centuries, the Irish recovered most of their lands, while many Anglo-Irish lords became virtually independent, royal authority being confined to the "Pale," a small district round Dublin. Though under Henry VII., Sir Edward Poyning's, as Lord Deputy had passed at the *Parliament of Drogheda* (1494) the act later known as *Poyning's Law*, subordinating the Irish Legislature to the Crown, the Earls of Kildare retained effective power until, in 1534, Henry VIII. began the reconquest of Ireland. Parliament in 1541 recognized him as King of Ireland and by 1603 English authority was supreme.

Christianity.—Christianity did not become general until the advent of St. Patrick. *St. Patrick* was born in Britain about 389, and was taken to Ireland as a slave about sixteen years later, escaping to Gaul at the age of 22. In 432 he was consecrated Bishop at Auxerre and landed in Wicklow to establish and organize the Christian religion throughout the island.

The Republic of Ireland

Poblacht na hÉireann

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces, Counties and County Boroughs	Acreage	Population, 1956 Census	Density of Popn. per sq. mile
PROVINCE OF LEINSTER			
(1) Carlow (Carlow).....	221,485	33,888	98
(2) Dublin (Dublin).....	199,313	166,305	534
<i>Dublin County Borough</i>	28,513	539,476	12,019
(3) Kildare (Naas).....	418,644	65,915	100
(4) Kilkenny (Kilkenny).....	509,431	64,089	81
(5) Leix (Maryborough).....	424,892	47,087	71
(6) Longford (Longford).....	257,936	32,969	82
(7) Louth (Dundalk).....	202,806	69,194	218
(8) Meath (Navan).....	577,824	66,762	74
(9) Offaly (Tullamore).....	493,636	51,970	67
(10) Westmeath (Mullingar).....	435,606	54,122	80
(11) Wexford (Wexford).....	581,061	87,259	96
(12) Wicklow (Wicklow).....	500,250	59,906	77
	4,851,397	1,338,942	177
PROVINCE OF MUNSTER			
(13) Clare (Ennis).....	787,704	77,176	63
(14) Cork (Cork).....	1,839,953	256,652	89
<i>Cork County Borough</i>	3,346	80,011	15,304
(15) Kerry (Tralee).....	1,161,706	122,072	67
(16) Limerick (Limerick).....	658,948	86,995	84
<i>Limerick County Borough</i>	4,706	50,886	6,920
(17) Tipperary (Clonmel).....	1,051,292	129,415	79
(18) Waterford (Waterford).....	452,224	45,153	64
<i>Waterford County Borough</i>	1,904	28,878	9,707
	5,961,783	877,238	94
PROVINCE OF CONNACHT			
(19) Galway (Galway).....	1,467,679	155,553	68
(20) Leitrim (Carrick on Shannon).....	376,764	37,056	63
(21) Mayo (Castlebar).....	1,333,940	133,952	64
(22) Roscommon (Roscommon).....	608,540	63,710	67
(23) Sligo (Sligo).....	443,806	56,850	82
	4,230,720	446,221	68
PROVINCE OF ULSTER (part of)			
(24) Cavan (Cavan).....	467,162	61,740	85
(25) Donegal (Lifford).....	1,193,621	122,059	65
(26) Monaghan (Monaghan).....	318,985	52,064	104
	1,979,768	235,863	76
Total.....	17,024,092	2,898,264	109

Increase of the People

Year	Births	Marriages	Deaths	Passenger Movement by Sea	
				Inwards	Outwards
1955.....	61,622	16,443	36,761	712,594	756,861
1956.....	60,740	16,761	33,910	771,710	807,706
1957.....	61,242	14,657	34,311	745,751	792,463
1958.....	59,510*	15,111*	34,248*	763,672	793,896

* Provisional.

GOVERNMENT

The Constitution.—The Constitution of Ireland, approved by a plebiscite on July 1, 1937, came into operation on December 29, 1937.

The Constitution declares that Ireland is a sovereign independent democratic State and affirms the right of the Irish Nation to choose its own form of Government, to determine its relations with other nations, and to develop its life, political, economic and cultural, in accordance with its own genius and traditions. The national territory is declared to be the whole island of Ireland, its islands and the territorial seas. Pending the re-integration of the national territory, and without prejudice to the right of the Parliament and the Government established by the Constitution to exercise jurisdiction over the whole of the national territory, the laws enacted by that Parliament shall have the like area and extent of application as those of the Irish Free State, which did not include the six counties of Northern Ireland. The national flag is the tricolour of green, white and orange. The Irish language, being the national language, is the first official language. The English language is recognized as a second official language.

The President.—The President—*Uachtarán na hÉireann*—is elected by direct vote of the people for a period of seven years. A former or retiring President is eligible for a second term. The President summons and dissolves *Dáil Éireann* on the advice of the *Taoiseach* (Head of the Government). He signs and promulgates laws. The supreme command of the Defence Forces is vested in him, its exercise being regulated by law. He has the power of pardon. The President, in the exercise and performance of certain of his constitutional powers and functions, is aided and advised by a Council of State.

The Legislature.—The Parliament—*Oireachtas*—consists of the President and two Houses: a House of Representatives—*Dáil Éireann*—and a Senate—*Seanad Éireann*.

Dáil Éireann is composed of 147 members elected by adult suffrage on a basis of proportional representation.

Seanad Éireann is composed of 60 members, of whom 11 are nominated by the *Taoiseach* and 49

are elected; three by the National University of Ireland, three by the University of Dublin, and 43 from panels of candidates, established on a vocational basis.

The Executive.—The executive authority is exercised by the Government subject to the Constitution. The Government is responsible to *Dáil Éireann*, meets and acts as a collective authority, and is collectively responsible for the Departments of State administered by the Ministers.

The *Taoiseach* is appointed by the President on the nomination of *Dáil Éireann*. The other members of the Government are appointed by the President on the nomination of the *Taoiseach* with the previous approval of *Dáil Éireann*. The *Taoiseach* appoints a member of the Government to be the *Tánaiste* who acts for all purposes in the place of the *Taoiseach* in the event of the death, permanent incapacitation, or temporary absence of the *Taoiseach*. The *Taoiseach*, the *Tánaiste* and the Minister for Finance must be members of *Dáil Éireann*. The other members of the Government must be members of *Dáil Éireann* or *Seanad Éireann*, but not more than two may be members of *Seanad Éireann*.

CAPITAL

Dublin (*Baile Átha Cliath*) is a City and County Borough on the River Liffey at the head of Dublin Bay. In April, 1956, its population was 539,476. There are many notable public buildings in the City, among them the two Cathedrals of Christ Church and St. Patrick, the Bank of Ireland (formerly the House of Parliament) and Trinity College (the only constituent College of the University of Dublin). University College is a constituent college of the National University of Ireland. A large export trade of agricultural products passes through the city and there is a considerable brewing industry, while there is an increasing amount of light manufacturing.

Other cities and towns are Cork (pop. 80,011), Dún Laoghaire, formerly Kingstown (47,553), Limerick (50,886), Waterford (28,878), Galway (21,219), Dundalk (20,154), Drogheda (17,008), Sligo (12,947), Wexford (10,838), Bray (10,856), Kilkenny (10,607), Tralee (10,928), Clonmel (10,697) and Athlone (9,393).

THE PRESIDENT

Uachtarán na hÉireann (President of Éire), Eamon de Valéra, assumed office June 25, 1959.
Secretary to the President: Domhnall Ó Donnabháin (Daniel J. O'Donovan).

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT

<i>Taoiseach</i> , Séan F. Lemass	£3,000
<i>Tánaiste, Minister for Health and Minister for Social Welfare</i> , Séan Mac an tSaoi (Seán MacEntee)	2,125
<i>Finance</i> , An Dr. Séamas Ó Riain (Dr. James Ryan)	2,125
<i>External Affairs</i> , Proinsias Mac Aogáin (Frank Aiken)	2,125
<i>Justice</i> , Oscar Mac Tréinfhír (Oscar Traynor)	2,125
<i>Agriculture</i> , Pádraig Mac Gabhann (Patrick Smith)	2,125
<i>Lands</i> , Erskine H. Childers	2,125
<i>Industry and Commerce</i> , Séan Ó Loinsigh (John Lynch)	2,125
<i>Local Government</i> , Níall Bíéine (Neil T. Blancy)	2,125
<i>Defence</i> , Caoimhghin Ó Beoláin (Kevin Boland)	2,125

<i>Gaeltacht</i> , Micheál Ó Móráin (Michael Moran)	£2,125
<i>Posts and Telegraphs</i> , Micheál Hilliard (Michael Hilliard)	2,125
<i>Education</i> , Pádraig Ó hÍrighile (Patrick J. Hillery)	2,125

THE LEGISLATURE

The Legislature (*Oireachtas*) consists of the President and two Houses—a House of Representatives (*Dáil Éireann*) and a Senate (*Seanad Éireann*). *Dáil Éireann* is composed of 147 Members, elected on the system of Proportional Representation by means of the single transferable vote. All citizens who have reached the age of 21 years and are not disqualified by law have the right to vote. The same *Dáil* does not continue for a longer period than seven years, but a shorter period of five years has been fixed by existing legislation. The present (16th) *Dáil* was elected on March 5, 1957, and met on March 20, 1957.

Party Strength (Dáil Éireann)

	1957	1958	1959
Fianna Fáil	78	78	75
Fine Gael.....	40	40	40
Lahour.....	11	11	11
Farmers (Clann na Talmhan).....	3	3	3
Independent.....	9	7	7
Clann na Poblachta.....	1	1	1
Sinn Féin.....	—	4	4
National Progressive Democrats.....	—	2	2
Speaker.....	1	1	1
Vacancies.....	—	—	3
Total.....	147	147	147

* ** Members of Dáil Éireann, other than Ministers and Parliamentary Secretaries, are allowed £52 (and members of Seanad Éireann £39) a month towards expenses, together with free travelling facilities between Dublin and their constituencies.

Parliamentary Secretaries.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Taoiseach and to the Minister for Defence. Donnchadh Ó Briain.
Do. to Minister for Social Welfare, Micheal S. Ó. Cinnéide (Michael J. Kennedy).
Do. to the Minister for Finance, Gearóid Mac Pharlaláin (Gerald Bartley)

Attorney-General, Aindrias Ó Caoimh, A.S.
Secretary to the Government, Muiris Ó Muimhneacháin (Maurice Moynihan).
Assistant Secretary to the Government, Nioclás Ó Nualláin, Ph.D. (Nicholas G. Nolan).

United Kingdom Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland

H. E. Sir Ian MacLennan, K.C.M.G., 39 Merrion Square, Dublin.
Counsellor, G. Kimher, C.M.G.
First Secretary, G. D. Anderson.
Military Attache, Brig. R. N. Thicknesse.
Trade Commissioner, G. L. Pearson, M.C.

Diplomatic Representatives Abroad

The Holy See: L. T. McCauley (*Ambassador*).
Argentina: T. V. Commlns (*Minister*).
Australia: W. B. Butler (*Chargé d'Affaires*).
Austria: Mrs. J. MacNeill (*Minister*).
Belgium: D. R. McDonald (*Ambassador*).
Canada: T. J. Kiernan (*Ambassador*).
France: W. P. Fay (*Ambassador*).
Federal Republic of Germany: W. Warnock (*Minister*).
Great Britain: H. J. McCann (*Ambassador*), 17 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W. 1.
Italy: (*Ambassador*) (vacant).
Netherlands: B. Gallagher (*Ambassador*).
Norway: J. D. Brennan (*Minister*).
Portugal: T. J. Horan (*Minister*).
Spain: M. Ryne (*Ambassador*).
Sweden: J. D. Brennan (*Minister*).
Switzerland: Mrs. J. MacNeill (*Minister*).
Turkey: (*Minister*) (vacant).
U.S.A.: J. J. Hearne (*Ambassador*).

THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary consists of Courts of First Instance and a Court of Final Appeal called the Supreme Court—*Cúirt Uachtarach*. The Courts of First Instance include a High Court—*Ará-Chúirt*—invested with full original jurisdiction in and power to determine all matters and questions, whether of

law or fact, civil or criminal, and also Courts of local and limited jurisdiction, with a right of appeal as determined by law. The High Court alone has original jurisdiction to entertain the question of the validity of any law having regard to the provisions of the Constitution. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction from all decisions of the High Court, subject to exceptions and regulations prescribed by law. No law may, however, be enacted excepting the question of the validity of any law from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Chief Justice, Hon. Conor Maguire..... £4,850
President of the High Court, Hon. Cahrl Davitt..... 3,700
Judges, Supreme Court, Hon. Martin C. Maguire; Hon. Cecil Lavery; Hon. T. C. Kingsmill Moore; Hon. C. O'Daly, each 3,700
Judges, High Court, Hon. Kevin Haug; Hon. Kevin J. Dixon; Hon. F. G. O. Budd; Hon. R. McLoughlin; Hon. Thomas Teevan; Hon. George Murnaghan; Hon. W. G. Shannon (*ex officio*) each 3,250
Master of High Court, John O. Leary, S.C.

DEFENCE

Under the direction of the President, and subject to the provisions of the Defence Act, 1954, the military command of the Defence Forces is exercised by the Government through the Minister for Defence. To aid and counsel the Minister for Defence on all matters in relation to the business of the Department of Defence on which he may consult it, there is a Council of Defence consisting of the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister, the Secretary of the Department of Defence, the Chief of Staff, the Adjutant-General and the Quartermaster-General. Establishments provide at present for a Permanent Defence Force of approximately 13,000 all ranks, including the Air Corps and the Naval Service. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1960, provide for approximately 25,000 all ranks of the Reserve Defence Force. Recruitment is on a voluntary basis. Minimum term of enlistment for the Army is three years in the Permanent Defence Force with, in most cases, nine years in the Reserve Defence Force. Suitable men may complete twenty-one years service in the Permanent Defence Force. For the Naval Service, enlistment is for six years in the Permanent Defence Force and six years in the Reserve Defence Force. The Naval Service comprises three corvettes and auxiliary vessels. The Defence Estimates for the year ending March 31, 1960, provide for an expenditure of £6,723,900.

FINANCE

	1958-59 (Actual)	1959-60 (Estimated)
Revenue.....	£126,410,000	£127,569,000
Expenditure.....	138,254,000	141,988,000

The expenditure figures include certain services of a capital nature regarded as proper to be met from borrowing. Issues for these services in 1958-59 amounted to £12,004,000 and for 1959-60 are estimated at £14,410,000.

The estimated Revenue for 1959-60 includes: Customs and Special Import Levy, £49,280,000; Excise, £17,305,000; Estate, etc., Duties, £2,950,000; Income Tax, Sur-tax and Super-tax, £24,350,000; Corporation Profits Tax, etc., £2,875,000; Motor Vehicle Duties, £5,550,000; Stamp Duties, £2,225,000; Post Office Services, £9,350,000.

The principal items of estimated Expenditure for

1959-60 are Debt Service, £25,564,000; Agriculture, land division, etc., £21,014,000; Army, £6,724,000; Police, £4,057,000; Education, £14,483,000; Social Insurance, £4,372,000; Social Assistance, £21,364,000; Health Services £8,259,000; Postal Services, £7,799,000; Superannuation, £5,538,000.

The *Gross Debt* on March 31, 1959, was £428,000,000 with *Assets* £236,000,000, leaving the *net total* of the debt at £192,000,000.

RELIGION (Census of 1946)

Catholics.....	2,786,033
Protestant Episcopalians.....	124,829
Presbyterians.....	23,870
Methodists.....	8,355
Others.....	12,020

Total..... 2,955,107

EDUCATION

Primary Education is directed by the State (4,869 schools with an enrolment of 504,401, and average daily attendance 85.6 per cent.). Secondary Education is in private hands and is largely conducted by Religious Orders (494 recognized schools with 69,568 pupils 12-20 years of age). Vocational (Continuation and Technical) Education is conducted by 38 local Committees in 267 permanent schools (excluding 12 residential schools of domestic training and one day trades preparatory school) and a large number of temporary centres (22,961 whole-time day students and 62,783 other students). There are two Universities in Dublin, of which the National University has 3 constituent colleges (Dublin, Cork and Galway) with 524 Professors, etc., and 6,555 students; and Trinity College, Dublin with 187 Professors, etc., and 2,227 students in the academic year 1957-58. The estimated State expenditure on education in 1959-60, excluding administration and inspection, is Primary £9,819,600; Secondary £2,491,530; Vocational £1,367,950; Science and Art £205,020. The vote for Universities and Colleges for 1959-60 amounts to £953,130, while in addition grants of £87,774 are provided in respect of the Faculties of General Agricultural and Dairy Science.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1958 there were 1,189,600 acres under corn crops, 572,900 under root and green crops, 200 under flax, 12,300 under fruit, and 1,928,000 under hay, a total of 3,703,000 acres. The principal produce in 1958 was: oats, 4,359,000 tons; wheat, 338,200 tons; barley, 306,800 tons; turnips, 1,664,600 tons; potatoes, 1,733,400 tons; mangolds, 922,200 tons; sugar beet, 784,900 tons; and hay, 4,320,200 tons. The *Live Stock* Included 4,466,300 cattle, 4,174,000 sheep, 947,700 pigs, and 243,800 horses.

Minerals.—1,533 persons were employed in the coal mines in 1957 and 237,000 tons of coal won.

Sea Fisheries.—6,215 persons were employed in the fisheries in 1958, the total value of all fish (excluding salmon) landed being £1,317,000.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—There were (1958) 2,196 miles of railway of which 2,007 miles are of standard (5ft. 3 in.) gauge. 16,419,000 passengers and 2,743,855 tons of merchandise were conveyed. The gross receipts (1957) were £18,849,984* and the net loss £1,297,689.*

*Figures relate to the year ended March 31, 1958 for *Córas Iompair Éireann*, to the year

ended Sept. 30, 1957 for the Great Northern Railway and to the calendar year 1957 for other railways.

These figures include receipts from road transport services, canals, etc., operated by the railway companies.

Road Motor Services.—In 1958 road motor vehicles carried 300,481,634 passengers, the gross receipts being approximately £5,949,379.

Shipping.—In 1958 the number of ships with cargoes and in ballast entered at the various ports, Dublin, Cobh (Queenstown), Dún Laoghaire (Kingstown), Cork, Galway, Waterford, Rosslare, Limerick and Foynes, Dundalk, etc., was 9,191 of 9,217,000 tons, of which 1,584 (1,313,000 tons) were Republic of Ireland flag, and 4,395 (5,090,000 tons) British.

CIVIL AVIATION

Shannon Airport, 15 miles W. of Limerick, is on the main transatlantic air route. In 1958 the airport handled 498,190 passengers and 41,142,768 lb. of cargo.

Dublin Airport, 6 miles N. of Dublin, serves the cross-Channel and European services operated by the Irish national airline *Aer Lingus* and other airlines. During 1958 the airport handled 562,836 passengers and 20,537,198 lbs. of cargo.

Licensed private aerodromes include: Weston, 9 miles W. of Dublin; Dunmore East, 10 miles S.E. of Waterford; Coonagh, 2 miles W. of Limerick; Oranmore, 5 miles E. of Galway; Killarney Racecourse, 1 mile S. of Killarney; Farmers' Cross, 4 miles S.W. of Cork; Rosapenna Strand, 16 miles N. of Letterkenny.

OVERSEAS TRADE

Year	Imports	Exports	Trade Balance
	£	£	£
1948	136,315,884	49,326,523	— 86,989,361
1949	130,231,623	60,552,381	— 69,679,242
1950	159,393,975	72,390,761	— 87,003,214
1951	204,595,585	81,520,383	— 123,075,202
1952	172,309,040	101,599,437	— 70,709,603
1953	182,480,351	114,097,405	— 68,382,946
1954	179,890,195	115,341,682	— 64,548,513
1955	207,663,204	110,851,440	— 96,811,824
1956	182,848,621	108,126,933	— 74,721,688
1957	184,171,966	131,340,964	— 52,831,002
1958	198,413,991	130,709,125	— 67,704,866

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES

Imports (1958)

The principal groups were food £27,462,274; vehicles £20,254,561; machinery and electrical goods £19,597,189; oils, fats, resins and gums £18,806,848; textiles (excluding clothing) £18,777,128; non-metalliferous mine and quarry products £11,239,424; iron and steel £10,015,054; live animals £9,842,395; chemicals, perfumery, dyes and colours £9,613,929; paper and cardboard £5,950,701; fertilizers £5,636,814.

Domestic Exports (1958)

Principally, live animals £47,291,683; food, drink and tobacco £45,710,587; textiles (except apparel) £6,680,658.

ARMS OF IRELAND

Azure a harp or stringed argent.

The United States of America

Divisions	Gross Area, 1950 (sq. miles)	Population	
		Census 1950	Estimated 1958
Continental United States.....	*3,022,387	150,697,361	173,260,000
Alaska.....	586,400	128,643	211,000†
Guam.....	206	59,493	38,000
Hawaii.....	6,423	499,794	575,771
Panama Canal Zone.....	553	52,822	—
Puerto Rico.....	3,435	2,210,703	2,282,000†
American Samoa.....	76	18,937	20,400†
Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.....	133	26,665	30,530
Other Islands†.....	42	2,423	—
Military, &c., abroad.....	—	481,545	—
Total.....	3,619,655	154,178,391	—

* Land Area, Continental United States, 2,974,726.

† Includes Midway, Wake, Canton, Enderbury, Johnston, Sand, Swan, Corn, Navassa, Baker, Howland and Jarvis Islands. ‡ 1957 estimates.

The former Japanese Mandates in the Pacific (*Marianas, Caroline and Marshall Islands*) are a trust territory of the United Nations, administered by the U.S.A. The land area of these islands is 687 sq. miles and their population was estimated at 70,594 in 1958.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS

Cal-endar Year	Live Births		Deaths	
	Number	Rate per 1,000	Number	Rate per 1,000
1947	3,699,940	25.8	1,445,370	10.1
1948	3,535,068	24.2	1,444,337	9.9
1949	3,559,529	23.9	1,443,607	9.7
1950	3,554,149	23.6	1,452,454	9.6
*1951	3,750,850	24.5	1,482,099	9.7
*1952	3,846,986	24.7	1,496,838	9.6
*1953	3,902,120	24.6	1,517,541	9.6
*1954	4,017,362	24.9	1,481,091	9.2
1955	4,047,295	24.6	1,528,717	9.3
*1956	4,163,090	24.9	1,564,476	9.4
*1957	4,254,784	25.0	1,633,128	9.6
§1958	4,204,000	24.3	1,647,000	9.5

* Births based on 50 per cent. sample. § Estimated.

Note—Continental United States only. Deaths exclude foetal death and deaths among armed forces overseas. Birth and death rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Birth rates exclude armed forces overseas.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

From 1820 to 1958, 41,314,877 immigrants were admitted to the United States. Of those admitted in 1958, 27,613 were born in the United Kingdom; 34,150 in Germany and Austria; 6,839 in Scandinavia; 24,479 in Italy; 4,100 in France; 19,867 in Asia; 30,055 in Canada; and 26,712 in Mexico. The total number of immigrants ad-

mitted in the year ending June 30, 1958, was 253,265. During the same period 119,866 alien residents of the United States became naturalized citizens.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

Laws of marriage and of divorce are within the exclusive jurisdiction of each State. Each State legislature enacts its own laws prescribing rules and qualifications pertaining to marriage and its dissolutions.

Year	Marriages	Per 1,000 Pop.	Estimated Divorces	Per 1,000 Pop.
1947	1,992,000	13.9	483,000	3.4
1948	1,811,000	12.4	408,000	2.8
1949	1,880,000	10.6	397,000	2.7
1950	1,667,000	11.1	385,000	2.6
1951	1,595,000	10.4	381,000	2.5
1952	1,539,000	9.9	392,000	2.5
1953	1,546,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1954	1,490,000	9.2	379,000	2.4
1955	1,531,000	9.3	377,000	2.3
1956	1,585,000	9.5	382,000	2.3
1957	1,518,000	8.9	381,000	2.2
*1958	1,445,000	8.3	380,000	2.2

* Preliminary figures.

Note.—Marriage and divorce rates for 1950 are based on the population at census of April 1; for other years as estimated on July 1. Divorce rates are based on population excluding armed forces overseas.

Increase of the People—Continental U.S. only.

Year of Census	Total Population				Increase over preceding census	Inter-Censal Immigrants*
	White	Negro	Other Races	Total		
1880	43,402,970	6,580,793	172,020	50,155,783	10,337,334	2,812,191
1890	55,101,258	7,488,676	357,780	62,947,714	12,791,931	5,246,613
1900	66,809,196	8,833,994	351,385	75,994,575	13,046,861	3,687,564
1910	81,731,957	9,827,763	412,546	91,972,266	15,977,691	8,795,386
1920	94,820,915	10,463,131	426,574	105,710,620	13,738,354	5,735,811
1930	110,286,740	11,891,143	597,163	122,775,046	17,064,426	4,107,209
1940	118,214,870	12,865,518	588,887	131,669,275	8,894,229	528,431
1950	134,942,028	15,042,286	713,047	150,697,361	19,028,086	1,035,039

* Includes immigrants to territorial possessions, etc.

FOREIGN-BORN WHITE POPULATION OF U.S. (CENSUS OF 1950.)

Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.	Country.	Number.
Austria	408,785	Finland	95,506	Italy	1,427,145	Roumania....	84,95
Belgium	52,891	France	107,924	Lithuania....	147,765	Scotland	244,200
Canada—		Germany	584,331	Mexico	450,562	Spain	45,565
French	238,409	Greece	169,083	Netherlands ..	102,133	Sweden	324,944
Other	756,153	Hungary	268,022	Norway	202,294	Switzerland ..	71,515
Czechoslovakia	278,268	Ireland—		Poland	861,184	U.S.S.R.	891,844
Denmark	107,897	N. Ireland..	15,398	Portugal	54,337	Yugoslavia ..	143,956
England and		I. Republic	104,961				
Wales	584,615						

The total number, including countries not specified, was 10,161,168 in 1950 compared with 11,419,138 in 1940. 1950 figures include a total of 180,024 from all Asian countries, 120,297 from countries in America other than Canada and Mexico and 86,375 from European countries not listed above.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The contiguous States of the Republic occupy nearly all that portion of the North American Continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, in latitude 25°–49° North and longitude 67°–124° 30' West, its northern boundary being Canada and the southern boundary Mexico.

Its coast-line has an estimated length of about 3,561 miles on the Atlantic, 1,872 miles on the Pacific, 2,908 miles on the Gulf of Mexico, and 2,470 miles on the Great Lakes. The principal river is the mighty Mississippi-Missouri, traversing the whole country from north to south, and having a course of 1,700 miles to its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, with many large affluents, the chief of which are the Yellowstone, Platte, Arkansas, Ohio, and Red Rivers. The rivers flowing into the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans are comparatively small; among the former may be noticed the Hudson, Delaware, Susquehanna, Potomac, and Savannah; of the latter, the Columbia, Sacramento, and Colorado. The Alabama and Colorado of Texas fall into the Gulf of Mexico, also the Rio Grande, a long river partly forming the boundary with Mexico. The areas of the water-basins have been estimated as follows:—Rivers flowing to the Pacific, 644,040 square miles; to the Atlantic, 488,877; and to the Gulf of Mexico, 1,683,325 square miles, of which 1,257,547 are drained by the Mississippi-Missouri. The chain of the Rocky Mountains separates the western portion of the country from the remainder, all communication being carried on over certain elevated passes, several of which are now traversed by railroads; west of these, bordering the Pacific coast, the Cascade Mountains and Sierra Nevada form the outer edge of a high tableland, consisting in part of stony and sandy desert and partly of grazing land and forested mountains, and including the Great Salt Lake, which extends to the Rocky Mountains. Eastward the country is a vast, gently undulating plain, with a general slope southwards towards the partly marshy flats of the Gulf of Mexico, extending to the Atlantic, interrupted only by the Appalachian Highlands, of inferior elevation, in the Eastern States. Nearly the whole of this plain, from the Rocky Mountains to some distance beyond the Mississippi, consists of immense prairies of luxuriant grass. In the Eastern States (which form the more settled and most thickly inhabited portion of the country) large forests of valuable timber, as beech, hirsch, maple, oak, pine, spruce, elm, ash, walnut; and in the south, live oak, water-oak, magnolia, palmetto, tulip-tree, cypress, etc., still exist, the remnants of the forests which formerly extended over all the Atlantic slope, but into which great inroads have been made by the advance of civilization. The Mississippi valley is eminently fertile. The mineral kingdom produces much ore of iron, copper, lead, zinc, and aluminium, the non-metallic minerals include immense quantities of coal, anthracite, petroleum, stone, cement, phosphate rock, and salt. Precious metals include gold and silver, mined chiefly in Colorado, California, and Alaska (gold), and Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Idaho (silver). The highest point is Mount Whitney at 14,495 feet above sea-level, and the lowest point of dry land is in Death Valley, 282 feet below sea-level; these two points are in California, only 86 miles apart. The mean elevation of the contiguous States is approximately 2,500 feet.

GOVERNMENT

The United States of America is a Federal Republic consisting of 50 States and 1 Federal District (of which 13 are Original States, 7 were admitted without previous organization as Territories, and 30 were admitted after such organization), and of 1 organized Territory. (Hawaii formally entered the Union as the 50th State on Aug. 21, 1959, from which date the flag of the United States has 13 stripes and 50 stars in 9 horizontal rows of six and five alternately.)

THE CONSTITUTION.—By the Constitution of Sept. 17, 1787 (to which ten amendments were added on Dec. 15, 1791, and eleventh to twenty-second Jan. 8, 1798, Sept. 25, 1804, Dec. 18, 1865, July 28, 1868, March 20, 1870, Feb. 25, 1913, May 31, 1913, Jan. 29, 1919, Aug. 26, 1920, Feb. 6, 1933, Dec. 5, 1933 and Feb. 27, 1951), the government of the United States is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial.

THE EXECUTIVE

THE Executive power is vested in a President, who is elected every four years, and is eligible for reelection to one additional term. The mode of electing the President is as follows:—Each State appoints, in such manner as the Legislature thereof directs (they are now elected by popular vote on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of the year preceding the year in which the Presidential term expires), a number of electors, equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or anyone holding office under Government, shall be appointed an elector. The electors for each State meet in their respective States on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December following, and there vote for a President by ballot. The ballots are then sent to Washington, and opened on the sixth day of January by the President of Senate in presence of Congress, and the candidate who has received a majority of the whole number of electoral votes cast is declared President for the ensuing term. If no one has a majority, then from the highest on the list (not exceeding three) the House of Representatives elects a President, the votes being taken by States, the

representation from each State having one vote. There is also a Vice President, who, on the death of the President, becomes President for the remainder of the term. Under the XXth Amendment to the Constitution the terms of the President and Vice President end at noon on the 20th day of January of the years in which such terms would have ended if the Amendment had not been ratified, and the terms of their successors then begin. In case of the removal or death of both President and Vice President, a statute provides for the succession.

The President must be at least 35 years of age and a native citizen of the United States. He receives a taxable salary of \$100,000 with a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 and a non-taxable travelling allowance of not exceeding \$40,000. Under the XXIIInd Amendment to the Constitution, the tenure of the Presidency is limited to two terms. Executive duties:—

(1) He is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of the Navy (and of the Militias when they are in Federal service), and he commissions all officers therein.

(2) With the consent of the Senate, he appoints the Cabinet officers and all the chief (and many minor) officials.

(3) He exercises a general supervision over the whole Federal Administration and sees that the Federal Laws are duly carried out. Should disorder arise in any State which the authorities thereof are unable to suppress, the aid of the President may be invoked.

(4) He conducts the Foreign Policy of the Republic, and has power, "by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur." The Declaration of War rests with Congress.

(5) He makes recommendations of a general nature to Congress, and when laws are passed by Congress he may return them to Congress with a veto. But if a measure so vetoed is again passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds majority in each House, it becomes law, notwithstanding the objections of the President.

THE PRESIDENT

President of the United States (January 20, 1953, to January 20, 1961), DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, born Oct. 14, 1890, sworn in as President (in succession to Harry S. Truman) Jan. 20, 1953, Republican.

Vice-President, Richard Milhous Nixon, of California, born Jan. 9, 1913, elected Nov. 4, 1952. Republican.

THE CABINET

(Each \$22,500).

Secretary of State, Christian A. Herter, of Boston (born Mar. 28, 1895), appointed April 18, 1959.

Secretary of the Treasury, Robert B. Anderson, of Texas (born June 4, 1910), appointed May 29, 1957.

Secretary of Defence, Neil H. McElroy, of Ohio (born Oct. 30, 1904), appointed Aug. 7, 1957.

Attorney-General, William P. Rogers, of Maryland (born June 23, 1913) appointed Jan. 1958.

Postmaster-General, Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan (born Mar. 17, 1899), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of the Interior, Fred. A. Seaton, of Nebraska (born Dec. 11, 1909), appointed May 29, 1956.

Secretary of Agriculture, Ezra T. Benson, of Utah (born Aug. 4, 1899), appointed Jan. 21, 1953.

Secretary of Commerce, Frederick H. Mueller (born Nov. 22, 1893), appointed Aug. 6, 1959.

Secretary of Labour, James Paul Mitchell, of New Jersey (born Nov. 12, 1900), appointed Oct. 9, 1953.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Dr. Arthur S. Fleming, of Ohio (born June, 12 1905), appointed July 1958.

THE CONGRESS

The Legislative power is vested in two Houses, the Senate and the House of Representatives, the President having a *veto* power, which may be overcome by a two-thirds vote of each House. The Senate is composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof for the term of six years, and each Senator has one vote; and Representatives are chosen in each State, by popular vote, for two years. The number of Representatives for each State is allotted in proportion to its population—at present 1 for 301,164. The Senate consists of 98 members. The salary of a Senator is \$22,500 per annum, with mileage at 20 cents per mile each session. The *House of Representatives* consists of 437 Representatives, and a resident commissioner from Puerto Rico. The salary of a Representative is \$22,500 per annum with mileage as for Senators. By the XIXth Amendment, sex is no disqualification for the franchise. On July 1, 1950, there were 47,860,228 men and 49,556,137 women of voting age, excluding members of the armed forces overseas.

THE EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS

Noon of Jan. 3, 1959, to Noon of Jan. 3, 1961.

<i>President of the Senate</i> , Richard M. Nixon, Calif.	\$30,000
<i>Speaker of the House of Representatives</i> , Sam Rayburn, Tex.	\$30,000
<i>Secretary of the Senate</i> , Felton M. Johnston, Miss.	
<i>Clerk of the House of Representatives</i> , Ralph R. Roberts, Ind.	

Members of the 86th Congress were elected on Nov. 4, 1958.

The 86th Congress is constituted as follows:

Senate.—Democrats, 64; Republicans, 34. Total, 98.

House of Representatives.—Democrats, 282; Republicans, 153. One vacancy. Total, 435.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

(National Library).

Capitol Hill, Washington, D.C.

The Library of Congress was established in 1800 and destroyed by fire in 1814. In 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of some 6,000 volumes as the basis for a new collection, which was partially destroyed by fire in 1851. Since that date increased (1) by regular annual appropriations by Congress; (2) by deposits under the copyright law; (3) by gifts and exchanges. The collection is the largest in the Western Hemisphere and one of the largest in the world. Exclusive of unbound newspapers and parts of serials awaiting binding, its collections contained, on June 30, 1959, more than 38,123,000 items. These included more than 11,779,000 volumes and pamphlets; 163,000 bound newspaper volumes; 16,185,000 manuscripts; 2,469,000 maps and views; 43,000 microcards; 173,000 reels and strips of microfilm; 124,000 reels of motion pictures; 2,018,000 pieces of music; 107,000 phonograph records; 429,000 "talking books" for the blind; 2,981,000 photographic negatives, prints and slides; 583,000 fine prints and reproductions and 951,000

other items such as broadsides, photostats, posters, etc. The main building was first occupied in 1897. Considerable additions, including an annex completed in 1939, have brought the total cost to approximately \$18,880,000 and the floor space to 1,563,189 square feet (nearly 36 acres), with more than 250 miles of shelving. During the fiscal year 1959, \$19,095,656 was available for use by the Library. Of this sum \$13,389,191 was appropriated directly by Congress; \$4,332,665 was transferred from other Government agencies and \$1,373,800 was derived from gifts. During the fiscal year 1959, the Library registered copyright claims for 242,735 works and received \$979,942 as earned fees. The sale of 30,093,915 catalogue cards to approximately 10,000 subscribers produced \$2,043,099. Receipts from these sales are transferred to the U.S. Treasury. As the national library, the Library of Congress serves other Government agencies, other libraries throughout the world, scholars, and the general public as well as the Congress. In addition to providing reference service on the materials in its collections and publishing catalogues and other guides, the Library administers a national programme to provide books for the blind, participates in international professional and cultural activities, and (through gift funds) sponsors music concerts, literary readings, and other cultural affairs.

Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford.
Chief Assistant Librarian, Rutherford D. Rogers.
Deputy Chief Assistant Librarian, Lucile M. Morsch.
Assistant Librarian for the American Collections, David C. Mearns.
Director, Administrative Department, Robert C. Gooch.
Director, Legislative Reference Service, Hugh L. Elsbree.
Director, Processing Department, John W. Cronin.
Director, Reference Department, Roy P. Basler.
Law Librarian, W. Lawrence Keitt.
Register of Copyrights, Arthur Fisher.

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

The Mall, Washington, 25 D.C.

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Chief, J. A. Collins.

National Art Museum

Director, P. S. Hopkins.
Head Curator, P. E. Garber.

Canal Zone Biological Area

Resident Naturalist, M. H. Moynihan.

THE JUDICATURE

The Federal Judiciary consists of three sets of Federal Courts: (1) The Supreme Court at Washington, D.C., consisting of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, with original jurisdiction in cases affecting Ambassadors, &c., or where a State is a party to the suit, and with appellate jurisdiction from inferior Federal Courts and from the decisions of the highest Courts of the States. (2) The United States Courts of Appeals, dealing with appeals from District Courts, and consisting of the Justice of the Supreme Court for the Circuit and all the Circuit and District Judges within the circuit. (3) The 93 District Courts, served by 199 District Court Judges.

THE SUPREME COURT

(U.S. Supreme Court Building, Washington, D.C.)
Chief Justice, Earl Warren, Cal., born March 19, 1891, appointed Sept. 30, 1953 \$35,500

Associate Justices (each \$35,000)

Name.	Born.	Apptd.
Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1886	1937
Felix Frankfurter, Mass.	1882	1939
Wm. O. Douglas, Conn.	1898	1939
Tom C. Clark, Texas.	1899	1949
John M. Harlan, N.Y.	1899	1955
William J. Brennan, Jr., N.J.	1906	1956
Charles E. Whitaker, Missouri.	1901	1957
Potter Stewart, Ohio.	1915	1958

Supreme Court Officers.

Clerk, James R. Browning.
Deputy Clerks, Edmund P. Cullinan; Richard J. Blanchard.
Marshal, T. Perry Lippitt.
Reporter of Decisions, Walter Wyatt.
Librarian, Helen Newman.

CRIMINAL STATISTICS, U.S.

Crime	No. of Offences	
	1956	1957
Murder and non-negligent Manslaughter	6,920	8,182
Manslaughter by negligence	5,740	..
Rape	21,080	14,561
Robbery	61,410	75,347
Aggravated Assault	100,110	113,530
Burglary	590,020	679,787
Larceny (over \$50)	..	391,550
Thefts of Automobiles	289,950	270,965

Total..... 2,796,400 1,553,922

DEFENCE

Department of Defence.

Secretary of Defence (in the Cabinet), Neil H. McElroy (Oct. 9, 1957).

Secretary of the Army (not in the Cabinet), Wilbur M. Brucker.

Secretary of the Navy (not in the Cabinet), William B. Franke.

Secretary of the Air Force (not in the Cabinet), James H. Douglas.

The Defence Reorganization Act, making important changes in the organization of the United States armed forces, came into effect on Jan. 1, 1959. It provided for unified command of the three services and their central control by the Defence Department, which also became responsible for research and development of new weapons. The Secretary of each service, Army, Navy and Air Force, became responsible to the Secretary of Defence for the operation and efficiency of his department. Existing practice by which service chiefs and individual departments might approach Congress on their own initiative was, however, continued. The Secretary of Defence assumed powers under the Act to abolish, merge or transfer functions of the individual services, provision being made for proposals of this kind to be laid before Congress and the Senate for thirty days, with the possibility of a veto if objections were raised.

Unified Defence Commands

U.S. European Command, Paris.—Cdr., Gen. Lauris Norstad (concurrently NATO Supreme Allied Commander)

Caribbean, Panama Canal Zone.—Cdr., Lt.-Gen. Ridgely (U.S. Army).

Atlantic, Norfolk, Virginia.—Cdr., Adm. Jerould Wright (U.S. Navy) (concurrently NATO Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic).

Pacific, Pearl Harbour.—Cdr., Adm. Harry D. Feit (U.S. Navy).

E. Atlantic and Mediterranean, London.—Cdr., Adm. James L. Holloway (U.S. Navy).

Continental Air Defence Command, Colorado Springs.—Cdr., Gen. Earle E. Partridge (U.S.A.F.)

Strategic Air Command, Omaha.—Cdr., Gen. Thomas Power (U.S.A.F.).

Alaska Command, Elmendorf Air Base, Alaska.—Cdr., Gen. Frank A. Armstrong, jr. (U.S.A.F.)

Army.—The Army of U.S. had a strength of 8,291,336 on V.E. Day, reduced by June 30, 1950, to 591,700 (excluding Air Corps). The strength on April 30, 1959, was 873,008. Strategic Army Corps (STRAC).—It was announced in May, 1958, that a force of over 150,000 paratroopers and infantry ready to deal with "limited war" situations (in any part of the world had been created. Organized in two airborne and two infantry divisions, it is trained and equipped for combat in jungle, arctic or any other conditions and is operationally ready at all times. A new standard rifle, the T-44, will be issued to troops in 1960. It is capable of automatic fire at a rate of about 700 rounds per minute or semi-automatic fire.

Navy.—The peak strength of the Navy (including Marine Corps) in the summer of 1945 was 3,855,497. The strength on June 30, 1950, was 454,800, and on April 30, 1959, it was 804,119.

SHIPS OF U.S. NAVY

	1940	1945	1959
		Aug. 31	May
Battleships.....	15	23	—
Attack Aircraft Carriers ...	4	28	14
Support Carriers.....	8	71	9
Heavy Cruisers.....	18	25	11
Light Cruisers.....	19	48	2

	1940	1945	1959
Destroyers and Destroyer-type craft.....	220	737	238
Submarines.....	94	234	113

In May, 1959, there were also 3 escort aircraft carriers, 1 small aircraft carrier and 487 patrol ships, minecraft, amphibians and auxiliaries.

A nuclear-powered submarine, the *George Washington*, designed to fire ballistic missiles either from the surface or submerged, was launched by President Eisenhower on July 9, 1959. With a displacement of 5,400 tons, length 380 feet, the new submarine cost about \$100,000,000 and carries 16 vertical tubes of *Polaris* missiles (see below).

A further nuclear submarine, the *Skipjack* of 2,830 tons, capable of submergence to 400 feet and a speed of at least 20 knots was commissioned in April, 1959.

Aircraft Carriers.—4 of the *Forrestal* Class of aircraft carrier (60,000 tons) have now been commissioned—*Forrestal* (1955), *Saratoga* (1956), *Ranger* (1957) and *Independence* (1959). The last vessel of this class, *Constellation*, was under construction in 1959. Each has a crew of 3,000 to 4,000 men, can carry 100 jet aircraft and costs about \$190,000,000. They are powered by conventional engines. A contract was placed in 1957 for an atomic-powered carrier with a displacement of 75–85,000 tons and a length of 1,088 feet. Guided Missile Carriers. A nuclear powered cruiser, *Long Beach* (14,000 tons), designed to carry *Talos* and *Terrier* guided missiles (see below) was launched on July 14, 1959. Powered by two nuclear reactors the new cruiser will have a speed of over 30 knots and almost unlimited cruising range. The cruisers *Boston* and *Camberra* (13,600 tons) have been converted to carry guided missiles and recommissioned. The *Gyatt*, a destroyer of 2,250 tons, has been converted to carry *Terrier* missiles and two conventional powered submarines *Growler* and *Grayback* to carry *Regulus* missiles. New atomic depth charges have been successfully tested and a rocket-assisted anti-submarine torpedo has been adopted for operational use.

Air.—The U.S. Air Force was formerly the Army Air Corps and directly under command of the War Department. In 1947 an independent Department of the Air Force was established under a Secretary of the Air Force. The Navy and Marine Corps retained separate air organizations. Strength of the Air Force (April, 30, 1959), 841,889.

On June 27, 1958, a nation-wide radar screen against possible air attack came into effect on a 24-hour basis; known as SAGE (*Semi-automatic ground environment*) it includes radar equipment in towers built off the coast. Information gathered is collated and interpreted electronically. It has been stated that, by the ultra-long-range radar system, instant warning can be given of inter-continental ballistic missiles at a range of 3,000 miles.

Guided Missiles

Details of test firings of the more important guided missiles *Atlas*, *Titan*, *Shark* and *Thor* (U.S.A.F.), *Jupiter* (U.S. Army) and *Polaris* (U.S. Navy) were given on July 1, 1959, by the U.S. Defence Department.

	Type	Success-ful	Part Success-ful	Unsuccess-ful
<i>Atlas</i>	ICBM	10	6	9
<i>Titan</i>	ICBM	4	—	—
<i>Thor</i>	IRBM	35	9	7
<i>Jupiter</i>	IRBM	12	5	1
<i>Polaris</i>	IRBM	6	4	1
	ICBM—Inter-continental ballistic missile			
	IRBM—Intermediate-range ballistic missile.			

Guided Missiles (continued)

The following table lists the various types of missile now in use or under development. Missiles shown in italic type are under development. Plans for the construction of four *Bomarc* missile bases sites were announced in 1957 (planned eventual number of sites, 30) and for a *Snark* missile base at Presque Isle, N. Maine. Six sites of ICBM had been chosen by October, 1958, and two *Titan* launching sites were under construction in 1959. The principal missile range extends 6,000 miles from Cape Canaveral, Florida, to Ascension Island and construction of a new National Pacific Missile Range to be operated by the Navy was planned to commence in 1959.

	Description	Range in miles	Speed m.p.h.
<i>Surface to Surface Missiles</i>			
<i>Atlas</i> †	ICBM, liquid-fuelled rocket; 100 tons; 80 ft.	5,500	15-20,000
<i>Corporal</i> †	Liquid-fuelled rocket.	70-100	—
<i>Dart</i> †	Anti-tank rocket.	1-3	—
<i>Honest John</i> †	Unguided solid-propellant field artillery rocket.	15	—
<i>Jupiter</i> †	IRBM, liquid-fuelled rocket, single stage.	1,500	10-15,000
<i>La Crosse</i> †	Solid-propellant rocket for use against field fortifications.	8-12	—
<i>Little John</i> †	Unguided solid propellant rocket.	—	—
<i>Matador</i> †	Jet-powered winged missile.	300-500	650-700
<i>Matador-Mace</i> †	Improved <i>Matador</i> .	700-1,000	Supersonic
<i>Pershing</i> †	Solid-fuel improved <i>Redstone</i> .	500	8,000
<i>Polaris</i> *	IRBM solid propellant rocket launched from ships; 150 feet.	1,200-1,500	10-15,000
<i>Redstone</i> †	Liquid-fuelled rocket.	200-500	8,000
<i>Regulus I</i> *	Jet-powered winged missile launched from ships.	c. 500	500-700
<i>Regulus II</i>	Improved <i>Regulus I</i>	1,000	1,000-1,200
<i>Sergeant</i> †	Solid-propellant rocket to replace <i>Corporal</i> ; self-contained guidance.	70-200	—
<i>Snark</i> †	Turbo-jet winged missile; 69 feet.	5,500	600
<i>Thor</i> †	IRBM, liquid-fuelled rocket; single stage.	1,500	10-15,000
<i>Titan</i> †	ICBM, liquid-fuelled rocket; 110 tons; 90 ft.	5½-9,000	15-20,000
<i>Surface to Air Missiles</i>			
<i>Bomarc</i> †	Long-range ramjet missile interceptor; 47 ft.	150-300	2,600
<i>Hawk</i> †	A.A. rocket against low-flying planes.	25	—
<i>Nike-Ajax</i> †	Liquid-fuelled A.A. rocket.	25	1,800
<i>Nike-Hercules</i> †	Improved <i>Nike-Ajax</i> with nuclear warhead.	60-85	Supersonic
<i>Nike-Zeus</i>	Anti-missile weapon with nuclear warhead.	100-300	—
<i>Plato</i> †	Anti-missile weapon for field use.	Short	—
<i>Talos</i> *	A.A. ramjet; ship based.	40-100	1,500
<i>Tartar</i> *	Improved <i>Terrier</i> missile.	20-30	Supersonic
<i>Terrier I & II</i> *	A.A. solid-propellant rocket.	10-30	Supersonic
<i>Air to Air Missiles</i>			
<i>Genie MB-1</i> †	Carried by fighters; nuclear warhead.	2-4	Supersonic
<i>Sidewinder</i> *	Solid rocket with infra-red guidance.	4-6	Supersonic
<i>Sparrow I</i> *	Beam-riding missile.	3-5	1,800
<i>Sparrow III</i> *	Improved <i>Sparrow I</i> .	—	1,500

† Operated by U.S. Army; ‡ by U.S. Air Force; * by U.S. Navy.

Air to Surface Missiles.—Two types are believed to be under development, the *Bull Pup* (range, 3 miles; speed, 1,200 m.p.h.) and a new air to ground missile the *Hound Dog*, with a range of several hundred miles.

CAPITAL OF THE U.S.

In 1790 Congress ratified the cession of 100 sq. miles by the States of Maryland and Virginia as a site for a Federal City to be the national capital of the United States. In 1791 it was decided to name the capital *Washington* and in 1793 the foundation-stone of the Capitol building was laid. In 1800 the seat of government was removed to Washington, which was chartered as a city in 1802. In 1846 the Virginia portion was retroceded and the present area of the *District of Columbia* (with which the City of Washington is considered co-extensive) is 69.245 square miles, with a population at the Census of 1950 of 802,178.

The District of Columbia is ruled directly by the President and Congress through a Board of Commissioners appointed by the President.

The *City of Washington*, the Capital of the United States, is considered co-extensive with the District of Columbia. It is situated on the west central edge of Maryland, opposite the State of Virginia, on the left bank of the Potomac at its confluence with the Anacostia, 107 miles from Chesapeake Bay and 186 from the Atlantic Ocean.

NATIONAL COMMISSION OF FINE ARTS

Interior Dept. Building, Washington, D.C.

The Commission of Fine Arts was created by Congress May 17, 1910, to advise generally upon the location, selection, and erection of statues, fountains, and monuments in the District of Columbia, and also to advise generally upon questions of art when required to do so by the President or by any committee of either House of Congress. Under this latter provision its functions have been enlarged by Executive Order to cover all works of Art with which the Federal Government is concerned, including designs of public buildings and public parks, within the D.C. An expenditure not exceeding \$35,000 in any one year is authorized by Congress for travelling and other expenses. The members serve without remuneration.

Chairman, David E. Finley.

Members, Felix W. de Weldon; Wallace K. Harrison; Emily L. Muir; Douglas W. Orr; William G. Perry; Michael Rapuano.

Secretary and Administrative Officer, L. R. Wilson.

FINANCE

Estimated revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1959 showed a deficit of \$12,871,000,000, compared with the actual deficit of \$2,819,000,000 in 1958.

(Fiscal year)

BUDGET RECEIPTS	1958 Actual	1959 Estimated*
BUDGET RECEIPTS:—		
Individual Income Taxes.....	\$34,724,000,000	\$36,900,000,000
Corporation Income Taxes.....	20,074,000,000	17,000,000,000
Excise Taxes.....	8,612,000,000	8,467,000,000
Employment Taxes.....	333,000,000	328,000,000
Estate and Gift Taxes.....	1,393,000,000	1,365,000,000
Customs.....	782,000,000	840,000,000
All other Receipts (net).....	3,200,000,000	3,100,000,000
Net Budget Receipts.....	\$69,117,000,000	\$68,000,000,000
BUDGET EXPENDITURE		
	1958 Actual	1959 Estimated*
Major National Security.....	\$44,142,000,000	\$46,120,000,000
International Affairs and Finance.....	2,234,000,000	3,708,000,000
Veterans Service and Benefits.....	5,026,000,000	5,198,000,000
Labour and Welfare.....	3,447,000,000	4,380,000,000
Agriculture and Agricultural Resources.....	4,389,000,000	6,775,000,000
Natural Resources.....	1,543,000,000	1,798,000,000
Commerce and Housing.....	2,109,000,000	3,509,000,000
General Government.....	1,356,000,000	1,673,000,000
Interest.....	7,689,000,000	7,601,000,000
Allowance for Contingencies.....	—	200,000,000
Net Budget Expenditure.....	\$71,936,000,000	\$80,871,000,000

* Represent Budget estimates released January 13, 1959.

GOLD AND SILVER MOVEMENTS

Year	Gold		Silver	
	Imports \$	Exports \$	Imports \$	Exports \$
1955.....	104,592,000	7,257,000	72,932,000	8,331,000
1956.....	132,667,000	26,562,000	129,068,000	7,049,000
1957.....	272,641,000	168,332,000	158,354,000	11,163,000
1958.....	290,585,000	31,022,000	132,046,000	3,719,000

PUBLIC DEBT

On June 30, 1958, the *Federal Public Debt* of the United States stood at \$276,343,000,000; the level at the end of the fiscal year 1957 was \$270,527,000,

COST OF LIVING IN U.S.A.

The Consumer Price Index (for city wage-earner and clerical worker families in 46 cities representative of all cities in the United States) showed a monthly average during the calendar year 1958 of 123.5 (the basic figure of 100 being the 1947-49 average). The average of consumer prices for the first four months of 1959 was: January, 123.8, February, 123.7, March, 123.7 and April, 123.9.

According to figures prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics, the index of consumer prices (all items) rose from 122.3 to 123.7 during the calendar year 1958, displaying a persistent upward movement. Most groups increased. Transportation rose from 138.7 to 144.3, medical care from 141.7 to 147.6, and food from 118.2 to 118.7. Personal care rose from 127.8 to 129.0, apparel from 106.9 to 107.5, rent from 136.8 to 138.7, and reading and recreation from 116.6 to 116.9. During the first four months of 1959, the consumer price index for food fell from 119.0 to 117.6, but all other major groups increased: reading and recreation from 117.0 to 117.7, medical care from 148.0 to 149.6, personal care from 129.4 to 130.0, rent from 138.8 to 139.3 and transportation from 144.1 to 145.3.

The wholesale price index showed a monthly average during 1957 of 117.6 (the average for the

years 1947-49=100). The monthly average rose to 119.2 in 1958 and rose further to 119.8 in May, 1959. Wholesale prices for farm products rose from 90.9 in 1957, to 94.9 in 1958, but declined to 90.8 in May, 1959. Industrial prices rose from 125.6 in 1957 to 126.0 in 1958, and further to 128.3 in May, 1959.

PERSONAL INCOMES IN U.S.A.

Personal incomes in the United States rose from \$347.9 billion in 1957 to \$354.4 billion in 1958. Decreases registered in this period in various types of income: labour income fell by \$0.9 billion, business and professional income by \$0.4 billion, dividends by \$0.1 billion. Personal interest income rose by \$0.6 billion, transfer payments by \$4.4 billion, and farm proprietors' income by \$2.6 billion. Preliminary estimates for May, 1959 (seasonally adjusted annual rate) showed personal income at \$376.2 billion, an increase of \$21.8 billion over the 1958 level. Labour income rose from \$246.2 billion in 1958 to \$265.4 billion in May, 1959, an increase of \$19.2 billion. Transfer payments rose from \$25.9 billion in 1958 to \$26.3 billion in May, 1959, business and professional incomes rose from \$31.0 billion in 1958 to \$33.5 billion in May, 1959, and personal interest income rose from \$19.4 billion in 1958 to \$20.5 billion in May, 1959. All other types of personal income also rose from 1958 to May, 1959, except farm proprietors' income, which fell from \$14.2 billion to \$13.2 billion.

PRODUCTION

AGRICULTURE AND LIVE STOCK

Agriculture.—The total land surface, excluding island possessions and Alaska, is 1,903,824,640 acres of which about 61 per cent. is in farms. The total number of farms in 1954 (1954 Census of Agriculture) was 4,782,416. The cash income from crops in 1952 was \$14,380,000,000; in 1953, \$14,193,000,000; in 1954, \$13,669,000,000; in 1955, \$13,676,000,000; in 1956, \$14,235,000,000; in 1957, \$12,381,000,000; and in 1958, \$14,360,000,000. Cash income from livestock and livestock products in 1952, \$18,252,000,000; 1953, \$16,933,000,000; in 1954, \$16,284,000,000; in 1955, \$15,880,000,000; in 1956, \$16,304,000,000; in 1957, \$17,376,000,000 and in 1958, \$18,846,000,000.

Good weather in 1958 raised crop production to a new high level—11 per cent. larger than the previous record established in 1957, 1956, and 1948. The all-crop production index reached 118 (1947-1949=100), compared with 106 reached by the 3 former best production years. High yields per acre were mainly responsible for increased production, as harvested acreage was the third lowest in over 20 years and planted acreage was the smallest in 40 years. New yield per acre records were set by all of the major crops and the yield per acre index reached 143, up almost 13 per cent. from the former record of 127 attained in 1957. The harvested acreage of 1959 crops totalled 321,110,000 acres, up slightly from 1957.

Live Stock on Farms, Jan. 1.

	1957	1958	1959*
All cattle . . .	94,502,000	93,350,000	96,851,000
Cows	22,916,000	22,233,000	21,606,000
Hogs	51,703,000	50,980,000	57,201,000
Sheep	30,840,000	31,337,000	32,644,000
Stock Sheep	26,538,000	27,327,000	28,364,000

* Preliminary figures.

	1957	1958	1959*
Horses & Mules	3,574,000	3,354,000	3,079,000
Chickens . . .	390,137,000	370,884,000	383,257,000
Turkeys . . .	5,802,000	5,542,000	5,861,000

The index of livestock and poultry numbers on farms and ranches on January 1, 1959, increased 5 per cent from a year earlier. Meat animal numbers were up 5 per cent., poultry was up 4 per cent., while cattle kept for milk were down 2 per cent. and horses and mules down 8 per cent.

MINERALS

The value of mineral production in continental United States in 1958 totalled an estimated \$16.4 billion. The comparable value for 1957 was \$18.3 billion and for 1956 \$17.5 billion.

Nearly three-quarters of the mineral production of the United States (in value) consists of fuels. In 1958 U.S. production of crude petroleum amounted to 2,447 million barrels, 467,000 barrels less than in 1957. The decline reflected lower export demands and a reduction in stocks of crude oil.

Bituminous coal and lignite produced in 1958 totalled 397,000,000 tons, 19.4 per cent. less than in 1957. The average value of soft coal at the mine was estimated at \$5 a ton (1957, \$5.08).

MANUFACTURES

The leading five States according to value added by manufacture (unadjusted) at the 1957 Annual Survey were: New York (\$16,092,000,000), Pennsylvania (\$12,921,000,000), Ohio (\$12,439,000,000), Illinois (\$12,154,000,000) and California (\$629,000,000).

The average number of employees in 1957 for the United States as a whole was 17,105,000, salaries and wages totalling \$52,582,000,000. The value added by manufacture (value of output less cost of materials and supplies) was \$144,518,000,000.

MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1957

(Adjusted)

Group	No. of Employees	Payroll	Value added by Manufacture
Food and kindred products	1,688,228	\$7,142,658,000	\$16,349,436,000
Tobacco manufactures	88,086	284,065,000	1,245,968,000
Textile mill products	988,951	3,183,279,000	5,196,690,000
Apparel, etc.	1,264,308	3,663,658,000	6,066,593,000
Lumber and wood products	645,792	2,110,461,000	3,284,511,000
Furniture and fixtures	374,850	1,431,976,000	2,513,910,000
Pulp, paper, etc.	565,874	2,733,975,000	5,724,186,000
Printing and publishing	867,485	4,300,502,000	7,921,543,000
Chemicals and products	763,934	4,080,620,000	12,474,386,000
Petroleum and coal	185,562	1,149,941,000	3,249,345,000
Rubber and products	259,894	1,309,851,000	2,462,080,000
Leather and products	361,945	1,156,661,000	1,891,636,000
Stone, clay and glass	525,597	2,354,451,000	4,980,460,000
Primary metal industries	1,271,940	7,018,584,000	13,320,274,000
Fabricated do. products	1,113,534	5,383,103,000	9,543,780,000
Machinery (except electrical)	1,707,459	9,049,909,000	15,977,505,000
Electrical machinery	1,084,367	5,133,431,000	9,620,386,000
Transportation equipment	1,900,319	10,486,418,000	18,486,135,000
Instruments, etc.	307,207	1,570,906,000	2,872,262,000
Miscellaneous	665,067	2,826,208,000	4,747,558,000
Administration and Auxiliary	474,256	2,983,346,000	—
Total	17,104,655	\$79,354,003,000	\$147,928,554,000

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

Organized Labour.—On December 5, 1955, the American Federation of Labour (AFL), founded in 1881, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), formally established in 1938, merged into an organization called the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations. The combined membership is now 16,900,000 (including 987,000 members in Canada). There are also 1,580,000 members of unions not affiliated to the AFL-CIO.

Approximately one-third of the non-agricultural labour force of the United States is estimated to be organized.

Work Stoppages.—There were 3,694 stoppages recorded in 1958, involving 2,060,000 workers. There were 23,900,000 man-days of idleness, representing 0.22 per cent. of estimated working time of all workers.

Employment and Unemployment.—The civilian labour force (working population) was 68,639,000 in April, 1959. This includes self-employed, wage and salary-earners, employed and unemployed. Unemployment was estimated at 3,627,000 (5.3 per cent.). In addition there were 2,017,000 temporarily stopped, and 11,846,000 working fewer than 35 hours a week.

Wages.—In Feb., 1959, gross average weekly earnings by industry ranged from \$137.58 per week in electrical work to \$44.37 in the manufacture of workshirts (37.6 hours and \$1.18 average hourly earnings). The average for all manufacturing was \$88.00, more than a three-fold increase since 1939 but in terms of 1947-49 purchasing power, the increase was 1½ times.

	Average Weekly Earnings	Hours Per Week	Average Hourly Earnings
March 1957			
Manufacturing.....	\$88.00	40.0	\$2.20
Durable.....	95.11	40.3	2.36
Non-durable.....	78.01	39.4	1.98
Coal Mining:			
Anthracite.....	74.79	27.0	2.77
Bituminous.....	112.85	35.6	3.17
Building construction	108.12	34.0	3.18
Electrical work.....	137.58	37.9	3.63
Gas and Electricity...	103.89	40.9	2.54
Wholesale trade.....	88.00	40.0	2.20
Retail trade.....	65.95	37.9	1.74
(except eating and drinking places)			
Laundries.....	44.85	39.0	1.15

A minimum wage of \$1 an hour is set by federal law for employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, or in activities directly essential to such production. The act requires time and a half for all hours over 40 a week. While national averages by industry are generally above the minimum, rates for individuals in some occupations are close to the minimum.

In addition to cash wages, most workers receive some type of "fringe" benefits—the most common forms being paid vacations, and public holidays, various types of insurance and health funds financed by the employer or by employer and employees jointly.

RECLAMATION

Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, Interior Building, 18th and 19th Streets (between C and E streets), N.W., Washington, D.C. *Commissioner*, Floyd E. Dominy.

The Bureau of Reclamation constructs and operates irrigation, power and other multiple-purpose projects in the area west of the 97th meridian and is the Federal agency with principal

responsibility for water conservation in this region. Eight million acres of lands in the arid and semi-arid west can be irrigated by works constructed by the Bureau. In June, 1959, the Bureau had in operation, under construction or authorized, 129 irrigation and multiple-purpose projects. Among them is the *Missouri River Basin project*, with 237 units, authorized by the Flood Control Acts of 1944 and 1946. In 1956 construction started on the *Colorado River Storage Project* which will permit economic expansion in five Western States—Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico—in an area of rich resources now virtually untapped. The total harvest from all reclamation projects in 1958 was valued at \$987,441,504, increasing the cumulative value of all reclamation harvests since 1902 to \$14,265,102,495.

Grand Coulee Dam, on the Columbia River in the State of Washington, the largest concrete structure in the world by volume (10,585,000 cubic yards), and with the greatest hydro-electric power-plant capacity in the U.S., began operating in March, 1941; its installed capacity is 1,974,000 kW. The dam will provide storage for the ultimate irrigation of 1,029,000 acres in the Columbia Basin project.

Hoover Dam (Arizona and Nevada), on the Colorado River, is the highest dam in the United States (726 ft.), and has an operating power plant with a capacity of 1,249,800 kW., and an ultimate capacity of 1,344,800 kW.

Shasta Dam (602 ft. high), on the Sacramento River in California, is the second highest in the United States. It was completed in 1944, and the power plant has a rated capacity of 379,000 kW.

Hungry Horse Dam, completed in 1952, on the Flathead River in Montana, is 565 ft. high, the third highest in the United States. It has a power capacity of 285,000 kW.

Glen Canyon Dam, just south of the Utah-Arizona line on the Colorado River, was started in October, 1956. When completed in 1965 its power plant will have a capacity of 900,000 kW.

POST, TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES

On June 30, 1958, there were 36,308 post offices and postal branches and several thousand stations in the U.S., handling 60,129,911,000 "pieces" of mail matter. The postal revenue was \$2,564,319,185. and the expenditure \$3,440,810,346 for the fiscal year of 1958. The telegraphs and telephones are operated by private companies.

On June 30, 1958, the postal savings deposits amounted to \$1,212,671,942, compared with \$1,462,268,304 on June 30, 1957.

On May 27, 1958, the President signed a measure, enacted by Congress, which granted a general increase in postage rates. This included an increase from 3 cents to 4 cents an ounce on ordinary first class mail, and from 6 cents to 7 cents an ounce on air mail letters. First class letters and air mail comprise approximately 75 per cent. of all mail in the U.S.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

North Capitol and H. Streets, Washington, D.C.

The Office was established by Congress in 1860 and has been in continuous operation from that time. It carries out all the printing and binding ordered by Congress and the departments, independent establishments and agencies of the Federal Government, and provides them with stationery. It also distributes Government publications as required by law, maintains the necessary catalogues and a library of these publications, and prints for sale to the public such documents as are not confidential.

Public Printer, Raymond Blattenberger, N.J., \$20,000.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

MERCHANDISE.

From the figures of the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Year	General Imports	Total Exports and Re-exports	Excess of Exports
1950.....	\$8,852,161,000	\$10,275,043,000	+ \$1,422,882,000
1951.....	10,967,300,000	15,032,379,000	+ 4,065,079,000
1952.....	10,717,485,000	15,201,000,000	+ 4,484,000,000
1953.....	10,873,000,000	15,774,000,000	+ 4,901,000,000
1954.....	10,215,000,000	15,106,000,000	+ 4,891,000,000
1955.....	11,384,000,000	15,547,000,000	+ 4,162,000,000
1956.....	12,015,000,000	19,090,000,000	+ 6,475,000,000
1957.....	12,982,000,000	20,850,000,000	+ 7,868,000,000
1958.....	12,830,000,000	17,818,000,000	+ 5,028,000,000

EXPORTS BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES OF DOMESTIC ORIGIN, 1958

Commodity	Value
Animals and animal products.....	\$554,300,000
Vegetable food products.....	1,929,700,000
Wheat.....	685,100,000
Coarse grains.....	464,800,000
Vegetables.....	125,300,000
Fruits.....	255,800,000
Vegetable products (inedible).....	1,067,700,000
Rubber and manufactures.....	278,300,000
Synthetic rubber.....	117,300,000
Tobacco.....	439,600,000
Raw Cotton.....	655,900,000
Textile manufactures.....	599,800,000
Wood and paper.....	449,800,000
Coal and products.....	533,900,000
Petroleum and products.....	461,800,000
Metals and manufactures.....	1,530,100,000
Machinery and vehicles.....	5,260,900,000
Electrical apparatus.....	794,200,000
Industrial machinery.....	2,261,900,000
Automobiles, parts, etc.....	1,082,800,000
Aircraft and engines.....	217,000,000
Chemicals and related products... ..	1,342,100,000
Miscellaneous.....	919,600,000

UNITED STATES IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION, BY PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES, 1958

Commodity	Value
Cocoa.....	\$173,000,000
Coffee.....	1,172,500,000

Commodity	Value
Cane sugar.....	\$522,400,000
Whisky.....	179,800,000
Crude rubber.....	248,500,000
Vegetable oils.....	133,100,000
Tobacco.....	107,600,000
Wool, unmanufactured.....	164,700,000
Wood.....	327,400,000
Paper.....	986,100,000
Petroleum and Products.....	1,636,800,000
Diamonds.....	180,500,000
Non-ferrous metals.....	1,023,000,000
Aluminum.....	222,300,000
Copper.....	249,100,000
Lead.....	133,600,000
Nickel.....	124,800,000
Machinery and vehicles.....	1,152,200,000
Miscellaneous.....	643,600,000

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY ECONOMIC CLASS, 1958

Class	Imports (1)	Exports (2)
Crude materials..	\$2,785,100,000	\$2,136,600,000
Crude foodstuffs..	1,942,200,000	1,279,900,000
Manufactured do..	1,516,700,000	1,101,900,000
Semi-manufactures	2,660,200,000	2,275,300,000
Finished manuf..	3,910,400,000	10,899,800,000
Total.....	\$12,814,600,000	\$17,693,500,000

(1) Imports for consumption.

(2) Exports of United States merchandise, including civilian supplies sent to occupied areas.

UNITED STATES FOREIGN TRADE BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES, 1958

Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from	Country	Exports and Re-exports to	General Imports from
Argentina.....	\$249,000,000	\$132,700,000	Japan.....	\$833,600,000	\$670,800,000
Australia.....	189,900,000	94,700,000	Korea.....	216,100,000	2,400,000
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	329,500,000	269,900,000	Mexico.....	885,500,000	457,700,000
Brazil.....	529,700,000	565,800,000	Netherlands.....	442,000,000	189,800,000
Canada.....	3,417,800,000	2,687,300,000	Pakistan.....	112,000,000	26,900,000
Chile.....	148,900,000	155,700,000	Persia.....	105,900,000	42,100,000
Colombia.....	184,900,000	332,900,000	Peru.....	166,800,000	124,000,000
Cuba.....	545,900,000	528,000,000	Philippines.....	291,400,000	274,000,000
France.....	427,200,000	302,400,000	Spain.....	214,700,000	55,400,000
Germany, West... ..	733,600,000	635,600,000	Sweden.....	195,100,000	125,400,000
India.....	312,600,000	191,100,000	Switzerland.....	163,500,000	157,100,000
Israel.....	104,500,000	18,200,000	Union of S. Afr... ..	248,600,000	99,300,000
Italy.....	487,200,000	275,100,000	United Kingdom .	837,700,000	868,200,000
			Venezuela.....	808,500,000	892,300,000
			Yugoslavia.....	115,200,000	29,500,000

COMMUNICATIONS

RAILWAYS

Data pertaining to Class I and II Carriers and their non-operating subsidiaries:—

	1957
Capital Stock outstanding.....	\$7,659,520,092
Funded Debt outstanding.....	9,115,052,627
Total Railway capital actually outstanding.....	16,774,572,719
Dividends declared.....	466,412,802
Interest accrued.....	387,416,191
Total dividends and interest.....	853,828,993
Railway operating revenues.....	10,625,451,652
Railway operating expenses.....	8,321,577,258
Number of passengers carried earning revenue.....	412,625,053
Number of passenger-train cars in service.....	29,557
Number of freight-train cars in service.....	1,782,966
Number of railway employees....	998,880
Miles operated.....	232,177

ROADS

In 1957 there were 3,453,118 miles of roads and streets in the United States, of which 3,063,923 miles were in rural areas and 389,195 miles were in urban areas. Surfaced roads and streets account for 2,371,426 miles of the total; 1,081,692 miles are unimproved and graded and drained. State primary roads, including extensions in urban areas, total 429,082 miles (423,648 surfaced). Other roads under State control total 252,560 miles (211,502 surfaced); 2,672,956 miles are under local control (1,713,717 surfaced); and 98,520 miles (22,559 surfaced) are under Federal control.

An estimated total of \$9,414,000,000 was spent in 1958 for roads and streets in the United States. Of this total \$6,259,000,000 was spent for State highways, \$1,641,000,000 was spent for county and local rural roads, \$1,338,000,000 was spent for city streets, and \$176,000,000 was spent on roads in Federal areas. Capital outlay accounted for 65.9 per cent. of the total expenditures; 23.6 per cent. was spent for maintenance; 4.1 per cent. for administration; 2.6 per cent. for highway police and safety; and 3.8 per cent. for interest on highway bonds.

Motor Vehicles and Taxation.—The number of motor vehicles registered in 1958 in the United States was 68,299,408, an increase of 1.7 per cent. over the 1957 total of 67,131,071. In 1941 the registrations in the U.S.A. were 34,894,134. The State Governments received \$1,468,554,000 in 1941 and \$4,666,386,000 in 1958, respectively, from motor-fuel, motor-vehicle and motor-carrier taxes. In 1958 the Federal Government received \$3,332,093,000 from excise taxes on motor vehicles and parts, tyres and tubes, gasoline, diesel and special fuels and lubricating oil.

Accidents.—In 1958 there were 37,000 deaths caused by motor vehicle accidents. The death rate per 100,000,000 miles of travel was 5.6 in 1958, compared with 6.0 in 1957.

SHIPPING

The active ocean-going Merchant Marine of the U.S. on June 1, 1959, consisted of 947 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over, of which 916 were privately owned and 31 were government-owned ships under charter or general agency agreement with private companies. There were 2,065 government-owned vessels in the reserve fleets. Of the active vessels, 639 were dry cargo ships, 37 were combination passenger and cargo and 271 were tankers.

AIR TRANSPORT

United States domestic and international scheduled airlines in 1958 were estimated to have carried 49,075,000 passengers over 31,481,000,000 passenger miles. The combined express and freight flown by the scheduled airliners during 1958 totalled 559,428,000 ton-miles. In addition, the airlines flew 177,430,000 tons-miles of mail.

Seven principal classes of commercial air carriers can be distinguished in the United States, (a) The Domestic Trunk Lines (12); (b) Local Service Lines, operating the low-density traffic routes between the smaller traffic centres and between small and large centres (13); (c) The International and Overseas Group, including all U.S. flag air carriers authorized to operate between the U.S.A. and foreign countries, between foreign countries and into Mexico and the Caribbean (18); (d) Territorial Air Carriers, operating in Hawaii (2) and in Alaska (15); other classes are (e) Certificated All Cargo Lines (6); (f) Helicopter Airmail Operators (3); and (g) Non-Certificated Air Carriers, including supplemental and irregular transport carriers (43), air freight forwarders (71), air taxi operators and Alaskan pilot-owners and air carriers.

703 stations of the United States are served by domestic trunk and local service airlines. In 1958, 142,869 persons were employed by the domestic and international airlines.

The Federal Aviation Act, 1958, set up the Federal Aviation Agency to provide for the safe and efficient use of the airspace by both civil and military operations, and to provide for the regulation and promotion of civil aviation in such manner as to foster its development and safety. The new Agency incorporates the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the Airways Modernization Board and the safety-rules authority of the Civil Aeronautics Board. The Administrator has authority to regulate and operate air navigation facilities; to prescribe air traffic rules; and to conduct related research and development.

Administrator, E. R. Qucsada.

AIR STATISTICS, 1958 (Thousands)

	Domestic Trunk Lines	Local Service Airlines	Territorial Airlines	International Airlines	Helicopters	Alaskan Airlines
Revenue passengers.....	39,513	4,265	572	4,182	228	315
Revenue passenger miles..	24,435,700	820,200	82,700	5,974,600	4,885	163,800
Air mail ton-miles.....	103,964	1,725	65	65,825	—	—
Express ton-miles.....	45,890	1,801	—	—	34	—
Freight ton-miles.....	240,510	2,241	1,587	128,925	6	6,940*
Total revenue ton-miles...	2,750,948	86,593	11,264	873,103	598	32,901
Total revenue plane miles flown.....	700,600	72,300	4,400	165,500	1,675,000	11,500

* Express and Freight.

EDUCATION

State School Systems

Almost every State in the Union has a compulsory school attendance law. In general, children are obliged to attend school from 7 to 16 years of age, and those from 14 to 16 must attend school or be lawfully employed. In the States there are, connected with the local administrative units, officers charged with enforcing the compulsory attendance law, known in the majority of States as the truant or attendance officers.

In 1956-57 the total number of children in the United States of 5 to 17 years of age was 38,683,000, of whom 32,334,000 were enrolled in public elementary and secondary schools. The average daily attendance in the public schools was 28,871,000, the average length of school term was estimated at 178.0 days, and the average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled at 159. In 1956-57, 1,203,000 teachers were employed. The average annual salary of all teachers was \$4,200.

The total revenue receipts for school purposes, excluding balances on hand, was about \$10,157,000,000. Of this amount, about \$378,000,000 was received from Federal sources, \$4,042,000,000 from State sources and \$737,000,000 from county and local sources. Current expenditure was \$9,214,576,000. \$2,648,877,000 was expended for sites, buildings, furniture and equipment and \$249,602,000 for interest.

Institutions of Higher Education

In the autumn of 1958 enrolment in institutions of higher education numbered 3,258,556.

Institutions of higher education include universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers' colleges and normal schools, and junior colleges. The 1958 survey of enrolments covered 1,903 institutions classified as follows: 1,404 universities, colleges and professional schools enrolling 2,872,045 students; and 499 junior colleges enrolling 386,511 students. There are 101 institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes, enrolling 84,822 students included in the foregoing figures.

During the school year 1957-58, 365,748 bachelor's degrees were conferred, 242,948 to men and 122,800 to women; 65,614 masters' degrees, 44,252 to men and 21,362 to women; and 8,942 doctor's degrees, 7,978 to men and 964 to women. Education, Business and Commerce, and Engineering, were, in that order, the fields in which most students received baccalaureate degrees. There were 82,892 bachelor's degrees in Education, 51,254 in Business and Commerce, and 35,332 in Engineering. The three leading fields of study for the master's degree were Education (30,972), Engineering (5,788) and Business and Commerce (4,041). The most popular fields of study on the doctorate level were Education (1,638), Chemistry (939) and Engineering (647).

Particulars of some of the Universities are: Harvard (13,569 students, including 1,996 women in 1958), founded at Cambridge, Mass., on Oct. 28, 1636, and named after John Harvard of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, England, who bequeathed to it his library and a sum of money in 1638; Yale (7,743 students, including 605 women, in 1958), founded at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1701; Bowdoin, Brunswick, Me. (founded 1794) (811 men); Brown, Providence, R.I. (founded 1764; 3,933 students, including 1,091 women, in 1958); Columbia, New York, N.Y. (founded 1754; 25,865 students, including 9,936 women, in 1958); Cornell (founded at Ithaca, N.Y., 1865; 11,184 students, including 2,696 women, in 1958); Dartmouth, Hanover, N.H. (founded 1769; 3,052 men

in 1958); Georgetown, Washington, D.C. (founded 1789; 5,860 students, including 753 women, in 1958); North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N.C. (founded in 1789; 7,513 students, including 1,534 women, in 1958); Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. (founded 1740; 17,629 students, including 4,554 women, in 1958); Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. (founded 1787; 15,583 students, including 4,204 women, in 1958); Princeton, Princeton, N.J. (founded 1746; 3,758 men); Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. (founded 1794; 15,560 students, including 5,186 women, in 1958); William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. (founded 1693; 10,338 students, including 4,305 women, in 1958); New York University, founded in 1831 at New York, had 32,990 students, including 7,928 women, in 1958.

Private Schools and Colleges

In 1956-57 it was estimated that there were about 4,267,000 pupils in private kindergarten and elementary schools, 866,000 pupils in private high schools and academies, an estimated 50,000 pupils in elementary and secondary departments of private universities and colleges, and 1,395,000 students in privately controlled institutions of higher education. In addition there were some 10,000 pupils enrolled in privately controlled elementary and secondary schools for exceptional children.

RELIGIONS IN U.S.

	1955	1957
Adventist.....	277,162	292,000
Baptist.....	18,702,157	23,525,000
Congregationalist.....	1,342,045	1,393,000
Disciples of Christ.....	1,897,736	1,944,000
Lutheran.....	6,941,705	8,417,000
Methodist.....	11,661,951	16,676,000
Presbyterian.....	3,786,625	6,656,000
Protestant Episcopal.....	2,757,944	2,965,000
Jewish.....	5,500,000	5,500,000
Roman Catholic.....	33,396,647	35,846,000
Latter Day Saints.....	1,367,877	1,486,000
Eastern Orthodox.....	2,301,940	2,353,000

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND CURRENCY

The *Weights and Measures* in the United States in common use are of British origin and in the case of weights and linear units correspond in large part with those now employed in Great Britain. The *short ton* of 2,000 pounds (20 hundred weight of 100 pounds each) is generally used instead of the *long ton* of 2,240 pounds. The old "Winchester" bushel and the wine gallon and their subdivisions are used instead of the British Imperial units of capacity; 1 U.S. bushel = 0.9689 British bushel, and 1 U.S. gallon = 0.83268 British gallon. The U.S. *liquid quart* is divided into 32 fluid ounces. The Metric System of Weights and Measures is permissive, but is not extensively used except in scientific and pharmaceutical work. The unit of currency is the *dollar* of 100 cents. The rate of exchange with sterling will be found on p. 84.

INDIAN POPULATION

On Jan. 1, 1956, the enumerated and estimated Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, was 483,662. There are many persons of Indian blood who are not enrolled with any recognized tribe, have no rights in tribal property and receive no services from the Government. The States with the largest resident Indian population are: Arizona, 77,300; Oklahoma, 56,300; New Mexico, 53,100; South Dakota, 25,000; Montana, 15,850.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT

State Government

Each State has a constitution drafted to suit its own problems. States vary greatly in size, population and character but they are in most respects similar in the form of government organization. Like the National Government, State governments have three branches, legislative, executive and judicial.

State Legislatures.—With one exception, State legislatures consist of two Houses, a Senate and a House of Representatives; Nebraska has a single legislative body. The basis of representation in both Senate and House is the county, counties being combined or divided into districts which return one Senator and one or more Representatives. With a few variations, Senators serve for four and Representatives for two years. Sixteen states, including Hawaii, now meet in annual sessions. In addition, the Legislative Assembly of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico also meets annually. Many states whose regular sessions are biennial have special sessions in between.

Most of the business of the State legislature is carried on by committees. A bill, introduced either in the Senate or the House of Representatives, is first considered by a committee of the same house. Public hearings are usually held by committees at which representations may be made by opponents and supporters of the measure. If the committee approves the bill it makes a report to the house, when the bill may be further debated before a vote is taken. When passed by one house it is sent to the other where treatment is much the same. A bill which has been changed by the second house is sent to a "conference committee" of both houses for adjustment and if this is successful the bill is voted on favourably by both houses and sent to the governor for signature when it becomes law. Failing a report by the committee, a bill is not considered by the legislature unless a majority of the house votes for consideration without a committee report. In every State except North Carolina the governor may veto a bill and, ordinarily, prevent it from becoming law. The legislators have a right to vote again on a bill to decide whether it shall become law without the governor's approval; in some cases a two-thirds majority is required.

State Executives.—The chief executive of the State is the governor, who is elected by popular vote for a four year, or, in some States, a two year term. His powers are outlined in the State constitution. The governor may advise the legislature on new laws which he considers necessary and may call special sessions of the legislature to consider such laws. He appoints members of many boards and commissions, subject in some cases to Senate approval. He is head of the National Guard of his State and may use it to keep order if need arises. The governor may pardon persons convicted of crimes by the State courts or reduce sentences. In most states, the Governor and a Lieutenant Governor are elected at the same time. In two states, Alaska and New York, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor are elected as a political unit. Ten states do not have Lieutenant Governors. The regular duty of the Lieutenant Governor is to preside over the Senate and he succeeds if the governor dies or is removed from office.

Other important officers of the executive are the Secretary of State, whose duties concern the official records of the State, publication of the State laws and elections; the attorney-general, chief law officer of the State; the State auditor or comptroller and the State treasurer. There are also many departments and commissions such as labour boards, boards of health, banking commissions and high-

way commissions. In some States the governor has a considerable control over the work of the other State officials and in others little or none. A civil service system, intended to put much of the work of government offices into the hands of qualified workers not subject to political control and change, has been adopted by some States.

State Courts.—The simplest form of State court is usually presided over by a justice of the peace and hears minor civil and criminal cases. In large cities this work is done by police courts or special municipal courts. More important cases are dealt with in district courts, superior courts, circuit courts or common pleas courts, all dealing usually with both civil and criminal matters. Supreme courts of States deal largely with appeals and references from lower courts. Some States have a large number of special courts such as probate, children's, domestic relations and small debts courts. Judges, usually elected (but in some States appointed by the Governor or by the State legislature) preside over all trials. Many of the court practices in the United States have come from the English courts.

Local Government

Cities.—There is a number of different forms of government organization. Usually there is an elected central council with a mayor or manager to act as head of the organization. The three main forms of city government are (1) *The mayor-council plan.* The oldest type of city government, this compares with National and State organizations. The mayor is elected and usually appoints the heads of departments and many other officers, sometimes subject to the council's confirmation. He may sign or veto city ordinances and in general is responsible for putting them into effect. The mayor may also be required to produce a budget. The council passes the city laws which must not violate the city charter or conflict with State or National laws or constitutions. (2) *The commission form of government.* Three or more commissioners are elected from the city as a whole, rather than from districts or wards, and are given both law-making and law-enforcing powers. One of the commissioners is chairman and is usually called the mayor although his powers may be no greater than those of the other commissioners. Each commissioner supervises the work of one or more of the departments and is responsible for them. (3) *The City-Manager plan.* A small elected council makes city ordinances and decides general policy. It appoints a professional administrator as city-manager. The city manager appoints the heads of departments and some of the other officers; he advises the council on the needs of the city, suggests plans for finance and city improvements and enforces city ordinances. In most cases he holds office as long as the council is satisfied with his work.

County and other Local Governments.—The county, a subdivision of the State usually containing two or more townships and a number of villages, is administered by a board of commissioners or supervisors elected by the voters of the entire county. In recent years a number of counties have appointed County Managers to be responsible to a small board for the county government as a whole. In many townships, officials such as justices of the peace, constables and road supervisors are elected. The voters of some New England townships meet once a year and make their own laws on purely local matters, fix rates, decide how the money is to be spent and elect officials. Village or town government is usually in the hands of a council of elected members and some villages elect a president or mayor and employ local officials.

THE UNITED STATES

State (with date and order of admision)	Area Sq. M.±	Population Estimated 1958	Capital	Governor (term of office in yrs. and date of completion*)
Alabama (Ala.) (1819) (22).....	51,609	3,211,000	Montgomery...	John Patterson D. (4—1963)..... \$12,000
Alaska (1959) (49).....	586,400	211,000	Juneau.....	William A. Egan, D. (4—1963)..... 19,000
Arizona (Ariz.) (1912) (48).....	113,900	1,140,000	Phoenix.....	Paul Fannin, R. (2—1961)..... 18,500
Arkansas (Ark.) (1836) (25).....	53,104	1,766,000	Little Rock.....	Orval E. Faubus, D. (2—1961)..... 10,000
California (Cal.) (1850) (31).....	158,693	14,337,000	Sacramento.....	Edmund G. Brown, D. (4—1963)..... 40,000
Colorado (Colo.) (1876) (38).....	104,247	1,771,000	Denver.....	Stephen L. R. McNichols, D. (4—1963)..... 20,000
Connecticut (Conn.) § (1788) (5).....	5,009	2,316,000	Hartford.....	Abraham A. Ribicoff, D. (4—1963)..... 15,000
Delaware (Del.) § (1787) (1).....	2,057	454,000	Dover.....	J. Caleb Boggs, R. (4—1961)..... 17,500
Dist. of Columbia (D.C.) (1791).....	69	825,000		
Florida (Fla.) (1845) (27).....	58,560	4,442,000	Tallahassee.....	Le Roy Collins, D. (4—1961)..... 22,500
Georgia (Ga.) § (1788) (4).....	58,876	3,818,000	Atlanta.....	S. Ernest Vandiver, D. (4—1963)..... 12,000
Hawaii (1959) (50).....	6,423	575,771	Honolulu.....	William F. Quinn, R. (4—1961)..... 19,000
Idaho (1890) (43).....	83,557	662,000	Boise.....	Robert E. Smylie, R. (4—1963) (c)..... 10,000
Illinois (Ill.) (1818) (21).....	56,400	9,889,000	Springfield.....	William G. Stratton, R. (4—1961)..... 25,000
Indiana (Ind.) (1816) (19).....	36,291	4,581,000	Indianapolis.....	Harold W. Handley, R. (4—1961)..... 15,000
Iowa (1846) (29).....	56,290	2,822,000	Des Moines.....	Herschel C. Loveless, D. (2—1961)..... 12,500
Kansas (Kan.) (1861) (34).....	82,276	2,116,000	Topeka.....	George Docking, D. (2—1961)..... 15,000
Kentucky (Ky.) (1792) (15).....	40,395	3,080,000	Frankfort.....	(Election, Dec. 1959)..... 15,000
Louisiana (La.) (1812) (18).....	48,523	3,110,000	Baton Rouge.....	Earl K. Long, D. (4—May, 1960)..... 18,000
Maine (Me.) (1820) (23).....	33,215	952,000	Augusta.....	Cinton A. Clauson, D. (4—1963)..... 10,000
Maryland (Md.) § (1788) (7).....	10,577	2,956,000	Annapolis.....	J. Millard Tawes, D. (4—1963)..... 15,000
Massachusetts (Mass.) § (1788) (9).....	8,257	4,862,000	Boston.....	Foster Furcolo, D. (2—1961)..... 20,000
Minnesota (Minn.) (1858) (32).....	58,216	7,866,000	Lansing.....	G. Menven Williams, D. (2—1961)..... 22,500
Mississippi (Miss.) (1817) (29).....	84,068	3,375,000	St. Paul.....	Orville L. Freeman, D.-FL. (2—1961)..... 19,000
Missouri (Mo.) (1821) (24).....	47,716	2,186,000	Jackson.....	James P. Coleman, D. (4—1960)..... 15,000
Montana (Mont.) (1889) (41).....	141,138	4,271,000	Jefferson City.....	James T. Blair, Jr., D. (4—1961)..... 25,000
Nebraska (Nebr.) (1867) (37).....	77,227	688,000	Helena.....	J. Hugo Aronson, R. (4—1961)..... 12,500
Nevada (Nev.) (1863) (36).....	110,540	1,457,000	Lincoln.....	Ralph G. Brooks, D. (2—1961)..... 11,000
New Hampshire (N.H.) § (1788) (9).....	9,304	267,000	Concord.....	Grant Sawyer, D. (4—1963)..... 15,000
New Jersey (N.J.) § (1787) (3).....	7,236	5,749,000	Concord.....	Wesley Fowell, R. (2—1961)..... 15,000
New Mexico (N.Mex.) (1912) (47).....	121,666	842,000	Santa Fe.....	Robert B. Meyner, D. (4—1962)..... 30,000
New York (N.Y.) § (1788) (11).....	49,776	16,229,000	Albany.....	John Burroughs, D. (2—1961)..... 17,500
North Carolina (N.C.) § (1789) (12).....	52,712	4,549,000	Raleigh.....	Nelson A. Rockefeller, R. (4—1963)..... 50,000
North Dakota (N.Dak.) (1888) (39).....	70,665	650,000	Bismarck.....	Luther H. Hodges, D. (4—1961)..... 15,000
Ohio (1803) (17).....	41,222	9,345,000	Columbus.....	John E. Davis, R. (2—1961)..... 10,000
Oklahoma (Okla.) (1907) (46).....	69,919	2,885,000	Oklahoma City.....	Michael V. Disalle, D. (4—1963)..... 25,000
Oregon (Oreg.) (1859) (33).....	96,981	1,773,000	Salem.....	J. Howard Edmondson, D. (4—1963)..... 15,000
Pennsylvania (Pa.) § (1787) (2).....	45,333	11,101,000	Harrisburg.....	Mark O. Hatfield, R. (4—1963)..... (a) 17,500
Rhode Island (R.I.) § (1790) (13).....	1,214	875,000	Providence.....	David L. Lawrence, D. (4—1963)..... 35,000
South Carolina (S.C.) § (1788) (8).....	31,055	2,404,000	Columbia.....	Christopher Dell Sestro, R. (2—1961)..... 15,000
South Dakota (S.Dak.) (1889) (40).....	77,047	699,000	Pierre.....	Ernest F. Hollings, D. (4—1863) (c)..... 15,000
Tennessee (Tenn.) (1796) (16).....	42,244	3,469,000	Nashville.....	Ralph Hershey, D. (2—1961)..... 13,000
Texas (Tex.) (1845) (28).....	267,339	9,377,000	Austin.....	Buford Ellington, D. (4—1963) (c)..... 12,000
Utah (1896) (45).....	84,916	865,000	Salt Lake City.....	Price Daniel, D. (2—1961) (c)..... 25,000
Vermont (Vt.) (1791) (14).....	9,609	372,000	Montpelier.....	George D. Clyde, R. (4—1961)..... 12,000
Virginia (Va.) § (1788) (10).....	40,815	3,935,000	Richmond.....	Robert T. Stafford, R. (2—1961)..... 12,500
Washington (Wash.) (1889) (42).....	68,192	2,769,000	Olympia.....	J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., D. (4—1962)..... 20,000
West Virginia (W.Va.) (1863) (35).....	24,181	1,969,000	Charleston.....	Albert D. Rosellini, D. (4—1961)..... 15,000
Wisconsin (Wis.) (1848) (30).....	56,154	3,938,000	Madison.....	Cecil H. Underwood, R. (4—1961)..... 17,500
Wyoming (Wyo.) (1890) (44).....	97,914	320,000	Cheyenne.....	Gaylord A. Nelson, D. (2—1961)..... 20,000
				J. J. Hickey, D. (4—1963)..... 15,000

OUTLYING TERRITORIES

1957

AND POSSESSIONS				
Puerto Rico (1899).....	3,435	2,282,000	San Juan.....	L. Muñoz-Marín, Pop. Dem. (4—1960) (b) 10,000
Guam (1899).....	206	69,000	Agaña.....	Richard Barrett Lowe, R. (4—1960)..... 19,000
Panama Canal Zone (1904).....	553	52,822	Balboa Heights.....	Maj.-Gen. W. E. Potter (Pres. and Gov.) ..
Samoa (1900).....	76	20,400	Pago Pago.....	Peter T. Colerian.....
Virgin Islands (1917).....	133	**30,530	Charlotte Amalie.....	John D. Merwin, R. (c) 19,000

D.—Democratic Party. D-FL.—Democratic-Farmer-Labor: the legal name of the Democratic Party in Minnesota. R.—Republican Party.

* Term expires in January of the year unless otherwise stated. § The 13 Original States. † The capital territory is governed by Congress through a three-member Commission (see p. 818). ‡ Gross area, including water. ** Estimated, 1958. (a) plus expenses \$9,000. (b) plus expenses \$4,800. (c) plus residence. (e) term appointed by the President.

Largest Cities

With populations at the Census of 1950

ψ New York, N.Y.....	7,891,957	Minneapolis, Minn.....	521,718	Atlanta, Ga.....	331,314
ψ Chicago, Ill.....	3,620,962	Cincinnati, Ohio.....	503,998	Birmingham, Ala.....	326,037
ψ Philadelphia, Pa.....	2,671,605	ψ Seattle, Wash.....	467,591	St. Paul, Minn.....	311,349
ψ Los Angeles, Cal.....	1,970,358	ψ Kansas City, Mo.....	456,622	Toledo, Ohio.....	303,616
ψ Detroit, Mich.....	1,849,568	Newark, N.J.....	438,776	Jersey City, N.J.....	299,017
ψ Baltimore, Md.....	949,708	Dallas, Texas.....	434,462	Fort Worth, Texas.....	278,778
ψ Cleveland, Ohio.....	914,808	Indianapolis, Ind.....	427,173	Akron, Ohio.....	274,605
St. Louis, Mo.....	856,796	Denver, Col.....	415,796	Omaha, Neb.....	251,117
WASHINGTON, D.C.....	802,178	San Antonio, Texas.....	408,442	ψ Long Beach, Cal.....	250,767
ψ Boston, Mass.....	801,444	Memphis, Tenn.....	396,000	ψ Miami, Fla.....	249,276
ψ San Francisco, Cal.....	775,357	ψ Oakland, Cal.....	384,575	ψ Providence R.I.....	248,674
ψ Pittsburgh, Pa.....	676,806	Columbus, Ohio.....	375,901	Dayton, Ohio.....	243,872
ψ Milwaukee, Wis.....	637,392	ψ Portland, Ore.....	373,628	Oklahoma City, Okla.....	243,504
ψ Houston, Texas.....	596,163	Louisville, Ky.....	369,129	Richmond, Va.....	230,310
ψ Buffalo, N.Y.....	580,132	ψ San Diego, Cal.....	334,387	Syracuse, N.Y.....	220,583
ψ New Orleans, La.....	570,445	Rochester, N.Y.....	332,488	ψ Norfolk, Va.....	213,513
		ψ Seaport.....			

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Name	Party	Born	Inaug.	Dict	Age
1. GEORGE WASHINGTON, <i>Va.</i>	Fed.	1732, Feb. 22	1789	1799, Dec. 14	67
2. John Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	Rep.	1735, Oct. 30	1797	1826, July 4	90
3. Thomas Jefferson, <i>Va.</i>	Rep.	1743, April 13	1801	1826, July 4	83
4. James Madison, <i>Va.</i>	"	1751, Mar. 16	1809	1836, June 28	85
5. James Monroe, <i>Va.</i>	"	1758, April 28	1817	1831, July 4	73
6. John Quincy Adams, <i>Mass.</i>	"	1767, July 11	1825	1848, Feb. 23	80
7. Andrew Jackson, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1767, Mar. 15	1829	1845, June 8	78
8. Martin Van Buren, <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1782, Dec. 5	1837	1862, July 24	79
9. William Henry Harrison†, <i>Ohio</i>	Whig	1773, Feb. 9	1841	1841, April 4	68
10. John Tyler (a), <i>Va.</i>	"	1790, Mar. 29	1841	1862, Jan. 17	71
11. James Knox Polk, <i>Tenn.</i>	Dem.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	1849, June 15	53
12. Zachary Taylor†, <i>La.</i>	Whig	1784, Nov. 24	1849	1850, July 9	65
13. Millard Fillmore (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1800, Jan. 7	1850	1874, Mar. 8	74
14. Franklin Pierce, <i>N.H.</i>	Dem.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	1869, Oct. 8	64
15. James Buchanan, <i>Pa.</i>	"	1791, April 23	1857	1868, June 1	77
16. Abraham Lincoln†§, <i>Ill.</i>	Rep.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	1865, April 15	56
17. Andrew Johnson (a), <i>Tenn.</i>	"	1808, Dec. 29	1865	1875, July 31	66
18. Ulysses Simpson Grant, <i>Ill.</i>	"	1822, April 27	1869	1885, July 23	63
19. Rutherford Birchard Hayes, <i>Ohio</i> ...	"	1822, Oct. 4	1877	1893, Jan. 17	70
20. James Abram Garfield†§, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1831, Nov. 19	1881	1881, Sept. 19	49
21. Chester Alan Arthur (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1830, Oct. 5	1881	1886, Nov. 18	56
22. Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1885	1908, June 24	71
23. Benjamin Harrison, <i>Ind.</i>	Rep.	1833, Aug. 20	1889	1901, Mar. 13	67
Grover Cleveland, <i>N.Y.</i>	Dem.	1837, Mar. 18	1893	1908, June 24	71
24. William McKinley†§, <i>Ohio</i>	Rep.	1843, Jan. 29	1897	1901, Sept. 14	58
25. Theodore Roosevelt (a), <i>N.Y.</i>	"	1858, Oct. 27	1901	1919, Jan. 6	60
26. William Howard Taft, <i>Ohio</i>	"	1857, Sept. 8	1909	1930, Mar. 8	72
27. Woodrow Wilson, <i>N.J.</i>	Dem.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	1924, Feb. 3	67
28. Warren Gamaliel Harding†, <i>Ohio</i> ...	Rep.	1865, Nov. 2	1921	1923, Aug. 2	57
29. Calvin Coolidge (a), <i>Mass.</i>	"	1872, July 4	1923	1933, Jan. 5	60
30. Herbert C. Hoover, <i>Iowa</i>	"	1874, Aug. 10	1929	..	..
31. Franklin Delano Roosevelt††, <i>N.Y.</i> ...	Dem.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	1945, April 12	63
32. Harry S. Truman, (a), <i>Missouri</i>	"	1884, May 8	1945	..	..
33. Dwight D. Eisenhower*.....	Rep.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	..	..

* Re-elected Nov. 6, 1956.

† Died in office.

§ Assassinated. (a) Elected as Vice-President.

†† Re-elected Nov. 5, 1940, the first case of a third term; re-elected for a fourth term Nov. 7, 1944.

TERRITORIES AND PRINCIPAL ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES

CANTON AND ENDERBURY

The territories and the principal islands and island groups under the sovereignty of the United States of America comprise: Palmyra Island; Kingman Reef (about 1 sq. mile); Johnston (or Cornwallis) Island and Sand Island (about 1 sq. mile in all); Canton and Enderbury Islands (jointly administered with Great Britain); Midway Islands; Wake Island; Guam; Howland, Baker and Jarvis Islands (about 3 sq. miles in all); American Samoa (including the island of Tutuila, the Manua Islands, and all other Islands of the Samoan group east of longitude 171° west of Greenwich together with Swains Island); the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; the Virgin Islands of the United States, and Navassa Island (2 sq. miles).

The Canal Zone is under the jurisdiction of the United States.

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is under the jurisdiction of the United States pursuant to a trusteeship agreement between the U.S. Government and the Security Council of the United Nations. It consists of the Mariana (except Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands, with a land area of 687 square miles and a population of 70,594 in 1958. Nine individual languages are spoken in the Territory. Copra is the only export of importance.

There are certain small guano islands, rocks, or keys which, in pursuance of action taken under the Act of Congress, August 18, 1856, subsequently embodied in Sections 5570-5578 of the Revised Statutes, are considered as appertaining to the United States. Responsibility for territorial affairs generally is centred in the Office of Territories, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

Under the Anglo-American Pact of Aug. 10, 1938, Canton and Enderbury (of the Phoenix Island Group in the Central Pacific) were declared to be for the common use of Gt. Britain and U.S.A. for aviation and communications. The islands are about midway between Hawaii and Australia.

On April 6, 1939, the U.S. and Great Britain agreed to set up a joint regime for Canton and Enderbury Islands. Provision for the joint control of these islands was made by exchange of notes between the two Governments on April 6, 1939.

GUAM

Guam, the largest of the Ladrone or Mariana Islands in the North Pacific Ocean, lies in 13° 25' N. lat. and 144° 39' E. long., at a distance of about 1,506 miles east of Manila. The area of the island is estimated at 217 square miles, with a population of 68,900 (1955); Guamanian population in 1958 was estimated at 38,000. The Guamanians are of Chamorro stock mingled with Filipino and Spanish blood. The Chamorro language belongs to the Malayo-Polynesian family, but has had considerable admixture of Spanish. English is the language used throughout the island, although Chamorro is also used in Guamanian homes.

Guam was occupied by Japanese in Dec., 1941, but was recaptured and occupied throughout by U.S. forces before the end of August, 1944. Under the Organic Act of Guam of August 1, 1950 (Public Law 630 of the 81st Congress), Guam has statutory powers of self-government, and Guamanians are United States citizens. A governor is

appointed for a four-year term. A 21-member unicameral legislature is elected biennially. There is also a District Court of Guam, with original jurisdiction in cases under federal law.

Governor, Richard Barrett Lowe.

Secretary, Marcellus Boss.

CAPITAL, Agaña. Port of entry, Ψ Apra.

WAKE AND MIDWAY ISLANDS

Wake Island, annexed in 1898, has an area of about 1 sq. mile and lies in the N. Pacific about 2,300 miles from Hawaii on the direct route to Hong Kong. *Wake Island* was occupied by Japanese Dec. 27, 1941; it was re-occupied by U.S. on Sept. 15, 1945.

Midway Islands, with a total area of 22 sq. miles and a population (1940) of 437, lie in the N. Pacific about 1,300 miles from Hawaii. There is no indigenous population. The group is under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy.

PUERTO RICO

Puerto Rico (Rich Port) is an island of the Greater Antilles group in the West Indies, and lies between $17^{\circ} 50' - 18^{\circ} 30'$ N. lat. and $65^{\circ} 30' - 67^{\circ} 15'$ W. long., with a total area of 3,435 square miles and a population of 2,264,000 at the census of 1955. The majority of the inhabitants are of Spanish descent and Spanish and English are the official languages. The island is about 100 miles from west to east, and 40 miles from north to south at the western end, narrowing towards the eastern extremity. The capital is 1,399 miles distant from New York, and 963 miles from Key West. *Puerto Rico* was discovered in 1493 by Christopher Columbus. It was explored by Ponce de León in 1508. It continued a Spanish possession until Oct. 18, 1898, when the United States took formal possession as a result of the Spanish-American War. It was ceded by Spain to the United States by the Treaty ratified on April 11, 1899. Sugar is grown along the coastal plain and tobacco and coffee on the slopes of the hills; fruits, cotton, maize, sweet potatoes, and yams are also grown. The trade is principally with the U.S. 4,283 miles of paved roads were in use in 1955. There are good harbours at San Juan and Ponce. The Constitution approved by the Congress and the President of the United States, which came into force on July 25, 1952, establishes the Commonwealth of *Puerto Rico* with full powers of local self-government. Legislation functions are vested in the Legislative Assembly, which consists of 2 elected houses; the Senate of 27 members (2 from each of 8 senatorial districts and 11 at large) and the House of Representatives of 51 members (1 from each of 40 representative districts and 11 at large). Membership of each house may be increased slightly to accommodate minority representatives. The term of the Legislative Assembly is 4 years. The Governor is popularly elected for a term of 4 years. A Supreme Court of 5 members is appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. There are 8 similarly appointed Secretaries at the head of permanent departments, but the selection of the Secretary of State must be approved also by the House of Representatives. The Governor appoints all judges. *Puerto Rico* is represented in Congress by a Resident Commissioner, elected for a term of 4 years, who has a seat in the House of Representatives, but not a vote. Great improvement has been made in the progress, industrialization and welfare of the island during the present century. A programme of tax exemption has

raised income from industry to a level higher than that from agriculture. Public schools are established throughout—enrolment in 1956 reached 700,000. The capital, Ψ San Juan, had 368,756 inhabitants in 1958, other major towns being Ψ Ponce 126,810, Ψ Mayaguez 87,307, Caguas 60,132, Ψ Arecibo 75,361 and Bayamón 48,000.

FINANCE	
Receipts.....	1957-58 \$203,564,000
Expenditure.....	229,000,000

TRADE	
Total Imports.....	1956-57 \$710,629,300
Total Exports.....	446,257,310

Governor, Luis Muñoz Marín, elected 1948; re-elected 1952 and 1956.

Resident Commissioner, Antonio Fernós Isern.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa consists of the island of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Ofu, Olosega, Ta'u, Rose and Swains Islands, with a total area of 76.5 square miles and a population of 20,154 in 1956, distributed as follows:—Tutuila and Aunu'u 17,307; Rose Island, uninhabited; Manu'a Group (Ofu and Ta'u Islands) 2,767; and Swain's Island (annexed May 13, 1925) 80.

Tutuila, the largest of the group, has an area of about 40 square miles and contains a magnificent harbour at Ψ Pago Pago (pop. 1950, 3,531), the capital and seat of government. The remaining islands have an area of about 30 square miles. Tuna and copra are the chief exports.

Under an Executive Order of the President, which became effective on July 1, 1951, civilian administration under the Department of the Interior replaced the Naval administration which had existed since 1900. At present the Government consists of an executive, an advisory bicameral legislature and a judiciary. Most of the Samoans are U.S. nationals, but some have acquired citizenship through service in the United States armed forces.

Governor, Peter T. Coleman.

Secretary, Alan M. MacQuarrie.

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands consists of the Mariana (excluding Guam), Caroline and Marshall Islands which extend from latitude 1° to 20° north and from longitude 130° to 172° east. They cover an ocean area of 3,000,000 square miles but have a total land area of only 687 square miles. There are 96 separate islands and island groups in the Trust Territory. The population in 1958 was 79,594. The inhabitants of the Trust Territory are broadly classed as Micronesians. The native cultures vary markedly among island groups and even more among islands and atolls in the same geographic area. Nine mutually unintelligible languages are spoken in the territory.

The Trust Territory is administered by the United States pursuant to a Trusteeship Agreement with the Security Council of the United Nations of July 18, 1947. From the cessation of hostilities to that date, the area was administered under United States Military Government. On July 18, 1947, the islands were placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Navy. On July 1, 1951, civilian government was established with the transfer of responsibility for the Trust Territory to the Secretary of the Interior. By July 17, 1953, responsibility for the administration of all the islands in the Northern Marianas, except Rota, had been re-transferred to the Secretary of the Navy.

For administrative purposes, the territory is divided into seven districts: Saipan, Rota, Palau, Yap, Truk, Ponape and the Marshalls. Local governments exist within each district.

High Commissioner, Delmas H. Nucker.

Deputy High Commissioner, Joseph C. Putnam.

Temporary seat of government: Agaña, Guam.

VIRGIN ISLANDS

Purchased by the United States from Denmark for the sum of \$25,000,000, and proclaimed, January 25, 1917. The total area of the islands is 132 sq. miles, with a population in 1958 of 30,530. *St. Thomas* (28 sq. miles) has a population of 15,987; *St. Croix* (84 sq. miles) has a population of 13,723; *St. John* (20 sq. miles) has a population of 809. *St. Croix* exports sugar and rum; Ψ *St. Thomas* is famous for its harbour.

CAPITAL, Ψ *Charlotte Amalie* contains one of the finest harbours in the West Indies, accommodating vessels of large draught, and has a large coaling and oil refuelling station. The climate of the Virgin Islands is delightful at all times, and particularly so during the winter months.

Governor, John D. Merwin.

Government Secretary, Roy W. Bornn.

THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal and its adjuncts, including the related commercial enterprises in the Canal Zone, are operated by the Panama Canal Company, which was formed on July 1, 1915, under the provisions of the Panama Canal Company Act. The Canal Zone is governed by the Canal Zone Government, which was established simultaneously with the new Canal Company. Both organizations are headed by Major-General W. E. Potter, U.S.A., who holds the joint title of Governor of the Canal Zone and President of the Panama Canal Company.

The first suggestion for a canal across the Isthmus of Panama was made by a Spanish engineer in 1530, and surveys were actively engaged upon by various private companies between the years 1825 and 1890. In 1876 a concession for the construction of a canal was granted to a French promotion corporation which conducted surveys during a period of two years and reported to an international congress held at Paris in May, 1879, over which Ferdinand de Lesseps presided. This congress advised the construction of a canal at sea-level, and in 1881 the work was undertaken by the Universal Inter-oceanic Panama Canal Company, of which de Lesseps was nominal head. The amount of work to be accomplished proved to be greater than was estimated, and resulted in the failure of the company, a receiver being appointed in 1889. A new company was formed to carry on the work, and excavation was resumed in 1894. This was continued until May 4, 1904, when the United States Government acquired the effects of the French company in Panama.

Congress authorized the President in 1902 to purchase the rights and property of the French company for \$40,000,000. Meanwhile, a treaty was negotiated with the Government of Colombia for the cession, upon payment of \$10,000,000, of the territory through which the canal was to be constructed. The failure of the Colombian Government to ratify this treaty led to the secession of Panama on November 3, 1903. The new

Government was immediately recognized by the United States, and a treaty was ratified on February 26, 1904, in which rights of sovereignty over a strip of land ten miles in width, extending across the isthmus, were ceded to the United States. The U.S. guaranteed the Republic of Panama's independence and agreed to pay it \$10,000,000 and an annuity which was to begin nine years after the ratification of the treaty. The canal is built through the centre of this territory. Under the terms of a treaty between Panama and the United States, signed at Panama in January, 1955, the United States increased its annual annuity to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 and agreed to hand over to the Republic land and railroad yards valued at \$25,000,000, to construct a high-level bridge over the Pacific entrance to the Canal at a cost of about \$25,000,000 and to extend various commercial and other privileges to the Republic.

The canal is fifty statute miles long (44.08 nautical miles), and the channel is from 300 to 1,000 feet wide at bottom. It contains 12 locks in twin flights; 3 steps at Gatun on the Atlantic side, 1 step at Pedro Miguel and 2 at Miraflores on the Pacific side. Each lock chamber is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Transit from sea to sea usually takes 8 hours. The least width is in Gaillard Cut, and the greatest in Gatun Lake, where the channel can be made much broader at any time by the cutting down of trees and a small amount of dredging. The Panama Canal Company is engaged in a \$20,000,000 Canal improvement programme. The water depth when the surface of Gatun Lake is at 85 feet above sea-level varies from 85 feet in some parts of Gatun Lake to 42 feet in the Atlantic entrance. The depth through Gaillard Cut is 45 feet.

Including only ocean-going commercial vessels, 300 Panama Canal net tons measurement or over, against which tolls were collected, the volume of commercial traffic passing through the Canal during each of the last 23 fiscal years is shown below:—

Fiscal Year	No. of Transits	Canal * Net Tons	Cargo Tons
1936	5,332	25,923,000	26,505,945
1937	5,387	25,430,000	28,108,373
1938	5,524	25,950,000	27,385,921
1939	5,903	27,170,007	27,866,627
1940	5,370	24,144,366	27,299,013
1941	4,727	20,642,736	24,950,791
1942	2,688	11,010,004	13,607,444
1943	1,822	8,233,999	10,599,966
1944	1,562	6,073,457	7,003,487
1945	1,939	8,380,959	8,603,607
1946	3,747	17,516,517	14,977,940
1947	4,260	20,233,043	21,670,518
1948	4,678	22,902,064	24,117,788
1949	4,793	23,473,236	25,305,158
1950	5,448	28,013,226	28,872,293
1951	5,593	27,180,425	30,073,022
1952	6,524	30,674,302	33,610,509
1953	7,410	36,678,636	36,095,349
1954	7,784	38,027,812	39,095,067
1955	7,997	38,643,797	40,646,301
1956	8,209	41,273,020	45,119,042
1957	8,579	43,714,264	49,702,200
1958	9,187	47,968,018	48,124,809

* Net Tonnage figures 1935-1938 are estimated figures based on revised measurement rules which became effective March 1, 1938.

Ψ Seaport.

Distance from New York to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Yokohama	9,699	13,056	15,099
Manila	11,364	11,521	—
Hong Kong.....	11,691	11,605	—
Melbourne	9,945	12,933	13,262
Sydney	9,691	13,437	13,402
Wellington	8,522	14,355 (a)	14,129
Colon	1,974	—	—
Valparaiso	4,633 (b)	—	—
San Francisco	5,262	—	—
Seattle	6,038	—	—

(a) Via Strait of Magellan 11,344.

(b) Via Strait of Magellan 4,333.

Distance from Liverpool to Various Points
(Nautical Miles.)

	Via Panama	Via Suez	Via Cape Town
Colon	4,548	—	—
Valparaiso	7,207	—	—
Sydney	12,385	12,201	—
Wellington	11,096	12,462	13,353
Melbourne	12,519	11,084	12,157
Yokohama	12,273	11,536	—
Manila	14,129	9,649	—
Hong Kong.....	13,764	9,743	—

BRITISH REPRESENTATIVES IN U.S.

BRITISH EMBASSY

3100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington 8, D.C.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary,
His Excellency Sir Harold Caccia, G.C.M.G.,
K.C.V.O. £7,000

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Minister (Commercial), I. P. Garran, C.M.G.

Minister (Rhodesia and Nyasaland Affairs), H. W. Jeffreys.

Minister (Information), L. C. Glass, C.M.G.

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Air Attaché, Air Commodore F. M. Milligan,

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GREAT BRITAIN

EMBASSY

(1 Grosvenor Square, W.1)

(GR Osvenor 9000)

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Senior Assistant Naval Attaché for Air and Assistant Naval Attaché for Air, Captain William A. Sullivan, U.S.N.

Army Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Joseph B. Crawford, G.S., U.S.A.

Deputy Army Attaché, Lt.-Col. Benjamin B. Maxwell, G.S., U.S.A.

Air Attaché, Brig.-Gen. Grover C. Brown, U.S.A.F.

Deputy Air Attaché, Col. John F. Splain, U.S.A.F.

Attachés, Robert N. Anderson (Agriculture); Robert W. Bean (Financial); Emil A. Kekich (Commercial); Dr. Thomas H. Osgood (Scientific); Harry O. Swanson; Donald K. Taylor (Information); Bronson Tweedy; Clinton H. Green (Public Affairs); Ernest J. Warlow (Administration); Dr. Carl J. Bode (Cultural); F. Bowen Evans (Public Affairs); Elmer O. Hallowell (Agriculture); Charles R. Howard; William A. Krauss (Public Affairs); Stanley C. Shull (Agriculture); James W. Synington.

The United Nations

CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The foundations of the Charter of the United Nations were laid at the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Moscow in 1943, and upon those foundations a structure was built at the meetings at Dumbarton Oaks, Washington, D.C., Aug. 21-Oct. 7, 1944. The design was discussed and criticized at San Francisco from April 25 to June 26, 1945, on which date representatives of 50 Allied Nations appended their signatures to the Charter.

The United Nations formally came into existence on October 24, 1945. It was later decided that its seat should be in the United States. Permanent headquarters have been erected at Manhattan, New York.

The following eighty-two States are members of the United Nations:—

Afghanistan, Albania, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burma, Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Cambodia, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Finland, France, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Guinea, Haiti, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Republic of Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Lebanon, Liberia, Libya, Luxemburg, Malaya, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Salvador, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, Union of South Africa, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Arab Republic, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, Yemen, Yugoslavia.

The principal organs of the United Nations are:—(1) The General Assembly; (2) The Security Council; (3) The Economic and Social Council; (4) The Trusteeship Council; (5) The International Court of Justice; (6) The Secretariat.

1. The General Assembly

The General Assembly consists of all the Members of the United Nations. Each Member is entitled to be represented at its meetings by five representatives, but has only one vote. The General Assembly meets once a year in regular session normally beginning on the third Tuesday in September. Special Sessions may also be held.

The work of the General Assembly is divided between seven Main Committees, on each of which every Member has the right to be represented:—

(1) Political and Security (including the regulation of armaments); (2) Economic and Financial; (3) Social, Humanitarian and Cultural; (4) Trusteeship (including Non-Self-Governing Territories); (5) Administrative and Budgetary; (6) Legal. There is also a Special Political Committee, to relieve the burden on the first Committee.

The Main Committees consider items referred to them by the General Assembly and recommend draft resolutions for submission to the Assembly's plenary meetings.

The Assembly has two procedural committees—a General Committee and a Credentials Committee; and two standing committees—an Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions and a Committee on Contributions.

The General Assembly appoints such *ad hoc* committees as may be required from time to time for special purposes. The Assembly is also assisted in its work by subsidiary bodies such as a Board of Auditors, an Investments Committee, a United Nations Staff Benefit Committee, and an International Law Commission.

2. The Security Council

The Security Council consists of eleven Members, each of which has one representative and one vote. There are five *permanent Members* (China, France, U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R.) and six non-permanent Members elected for a two-year term.

The Security Council bears the primary responsibility for the maintenance of peace and security. Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven Members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven Members must include the concurring votes of the *permanent Members*, and it is this clause which makes the *Veto* possible. The only exception to this rule is that in regard to measures for peaceful settlement a party to a dispute must refrain from voting.

Until 1952 two separate Commissions, the *Atomic Energy Commission* and the *Commission for Conventional Armaments*, reporting to the Security Council, dealt with different aspects of the armaments problem. On January 11, 1952, the General Assembly approved the establishment of a new *Disarmament Commission*, bringing atomic and conventional armaments under one body. A sub-committee of the Disarmament Commission, consisting of representatives of Canada, France, U.K., U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., held its fourth session in London in 1957. During the first half of 1958, the Disarmament Commission and its sub-committee were virtually inactive, owing to the refusal of the U.S.S.R. to take part in their work in their present form.

A *Committee on the Admission of New Members* was set up by the Security Council on May 17, 1946, for the purpose of examining applications for admission to membership in the United Nations which may be referred to it by the Security Council. It is composed of a representative of each of the members of the Security Council.

The Security Council also establishes *ad hoc* committees and commissions which may be required from time to time for special purposes.

3. The Economic and Social Council

This body is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

It has established the following Commissions: Statistical, Human Rights, Social, Status of Women, Narcotic Drugs, Population, International Commodity Trade, Regional Economic Commissions for Europe, Asia and the Far East, Latin America and Africa. The Council also supervises and co-ordinates the work of twelve specialized agencies established to cover the main fields of international co-operation.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), London Office, 14-15 Stratford Place, W.1.—Established by the United Nations in 1946, to meet the emergency needs of children, particularly in war-devastated countries. In 1950 emphasis was shifted to long-range needs of children in under-developed areas. In 1953 the United Nations General Assembly approved unanimously the indefinite extension of the Fund's mandate.

UNICEF is financed by voluntary contributions from Governments and from the public, which amounted to £8,214,000 in 1958 and assisted 368 projects in 105 countries and territories.

4. Trusteeship Council

The establishment of a Trusteeship Council in connexion with territories placed under United Nations supervision through individual Trusteeship Agreements was made possible after the General Assembly on December 13, 1946, approved the following eight Trusteeship Agreements: *New Guinea* (agreement submitted by Australia); *Ruanda-Urundi* (agreement submitted by Belgium); *French Camerouns and French Togoland* (agreements submitted by France); *Western Samoa* (agreement submitted by New Zealand); *British Camerouns, British Togoland, and Tanganyika* (agreements submitted by the United Kingdom); a ninth agreement was afterwards approved concerning *Nauru* (administered by Australia on behalf of Australia, New Zealand and U.K.).

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Japanese mandated islands, the *Marshalls, Marianas and Carolinas*, was submitted by the United States to the United Nations, and after approval by the Security Council, came into force on July 18, 1947.

A Trusteeship Agreement for the former Italian Colony of *Somaliland* was approved by the General Assembly on Dec. 2, 1950.

The Trusteeship Agreement for British Togoland ceased to have effect in March, 1957, when that country was united with Ghana.

The Trusteeship Council is composed of countries administering Trust Territories, permanent members of the Security Council, and enough other countries (elected by the General Assembly for three-year terms) to make an equal division between countries which administer Trust Territories and countries which do not.

The Trusteeship Council considers reports from administering authorities; examines petitions in consultation with the administering authority; makes periodic inspection visits; and checks conditions with an annual questionnaire on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the inhabitants of trust territories.

5. International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Statute of the court is an integral part of the Charter and all Members of the United Nations are *ipso facto* parties to it. The Court is composed of 15 judges, no two of whom may be nationals of the same State, and meets at The Hague.

If any party to a case fails to adhere to the judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council.

THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of the Secretary-General, who is the chief administrative officer of the Organization, and an international staff appointed by him under regulations established by the General Assembly. The Secretary-General is appointed for a term of five years.

Secretary-General, Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden).
Executive Assistant to Secretary-General, Andrew W. Cordier (U.S.A.).

Under Secretaries, Ralph J. Bunche (U.S.A.) (*Special Political Affairs*); C. V. Narasimhan (India).
Do. (*Conference Services*), Victor Hoo (China).

Do. (*Economic and Social Affairs*), Philippe de Seynes (France).

Do. (*Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories*), Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia).

Do. (*Political and Security Council Affairs*), Anatoly F. Dobrynin (U.S.S.R.).

Director of Personnel, W. A. B. Hamilton (U.K.).
Commissioner for Technical Assistance, Roberto M. Heurtematte (Panama).

Managing Director, U.N. Special Fund, Paul G. Hoffman (U.S.A.).

Executive Chairman, Technical Assistance Board, David Owen (U.K.).

U.N. European Office, Pier P. Spinelli (Italy).

U.N. Information Centre, 14-15, Stratford Place, W.1.

BUDGET OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The financial year coincides with the calendar year. On February 13, 1946, the General Assembly established a Working Capital Fund of \$25,000,000 (U.S.).

For the year 1959, the gross appropriation was \$59,006,000. The scale of assessments for the 1959 budget for British Commonwealth countries was: Australia, 1.79 per cent.; Canada, 3.11 per cent.; Ghana, 0.07 per cent.; India, 2.46 per cent.; Malaya, 0.17 per cent.; New Zealand, 0.42 per cent.; Pakistan, 0.40 per cent.; Union of South Africa, 0.56 per cent.; United Kingdom, 7.78 per cent. The United States contribution was 32.51 per cent.; U.S.S.R. was 13.62 per cent.; France was 6.40 per cent.; and China was 5.01 per cent.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Kärntnering 11-13, Vienna III.

Set up on July 29, 1957, to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health and prosperity throughout the world and to ensure that assistance provided by it is not used to further any military purpose. Agreement concerning the Agency's working relationship with the United Nations was reached in 1957. In 1959, 65 states were in membership.

A General Conference of all members meets in regular annual session and in such special session as may be necessary. A Board of Governors (23 members) carries out the functions of the Agency.
Director-General, W. Sterling Cole (U.S.A.).

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

Twelve other international organizations, having wide responsibilities in economic, social, cultural, educational and other related fields, carry out their functions in co-operation with the United Nations under agreements made with a standing committee of the Economic and Social Council.

International Labour Organisation (ILO) Geneva (London Office, 38-39 Parliament Street, S.W.1).—Established in 1919 as an autonomous institution associated with the League of Nations and recognized in 1946 by the United Nations as a special agency, the ILO exists to contribute to the establishment of lasting peace by promoting social justice and by international action to improve labour conditions and living standards, and to promote economic and social stability.

A *General Conference*, composed of national delegations of two government delegates, one delegate representing management and a fourth representing labour, meets annually and formulates international social standards.

A 40-member *Governing Body*, composed of the representatives of 20 Governments, ten worker members and ten employer members, supervises the work of the *International Labour Office* and of the various committees and commissions. Ten Governments hold seats on the Governing Body because of their industrial importance. These are at present Canada, China, France, Federal Republic

of Germany, India, Italy, Japan, U.S.S.R., the United Kingdom and the United States.

The *International Labour Office* provides the Secretariat of the Organization, collects and distributes information, assists governments upon request in drafting legislation on the basis of decisions of the Conference and issues publications.

Director-General, David A. Morse (U.S.A.).

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, Rome.—Established on October 16, 1945, to advance the raising of levels of nutrition and standards of living, to secure improvements in the efficiency of the production and distribution of all food and agricultural products and by bettering the condition of rural populations to contribute towards an expanding world economy. FAO collects, analyses, interprets and disseminates information relating to nutrition, agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Among its many activities the Organization promotes the global exchange of new types of plants, combats epidemics of animal diseases in many countries and provides technical assistance in such fields as nutrition and food management, soil erosion control, re-forestation, irrigation engineering, control of infestation of stored foods and production of fertilisers. The expenditure for 1959 was estimated at \$8,500,000.

The policy of the Organization is directed by a two-yearly Conference of the 76 member nations. A council (24 members) acts for the Conference between its sessions.

Director-General, B. R. Sen (India).

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), 9 Place de Fontenoy, Paris, 7 eme.—Unesco was established on Nov. 4, 1946, to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations; to collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, . . . to give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, . . . to maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.

The three main bodies of the Organization are: a *General Conference* which meets every two years to approve the programme and budget, an *Executive Board* of 24 members and the *Secretariat*. In addition, National Commissions are set up in Member States to serve as a link with Unesco and carry out the programme of the Organization.

The programme of Unesco is now of a continuing nature, with priority tasks. Its principal sections relate to education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities and mass communication. Three major projects on which special efforts are being concentrated are the development of compulsory primary education in Latin America, research on the problems of arid lands and the mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values. Unesco also seeks to increase the international exchange of persons. The Budget for 1959-60 is \$25,907,463.

Director-General, Vittorino Veronese (Italy).

World Health Organization (WHO), Palais des Nations, Geneva. Established on April 7, 1948, the World Health Organization exists to forward the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health. Its services are of two kinds—advisory, to spread knowledge and help to train

personnel on such subjects as malaria, tuberculosis, venereal diseases, maternal and child health, nutrition, and environmental sanitation—and technical, including such services as biological standardization and unification of pharmacopoeias, collection and dissemination of epidemiological intelligence, special international research projects on parasitic and virus diseases, and publication of technical and scientific works. Expenditure in 1959 was estimated at \$14,287,600. Membership (June, 1959), 87; Associate Members, 3.

Organs are a *World Health Assembly* meeting annually to frame policy, an *Executive Board* (18 members), meeting at least twice a year, and a *Secretariat*.

Director-General, Dr. M. G. Candau (Brazil).

International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1818 H Street, Washington, 25 D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the International Bank's members. Loans made or guaranteed by the Bank since its inception to June 30, 1959, totalled \$4,522,000,000.

The *Board of Governors* consists of one Governor and one alternate appointed by each of the 66 member countries.

Sixteen *Executive Directors* exercise all powers of the Bank except those reserved to the Board of Governors. The *President*, selected by the Executive Directors, conducts the business of the Bank, with the assistance of an international staff.

President, Eugene R. Black (U.S.A.).

International Finance Corporation (IFC), 1818 H Street, Washington 25, D.C.—Established in 1956, and a special agency in relationship with the United Nations since Feb. 20, 1957, IFC exists to encourage the growth of production private enterprise in its member countries, particularly the less developed areas. It invests in private enterprises, in association with private investors and without government guarantee of repayment, in cases where sufficient private capital is not available on reasonable terms; serves as a clearing house to bring together investment opportunities, private capital and experienced management; and helps to stimulate the production investment of private capital both domestic and foreign. Total authorized capital \$100,000,000.

IFC is controlled by a *Board of Directors* consisting of the *President* (*Chairman*) and those Executive Directors of the International Bank who represent at least one government which is a member of IFC. A *President* is selected by the Board of Directors.

President, Robert L. Garner (U.S.A.).

International Monetary Fund, 19 and H Streets, Washington 25, D.C.—Established on Dec. 27, 1945, the Fund exists to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements and avoid competitive exchange depreciations; and to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange

restrictions which hamper world trade. Total transactions of the Fund in the financial year to April 30, 1959 amounted to \$804,976,500

The *Board of Governors* consists of one member and one alternate from each member country. Five of the *Executive Directors* are appointed by members having the largest quotas and other twelve are elected by the Governors of the remaining member countries. A *Managing Director* is elected by the Executive Directors.

Managing Director, Per Jacobsson (Sweden).

International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 1080 University Street, Montreal, 3—Established on April 4, 1947, to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation, ICAO encourages the use of safety measures, uniform regulations for operation, and simpler procedures at international borders. It promotes the use of new technical methods and equipment. With the co-operation of members, it has evolved a pattern for meteorological services, traffic control, communications, radio beacons and ranges, search and rescue organization, and other facilities required for safe international flight. It has secured much simplification of government customs, immigration, and public health regulations as they apply to international air transport. 74 states are now members of ICAO. The net budget for 1960 was \$3,865,000 (Canadian).

An *Assembly* of delegates from member states meets annually. A *Council* of 21 members is elected by the Assembly, taking into account the countries of chief importance in air transport and the need for representation of the main geographical areas of the world. The Council is the executive body, working through subsidiary committees.

Secretary-General, R. M. Macdonnell (Canada).

Universal Postal Union (UPU), Schosshaldenstrasse 46, Berne.—Established on July 1, 1875, UPU exists to form a single postal territory of all the countries, members of the Union, for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence in order to secure the organization and improvement of the various postal services and to promote in this sphere the development of international collaboration. Every member agrees to transmit the mail of all other members by the best means used for its own mail. The Union comprises all the countries of the world with the exception of the Maldives and Laccadive Islands. Budget, 1959, \$615,187.

A *Universal Postal Congress* meets at five-yearly intervals. An *International Bureau* is the central office of the Union.

Secretary-General, Dr. Fritz Hess (Switzerland).

International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Palais Wilson, Geneva.—Founded at Paris in 1865 as the International Telegraph Union, ITU was re-organized in 1947 and since 1954 has been governed by the Convention adopted by the Buenos Aires Conference held in 1952. It exists to set up international regulations for telegraph, telephone, and radio services to further their development and extend their utilization by the public, at the lowest possible rates; to promote international cooperation for the improvement and rational use of telecommunications of all kinds; the development of technical facilities and their most efficient operation. ITU allocates the radio frequency spectrum and registers radio frequency assignments. It studies, recommends, and collects and publishes information on telecommunication matters. The budget for 1959 was \$1,851,250.

Organs of the Union are a plenipotentiary *Conference*, an *Administrative Council* (18 elected mem-

bers), meeting at least annually and a *General Secretariat*. Other permanent organs are the *International Frequency Registration Board* (I.F.R.B.), the *International Telegraph and Telephone Consultative Committee* (C.C.I.T.T.) and the *International Radio Consultative Committee* (C.C.I.R.).

Secretary-General, Gerald C. Cross (U.S.A.) (Acting).

World Meteorological Organization (WMO), Avenue de la Paix, 1, Geneva.—Established on March 23, 1950, WMO exists to facilitate worldwide cooperation in establishing networks of stations making observations related to meteorology, and to promote the establishment and maintenance of centres providing meteorological services; to promote the establishment of systems for the rapid exchange of weather information; to promote standardization of meteorological observations and to ensure their uniform publication; to further the application of meteorology to aviation, shipping, agriculture, and other human activities; to encourage research and training in meteorology and to coordinate their international aspects. The budget for 1960-63 is \$2,694,484.

A *World Meteorological Congress* meets at least once every four years. An *Executive Committee* (14 members), meeting at least annually, carries out the resolutions of the Congress, initiates studies and makes recommendations on matters requiring international action. Other organs are six *Regional Meteorological Associations* (Africa, Asia, S. America, N. and Central America, Europe and South-West Pacific), technical commissions and a Secretariat.

Secretary-General, D. A. Davies (U.K.).

Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO), Chancery House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—Established on March 17, 1958, to provide machinery for cooperation among governments in the field of governmental regulation and practices relating to technical matters, including those concerning safety at sea; to encourage the removal of discriminatory action and of unnecessary restrictions by governments; to consider matters concerning unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns; to consider any matters concerning shipping that might be referred to it by any organ or specialized agency of the United Nations; and to provide for the exchange of information among governments. In June, 1959, membership consisted of 33 nations. Budget, 1959-61, \$726,000.

An *Assembly* of all members meets every two years. A *Council* (16 members) acts for the Assembly between sessions. Other organs of IMCO are a *Maritime Safety Committee* and a *Sub-Committee on Tonnage Measurement*.

Secretary-General, Ove Nielsen (Denmark).

International Trade.—A draft charter for an international trade organization was completed in 1948, but it became clear that the leading trading powers would not ratify it without considerable delay. The organization has not yet been established.

An international treaty to which 37 countries are parties, the *General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade* (GATT) was signed in 1947, with the object of lowering and stabilizing tariffs. Four tariff conferences have since been held at which members have reduced or frozen their tariffs on various items. In 1955 the basic objectives of the Agreement were adapted to meet changed conditions, particularly the expectation of convertibility of major currencies; validity of tariff schedules was extended. The parties agreed that an Organization for Trade Co-operation should be set up. At present GATT is administered at Geneva by a small secretariat.

Executive Secretary, E. W. White (U.K.).

Foreign Countries

THE following Articles have been revised under the direction of the various Governments or of the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, to whom the Editor desires to express his warmest thanks. The Editor is also greatly indebted to the Embassies, Legations, and Consulates-General in London for various corrections and additions.

Salaries and Allowances.

The Salaries of Officers of Branch "A" of H.M. Foreign Service are shown below. In addition foreign allowances and furnished accommodation (or rent allowances in lieu thereof) are assigned to Officers serving abroad:—

Grade I—£7,000.	Grade V—£3,000.
Grade II—£5,000.	Grade VI—£2,400 to £3,000.
Grade III—£4,100.	Grade VII—£1,500 to £2,120.
Grade IV—£3,800.	Grade VIII—£1,233 to £1,460.
Grade IX—£655 to £1,150.	

NOTE.—Salaries of Ambassadors and of Ministers Plenipotentiary at British Embassies and Legations abroad shown in the following articles are in each case the maximum salary for the post and exclude *Frais de Représentation*.

ABYSSINIA. See Ethiopia.

AFGHANISTAN

(Afghānistān)

King of Afghanistan, H.M. Zahir Shah, born Oct. 15, 1914, acceded Nov. 8, 1933 (on the assassination of his father, Nadir Shah); married Nov. 7, 1931, Humaira, daughter of Sardar Ahmad Shah Khan, and has surviving issue five sons and two daughters; H.R.H. Prince Ahmed Shah Khan, b. Sept. 23, 1934; H.R.H. Prince Mohammad Nadir, b. 1941; H.R.H. Prince Shah Mahmud Khan, b. 1946; H.R.H. Prince Daud, b. 1949; H.R.H. Prince Mir Wais, b. 1957; and H.R.H. Princess Biliqis, b. 1931; H.R.H. Princess Maryam, b. 1936.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

31 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

[Kensington: 8897.]

Ambassador in London, Mohammed Kabir Ludin.

1st Secretary, Mohammed Ebrahim Nouri.

2nd Secretary, Mohammed Aziz Rahim.

Afghanistan lies to the N. and W. of Western Pakistan. Its ancient name was Aryana, by which title it is referred to by Strabo, the Greek geographer who lived in the 1st century B.C. The estimated area is 250,000 sq. miles, and the population is estimated (1946) at about 10 to 12 millions. The population is very mixed. The most numerous race is the Pathan which predominates in the South and West, the main divisions being the Durrani, from whom the Royal family springs, and the Ghilzai. Then come the Tajiks, an Iranian people mainly cultivators and small traders. There are also Uzbeks and Turkomen in the North, Hazaras in the Centre, Baluchis in the South-West and the Kafirs who live near the Chitral border. All are Sunni Moslems, except the Hazaras and Kizilbashs, who belong to the Shia sect.

Afghanistan is bounded on the W. by Persia (boundary fixed 1857 and 1904), on the S. by Baluchistan (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1896-7), on the N. by Asiatic Russia (boundary fixed 1886-7 and 1893-5), and on the E. by the

N.W. Frontier Province (now W. Pakistan) (boundary fixed 1895). The northern boundary runs from Zulfikar on the Persian frontier to Kushk, the Russian railway terminus, to the Oxus (or Amu Darya, "Mother of Rivers") which forms the boundary from Khamiab to Lake Victoria, whence the line to the Chinese frontier on the branch line from Merv, and thence N.E. was fixed by the Pamir agreement of 1895. The Russo-Afghan frontier was demarcated by the Tashkent Boundary Commission in 1948. The Indo-Afghan frontier was settled by the Durand agreement of 1893. On this frontier from the Pamirs to the Gomal Pass are many Pathan tribes, who have a strong tradition of independence and are much influenced by mullahs.

Mountains, chief among which are the Hindu Kush, cover three-fourths of the country, the elevation being generally over 4,000 feet. There are three great river basins, the Oxus, Helmand, and Kabul. The climate is dry, with extreme temperatures.

Afghanistan is divided into seven major provinces, Kabul, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kandahar, Herat, Nengrahar (formerly Eastern), Paktya (formerly Southern) and Qataghan, and eight minor provinces, Parwan, Ghazni, Farah-Chakhansur, Girishk, Maimana, Badakhshan, Shibarghan and Ghere. Each province is under a Governor (called in major provinces *Naib-ul-Hakumah*, and in minor provinces *Hakim-i-Ala*).

Government.—Amir Abdurrahman (1880-1901) established a strong central government, with a regular civil and military organization, including offices for public works, posts, police, finance, trade, &c. The Army has been reorganized and is recruited by annual calls; service is for two years with the colours and eight with the reserve. The peace strength is about 64,000. A military academy and military colleges are located in Kabul; and provision is made for training of regular officers abroad. A small Air Force is maintained. All military and air force equipment is now of Russian pattern. Factories for munitions and for various commercial products have been erected in Kabul and elsewhere.

As the result of a British mission to Kabul in 1904-5, the engagements which had existed with the Amir Abdurrahman since 1880 were renewed by the treaty of March 21, 1905. By the Anglo-Russian Convention of August, 1907, Russia declared Afghanistan outside the Russian sphere of influence. Afghan troops crossed the Indian frontier on May 2, 1919, on which the Indian Government took immediate steps to expel them; fighting followed and Dakka was occupied by British troops, but overtures were made by King Amanulla of Afghanistan and a treaty of peace was signed in August. By this treaty Afghanistan is left formally free and independent. By treaty of Nov. 22, 1921, Great Britain and Afghanistan agreed to respect one another's internal and external independence; to recognize boundaries then existent, subject to a slight re-adjustment near the Khyber; and to establish Legations and consular officers. As successor state to the British Government, Pakistan has agreed that her relations with Afghanistan shall be based on the 1921 treaty.

Under the Constitution of Oct. 31, 1931, there is a Senate of 43 nominated members and a National Council of 171 elected members, with a Grand Assembly (*Loe Jirgeh*) which is summoned on important occasions. The administration is entrusted to a Council of Ministers.

The laws of Afghanistan are based on the "Shariat," or Islamic law, and tribal custom.

Production.—Agriculture and sheep raising are the principal industries. There are generally two crops a year, one of wheat (the staple food), barley, or lentils, the other of rice, millet, maize, and *dal*. Sugar beet and cotton are grown. Afghanistan is rich in fruits. Sheep, including the Karakuli, and transport animals are bred. Silk, woollen and hair cloths and carpets are manufactured. Salt, silver, copper, coal, iron, lead, rubies, lapis lazuli, gold, chrome and talc are found.

The following main roads are open to motor traffic. (a) Internal: Kabul-Kandahar (310 miles); Kandahar-Farah-Herat (400 miles); Herat-Maimana to Mazar-i-Sharif (500 miles); Mazar-i-Sharif-Kabul (380 miles). Also Kabul-Khanabad-Falzabad (450 miles); Kabul-Gardez (80 miles); Kabul-Bamian (140 miles). The road from Kabul to the North is being shortened by cutting through the Salang pass. (b) Roads to the frontiers: Kabul-Khyber (175 miles); Kandahar-Chaman (70 miles) and roads from Herat to the Russian and Persian borders. Work on the metalling of the Kabul-Khyber road by American engineers has begun and a new metalled road from Kabul to Kandahar and Spin Baldock is shortly to be constructed under an I.C.A. contract. The Pakistan North-Western Rly. is to extend a spur from Chaman to Spin Baldock. An agreement has recently been signed with the Soviet Government for the construction of a road from the Russian border at Kushk to Herat and Kandahar. Otherwise roads are unmetalled. A network of minor roads fit for motor traffic in fine weather links up all important towns and districts.

Goods are still conveyed by pack animals, but motor transport is rapidly taking the place of pack transport as the chief means of conveyance. The chief trade routes to Pakistan and India are the Khyber Pass route, from Kabul to Peshawar (190 miles), and the road from Kandahar to Chaman (70 miles).

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Persian and Pushtu and Turki (spoken by Uzbaks and Turkoman tribes in the North). Education is free and nominally compulsory, elementary schools having been established in most centres; there are secondary schools in large urban areas and a university (established in 1932) at the capital.

FINANCE. *Afghanis.*

National Income 2,000,000,000

The annual revenue consists largely of payments in kind. There are taxes on land, sales of animals, a grazing tax, customs duties, stamps, fines, receipts from State lands, monopolies, and factories and mining royalties; in addition certain businesses and individuals have now become eligible for income-tax.

There are various official rates of exchange for the Afghani which apply mainly to government departments trading in certain commodities. The free rates fluctuate as much as 20 per cent. or more but in June, 1959, were approximately as follows:

900 Afghanis = 100 Indian Rupees.
640 Afghanis = 100 Pakistani Rupees.
135 Afghanis = £1.
49 Afghanis = \$.

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£437,588	£430,628
Exports to U.K.	4,475,098	3,503,260

Exports are mainly Persian lambskins (Karakuli), fruits, cotton, raw wool, carpets and spices, while the imports are chiefly cotton yarn and piece goods, metals, leather goods, tea, sugar, jute manufactures, paper and cement.

CAPITAL, Kabul (about 300,000). The chief commercial centres are Kabul and Kandahar (77,000). Other provincial capitals are Herat (75,000), Mazar-i-Sharif (42,000), Jalalabad (22,000) and Khanabad (18,000).

FLAG; Green, red and black, with white device in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Kabul)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Michael Cavenagh Gillett, C.M.G.
(1957) £3,800

1st Secretary, H. J. Downing.

Military Attaché, Col. W. H. R. Clifford, M.B.E.

2nd Secretaries, W. M. Sadler, M.C., M.M.; T. Grady

3rd Secretary, N. J. Barrington.

Kabul is distant 7,500 miles from London, transit 21 days; by air 2-4 days.

ALBANIA

Head of the State, Hadji Lechi, assumed office, July 24, 1953.

Prime Minister, General Enver Hodja, recognized by Gt. Britain, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R., Nov. 10, 1945.

Situated on the Adriatic Sea, Albania is bounded on the north and east by Yugoslavia and on the south by Greece. The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,700 sq. miles, with a population (1955) of 1,394,000.

On Nov. 10, 1945, the British, U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. governments decided to recognize the Albanian administration under Colonel-General Enver Hodja as the provisional government of Albania on the understanding that free elections would be held at an early date, in order that a truly representative government could be formed. Elections were held in December, 1945, on Jan. 11, 1946, the Constituent Assembly declared Albania an independent Republic, and on Aug. 7, 1946, Albania applied for admission to the United Nations, but its entry was vetoed by Great Britain and the U.S.A. It was admitted in 1955, United Kingdom diplomatic relations with Albania ceased in 1946.

Albania is almost entirely an agricultural country and the staple crops are wheat and maize.

CAPITAL: Tirana (pop. 50,000).

ANDORRA

A small, neutral principality situated on the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, between Spain and France with an approximate area of 180 square miles and population of approximately 6,000. It is surrounded by mountains which attain an altitude of from 6,500 to 10,000 feet. Historians place the origin between the eighth and ninth centuries. Andorra is divided into six Parishes each of which has four Councillors elected by popular vote to the Valleys of Andorra Council of Twenty-four. The Council is presided over by a President who is in charge of the Government of the country, with the support of a co-sovereignty between the Bishop of the Seu d'Urgell and the Head of the French Republic (this last as successor in the name of the Count of Foix). Each co-Prince nominates his own representative and has a Permanent Delegation and a Supreme Tribune for the hearing of civil

causes. These two Tribunes together form the Supreme Courts. The official language of the country is Catalan. Spanish *pesetas* and French *francs* are the accepted currency. A good road crosses the Valleys from Spain to France. Andorra has abundant deposits of iron and quantities of alum and lead, stone quarries, granite, jasper and marble. Timber includes pine, fir, oak, birch and box-tree. Potatoes and cereals are produced in the highlands and tobacco in the plains. The climate is naturally cold for six months, but mild in spring and summer. The mountain slopes are suitable for skiing, and it is estimated that 400,000 tourists visit the Valleys during the year. The imports from U.K. during 1958 were £38,280.

CAPITAL: Andorra la Vella (population 2,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, azure, yellow, red; crown on yellow band.

ARABIA

Arabia is a peninsula in the south-west of the Asiatic continent, forming the connecting link between Asia and Africa, and lies between 30° 30'—60° E. long. and 12° 45'—34° 50' N. lat. The north-western limit is generally taken from Akaba at the head of the Gulf of Akaba, to a point in the Syrian Desert about 150 miles north-east, and thence northwards to a point about 50 miles due east of Damascus. The remaining land boundaries are in the form of a horse-shoe, encompassing the Syrian Desert, and descending in a south-easterly direction to the head of the Persian Gulf, and thus excluding the whole of Mesopotamia and the Euphrates Valley. The other boundaries of Arabia are the Red Sea and Gulf of Aden, the Arabian Sea, and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. Generally speaking, the peninsula consists of a plateau sloping from south-west to north-east towards the Euphrates Valley, except that the broad south-eastern promontory, which encloses the Persian Gulf, contains a coastal range in the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

The total area is estimated at 1,200,000 sq. miles (of which nearly one-half is occupied by the Syrian, Nafud, Dahana, and Rub Al Khali deserts) and the total population is believed to be about 10,000,000.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is spoken not only in Arabia, but in many other countries, either as the principal or auxiliary tongue, notably in Egypt and the Sudan, Libya, Morocco, Algeria, Iraq, Jordan, Syria, Lebanon; and to some extent also in Nigeria, Madagascar and Zanzibar. Owing to Moorish incursions it was formerly spoken in Spain, the Balearic Islands and Sicily. There are anthologies of pre- and post-Islamic poetry and a considerable prose literature, including popular romances and story cycles (such as "The Thousand Nights and One Night"), historical and biographical studies, and resulting from the westernizing movement, there is a general revival of learning among Arabic speaking peoples. Many daily newspapers are published in Arabic and there is a native Arabic drama.

THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

(al Mamlaka al Arabiyya as-Sa'udiyya.)

King of Saudi Arabia, H.M. King Saud bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1902, succeeded Nov. 9, 1953. The Saud family previously ruled in *Nejd* but was deposed by Ibn al Rashid and took refuge in Kuwait. Ibn Saud, the father of the present king, occupied *Riyadh* in 1900 and conquered the larger part of *Nejd* in 1913. In 1921 he became *Sultan of Nejd*, conquered the *Hejaz* and became

King in 1926. He changed the name of his Kingdom to *Saudi Arabia* in 1932.

Crown Prince, H.R.H. Amir Faisal bin Abdul Aziz, G.B.E., born 1904.

Foreign Affairs, H.R.H. Amir Faisal, G.B.E.

Finance, Sheikh Mohammed Suuroor.

Interior, H.R.H. Amir Abdullah Faisal.

Defence and Aviation, H.R.H. Fahd bin Saud.

Agriculture, H.H. Khalid bin Ahmed as Sidayri.

Education, H.R.H. Amir Fahd bin Abdul Aziz.

Commerce, Sheikh Mohammed Ali Reza.

Communications, H.R.H. Amir Sultan.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

(Diplomatic relations suspended.)

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, so named since Sept. 20, 1932, is a personal union of two countries, the Sultan of Nejd being also King of the Hejaz.

By the *Treaty of Jeddah* (May 20, 1927) Great Britain recognized Ibn Saud as an independent ruler, King of the Hejaz and of Nejd and its Dependencies.

The total area of the Kingdom is about 927,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of not more than 6 millions.

In the 18th century Nejd was an independent State and the stronghold of the Wahhabi sect. It subsequently fell under the Turkish yoke, but in 1913 Ibn Saud threw off Turkish rule and captured from the Turks the Province of Hasa. In 1921 he added to his dominions the territories of the Rashid family of Jebel Shammar, which he captured by force of arms; in 1925 he completed the conquest of the Hejaz, and in 1926 accepted the surrender of the greater part of Asir, the whole of which is now part of the Kingdom.

Nejd ("Plateau") has no definite frontiers, but may be said to extend over about 800,000 square miles of Central Arabia, including the Nafud and Dahana Deserts, and reaches eastward to the Persian Gulf (Hasa). The population is largely nomadic and is estimated at close on 3,000,000, the majority being Moslems of the Wahhabi movement. There is little agriculture, but wheat and barley are grown, and there is an experimental farm, irrigated from natural deep pools and covering 3,000 acres, at al-Khari, about 50 miles south of Riyadh. The principal occupation of the bulk of the population is camel and sheep raising, but oil makes by far the largest contribution to the economy of the country. Oil was found in commercial quantities at Dammam, near Dhahran in the Hasa in 1938, and by 1955 production of crude oil from field storage amounted to over 350,000,000 barrels per annum. Exports other than oil are negligible. The capital is Riyadh (100,000), and the principal trading centres are Hofuf (the chief town of the Hasa province) (100,000), Ψ Al Khobar and Ψ Dammam on the Persian Gulf littoral, Anaiza, Buraida, Hail (20,000), and Jauf. The old ports (Persian Gulf) were Ψ Qatif, Ψ Uqair and Ψ Al Khobar, which were suitable only for sailing craft, but the Arabian-American Oil Company, which is exploiting the Hasa oil under a 60 years' lease, has built a deep-water port for its own purposes at Ψ Ras Tannura, and a civil deep-water port, with a pier seven miles long, was brought into use at Ψ Dammam in 1950. A railway is now in operation from Dammam through Hofuf to Riyadh.

The *Hejaz* ("The Boundary"—between Nejd and Tihama) extends from Asir in S. to Trans-jordan in N., and from the Red Sea, the Gulf of Akaba in the W. to the ill-defined boundaries of Central Arabia. The coastline on the Red Sea is about 800 miles, and the total area is about 112,500 sq. miles, with a population of from

1,000,000 to 1,500,000, including many nomad tribes. On the coast are the small ports of El Wejh, Yanbu', Rabegh, Glzan and ΨJedda, the main port of Saudi Arabia. Jedda contains the ruins of the reputed "tomb of Eve, the mother of mankind"; and inland are many settlements through which runs the course of the disused Saudi-Arabian section of the Hejaz Railway which is scheduled for reconstruction. The *Oasis of Khaibar*, east of the railway, contains a considerable population, descendants of former negro slaves, with a centre at Kasr el Yahudi. The importance of the Hejaz depends upon the pilgrimages to the holy cities of Medina and Mecca. *Medina (al Madinah al Munawwarah*, "The City of Light"), once the terminus of the Hejaz Railway, 820 miles from Damascus, has a permanent population of about 20,000 and is celebrated as the burial place of Muhammad, who died in the city on June 7, 632 (12 Rabi'a, A.H. 11). The Mosque of the Prophet (500 feet in length and over 300 in breadth) contains the sacred tomb of Muhammad. *Mecca*, the birth-place of the Prophet, is 45 miles east of the seaport of Jedda, by road, and about 200 miles south of Medina, and has a fixed population estimated at 100,000. The city contains the great mosque surrounding the *Kaaba*, or sacred shrine of the Muhammadan religion, in which is the black stone "given by Gabriel to Abraham," placed in the south-east wall of the Kaaba at such a height that it may be kissed by the devout pilgrim. ΨJedda (200,000) is the principal port and commercial centre.

Asir ("The Inaccessible") extends, geographically, from a line drawn inland from Birk on the southern limit of Hejaz to the northern boundary of the Yemen, some 12 miles N. of the port of Meldi. Its breadth extends about 180 miles eastwards to Bisha in the north and to the boundary of the Beni Yam in the south. According to ancient Arab geographers, Asir used to be considered as a part of the Yemen. The territory includes the Farsan Islands, where prospectors have searched for oil, but without success. The maritime lowland is interspersed with fertile areas near the wadis, which afford pasturage and bear grain. Capital, Abha.

Trade and Finance.—Formerly the annual pilgrimage to the Holy Places of the Hejaz provided Saudi Arabia with virtually the whole of her means of payment for imports; it is estimated to have brought £10,000,000 in foreign exchange to the Hejaz in each of the years 1948-50. It is therefore not surprising that the foreign trade of the country was largely conducted by the merchant communities of Jedda and Mecca. Industry was, and is, almost non-existent. Imports are estimated to have averaged about £2,500,000 annually before 1939, of which the United Kingdom contributed less than £100,000. India was traditionally Saudi Arabia's principal commercial connection; and indeed the legal tender of Saudi Arabia, the silver riyal, is of the same weight and fineness as the old Indian rupee. Religious objections to usury have affected the development of banking in Saudi Arabia. Though paper money is widely used, it is not officially recognised as currency. It has virtually supplanted gold as a means of payment for transactions nevertheless. Exchange rates, which were formerly subject to violent fluctuations, have now been given a considerable degree of stability by the operations of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency. The country shared the inflationary experiences of other Middle East countries during the war years. The effect of oil developments and of investment, mainly American, in Saudi Arabia has been to revolutionize the country's foreign exchange position and greatly to increase the size of the market.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£7,561,961	£7,979,679
Exports to U.K.	5,585,398	7,478,906

Communications.—The railway from the new port of Dammam to the oilfields at Abqaiq and through Hofuf to Riyadh was opened late in 1951. The only completed metalled road, apart from those in the oilfields area, connects Mecca with its Port of Jedda, but a new road from Jedda to Medina (about 410 miles) was partially completed by a British firm and the remainder has been completed by a local contractor. The Saudi Arabian Government employs Trans-world Airlines to pilot and maintain the Government-owned Saudi Arabian Airlines with Dakota, Skymaster, Conqair and Bristol aircraft. Scheduled services are flown between Jedda, Taif, Riyadh, Hofuf and Dhahran. There are first-class airports at Dhahran, originally built by the United States Army as a military base, and at Jedda. The other airfields named are being developed. Saudi Arabian airlines also maintain regular services to Cairo and Beirut. Twice-weekly services operated by Aden Airways, Arab Airways (both subsidiaries of B.O.A.C.), Air Liban and Misrair call at Jedda, the route of Aden Airways including Cairo-Luxor-Jedda-Port Sudan-Asmara-Kamaran-Aden and return.

Education.—There are over 300 Government schools, mostly primary, but including seven secondary schools and one preparatory school, which prepares students who have completed their secondary course for University training, in Egypt or elsewhere. There is no University in Saudi Arabia. With three exceptions, all schools are maintained by the Government. Instruction is given to boys only. There are no girls' schools.

SAUDI ARABIAN FLAG: Green oblong, white Arabic device in centre: "There is no God but God, Muhammad is the Prophet of God," and a white scimitar beneath the lettering.

CAPITAL, Riyadh, population about 100,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Saudi Arabia severed diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom on November 6, 1956. The Government of Pakistan has assumed responsibility for the protection of British interests in Saudi Arabia.

THE SHAIKHDOM OF KUWAIT

Ruler, Shaikh Sir Abdullah as-Salim As-Sabah K.C.M.G., C.I.E., born 1895, acceded Jan. 28, 1950

Kuwait is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It extends along the shore of the Persian Gulf from Iraq to Saudi Arabia, with an area of about 5,800 square miles and a population, according to a census taken in 1957, of just over 206,000. The total European and American population was about 3,100 in 1957. The port of ΨKuwait, the capital (pop. about 180,000), is an entrepôt for goods for the interior, and for the export of pearls (in diminishing quantities), skins and wool. Imports for the year 1958 amounted to approximately £75,000,000, while exports, including re-exports, amounted to £5,000,000, excluding oil. Kuwait was traditionally the dhow-building centre for the Persian Gulf, but the craft is declining. The centre of the Kuwait Oil Company's production is at Burgan, south of Kuwait town. An oil port has been constructed by the company at Mina-al-Ahmedi, about five miles from Ahmedi, the company's administrative and residential centre. Production of crude oil in 1958 totalled 69,117,138 tons. The Company is jointly owned by the British Petroleum Company and the American Gulf Oil

Corporation. It employs over 9,000 men, including British, Americans, Indians, Pakistanis, Kuwaitis and Arabs from neighbouring territories. Oil was also struck in the Kuwait-Saudi Arabian Neutral Zone to the South of the State early in 1953. Concessions for this area are held by the American Independent Oil Co. from Kuwait and the Getty Oil Company from Saudi Arabia. Total production of crude oil in the neutral zone in 1958 was approximately 4,000,000 tons. The Arabian Oil Company, of Japan, having been awarded in 1958 the oil concession for the Neutral Zone offshore sea-bed by Kuwait and Saudi Arabia for their respective half shares, commenced exploratory drilling in the summer of 1959.

As a result of the very considerable oil revenues, the Kuwait Government has embarked on a large scale development scheme and plans for social services. Education and medical treatment are free. New hospitals and schools continue to be built. In 1958-59 there were nearly 21,800 boys and nearly 12,600 girls in 77 schools. Kuwait has a domestic water supply from a State-owned sea water plant which operates on waste natural gas from the oil fields. The plant can produce over 4,000,000 gallons of fresh water daily and a further capacity of 2,000,000 gallons per day is to be added in 1960. For storage there are two 15,000,000 gallon reservoirs and one of 3,000,000 gallons. The power station has a capacity of 70,000 kw. and additional capacity of 90,000 kw. is being installed. The town is now served by a network of dual carriage way roads and more are under construction.

Ships of British, Dutch and other lines make regular calls at Kuwait. B.O.A.C., Kuwait Airways and several Middle Eastern airlines operate regular air services, and other companies make non-scheduled flights to Kuwait under charter. Wireless communications, telephone and postal services are conducted by the Kuwait Government. Banking is carried out by the British Bank of the Middle East and the National Bank of Kuwait. The currency is the Indian rupee.

FLAG: Red, with white lettering ("Kuwait" in Arabic).

British Political Agent, A. S. Halford, C.M.G.

Assistant Political Agent, D. J. McCarthy.

British Council Representative, in the Persian Gulf, J. G. G. Muir, D.S.C.

THE SULTANATE OF MUSCAT & OMAN

Sultan, Said bin Taimur, born, Aug. 13, 1910, succeeded his father (as 13th of his dynasty to be Sultan of Muscat and Oman), Feb. 10, 1932.

The independent State of Muscat and Oman is situated at the easterly corner of Arabia. Its sea-board is nearly 1,000 miles long and extends from near Tibba on the west coast of the Musandam Peninsula round to Ras Darbat Ali. Ras Darbat Ali marks the boundary between the Sultanate and the territory of the Sultan of Qishn and Soqatra, a Sultanate within the Aden Protectorate. A small strip of the coast on the east side of the Musandam Peninsula from Dibbah to Khor Kalba belongs to chiefs of Trucial Oman. The Sultanate extends inland to the borders of the Rub'al Khalf or "Empty Quarter" as the South-Eastern Arabian Desert is called. Physically, the Sultanate consists of 3 divisions, a coastal plain, a range of hills and a plateau. The coastal plain varies in width from 10 miles in the neighbourhood of Suwaiq to practically nothing in the vicinity of Matrah and Muscat towns, where the hills descend abruptly into the sea. The mountain range runs generally from north-west to south-east, reaching its greatest height

in the Jebel Akhdar region where heights of over 9,000 feet occur. The hills are for the most part barren, but in the high area round Jebel Akhdar they are green and there is considerable cultivation. The plateau has an average height of 1,000 feet. With the exception of oases there is little or no cultivation. North-west of Muscat the coastal plain is known as the Batinah. It is fertile and prosperous, the date gardens extending for over 150 miles, Batinah dates (which ripen in the first half of July, well before the Basra dates) being famous for their flavour. The coast-line between Muscat and the province of Dbofar is barren and forbidding. The fertile province of Dhofar lies on the south-eastern coast of Arabia. Sugar cane is grown and cattle can be raised in this province. Frankincense is also exported. Its principal town is Salalah on the coast, while Ψ Murba't is the port. Ψ Gwadur, situated on the Baluchistan coast, formerly belonged to the Sultanate, but was transferred to Pakistan on September 8, 1958.

The town of Muscat is the capital and seat of Government of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman. Possessing a natural harbour, though exposed to the north-west wind (*Shumal*), and at one time a town of some commercial importance, it has lost most of its trade, which has been transferred to the adjacent town of Matrah. Matrah is the starting point for the trade routes into the interior. Other ports on the Gulf of Oman are Sohar, Khaburah and Sur. None, however, provides sheltered anchorage.

The area of the Sultanate has been estimated as about 82,000 square miles and the population as 550,000. The inhabitants are for the most part Arab, but there is a strong infusion of negro blood, especially along the coast. The towns of Muscat (pop. 3,500) and Matrah (pop. 8,500) are composed of one third Indian, one third Baluch and one third Negro. The Baluchis have originally mostly migrated from Mekran and the Negroes from Zanzibar. There are few Arab residents in these two towns. In the valleys of the interior, as well as on the Batinah, date cultivation has reached a high level, and there are possibilities of agricultural development if the water supply were more certain. A Development Secretary has now been appointed. The inland tribes breed large numbers of camel, which are prized in Arabia for their quality. There are no industries of importance.

The only port of call for steamers is Ψ Muscat (one of the ports on the mail route between Bombay and Basra). 200 vessels of all nationalities with a total tonnage of 638,219 entered the port in the foreign trade of Muscat in 1958. The mailservice between Muscat and Basra is normally weekly in each direction. The G.P.O., London, operates the post office in Muscat. The postage stamps are ordinary British stamps surcharged with their value in Indian currency. Cable and Wireless, Ltd., operates the telegraph office, and an automatic telephonic service in Muscat and Matrah.

Inland transport is by pack animals. A motor road connects Muscat with Matrah and a motorable track extends to Khor Fakhan at the far end of the Batinah, a distance of 210 miles. There is also a motor road running up the Wadi Samail to the interior for about 180 miles. Hajar and Bosher are also connected by motorable tracks with Matrah. Cars run frequently between Muscat and the towns in the Batinah. Other routes are being developed, but none should be used without previous arrangement.

In December, 1951, a new treaty of friendship, to remain in force for 15 years, was signed between the United Kingdom and the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman.

FINANCE.

Annual Revenue (estimated)Rs. 40,00,000

The common medium of exchange is the Maria Theresa dollar. On the coast the Indian rupee circulates, and is the official currency of the Sultanate, although not generally in use in the interior. There are also three denominations of copper coins, twenty, ten, and five, called "baizas." The normal rate of exchange is 170 baizas = 1 M.T. dollar = Rs. 3½ (approx.). The weights in use are one kiyas = the weight of six dollars or 5.9375 oz.; 24 kiyas = one Muscat maund; 10 maunds = one Farasala; 200 maunds = 1 Bahar. Rice is sold by the bag, other cereals by the following measurement: 40 Palis = one Farrah; 20 Farrahs = one Khandi.

TRADE.

	1955-56	1956-57
Total imports	Rs. 3,54,76,000	Rs. 2,78,93,700
Total exports	1,69,12,700	1,25,32,000
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£543,548	£710,820
Exports to U.K.	17,555	13,554

Trade is mainly in the hands of Hindu Banias and Muslim Khojas, many of whom derive British nationality by descent, and is mainly to and from India and Pakistan. The chief imports are cereals, tea, cigarettes, matches, sugar and cotton piece goods. The chief exports are dates, limes, pomegranates and dried fish.

CAPITAL, Ψ Muscat, population (estimated) 3,500. Muscat—British Consul-General, W. N. Monteith.

THE YEMEN

(The Mutawakilité Kingdom of The Yemen)

King of The Yemen, Imam Ahmed bin Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din, b. 1895, proclaimed March 14, 1948, after the assassination in February, 1948 of his father the late King, Imam Yehya Muhammad Hamid Ud Din. *Heir Apparent*, Saif al Islam Muhammad al Badr.

YEMEN LEGATION IN LONDON.

41 South Street, W.1.
[Grosvenor: 5246]

Chargé d'Affaires, Assayed Mohamed Ibrahim.

Yemen, "the land on the right hand" (of Syria) and the *Arabia Felix* of the ancients, occupies the S.W. corner of Arabia between Asir and the Aden Protectorate, with an estimated area of 74,000 square miles and a population of 4,000,000. It extends inland to the borders of the Hadramaut. The highlands and central plateau of Yemen, and the highest portions of the maritime range form the most fertile part of Arabia, with an abundant and regular rainfall. The main exports are coffee, food-grains, hides, and raisins. Trade agreements have been concluded with a number of countries. Imports from U.K. in 1958 totalled £10,245; exports to U.K., £104,598. The chief port of Yemen is ΨHodeida, which is at present being enlarged. From Hodeida the famous Yemeni coffee is shipped to Masawa and Aden, and thence to Europe. Aden is an important centre for imports to the Yemen.

The Imam is the head of one branch of the Zeidi sect of the Shiah Division of the Islamic religion. The ruins of Marib, the ancient Sabæan capital and its dam are in the Yemen.

On March 8, 1958, an agreement was signed in Cairo whereby the Yemen joined the United Arab Republic in a federation to be known as the United Arab States (see United Arab Republic).

FLAG: Red, with horizontal Arabian sword in centre with 3 stars above and 2 below.

CAPITAL, Taiz (pop. about 14,000); Sana'a has about 60,000 inhabitants. Other cities of the Yemen are ΨHodeida, Ibb, Mocha and Beidha.

British *Chargé d'Affaires*, C. M. Pirie-Gordon. O.B.E.

BAHRAIN

Ruler, H. H. Shaikh Sulman bin Hamad Al Khalifah, K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E., born 1895; acceded February 3, 1942.

Bahrain consists of a group of low-lying islands situated halfway down the Persian Gulf some 20 miles off the east coast of Arabia. The largest of these, Bahrain Island itself, is about 30 miles long and 10 miles wide at its broadest. The two most important towns are Manama (61,837) and Muharrag (32,279). The latter is situated on a separate island of the same name which is connected with Bahrain Island by a causeway two miles long. The population of the islands at the Census held in 1959 was 143,213, of whom about half are the original inhabitants belonging to the Shia Sect, the remainder, including the ruling family, being Sunnis. There are about 3,000 Europeans and Americans (about 75 per cent. of whom live at the Bahrain Petroleum Company's town of Awali) and some 16,000 non-Bahrainis of which a considerable number are Iranians, Indians and Pakistanis. The standard of living is high among the large and influential merchant class and steadily rising among the lower social groups.

The ruling family (Al Khalifah) came originally from the neighbourhood of Kuwait and occupied Bahrain, which was then in the hands of the Persians, in 1782. The state is administered under the Ruler by a number of departmental heads whose activities are co-ordinated by the Secretariat. A small Administration Council consisting of members of the ruling family and heads of departments has been created by the Ruler to consider and advise on general matters; Health, Education, Agriculture and Water Committees exist to advise the relative departments. Local government is the responsibility of six municipalities and the Rural Affairs Department which cares for the villages. Half of the members of four of the municipal councils (Manama, Muharrag, Rifaa and Hidd) are elected by the public and half nominated by the Government; all the members of the other two, which have been recently created (Sitra and Jidhafa) are nominated by the Government. In addition to the Department of Rural Affairs, there is a Department of Social Affairs and a Labour Department. There is free primary and secondary education and free medical treatment.

In earlier days the only industry was the pearl trade, of which Bahrain was an important centre, but this has now declined and petroleum dominates the scene. Oil was discovered in 1932 and The Bahrain Petroleum Company, Limited (BAPCO), has its headquarters in Awali, some eleven miles from Manama. The company also operates a refinery and about 80 per cent. of the oil refined is piped from nearby Saudi Arabia.

The second source of revenue is that of Bahrain's traditional *entrepôt* trade. The island is conveniently situated to handle goods in transit to the mainland and it is estimated that not less than 70 per cent. of the imports unloaded at Bahrain were, up to a few years ago, destined for onward movement. A decline in this *entrepôt* trade has, however, occurred as there is a growing tendency, as new developments occur, for eastern Saudi Arabia, Qatar and other places in the Gulf to import direct. (In 1957 Bahrain re-exported

35.8 per cent. of its imports and in 1958, 36.79 per cent.) To counteract this trend and to encourage the *entrepôt* trade, free transit facilities were introduced in the port of Bahrain on January 1, 1958.

The principal imports and re-exports are household goods, foodstuffs, piece-goods, timber and building materials, vehicles and machinery.

Manama, the capital and commercial centre, extends for two miles along the northern shore of Bahrain Island and is a regular port of call for thirty steamship lines. Bahrain is also a port of call for B.O.A.C. and other international airlines. Banking services are provided by the Bank of Bahrain and by branches of the Eastern Bank and of the British Bank of the Middle East. There is a radio-telephone service to the United Kingdom and many other parts of the world. The electricity supply system is being extended over the island and piped water supplies are being introduced into the principal towns and villages.

The principal coin in use is a rupee introduced especially by the Reserve Bank of India for circulation in the Persian Gulf States. The value of this special rupee is the same as that of the Indian rupee (Rs. 13.285 = £1).

FLAG: Red, with vertical white bar next to staff.

CAPITAL, Ψ Manama; population, about 35,000. Secretary to the Government, G. W. R. Smith, M.B.E. H.M. Political Agent, E. P. Wiltshire (1959).

Bahrain is the headquarters of H.M. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf. Sir George Middleton, K.C.M.G.

QATAR

Shaikh of Qatar, Alibin Abdullah bin Jasim al Thani, succeeded August 20, 1949.

Qatar is an independent Arab Shaikhdom in special treaty relations with Her Majesty's Government. It covers the peninsula of Qatar from approximately the Northern shore of Khor al Odaid to the Eastern shore of Khor al Salwa. The area is about 8,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 35,000.

Oil deposits are being exploited by a British Company, under a concession granted by the Shaikh, and the first oil shipment was made on December 31, 1949. Oil is now being extracted at the rate of about 8,000,000 tons a year. Considerable development has resulted from this source of income. Outside Doha and the oil company's installations, conditions are primitive. The inhabitants are semi-settled tribesmen and Bedouin; apart from employment with the oil company and on development projects, pearling, which has greatly declined in recent years, and fishing, are the only alternatives to poor grazing as a means of livelihood. Such towns as exist are merely enlarged villages, with the exception of Doha, which boasts a bazaar, a good harbour for native craft, an airport, an increasing number of modern buildings, and an expanding population. The oil company has constructed a deep water port at Umm Said on the East coast of the peninsula. Regular air services connect Qatar with the other Persian Gulf Shaikhdoms (Bahrain, the Trucial States and Kuwait), Muscat, the Lebanon, Europe and the United Kingdom. The Shaikh has a British Adviser with a staff of British technical assistants. Wireless communications are managed by Cable and Wireless, Ltd. The Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The currency is the Indian rupee.

Foreign affairs are in the charge of the British Political Agent who lives in Doha.

CAPITAL, Doha. Population. Approximately 25,000.

FLAG: White and coffee-coloured, white portion nearer the mast; vertical indented line comprising 17 angles divides the colours.

British Political Agent, J. S. R. Duncan, M.B.E. Adviser to the Government of Qatar, G. M. Hancock, O.B.E.

TRUCIAL STATES

Seven independent Shaikhdoms, known collectively as the Trucial States, have treaty relations with the British Government originating in treaties to prevent slavery and the piracy, which formerly gave the name of "The Pirate Coast" to this area, and to maintain a perpetual maritime truce. The earliest treaty dates from 1820.

The British Government, by virtue of a treaty made in 1802, is responsible for the external affairs of the states through the British Political Resident in the Persian Gulf and the British Political Agent in the Trucial States. Six of the states lie on the coast of the Gulf between the Musandam peninsula in the East and the Qatar peninsula in the West and one, Fujairah, lies on the Gulf of Oman. The approximate combined area of the states is 32,000 square miles and the estimated population is about 86,000.

The main source of revenue is the export of dried fish, but some pearling is carried on. Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. holds concessions in all the states except Fujairah. The British Government has financed a Trucial States Development Fund to contribute to the material welfare of the people, particularly in the field of health, agriculture and education and Kuwait and Qatar have also contributed educational assistance to the states. There is a hospital in Dubai and dispensaries in all the states. All foreigners are subject to the jurisdiction of Her Majesty's courts. The Rulers of all the states meet together in the Trucial Council to discuss matters of mutual interest twice or three times a year. The currency is the Persian Gulf Indian rupee.

Abu Dhabi is the largest of the Trucial States in area, stretching from the Khor el Odaid in the West to the borders with Duhal in the region of Jebel Ali. It includes seven villages of the Buraimi oasis and a number of settlements in the series of oases known as the Liwa. Two oil companies are operating in Abu Dhabi territory, Petroleum Development (Trucial Coast) Ltd. on land and Abu Dhabi Marine Areas Ltd. in the Abu Dhabi off-shore concession area. Oil has been discovered off Das Island, where the latter company has its headquarters. There are airfields at Abu Dhabi and at Das Island. Ψ Dubai is by far the largest town in the Trucial States and has a population estimated at about 40,000. It is the main port for the import of goods into the Trucial States and the interior of Oman, and there is also a lively *entrepôt* trade. The value of imports in the year 1958 was nearly £5,000,000. It has a good natural harbour, improvements to which began in 1959. The main source of revenue is from customs. Wireless communications are managed by International Aeradio Limited and the Post Office is run by the British G.P.O. The British Bank of the Middle East has a branch in Dubai. *Sharjah* is the second port of the Trucial States and a small *entrepôt* trade is carried on. *Sharjah* possesses the airport for the Eastern end of the Trucial States and it is served by Gulf Aviation which connects it with Bahrain, Doha, Kuwait and Muscat, and Aden Airways which connects it with Aden. *Sharjah* has dependencies on the Batinah coast at Khor Fakkhan, which forms a good natural harbour,

Kalba and Dibba. The Eastern Bank has a branch in Sbarjah. There is a Trade School there run by the British Government. *Ajman* is the smallest state, having a population of only about 2,500. It has inland enclaves at Manama and Masfut. *Umm el Quwain* does a small trade in dried fish. It has an oasis at Falaj Umm Mowalla where palms and some fruit are grown. *Ras el Khaimah* has a population of between 3,500 and 4,000. It is an ancient seaport near which some remains of archaeological interest have been found. Dates, vegetables and tobacco are grown. An agricultural experimental station and agricultural school have been opened in Ras el Khaimah territory under the Trucial States Development Scheme. *Fujairah* was recognized as one of the Trucial States in 1952. The inhabitants are in the main cultivators in the mountains of the Musandam peninsula and on the Batinah coast. The most important export is tobacco.

British Political Agent, Trucial States, D. F. Hawley, M.B.E. (resident at Dubai).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

(República Argentina.)

President, Dr. Arturo Frondizi; born October 28, 1908; elected February 23, 1958; assumed office, May 1, 1958.

CABINET

(July 1, 1958)

Minister of the Interior, Dr. Alberto R. Vitolo.
Foreign Affairs and Worship, Dr. Diógenes Taboada.
Economy, Ing. Alvaro Alsogaray.
Education and Justice, Dr. Luis R. MacKay.
National Defence, Dr. Justo P. Villar.
Social Assistance and Public Health, Dr. Hector V. Noblia.
Labour and Social Security (vacant).
Public Works and Service, Ing. Alberto R. Constantini.

Secretaries of State (Subordinate to the Minister of Economy):

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Malaccorto.
Treasury and (interim) Finance, Eustaquio Mendez.
Commerce and (interim) Industry and Mining and Fuel and Power, Dr. Carlos Alberto Juni.

(Subordinate to the Minister of National Defence):

War, Gen. Elbio C. Anaya.
Marine, Rear-Adm. Gastón Clement.

Air (vacant).
(Subordinate to the Minister of Public Works and Services):

Public Works, Ing. Batrossi.
Communications, Teodosio A. Cosentino.
Transport, Manuel F. Castello.

EMBASSY IN LONDON,

9 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Belgravia; 3717.]

Ambassador, Rear-Admiral Teodoro Hartung (1958).

Counsellor, Dr. Juan Angel Peña Gaona.
Air Attaché, Commodore Alberto Ricardo Sola Claret.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Julio Eladio Aguirre.

Naval Attaché, Rear-Admiral Renato Ares.

Economic Counsellor, Dr. José Santos Sidoti.

Financial Counsellor, Dr. Manuel Aris.

Second Secretary, Luis Adrian Gallardo.

Third Secretaries, Vicente Guillermo Arnand; Santos Néstor Martínez.

Attachés, Roberto Dellepiane Rawson; Héctor Angel Martínez Castro; Guillermo Jorge McGough.

Commercial Attaché, Dr. Alfredo Louro.

Consul-General, Raúl Eduardo Sidders.

Consulate-General, 53 Hans Place, S.W. 1 (Knightsbridge; 1701).

There are also Consulates in *Liverpool* and *Cardiff*.

Argentina is a wedge-shaped country, occupying the greater portion of the southern part of the South American Continent, and extending from Bolivia to Cape Horn, a total distance of nearly 2,300 miles; its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia, on the north-east by Paraguay, Brazil, and Uruguay, on the south-east and south by the Atlantic, and on the west by Chile, from which Republic it is separated by the Cordillera de los Andes. (For the statue of Christ the Redeemer, see Chile.) On the west the mountainous Cordilleras, with their plateaus, extend from the northern to the southern boundaries: on the east are the great plains. Those in the north are thickly wooded and are known as *El Gran Chaco*, and further south lie the treeless pampas extending from the Bolivian boundary in the north to the Río Negro; and south of the Río Negro are the vast plains of Patagonia. Argentina thus contains a succession of level plains, broken only in Cordoba by the San Luis and Cordoba ranges, in the north-western states by the eastern spurs of the Andes, and in the southern portion of the Province of Buenos Aires by the Tandil Hills (about 1,000 ft.) and the Sierra Ventana, near Bahía Blanca (about 3,000 ft.). The Paraná River, formed by the junction of the Upper Paraná with the Paraguay River, flows through the north-eastern states into the Atlantic, and is navigable throughout its course in Argentina; the Pilcomayo, Bermejo, and Salado del Norte are also navigable for some distance from their confluence with the Paraná. In the Province of Buenos Aires the Saiaido del Sud flows south-east for some 300 miles into Samborombon Bay (Atlantic). In the south the Colorado and Río Negro rise in the extreme west and flow across the pampas into the Atlantic, many similar streams in Patagonia (notably the Chubut and Santa Cruz) traversing the country from the Andes to the Atlantic. The climate ranges from sub-tropical to cold temperate.

The Republic consists of 23 provinces and one federal district (Buenos Aires), comprising in all an area of 1,079,965 square miles, with an estimated population of 20,438,300 (December, 1958).

In 1958 births numbered 462,700 and deaths 164,700.

Immigration is encouraged. In 1958 the number of passengers travelling by sea was: arriving 767,800, departing 711,400.

Government.—The estuary of La Plata was discovered in 1515 by Juan Díaz de Solís, but it was not until 1534 that Pedro de Mendoza founded Buenos Aires. This city was abandoned and later founded once more by Don Juan de Garay in 1580. In 1810 (May 25) Spanish rule was defied, and in 1816 (July 9), after a long campaign of liberation conducted by General José de San Martín, the independence of Argentina was declared by the Congress of Tucumán. A revolt in September, 1955, overthrew the Government under the presidency of General Juan D. Perón and an interim Provisional Government was formed by the late General Eduardo Lonardi. This Provisional presidency passed to General Pedro Aramburu in November, 1955.

A Constituent Assembly, elected on July 28, 1957, decided that the country should revert to the 1853 Constitution, in accordance with which, on

February 23, 1958, general elections were held and Dr. Arturo Frondizi was elected President and Dr. Alejandro F. Gomez, Vice-President, for the normal period of six years. They assumed office on May 1, 1958, but several months later, owing to dissensions, Dr. Alejandro Gomez, the Vice-President, was forced to resign. The vice-presidency has not since been filled. In June, 1959, a series of sharp political crises forced the President to make wide changes in his Cabinet, which is constituted according to the list given above.

Agriculture.—Of the total area about one-third is suitable for agriculture and cattle raising. The principal productions are wheat, maize, oats, linseed, sugar, wine, wool, hides, cattle, sheep, horses, goats and pigs.

The results (official figures) of harvests are:

Crop	1957-58		1958-59	
	Metric Tons		Metric Tons	
Wheat	5,300,000		6,500,000	
Maize..... (a)	4,810,000	(a)	4,500,000	(a)
Linseed.....	605,000		(a) 600,000	
Oats.....	972,000		930,300	
Barley.....	1,008,000		980,000	
Rye.....	644,000		808,000	
Sunflower-seed.....	(a) 810,000	(a)	800,000	(a)
Rice..... (a)	206,000	(a)	210,000	(a)
Canary-seed.....	42,800		37,400	
Cotton (fibre prod.)..	(a) 167,500	(a)	180,000	(a)
Ground-nuts.....	(a) 270,000	(a)	250,000	(a)
Sugar cane.....	9,810,000		12,860,000	
Millet.....	163,400	(a)	150,000	(a)
Tea.....	44,200	(a)	45,000	(a)
Tobacco.....	27,600	(a)	28,000	(a)

(a) provisional or estimated.

Mineral Production.—Oil is found in various parts of the Republic and is obtained to a considerable extent at Comodoro Rivadavia (Chubut) and Tartagal (Salta) as also at Mendoza and in other districts. A natural gas pipeline between Comodoro Rivadavia and Buenos Aires has been in operation since 1949. An oil pipeline from Campo Durán (Salta) to a refinery at San Lorenzo (Santa Fé) is in service and an extension to Buenos Aires under construction. The production of oil is the pivot on which depend Argentina's rapidly-expanding industries and to a great extent her economic and financial development. The crude oil output in 1957 and 1958 was as follows:—

	1957		1958	
	Cubic Metres			
State.....	4,656,037	(a)	4,500,000	(a)
Private companies.....	741,839	(a)	1,168,100	(a)
Total.....	5,397,876		5,668,100	

(a) Provisional.

Coal, tin, lead, zinc, manganese, copper, silver, gold, tungsten, beryllium and uranium are mined. The coal production is approximately 100,000 tons a year. The most important mine is that of Río Turbio (Province of Santa Cruz) the development of which is now being given special attention by the State.

Industries.—Meat-packing is one of the principal industries; flour-milling, sugar-refining, and the wine industry are also important. In recent years great strides have been made by the textile industry and the development of a wide range of heavy and light industries is actively encouraged by the Government.

Communications.—There are 27,874 miles of railways of which 15,604 miles are broad gauge

(5' 6"), 1,940 miles standard (4' 8 1/2"), 9,664 miles of 1 metre, 537 miles of 0.75 metre and 129 miles of 0.60 metre. They are all State property. The combined national and provincial road network totals approximately 91,500 miles of which 7,500 miles are surfaced. There are air services between Argentina and all the neighbouring Republics, Europe, Canada and the U.S.A.

The tonnage of vessels entering Argentine ports was 11,259,600 in 1957 and 12,243,300 in 1958. Of the latter figure, 1,762,600 tons were Argentine, 2,502,000 British, 1,089,400 Norwegian, 644,700 U.S.A., 1,071,400 Liberian, 894,500 Dutch, 820,100 Italian, 470,800 French, 595,300 German, 247,800 Brazilian, 329,300 Danish, and 609,000 Swedish (1958 provisional figures).

There are 75 radio broadcasting stations of which 12 are short-wave and 63 medium-wave (55 commercial and 8 official). There is one television station at Buenos Aires and three new stations are planned to open in 1960 (Ca-De-Te, Dicon and Rio de la Plata). Television receivers numbered 214,926 at the end of 1958.

Defence.—The Army is organized in 5 infantry, 1 motorised, 1 armoured and 3 cavalry divisions and 3 mountain groups and numbers about 3,000 officers, 5,000 N.C.O.s and 65-70,000 men on a peace footing.

The Navy consists of 2 cruisers, 1 aircraft carrier, 3 training cruisers, 11 destroyers, 7 frigates, 1 ice-breaker, 8 minesweepers, 9 motor torpedo boats, 1 submarine, 23 landing craft, 7 oilers, 8 transports, 2 survey ships and auxiliary vessels; 4 squadrons Naval Air Arm. Strength about 2,000 officers and 25,000 men.

The Air Force consists of 9 operational groups and a training force. The operational groups are 1 bomber, 2 fighter, 2 tactical, 1 observation and 3 transport. The aircraft include Meteor IV., Lincoln, Lancaster, Viking, Bristol 170 and Dove.

Education.—Primary Education is free and compulsory for four years between the ages of 6 and 14. The scattered population of the country districts constitutes a problem in attendance which is being gradually solved. Illiteracy of adults has fallen in the last 20 years; it is now almost non-existent except in the north and far south, where it is still about 42 per cent. Secondary Education is controlled by the National Government in National Colleges, in Normal Schools, and in Special Institutes for Commerce, Arts and Crafts, Mining, Agriculture, &c. There are National Universities at Córdoba, Buenos Aires, San Miguel de Tucumán, Santa Fé, Mendoza, La Plata and Bahía Blanca.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic and the literature of Spain is accepted as an inheritance by the people. There is little indigenous literature before the break from Spain, but all branches have flourished since the latter half of the nineteenth century, particularly journalism. Under the Perón régime many newspapers and reviews were closed down and others turned into Government mouthpieces. Since the 1955 revolution the traditional freedoms have been restored. Over 400 daily newspapers are published in Argentina, including 64 in the city of Buenos Aires. The English language newspapers are the *Buenos Aires Herald* (daily) and *Standard* (weekly). There are numerous other foreign language newspapers.

Finance.—Original Budget estimates for 1958-59 revealed a deficit of Paper pesos 48,400,000,000 in an expenditure of approximately 100,000,000,000. These figures have since been revised and the Government hoped to reduce the deficit to pesos 7,000,000,000.

	TRADE	
	1957	1958
	Paper pesos	Paper pesos
Total Imports . . .	30,898,900,000	34,951,700,000
Total Exports . . .	21,775,500,000	28,604,900,000

	TRADE WITH U.K.	
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K. £	32,890,490	£32,478,021
Exports to U.K. . .	107,972,523	104,112,695

For Exchange Rates see p. 84.

Capital, Ψ Buenos Aires, Pop. (Dec. 1958), 4,500,000. Other large towns are: Ψ Rosario de Santa Fé (720,000), Córdoba (635,000), Ψ La Plata (410,000), Avellaneda (380,000), San Miguel de Tucuman (251,000), Santa Fé (275,000), Ψ Mar del Plata (270,000) and Mendoza (165,000).

NATIONAL COLOURS: Blue and White (War Flag: 3 horizontal bands, blue, white, blue, with rising sun on white band).

NATIONAL DAYS.—May 25, July 9 and July 20.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Británico, Calle Reconquista 314,
Buenos Aires.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir John Guthrie Ward, K.C.M.G. (1957). £5,000

Minister, J. O. Rennie, C.M.G.

Counsellor, G. P. Hampshire.

Minister and Consul General, G. E. Vaughan,
C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, D. I. Dunnett (Commercial);
A. J. Williams; C. Spearman; G. S. Mac-
William (Information); E. H. Van Maurik
(Visa Section); J. M. Carlin (Labour).

2nd Secretaries, M. A. Cafferty (Commercial);
C. W. M. Wilson (Admin.).

3rd Secretaries, J. W. G. Ridd; H. C. L. Fassnidge.

Junior Attaché, A. C. V. Onslow.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. D. Vincent
Jones, D.S.C., R.N.

Food Attaché, R. H. Smyth, O.B.E.

Veterinary Attaché, P. D. Baylis.

Vice-Consuls, M. W. Marshall; B. Kelly, M.B.E.

Pro-Consul, A. G. A. Spiller.

Press Officer, G. H. Gibbs, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Buenos Aires, Bahía Blanca, Comodoro Rivadavia, Córdoba, La Plata, Puerto Deseado, Rio Gallegos, Rio Grande, Rosario de Santa Fé and Trelew.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Argentina, Dr. N. A. R. Mackay,
Lavalley 190, Buenos Aires.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Calle Bartolomé Mitre 441. (6 Piso), Buenos Aires; and (affiliated) British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario.

Buenos Aires is 7,160 miles from Southampton; transit, 19 days by steamship; 1 day by air.

AUSTRIA

President of the Austrian Republic, Dr. Adolf Schaerf,
born 1890; elected May 5, 1957.

CABINET.

(June 29, 1956.)

Chancellor, Ing. Julius Raab (Austrian People's Party).

Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Bruno Pittermann (Socialist).

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Bruno Kreisky (Socialist).

Interior, Josef Aflritsch (Socialist).

Justice, Dr. Otto Tschadek (Socialist).

Defence, Ferdinand Graf (Austrian People's Party).

Finance, Dr. Reinhard Kamitz (Austrian People's Party).

Education, Dr. Heinrich Drimmel (Austrian People's Party).

Commerce and Reconstruction, Dr. Bock (Austrian People's Party).

Agriculture and Forestry, Ing. Eduard Hartmann (Austrian People's Party).

Transport and Electricity Industry, Ing. Karl Waldbrunner (Socialist).

Social Welfare, Karl Prokosch (Socialist).

AUSTRIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

18 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Belgravia: 3731]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Johannes Schwarzenberg (1955).

Counsellor, Dr. Friedrich Kudernatsch.

3rd Secretary, Dr. Wolfgang Schallenberg.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Heinrich Jordis-Lohausen.

Attachés, Dr. Christoph Cornaro; Dr. Wolfgang Seifert.

Press Attaché, Otto Seifert.

Austria is a country of Central Europe bounded on the north by Czechoslovakia, on the south by Italy and Yugoslavia, on the east by Hungary, on the north-west by Germany and on the west by Switzerland. Its area is 34,064 square miles and its population 6,968,500 (1954).

Government.—The Austrian Republic comprises nine provinces (Vienna, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland) and was established in 1918 on the break-up of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. On March 13, 1938, as a result of the Anschluss, Austria (Oesterreich) was incorporated into the German Reich under the name Ostmark. After the liberation of Vienna in 1945, the Austrian Republic was reconstituted within the frontiers of 1937 and, after a period of provisional government, a freely elected Government took office on December 20, 1945. The country was divided at this time into four zones occupied respectively by the U.K., U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and France, while Vienna was jointly occupied by the four Powers. On May 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty was signed in Vienna by the Foreign Ministers of the four Powers and of Austria. This Treaty recognized the re-establishment of Austria as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, having the same frontiers as on January 1, 1938. It entered into force on July 27, 1955.

There is a National Assembly of 165 Deputies. At the last general elections in May, 1959, the Government Coalition of Austrian People's and Socialist Parties increased its large majority by one seat. The present state of the parties is as follows:

Austrian People's Party	79
Socialist Party	78
Freedom Party (right wing)	8

Religion and Education.—The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of 6 and 14, and there are good facilities for secondary, technical and professional education. There are Universities at Vienna, Graz and Innsbruck.

Language and Literature.—The language of Austria is German, but the rights of the Slovene- and Croat-speaking minorities in Carinthia, Styria and Burgenland are protected. The press is free. There are now 11 daily papers in Vienna and 23 in the provinces, as well as numerous weeklies and monthlies.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the most important industry, the arable land producing

wheat, rye, barley, oats, maize, potatoes, sugar beet, turnips, and miscellaneous crops. Many varieties of fruit trees flourish and the vineyards produce excellent wine. The pastures support horses, cattle and pigs. Timber forms a valuable source of Austria's indigenous wealth with about 35 per cent. of the total land area consisting of forest areas. Coniferous species predominate and account for more than 80 per cent. of the timber under cultivation. Hard-wood trees are mainly confined to Lower Austria. Spruce is the most common among the conifers (about 60 per cent. of the total) and beech is the most prevalent of the broad leaf trees.

Austria has important heavy industries. Production figures for 1956 include (in thousands of metric tons): iron ore 3,258, pig iron 1,736, crude steel 2,077, raw magnesite 1,083, nitrogenous fertilisers 662, paper 421, chemical pulp 404. In addition 45,612 motor cycles and motor-scooters, 18,432 tractors and 4,224 motor lorries were produced.

Hydro-electric power offers great possibilities in Austria. Much has already been done to develop it, and a long-term plan has been evolved for further development including greater export of electric current to surrounding countries. Production in 1956 was 11,718 million kWh.

Minerals.—There are large iron ore deposits and, in Eastern Austria, large oil deposits. In addition there are useful deposits of brown coal, magnesite, salt and lead. There are also limited deposits of copper.

FINANCE.	1956
Budget	(Schillings)

Ordinary Budget:	
Expenditure.....	29,327,000,000
Revenue.....	29,969,000,000
Extraordinary Budget:	
Expenditure.....	1,668,000,000
Revenue.....	301,000,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K....	£14,256,187	£15,624,994
Exports to U.K.....	9,343,94	8,157,869

Currency.—The unit of currency is the *Schilling* of 100 *Groschen*, reintroduced in December, 1945. The official rate of exchange was fixed in May, 1953, at 72.80 Austrian schillings=£1, for all purposes.

CAPITAL. Vienna, on the Danube, population 1,614,287. Other towns are Graz (226,453), Linz (185,218), Salzburg (105,439), Innsbruck (102,759) and Klagenfurt (66,336).

FLAG. Red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Vienna.

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Envoy Plenipotentiary, Sir (Reginald) James Bowker, K.C.M.G. (1958)..... £3,600
Minister Counsellor, J. Y. Mackenzie.
Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, C. G. Harris.

There are British Consular Offices at Vienna and Innsbruck.

British Council Representative, C. R. Hewer, O.B.E., Freyung 1, Vienna 1.

BELGIUM

(Royaume de Belgique.)

King of the Belgians, H.M. King Baudouin, born Sept. 7, 1930; succeeded July 17, 1951, on the abdication of his father, King Leopold III, after having acted as Head of the State since August 11, 1950.

Heir Presumptive, H.R.H. Prince Albert, born June 6, 1934, brother of the King; married July 2, 1959, Donna Paola Ruffodi Calabria.

CABINET.

(November 6, 1958)

Prime Minister, M. Gaston Eyskens (CS).
Deputy Prime Minister, M. Albert Lilar (L).
Minister for National Defence, M. Arthur Gilson (CS).

Foreign Affairs, M. Pierre Wigny (CS).
Economic Affairs, M. Jacques Van der Schueren (L).
Agriculture, Baron Albert de Vleschauer (CS).
Communications, M. Paul-Willem Scgers (CS).
Colonies, M. de Schryver.

Interior, M. René Lefebvre (L).
Labour, M. Oscar Behogne (CS).
Social Insurance, M. Léon Servais (CS).
Cultural Affairs, M. Pierre Harmel (CS).
Justice, M. Laurent Merchiers (L).
Public Health, M. Paul Meyers (CS).
Finance, M. Jean Van Houtte (CS).
Education, M. Charles Moureaux (L).
Public Works, M. Omer Van Audenhove (L).
Foreign Trade, M. Jacques Van Ofelen (L).
Middle Classes, M. Paul Vanden Boeynants (CS).

CS=Christian Social Party.

L=Liberal.

BELGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Chancery and Passport Office, 103 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 9271.]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur René van Meerbeke (1957).

Counsellor of Embassy, M. Ch. Pigault de Beaupré.
Counsellor (Commercial), M. Jacques Graeffe.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Col. B. E. M. Léon Tancré.

1st Secretaries, MM. Edmond Callebaut; Jacques Boon; Jules Hercken; André Domus.
2nd Secretaries, MM. George Elliott; Daniel Massonet.

Shipping Counsellor, Baron de Gerlache de Gomery.

Colonial Attaché, M. J. L. C. De Quidt.
Asst. Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdt. Georges Cuisart de Grelle, M.B.E.
Agricultural Attaché, M. Maurice Cammaerts.
Attachés, M. Maurice Carmen; Mlle. F. van Haelweyck.

A Kingdom of Western Europe, with a total area of 11,775 square miles and a population, Dec. 31, 1958 (including Eupen and Malmédy) of 9,078,600. The Kingdom of Belgium is bounded on the N. by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, on the S. by France, on the E. by Germany and Luxembourg, and on the W. by the North Sea.

Belgium has a frontier of 831 miles, and a seaboard of 42 miles. The Meuse and its tributary, the Sambre, divide it into two distinct regions, that in the west being generally level and fertile, while the table-land of the Ardennens, in the east, has for the most part a poor soil. The "polders" near the coast, which are protected by dykes against floods, cover an area of 193 sq. miles. The highest hill, Baraque Michel, rises to a height of 2,230 feet, but the mean elevation of the whole country does not exceed 526 feet. The principal rivers are the Scheldt and the Meuse. Brussels has a mean temperature of 49° F. (summer 65°, winter 37°).

Belgium is inhabited by two distinct races, the Flemish, of Germanic stock, and the Walloons, of Latin stock. Since 1938 there has been an increase in the Flemish population by 100,000 and a decrease in the Walloon population of about the

same number. Nearly all the inhabitants are Roman Catholics.

GOVERNMENT.—The kingdom formed part of the "Low Countries" (Netherlands) from 1815 until Oct. 14, 1830, when a National Congress proclaimed its independence, and on June 4, 1831, Prince Leopold of Coburg was chosen hereditary king. The separation from the Netherlands and the neutrality and inviolability of Belgium were guaranteed by a Conference of the European Powers, and by the *Treaty of London* (April 19, 1839), the famous "Scrap of Paper," signed by Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, The Netherlands, and Russia. On Aug. 2, 1914, the Germans invaded Belgium, in violation of the terms of the treaty.

The Kingdom was again invaded by Germany on May 10, 1940. The whole Kingdom eventually fell into enemy hands and was occupied by Nazi troops until the victorious advance of the Allies in September, 1944. A monument at Hertain in the province of Hainault (where British forces crossed the frontier on Sept. 3, 1944), set up by the Anglo-Belgian Union, was unveiled on St. George's Day, 1949.

According to the Constitution of 1831 the form of government is a constitutional representative and hereditary monarchy with a bicameral legislature, consisting of the King, the Senate and the Chamber of Representatives. The Senate is partly directly and partly indirectly elected (or co-opted) for 4 years. 106 members out of 175 are directly elected. The Chamber of Representatives consists of not more than 1 per 40,000 inhabitants and is elected directly by all adult nationals.

The elections of June 1, 1958, returned to the Senate 90 Social Christians (Catholics), 65 Socialists, 18 Liberals, 1 Communist and 1 other, total, 175; and to the Chamber of Representatives 104 Social Christians (Catholics), 81 Socialists, 22 Liberals, 2 Communists and 3 others, total 212.

PRODUCTION.—Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country. With no natural resources except coal, of which an average of 30,000,000 tons is mined yearly, industry is based largely on the processing for re-export of imported raw materials. A large proportion of the population is engaged in agriculture and forestry, the former supplying four-fifths of the population's needs. Principal industries are coal, steel and metal products (Mons, Charleroi, Liège, Namur, Hainault, Brabant and Limburg), textiles (Ghent, Bruges, Courtrai, Verviers, etc.), glass, nitrogen, heavy chemicals, sugar, breweries, etc. Steel output in 1958 was 5,912,000 metric tons.

EDUCATION.—Schools are maintained by communal taxation, with provincial and State grants, while many are under ecclesiastical control, Roman Catholic largely predominating. There are 261 State grammar and high schools. In addition there are 83 elementary schools under the control of the State and 296 under the control of local government authorities. There are 1,037 private colleges and secondary schools. The Universities of Ghent and Liège are maintained by the State; those of Brussels and Louvain are independent institutions. After considerable opposition, Ghent University was in 1930 turned into a purely Flemish institution.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Flemish is spoken in the provinces of West Flanders, East Flanders, Antwerp, Limburg, and the northern half of Brabant, and French in the provinces of Hainault, Namur, Luxembourg, Liège and the southern half of Brabant. The town of Brussels is bilingual. The official languages are both Flemish and French, and also German in the districts acquired after the 1914-18 war. The literature of France and the

Netherlands is supplemented by a current of indigenous Belgian literary activity, in both French and Flemish. Maurice Maeterlinck (1862-1949) was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1911. Louvain library, which ranked among the great libraries of the world, was destroyed by German invaders in the war of 1914-18; reconstructed, mainly by American funds, after peace was declared, it was again destroyed in May, 1940, by German invaders. There are about 58 daily newspapers (French, Flemish and some German) in Belgium.

FINANCE.

Francs

Revenue (1959) Ordinary Budget estimate).....	101,879,000,000
Expenditure (1959 Ordinary Budget estimate).....	106,875,000,000
Extraordinary Expenditure (1959 Extraordinary Budget estimate)	18,047,000,000
Debt (March 31, 1959)	353,170,000,000

The unit of currency is the Belgian franc. On July 1, 1959, the Bank of England official rate of exchange was 140 francs=£1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE.

	1957	1958
Total Imports	Fr. 171,622,026,000	Fr. 156,447,237,000
Total Exports	159,301,749,000	152,286,980,000
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K. ...	£77,736,492	£59,481,416
Exports to U.K.	60,187,750	60,469,522

COMMUNICATIONS.—On Dec. 31, 1958, there were 4,813 kilometres of normal gauge railways operated by the Belgian National Railways, of which 864 kilometres were electrified; the length of light railways operated in 1958 was 1,661 kilometres (of which 1,051 were electrified). Belgian National Railways also operate 8,543 kilometres of regular bus routes. On Dec. 31, 1958, there were 710,908 telephone subscribers in Belgium. Ship canals include *Ghent-Terneuzen* (18 miles, of which half is in Belgium and half in the Netherlands; constructed 1825-27) and *Roupl* (20 miles, by which ships drawing 18 ft. reach Brussels from the sea; opened in 1922); and *Bruges* (from Zeebrugge on the North Sea to Bruges, 61 miles; opened in 1922). The *Albert Canal* (79 miles), which figured prominently in the fighting (Sept. 1944), for the relief of Belgium and the Netherlands and for the invasion of Germany, links Liège with Antwerp; it was completed in 1939 at the cost of £13,500,000, and accommodates barges up to 1,350 tons. Plans for the expansion and modernization of the port of Antwerp were announced in June, 1956. The estimated cost of the project is £36,000,000, of which the State will contribute £31,000,000, and work is expected to be complete by 1963. Inland waterway approaches to Antwerp are also to be improved. The river Meuse from the Dutch to the French frontiers, the river Sambre between Namur and Monceau, the river Scheldt from Antwerp-Ghent and the Brussels-Charleroi Canal will be widened or deepened to take barges up to 1,350 tons. These improvements are expected to be completed in 1966 and to cost £78,500,000. There are 9,958 kilometres of State roads and 1,337 kilometres of provincial roads. Most of the maritime trade of Belgium is carried on in foreign bottoms, the mercantile marine consisting (1958) of 99 vessels (619,500 tons), in addition to which there are 460 fishing boats (29,412 tons).

The Belgian National Airline operates regular services between Brussels and London, Manchester and many continental centres, as well as overseas services to the United States, the Congo and the U.S.S.R. A passenger and mail-carrying helicopter

service, the first of its kind in the world, was inaugurated in 1953. Many foreign air-lines call at Brussels.

The Capital, BRUSSELS, had a population (Dec. 31, 1957) of 993,766 (with suburbs). Other towns are Ψ Antwerp, the chief port (534,113); Ψ Ghent (229,860), which has large cotton and flax spinning mills, and is the second port of importance after Antwerp, while its flower shows are famous; Liège (405,095), the centre of the iron industry, and Cbarleroi (286,667), the important coal-mining and metallurgical centre; Mechlin or Malines (63,298); Ψ Ostend (54,297); Ψ Bruges (52,278). Brussels is 224 miles from London; transit, 8 hours by rail and sea.

NATIONAL FLAG: 3 vertical bands, black, yellow, red.

BELGIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY—July 21.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

2 Rue de Spa, Brussels.

Consular Section, 44 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Visa Section, 48 Rue Joseph II, Brussels.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir George Peter Labouchere, K.C.M.G. (1955)..... £5,000
 Counsellor, E. B. Boothby, C.M.G.,
 Military and Naval Attaché, Brig. A. R. J. Villiers.
 Air Attaché, Group-Capt. P. Halford, A.F.C.
 Commercial Counsellor, J. R. Cotton, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, K. D. Jamieson; J. H. Baddely.

1st Secretary (Commercial), L. S. Ross.

1st Secretary and Consul, Miss C. J. Polak, M.B.E.E.

1st Secretary (Information), Mrs. H. de Vivenot.

1st Secretary and Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsb.

Cultural Attaché, A. C. Hawkins.

2nd Secretaries, G. L. Bullard; E. Pope; W. M. Ogilvie.

Junior Attachés, A. E. Farrell; D. C. Lees; D. A. Lowe.

Archivist, Miss H. H. Sheppard.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

204 Rue Royale, Brussels.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Brussels*, *Antwerp* and *Ostend*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.

Representative, A. C. Hawkins, 23 Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

THE BELGIAN CONGO

Governor-General, His Excellency M. Henri Cornélis.

The Independent State of the Congo, founded in 1885, became a Belgian Colony on Nov. 15, 1908. Situated between long. 12°–31° E. and lat. 5° N.–12° S., the colony comprises an area of 905,582 sq. miles, with a native population (Dec. 31, 1958) of 13,540,182 and a non-native population of 112,759, of whom about 79 per cent. are Belgians.

It is administered by the Minister of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi at Brussels, assisted by a Legislative Council, provisionally formed of the 14 members of the Colonial Council and of two representatives elected from their members by each of the six Provincial Councils of the Belgian Congo. The Governor-General in Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

On January 13, 1958, the Belgian Government announced a programme of political reforms for the Belgian Congo, leading eventually to self-government and independence. During 1960 the nominated advisory councils will be transformed into

largely-elected bodies, to be progressively endowed with legislative powers. A Legislative Council (see above) and a General Council, replacing the Government Council, will be the forerunner of Upper and Lower Houses of Parliament.

The Congo River is navigable from its mouth at Banana for 95 miles to Matadi, the chief port, which handles 68 per cent. of the total imports and 46 per cent. of exports; but between that place and Leopoldville, on Stanley Pool, there occur rapids and falls which have been avoided by a railroad 227 miles in length. Above Leopoldville the main stream is navigable for 1,000 miles to Stanleyville and there is another major waterways service to Port Franqui on the River Kasai. Services are also operated on many other tributaries. From Stanleyville there is a further 78 miles of railway to Ponthierville whence the Lualaba (as the Congo is called in its upper reaches) is again navigable to Kindu. Another railway from Kindu to Albertville on Lake Tanganyika (444 miles) in conjunction with the lake steamers and the Tanganyika railway, gives a connection to Dar-es-Salaam. From Port Franqui there is a direct rail route *via* Elizabethville to Sakania on the Rhodesian frontier (1,134 miles) and on to Capetown. A branch line to Dilolo on the Angolan frontier connects with the Benguela railway to Lobito and another to Kabalo on the Kindu-Albertville line with the eastern system. A further connection between the two systems is provided by the upper Lualaba which is navigable for part of the year between Kabalo and Bukama on the Port Franqui-Elizabethville line. Other railways are from Boma-Tchela in the Mayumbe (87 miles) and Aketi-Mungbere in the north-east (447 miles) with a branch to Bondo. There are regular Sabena air services to all the principal centres and air charter services are available to many smaller places. External air services are operated to Kano, Tripoli, Rome, Lisbon, Cairo, Athens, Brussels, Luanda, Nairobi and Johannesburg and to London (South African Airways) and New York (Pan-American). From Brazzaville, the capital of French Equatorial Africa, directly across the river from Leopoldville (20 minutes by ferry) there are French and Dutch air services to Europe, South Africa and Rhodesia.

Motor roads including private roads total 87,900 miles, of which 21,000 miles are classified as of national importance. Principal roads include those from Leopoldville to Matadi, Luluabourg, Elisabethville and Sakania, from Luluabourg to Bukavu and Usumbura, from Stanleyville to Bukavu, and from Aketi to the Sudan frontier and on to the Nile. Extensive road building is planned, of which 1,500 asphalted miles will be completed by 1960. These will include a direct route between Stanleyville and Bukavu and thence to Usumbura. A complete system of telegraphic communication has been established throughout the Colony and is connected with the international system.

Apart from the coastal district in the West which is fairly dry, the rainfall averages between 60 and 80 inches. The average temperature is about 80° F., but in the South the winter temperature can fall nearly to freezing point. Sleeping sickness, once very prevalent and destructive, is now decreasing, and malaria is under control in Leopoldville and Matadi.

Extensive forest cover the central districts.

Production.—Oil palms are plentiful, and supply an increasing trade in palm-oil and palm-kernels. Cotton, cocoa, rubber and coffee are successfully planted. The Colony is rich in minerals. The metallic mineral output in 1958 was: copper, 237,562 tons; raw zinc concentrates, 200,017 tons; coal, 29,323 tons; manganese ore, 338,145 tons;

cobalt (alloys), 4,342 tons; (granulated), 4,263 tons; cassiterite, 11,783 tons and smelted tin, 2,684 tons. Refined gold amounted in 1958 to 10,957 kg.; diamonds (Luhilash) 16,004,145 carats and (Kasal) 669,329 carats. Extensive radium deposits exist in the Elisabethville Province, where there are enormous deposits of copper. Bukama is the centre of an extensive tin-helt, and alluvial and reef gold are found in the North-eastern Congo. Dlamond-bearing gravels are worked in the south. There are important secondary industries, the main products being: cotton fabrics, blankets, sacks, footwear, clothing, beer, cigarettes, paint, cement and sugar. There are very large reserves of hydro-electric power.

Language, Religion and Education.—The people are mainly of Bantu-Negro stock, divided into semi-autonomous tribes, each speaking a Bantu tongue. Swahili, a Bantu dialect with an admixture of Arabic, is the nearest approach to a common language in the East and South, and Lingala along the river. It is estimated there are 5,000,000 African Christians in the Colony (Roman Catholic 4,200,000, Protestant 800,000). Most schools are run by Missions, usually with a Government grant, but the number of State schools is increasing. Multi-racial universities have been established at Leopoldville and Elisabethville. In 1958 there was a total of 1,533,314 pupils in educational establishments. The official languages are French and Flemish.

CAPITAL, Leopoldville (pop. 389,547; 21,568 whites). Principal towns, Ψ Matadi (59,184); Elisabethville (182,638); Jadotville (74,478); Stanleyville (79,941); Luluabourg (59,935); Coquilhatville (37,587); Kolwezi (47,712) and Ψ Boma (31,598).

FINANCE.

	1958 Francs	1959* Francs
Ordinary		
Revenue.....	12,471,000,000	12,300,000,000
Expenditure.....	12,437,000,000	14,800,000,000
Extraordinary		
Revenue.....	262,730,000	64,000,000
Expenditure.....	4,670,845,000	4,644,000,000

*Provisional.

TRADE*

	1958 Francs
Total Imports.....	17,986,000,000
Total Exports.....	20,787,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	£8,500,525
Exports to U.K.....	3,401,512

* Including Ruanda-Urundi.

The chief exports are copper, palm-kernels and palm oil, coffee, diamonds, cotton and ores (manganese, wolfram, etc.).

Ruanda and Urundi (Mandated July, 1919, now Trust Territory), formed the N.W. corner of German East Africa from 5° S. lat. to the S. borders of Uganda and have an area of about 20,540 square miles, with a total native population (1957) of 4,630,089, 7,257 Europeans, and 2,856 Asiatics. The territories lie W. of the Victoria Nyanza and N.E. of Lake Tanganyika, through which are their respective outlets. The chief crop is coffee, which forms one of the territories' most important exports. Other exports are livestock and hides derived from the large herds maintained by the African population. The administrative capitals are Nianza (Ruanda) and Kitega (Urundi), the commercial capitals being Kigali (Ruanda) and Usumbura (Urundi). There are 4,870 miles of roads and no railways. Budget (1959): Revenue francs 966,000,000; Expenditure francs 1,160,000,000.

CONSULAR OFFICES.

There is a British Consulate-General at *Leopoldville* and a Consulate at *Elisabethville*.

BHUTAN

Bhutan (area, about 18,000 sq. miles; pop. about 700,000, mainly Buddhists) is an independent State bounded on the North and East by Tibet, on the South by India, and on the West by Sikkim, which is now a Protectorate of the Republic of India. In 1949, a treaty was concluded with the Government of India under which the Kingdom of Bhutan agreed to be guided by the Government of India in regard to its external relations, but it still retains complete independence, issues its own passports and has diplomatic representatives in Tibet as well as in India. It also receives from the Government of India an annual payment of about £35,000 as compensation for portions of its territory annexed by the British Government in India in 1864. The principal cottage industries are weaving, metal works and crafts, and the main exports are timber, rice and wheat. The present Ruler is Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk who was born in 1929 and succeeded his father in March, 1952. The Government of India has a diplomatic representative whose headquarters are situated at Gangtok, capital of the neighbouring State of Sikkim.

CAPITAL, Punakha.

BOKHARA. See U.S.S.R.**BOLIVIA**

(República de Bolivia)

President of the Republic, Señor Hernán Siles, assumed office, August 6, 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

106 Eaton Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 3231.]

Ambassador (vacant).*Chargé d'Affaires*, Sr. Jorge H. Sanchez Peña.

Consulate, 106 Eccleston Mews, S.W.1.

Consul-General, Señor Jorge H. Sanchez Peña.There are Bolivian Consular Offices in *Liverpool*, *Birmingham*, *Hull*, *Cardiff* and *Glasgow*.

The Republic of Bolivia extends between lat. 10° and 23° S. and long. 57° 30' and 69° 45' W., and its area is estimated at 415,000 square miles with an estimated population (Dec. 31, 1953) of 3,990,000. The Republic derives its name from its liberator, Simón Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830).

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years by direct popular vote. A President is ineligible for re-election for a further term until 4 years have elapsed after a former term has ended. A Vice-President is elected for four years and is ineligible for re-election either as President or Vice-President. In May, 1951, a military *coup d'état* took place and a junta of senior officers was formed under the leadership of General Ballivian. In April, 1952, after three days of heavy fighting, the National Revolutionary Movement took over the government of the country.

The National Congress consists of a Senate of 18 members elected for 6 years, with one-third renewable every two years and a Chamber of Deputies of 68 members elected for four years, one-half renewable every two years.

The chief topographical feature is the great central plateau (65,000 square miles) over 500 miles in length, at an average altitude of 12,500 feet above sea level, between the two great chains of the

Andes, which traverse the country from south to north, and contain, in Illampu, Illimani, and Sajama, three of the highest peaks of the western hemisphere. The total length of the navigable streams is about 12,000 miles, the principal rivers being the Itenes, Beni, Mamore, and Madre de Dios.

Mining and agriculture are the principal industries, the mineral productions being very valuable. The ancient silver mines of Potosi are now worked chiefly for tin, but gold, partly dug and partly washed, is obtained on the Eastern Cordillera of the Andes; the tin output is, after those of Malaya and Indonesia, the largest in the world, 18,012 metric tons being exported in 1958; copper, antimony, wolfram, bismuth, salt and sulphur are also found, and petroleum is being produced in growing quantities. The Republic has been self-supporting in petroleum and its by-products since January 1954 and exports have started to the Argentine, Chile, Brazil, Paraguay and Peru. Its agricultural produce consists chiefly of rice, barley, oats, maize, cotton, indigo, rubber, cacao, potatoes, cinchona bark, medicinal herbs, Brazil nuts, &c. Manufactures are in a very undeveloped state, but the Government plans to encourage their development under a policy of "diversification of the economy." There are 1,454 miles of railways in operation. New lines are under construction from Corumbá to Santa Cruz (405 miles) and from Yacuiba to Santa Cruz (312), both of which are virtually completed. Work on a third new line, from Cochabamba to Santa Cruz, was suspended some years ago. Another railway project from La Paz to Coroico is expected to take two more years to complete. There are about 10,950 miles of telegraphs, and wireless services between Riberalta, La Paz, Cobija, Capitandí (Chaco). There is direct railway communication to the sea at Antofagasta (32 hours), Arica (10 hours), and Mollendo (2 days), and also to Buenos Aires (3½ days); branch lines run from Oruro to Cochabamba, and from Rio Mulato to Potosi, and from Potosi to Sucre, the legal capital. The principal railway line is the Antofagasta and Bolivia railroad (749 miles), which is British owned. Communication with Peru is effected by rail to Guaqui and thence by steamer across Lake Titicaca to the railroad at Puno.

Commercial Aviation in Bolivia is conducted by Pan American-Grace Airways and Braniff International Airways (American) and Lloyd Aereo Boliviano (Bolivian), the two former providing international connexions with U.S.A., West coast South American countries, Canal Zone, Brazil and Argentina; Lloyd Aereo Boliviano, attending to local flights, links La Paz with Oruro, Cochabamba, Santa Cruz and Trinidad, &c., and connects with LAN of Chile, Argentine Airlines and Cruzeiro do Sul of Brazil. There is a new line from La Paz to Asuncion and Buenos Aires, also operated by Lloyd Aereo Boliviano.

Bolivia is without a sea-coast, having been deprived of the ports of Tocopilla, Cobija, Mejillones, and Antofagasta by the "Pacific War" of 1879-1882. The Peace Army amounts to about 5,000 all ranks, the War Effective being about 105,000.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish, but the Indian inhabitants (about two-thirds of the population) speak either Quichua or Aymará, the two races being more or less equal in numbers.

The Roman Catholic religion is established and subsidized. Elementary education is compulsory and free and there are secondary schools in urban centres. The high percentage of illiterates is yielding to modern methods; all illiterates under 21 are nominally compelled to attend school. Provision is also made for higher education; in addition to St. Francisco Xavier's University at

Sucre, founded in 1624, there are seven other universities, the largest being the University of San Andres at La Paz. Bolivian literature has not yet produced authors of world-wide renown. There are six daily newspapers in Bolivia, with an estimated daily circulation of 100,000.

FINANCE.

The 1959 figures for estimated revenue and expenditure are balanced at Bs. 368,000,000,000.

On December 15, 1956, a number of decrees were issued to introduce a programme to stabilise the currency, in support of which the International Monetary Fund and the U.S. Government provided a fund of U.S. \$25,000,000. Artificial rates of exchange, import licensing and price subsidies and controls were abolished. The *Boliviano* was made freely convertible for all purposes without restriction. After this policy was introduced, the rate was Bs. 7.500 = U.S. \$1, and by May 1959 it had fallen to Bs. 11.865 = U.S. \$1.

TRADE.

	1957	1958
Exports to U.K.	£16,010,848	£13,248,548
Imports from U.K.	1,548,720	1,171,862

The principal exports are tin (almost all of which is exported to the U.K.), lead and antimony ores, wolfram, cocoa and hides; Bolivia also ranks as the second rubber-exporting country in South America after Brazil. The chief imports are wheat and flour, sugar, iron and steel products, machinery and textiles.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, La Paz. Population (estimated 1957) 339,279. Other large centres are Cochabamba (87,200), Potosi (51,100), Santa Cruz (58,300), Sucre, the legal capital and seat of the judiciary (53,800), Tarija (19,100), and Oruro (75,500).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands; Red, yellow, green.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(2732, 2740 and 2754 Avenida Arce, La Paz.)
British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir James Thyne Henderson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1956). £3,800
1st Secretary and Consul, M. A. Wenner.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), D. G. Allen.
Archivist and Vice-Consul, Miss E. G. Le Fresnoe.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz.

BRAZIL

(República dos Estados Unidos do Brasil.)

President, Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek, G.C.M.G., G.B.E. (assumed office Jan. 31, 1956).
Vice-President, Sr. João Belchior Marques Goulart.

MINISTRY

Foreign Affairs, Sr. Horacio Lafer.
Justice and Interior, Sr. Cirilo Junior.
Labour, Industry and Commerce, Sr. Fernando Nobrega.
Transport and Public Works, Admiral Lúcio Martins Meira.
Finance, Dr. Lucas Lopes.
Agriculture, Senhor Mário Meneghetti.
Education, Dr. Clóvis Salgado da Gama.
War, Marshal Henrique Teixeira Lott.
Marine, Admiral Jorge do Paço Muttoso Maia.
Air, Brigadier Assis Corrêa de Mello.
Health, Dr. Mario Pinotti.

BRAZILIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON.

54 Mount Street, W.1.

[Mayfair: 0155]

Ambassador, His Excellency Sr. Francisco de Assis Chateaubriand Bandeira de Mello (1957).
Minister-Counsellor, Senhor A. B. L. Castello Branco.

Naval and Military Attaché, Admiral Luiz Gonzaga Pimentel.

Air Attaché, Col. Alcides Montinho Nelva.

Assistant Air Attaché, Col. José Paulo Pereira Pinto.

First Secretaries, Sr. Lauro Müller Neto; Sr. Fernando Cesar de Bittencourt Brenerguer.

Second Secretary, Sr. Braullino Borelbo Barbosa.

Third Secretary, Sr. Rodrigo Amaro Azeredo Continho.

Information Officer and Commercial Attaché, Sr. Antonio Marinho.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON.

Consul-General, Sr. Hygas Chagas Perelra.

Consuls, Senhor Maria de Lourdes Castro Silva de Vincenzi; Sr. Maria José Monteiro de Carvalho.

There are also Brazilian Consular offices at Liverpool, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Southampton, Cardiff and Glasgow.

POSITION AND EXTENT.

Brazil, the most extensive State of South America, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvarez Cabral, Portuguese navigator, is bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean, the Guianas, Colombia and Venezuela; on the west by Peru, Bolivia, Paraguay, and Argentina; on the south by Uruguay; and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean. Brazil extends between lat. 5° 16' N. and 33° 45' S. and long. 34° 45' and 73° 59' 22" W., being 2,685 miles from north to south, and 2,690 from west to east, with a coast-line on the Atlantic of 4,604 miles. The Republic comprises an area of 3,289,440 square miles with a population (estimated July, 1958) of 63,101,627.

The northern States of Amazonas and Pará are mainly wide, low-lying, forest-clad plains. The central state of the Mato Grosso is principally plateau land and the eastern and southern States are traversed by successive mountain ranges interspersed with fertile valleys. The principal ranges are *Serra do Mar* in São Paulo; the *Serra Geral* (Caparaó 9,393 feet) between Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the *Serra do Mantiqueira* (Itatiaia, 9,163 feet), and the *Serra do Espinhaço* (Itacolomi, 5,748 feet), in the south-east of Minas Gerais; the *Serra do Paranán*, between Goiás and Minas Gerais, the *Serra dos Aymores*, which divide Espírito Santo from Minas Gerais; and the *Serra do Gurgueia*, *Branca* and *Araripe*, which envelop Piauí.

Brazil is unequalled for its rivers. The River Amazon has tributaries which are themselves great rivers, and flows from the Peruvian Andes to the Atlantic, with a total length of some 4,000 miles. Its principal northern tributaries are the *Rio Branco*, *Rio Negro*, and *Japurá*; its southern tributaries are the *Juruá*, *Purus*, *Madeira* and *Tapajós*, while the *Xingu* meets it within 200 miles of its outflow into the Atlantic. The *Tocantins* and *Araguaya* flow northwards from the Plateau of Mato Grosso and the mountains of Goiás to the Gulf of Pará. The *Parnaíba* flows from the encircling mountains of Piauí into the Atlantic. The *São Francisco* rises in the South of Minas Gerais and traverses Bahia on its way to the eastern coast, between Alagoas and Sergipe. The *Paraguay*, rising in the south-west of Mato Grosso, flows through Paraguay to its confluence with the *Paraná*, which rises in the mountains of that name and divides Brazil from Paraguay. On the *Iguassu*, which unites with the Upper Paraná at the Brazil-Argentine-Paraguay boundary, are the majestic Falls of the *Iguassu* (200

ft.), and on the *São Francisco* are the no less famous falls of *Paulo Afonso* (260 ft.).

GOVERNMENT.—Brazil was colonized by Portugal in the early part of the sixteenth century, and in 1822 became an independent empire under Dom Pedro, son of the refugee King João VI. of Portugal. On Nov. 15, 1889, Dom Pedro II., second of the line, was dethroned and a republic was proclaimed. Constitutional Government, under the Constitution of 1891, was suspended after the revolution of 1930. Dr. Getulio Vargas, who had been Chief of the Provisional Government since 1930, was elected President and assumed office on July 20, 1934. By a *coup d'état* of Nov. 10, 1937, he closed Congress, abolished the old political parties and issued a new Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1946, the *Estado Novo* established by Vargas was superseded by a new constitution, limiting the Presidential term to 5 years (in place of 7) and restoring a Congress of two chambers. In October, 1955, elections took place in which Dr. Juscelino Kubitschek was elected the new President.

PRODUCTION.—There are large and valuable mineral deposits including among others, iron ore (hematite), manganese, bauxite, beryllium, chrome, nickel, tungsten, cassiterite, lead, gold, monazite (containing rare earths and thorium) and zirconium. Diamonds and precious and semi-precious stones are also found. The mineral wealth is still exploited to only a very limited extent. Production is increasing, but is capable of great further development. The iron ore deposits are particularly rich. The estimated production of iron ore in 1958 was nearly 5,000,000 tons. Oil production in 1958 was estimated at nearly 19,000,000 barrels. Coal production in 1957 was estimated at 2,000,000 tons. 1,300,000 tons of steel ingots were produced in 1957 and 45,310,000 barrels of refined petroleum products in 1958.

Foreign investments without exchange cover totalled U.S.\$102,400,000 in 1958, slightly below the 1957 figure. These investments were in a variety of industries, although the vast majority went into the automobile industry, especially for the manufacture of components. The chemical and pharmaceutical industry was next in importance. Other products now being manufactured in Brazil include trolley buses, diesel engines, powdered milk, electrolytic tin, calculating machines and travelling cranes.

Brazil's agricultural and vegetable produce is abundant, coffee, cotton, maize, sugar, cocoa, rice, citrus fruits and bananas being the main agricultural products, and rubber, carnauba wax, maté, jute and other fibres being the main vegetable extracts. Timber is also important.

The main exports of agricultural produce in 1958 were:—

	Metric Tons	Value \$U.S.
Coffee	772,591	687,514,000
Cotton	40,196	24,769,000
Cocoa	104,017	89,592,000

Coffee is grown mainly in the States of São Paulo and Paraná and to a lesser extent in Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo.

DEFENCE.—The peace-time strength of the Army is 100,000, with an immediate reserve of 250,000. The Navy consists of 1 aircraft carrier, 2 cruisers, 19 destroyers and escorts, 11 corvettes, 3 submarines, 15 submarine chasers, 1 sail training ship, 3 ocean-going tugs, 3 survey vessels, 2 river monitors and various auxiliaries. The strength of the Navy is about 25,000 all ranks. The Air Force is the largest in South America, with 650 aircraft and a strength of 35,000 all ranks.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is carried out by State governments and municipalities and private initiative, in some cases with a Federal subsidy. In 1957 there were 80,178 primary schools (not including kindergartens) with an enrolment at the beginning of the school year (March) of 5,406,251 pupils.

Secondary education is carried out by the Federal Government, State and Municipal Governments and by private schools. In 1957, there were 2,945 schools and 668,845 pupils. Other establishments classified at an intermediate level are: 1,058 commercial schools with an enrolment of 139,278 pupils; 1,044 normal schools with 74,157 scholars; 401 industrial training schools with 19,131 pupils; 64 agricultural schools with 3,671 students.

A total of 79,505 students attended 20 Federal and State Universities and 385 other establishments offering courses at a university level, in 1957.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Portuguese is the language of the country, but Italian, Spanish, German, Japanese and Arabic are spoken by immigrant minorities, and newspapers of considerable circulation are produced in those languages. English and French are currently spoken by educated Brazilians.

Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Brazilian literature was dominated by Portugal. French influence is traceable for the next half century, since when a national school has come into existence and there are many modern authors of high standing. Public libraries have been established in urban centres and there is a flourishing national press with widely circulated daily and weekly newspapers; 25 daily newspapers are published at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMUNICATIONS.—In 1958 there were 37,414 kilometres of railways in service, largely of 1 metre gauge, but including some 4,000 kilometres of other gauges. Traffic carried in 1957 was—Passengers 375,000,000, Freight 40,000,000 tons, Livestock 5,000,000 head. During 1958 the ports of Rio de Janeiro and Santos together were used by 27,200,000 tons of shipping.

Eight foreign airlines, Air France, SAS, KLM, Aerolíneas Argentinas, Swissair, Iberia, Alitalia and Lufthansa (in addition to Panair do Brasil) operate services between Brazil and Europe. Pan American World Airways, Braniff, Varig and Real Aerovias Brazil operate services between Brazil and U.S.A., and there are connections with all Latin American countries. Eight major domestic airlines, as well as the Brazilian Air Force, maintain services throughout the country. During 1958 the airports of Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo alone recorded 184,000 aircraft arrivals and departures.

Postal facilities in Brazil include approximately 5,750 post offices and 50,000 miles of telegraph. In 1957, 874,000 telephones were in use, of which about 87 per cent. are dial operated.

FINANCE.

	1958	1959*
Revenue.....	Cr.117,816,000	Cr.147,617,000
Expenditure....	Cr.148,478,000	Cr.156,226,000

* Estimated.

The total external debt of Brazil on December 31, 1957, was \$U.S. 524,669,000. Internal debt, December 31, 1957, amounted to: Union, Cr. 10,700,000,000; States, Cr. 37,000,000,000.

The unit of currency is the *Cruzeiro* of 100 *Centavos*. The official selling rates of the Bank of Brazil (June, 1959) were *Crs.* 52.976 = £1. *Crs.* 18.92 = \$U.S. 1. The free exchange market in the twelve months preceding June 1, 1959, fluctuated between *Crs.* 343 and *Crs.* 467 = £1.

TRADE (1958)

Total Imports.....	\$U.S.1,353,000,000*
Total Exports.....	\$U.S.1,249,000,000*

* Converted at official exchange rate.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K....	£18,362,455	£19,124,078
Exports to U.K.....	30,715,518	26,738,784

The principal imports are fuel oils, machinery, wheat, chemicals, industrial raw materials and newsprint. The principal exports are coffee (over 70 per cent. of the total value of exports), cocoa, timber, iron ore, sugar, fruit, tobacco, wax, hides and skins and fibre.

CAPITAL, Ψ Rio de Janeiro. Population (est. 1957), 2,940,045. Other large centres are São Paulo, 3,149,504; Ψ Salvador (Bahia), 532,619; Ψ Recife (Pernambuco), 703,726; Ψ Belém (Pará), 260,508; Ψ Belo Horizonte (Minas Gerais), 501,428; Ψ Fortaleza (Ceará), 280,084; Ψ Niterói (Rio de Janeiro), 221,628; Curitiba (Paraná), 231,628; Ψ Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul), 512,915; Santos (São Paulo), 253,629.

New Capital of Brazil.—Under a law signed on Sept. 20, 1956, preparations are in progress for the transfer of the capital from Rio de Janeiro to a new site in the interior, in the State of Goiás. The new capital will be named *Brasília*. It was stated that the new capital would be inaugurated before the end of 1960.

FLAG: Green, with yellow lozenge in centre; blue sphere with white band and stars in centre of lozenge.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Arnold Wallinger, K.C.M.G. (1958).....£3,600
Residence, Rua São Clemente 360.
Chancery, Praça do Flamengo 284, 2º andar.
Counsellor, C. O. I. Ramsden.
1st Secretary, J. G. Wills.
2nd Secretary, The Hon. E. H. B. Gibbs.
Minister (Commercial), J. P. Summerscale, C.B.E.
1st Secretary (Commercial), R. M. John.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), T. G. Davies Williams.
1st Secretary (Labour), R. L. Morris.
1st Secretary (Information), G. S. Littlejohn Cook.
Administration Officer, K. H. Jones.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Group Capt. J. A. Crockett.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at *Rio de Janeiro, Belém (Para), Belo Horizonte, Vitória, Salvador (Bahia), Manaus, Fortaleza, Porto Alegre, Rio Grande, Curitiba, Santos and Recife.*

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Brazil, J. A. Cayton, Avenida Churchill 129, 10th Floor, Rio de Janeiro.*

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN BRAZIL, *Rua Visconde de Inhauma, No. 91, 2º, Caixa Postal 56, Rio de Janeiro. (Representatives at Bahia, Pernambuco and Para.)*

BRITISH AND COMMONWEALTH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SÃO PAULO, *Rua Barão de Itapetinga 275, Caixa Postal 1621, São Paulo. (Correspondents at Santos and Porto Alegre.)*

Rio de Janeiro, 5,750 miles distant from London: transit, 11 days.

BULGARIA

(Bulgariya.)

President of the Presidium of the National Assembly,
Dimitër Ganev.

CABINET.

President of the Council of Ministers, Anton Yugov.

First Vice-Presidents of the Council of Ministers,
Raiko Damyanov; Georgi Traikov; Vice-
Presidents, General of the Army Ivan Mihailov;
Vulko Chervenkov.

Interior, Georgi Tsankov.

Foreign Affairs, Karlo Lukanov.

Culture and Education, Zhivko Zhivkov.

Finance, Kiril Lazarov.

Justice, Radi Naldenov.

National Defence, General of the Army Ivan
Mihailov.

Trade, Raiko Damyanov.

Public Health and Social Services, Dr. Peter Kolarov.

Transport and Communications, Dancho Dimitrov.

Agriculture and Forestry, Ivan Prumov.

President of the State Planning Commission, Rusi
Hristozov.

Committee for Industry and Technical Progress,
Tano Tzolov.

Committee for Construction and Architecture, Kimon
Georgiev.

Committee for Labour and Prices, Stoyan Tonchev.

Commission for State Control, Ninko Stefanov.

LEGATION IN LONDON.

12 Queen's Gate Gardens, S.W.7.

[Knightsbridge: 9400]

Minister, His Excellency Georgi Petrov Zengulekov
(1958).

The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the north by Roumania, on the west by Yugoslavia, on the east by the Black Sea, and on the south by Greece and Turkey. The total area is approximately 43,000 square miles, with a population (Dec., 1956) of 7,629,254. The prevailing religion of the Bulgarians is the Eastern Orthodox Church (83 per cent.); Moslems (Turks and Pomaks) (14 per cent.) and various others (3 per cent.). For secular purposes the Gregorian (Western) Calendar is in use.

A Principality of Bulgaria was created by the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) and in 1885 Eastern Roumelia was added to the newly-created principality. In 1908 the country was declared to be an independent kingdom, the area at that date being 37,202 square miles, with a population of 4,337,500. In 1912-13 a successful war of the *Balkan League* against Turkey increased the size of the kingdom, but in August, 1913, a short campaign against the remaining members of the League reduced the acquired area, and led to the surrender of Southern Dobrudja to Roumania. On Oct. 12, 1915, Bulgaria entered the War on the side of the Central Powers by declaring war on Serbia. She thus became involved in the defeats of 1918, and on Sept. 29, 1918, made an unconditional surrender to the Allied Powers. On Nov. 29, 1919, she signed the *Treaty of Neuilly*, which ceded to the Allies her Thracian territories (later handed over to Greece) and some territory on the western frontier to Yugoslavia.

Nazi troops entered the country on March 3, 1941, and occupied Black Sea ports, but Bulgaria was not officially at war with the Soviet Union. On August 26, 1944, the government declared Bulgaria to be "neutral in the Russo-German war" and delegates to Cairo sought terms of peace from Great Britain and the United States. The Soviet Union refused to recognize the so-called

"neutrality" and called upon Bulgaria to declare war against Germany, and no satisfactory reply being received on Sept. 5, 1944, the U.S.S.R. declared war on Bulgaria. Bulgaria then asked for an armistice and on Sept. 7 declared war on Germany, hostilities with U.S.S.R. ending on Sept. 10. The armistice with the Allies was signed in Moscow, Oct. 28. On Sept. 9 a *coup d'état* gave power to the Fatherland Front, a coalition of Communists, Agrarians, Social Democrats and Republican officers and intellectuals. In August, 1945, the main body of Agrarians and Social Democrats left the Government. The Peace Treaty with Bulgaria was signed on Feb. 22, 1947, and came into force on Sept. 15, 1947. It recognized the return of Southern Dobrudja to Bulgaria.

GOVERNMENT.—On Sept. 8, 1946, a referendum was held, at which, according to the published results, an overwhelming majority declared for the abolition of the Monarchy and the setting up of a Republic. On Oct. 27, a general election to a Grand National Assembly (with power to make a constitution) was held; the Opposition won 101 seats out of 465. According to the new Constitution the legislature is a single chamber National Assembly or *Subranie* elected by adult suffrage on the basis of one deputy to every 30,000 inhabitants for a maximum term of four years. The opposition Agrarian Party was suppressed on Aug. 24, 1947, following the pronouncement of the death sentence on its leader, Nikola Petkov. The opposition newspapers ceased to appear after April, 1947. Nine opposition Social Democrats continued to sit in the National Assembly until they were placed under restraint in July, 1948. The Government Social Democratic Party fused with the Workers' (Communist) Party on Aug. 11, 1948.

Bulgaria linked herself to the other countries of Eastern Europe by a series of treaties of friendship, collaboration and mutual aid, the first of which was signed with Yugoslavia on November 27, 1947. This was followed by similar treaties with Roumania (January 16, 1948), the Soviet Union (March 18), Czechoslovakia (April 26), Poland (May 30) and Hungary (July 6). The treaty with Yugoslavia was abrogated in 1949.

PRODUCTION.—Bulgaria is essentially an agricultural country, but is engaged upon an elaborate programme of industrialization. Some 90 per cent. of the country's agriculture has been collectivized, and a much smaller proportion mechanized. The principal crops are wheat, maize, beet, tomatoes, tobacco, oleaginous seeds, fruit, vegetables and cotton. Several of the basic crops were adversely affected by bad weather in 1956, and Bulgaria has continued to import considerable quantities of wheat from the U.S.S.R. The live-stock includes sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, horses, asses, mules and water buffaloes.

Bulgarian statistics for 1957 show a 14 per cent. increase in electrical generating capacity, bringing the total to 3,024 million kWh. Much of this increase is from hydro-electric stations. The considerable progress which has been made in the exploitation of Bulgaria's mineral resources, is shown by the following production figures for 1958.

	Percentage increase over 1957
Coal.....	12,730,000 tons
Lead-Zinc ores...	2,241,000 "
Copper ores.....	702,000 "

There are other mineral deposits of varying importance, but no production figures are available. There are also a number of thermal and mineral springs, several of which have been modernized. Bulgaria's newly acquired heavy industry includes

an iron and steel works which inaugurated its first blast furnace in 1957, a nitrogenous fertiliser plant and other chemical works.

DEFENCE.—Under the Peace Treaty signed between Bulgaria and the Allies, the Bulgarian Army is limited to 55,000 men, but it is believed at present to be at least 200,000 strong.

EDUCATION.—Free basic education is compulsory for children from 7 to 15 years inclusive. The Bulgarian educational system was reorganized on Soviet lines in September, 1950, and in 1956 there were 6,803 general education and evening schools, 359 gymnasia (general) for day and evening classes, and 506 gymnasia for technical schools; with 1,129,000 students and schoolchildren and 47,013 teachers. Further changes in the organization of education were planned for 1959, again on the Soviet model.

There are 20 universities (known as Higher Educational Establishments and including universities proper and Academies of Music, Science, etc.), including those of Sofia, Plovdiv and Varna. In 1956 there were stated to be 36,000 students at Bulgarian Universities.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Bulgarian is a Southern Slavonic tongue, closely allied to Russian (see U.S.S.R.) with local admixtures of modern Greek, Albanian and Turkish words. There is a modern literature, chiefly educational and popular. The alphabet is Cyrillic, as in Russia. In 1958 there were 6 daily newspapers in Sofia.

FINANCE.	1959
	<i>leva</i>

Budget revenue (estimated) 27,079,493,000

Budget expenditure (estimated) 26,951,903,000

TRADE.

The principal imports are wool, industrial and agricultural machinery, metals, tools, chemicals, dyestuffs, drugs, rubber, paper. The principal exports are cereals, tobacco, fruit, vegetables, oil seeds, oils, fats, textiles, eggs, chemicals, essential oils including attar of roses, hardwoods, non-ferrous metals, and livestock. Approximately 50 per cent. of Bulgaria's foreign trade is with the U.S.S.R., and this was planned to increase substantially in 1957. In 1955 trade with the Soviet bloc represented some 88 per cent of all Bulgarian trade.

Trade with U.K., 1958.—Imports, £322,246; Exports to U.K. £1,189,733.

CAPITAL. Sofia. Pop. (1956), 725,755, at the foot of the Vitosha Range, the capital and commercial centre, is on the main railway line to Istanbul, 338 miles from the Black Sea port of ΨVarna (119,769) and 125 miles from Lom (23,015), on the Danube; ΨBurgas (72,795) is also a Black Sea Port, those on the Danube being ΨRusé (83,472), ΨSvishtov (18,537), ΨVidin (23,984). Other important trading and industrial centres are Plovdiv (162,518) and Pleven (57,758).

FLAG: 3 horizontal hands, white, green, red.

BRITISH LEGATION,

Residence, 69 Boulevard Toluhin, Sofia.

British Minister, His Excellency Anthony Edward Lambert, C.M.G. (1958). £3,800

1st Secretary, and Consul, H. B. Shepherd.

Military Attaché, Colonel H. Henderson.

2nd Secretary (Consular and Commercial), J. A. D.

Stewart-Robinson.

Attaché, R. Bedford.

BURMA

(Republic of the Union of Burma.)

President (from March 13, 1957), U Win Maung.

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, General Ne Win (Oct. 29, 1958).

BURMESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

19A Charles St., Berkeley Square, W.1.

Ambassador, His Excellency U Aung Soe (1957).

Area and Population.—Burma forms the western portion of the Indo-Chinese district of the continent of Asia, lying between 9° 58' and 28° N. latitude and 92° 11' and 101° 9' E. longitude, with an extreme length of approximately 1,200 miles and an extreme width of 575 miles. In the north the frontier with Tibet and China has not yet been demarcated, although the Government of Burma is endeavouring to negotiate a settlement with the Chinese Government; the north-west frontier touches Pakistan and the Republic of India; the Bay of Bengal forms the western frontier and on the north-east and east Burma marches with the Chinese province of Yunnan, French Indo-China and Slam. The area of the Union includes Burma proper with the Chin and Kachin Hills (192,158 sq. miles), the Shan State (57,816 sq. miles) and the Kayah State (4,519 sq. miles) making a total of 254,493 sq. miles. The population of the Union is probably about 19,000,000, showing an estimated density of 75 persons to the square mile.

Physical Features.—Burma falls into four natural divisions, Arakan (with the Chin Hills region), the Irrawaddy basin, the old Province of Tenasserim, including the Salween basin and extending southwards to the Burma-Siam peninsula, and the elevated plateau on the east made up of the Shan States. Mountains enclose Burma on three sides, the highest point being Hka-kaho Razi (19,296 ft.) in the northern Kachin hills. Mt. Popa, 4,981 ft., in the Myingyan district is an extinct volcano and a well-known landmark in Central Burma. The principal river systems are the Kaladan-Lemro in Arakan, the Irrawaddy-Chindwin and the Sittang in Central Burma, and the Salween which flows through the Shan Plateau.

Races, Language and Religions.—The indigenous inhabitants who entered Burma from the north and east are of similar racial types and speak languages of the Tibeto-Burman, Mon-Khmer and Tai groups. The three important non-indigenous elements are Indians and Pakistanis (about 800,000), Chinese (about 300,000), with Europeans and Anglo-Burmans numbering in all about 10,000. Burmese, Shan, Karen, Kachin and Chin are the chief languages. Buddhism is the religion of 85 per cent. of the people, with 5 per cent. Animists, 4 per cent. Moslems, 4 per cent. Hindus and rather less than 3 per cent. Christians.

Government.—Burma formed part of British India until April 1, 1937, when it became a separate territory with a considerable measure of self-government. The country was invaded by the Japanese in December, 1941, and until October, 1945, the Civil Government functioned in India.

The Treaty which made Burma an Independent State outside the British Commonwealth was signed in London on Oct. 17, 1947, and came into force on Jan. 4, 1948. For the first three years of its existence the Republic was torn by insurrection, mutiny and disorder. By 1951 the Union Government had recovered control of most of the country, though Papun, the capital of the Karen rebels, was not recovered till 1955.

The first general election under the new Constitution, during 1951, resulted in the return to power of the "Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League." At the second general election in April, 1956, the A.F.P.F.L. was returned with a reduced majority (171 out of 250 seats). In April, 1958, U Nu quarrelled with his principal supporters and in September invited General Ne Win and a caretaker Government to take office. In February,

1959, this arrangement was prolonged until the next elections (April, 1960, or later).

Defence.—Burma has an army of fair strength and quality, but the navy and air force are small. The British Services Mission was withdrawn in 1954.

Education.—The literacy rate is high compared with other Asiatic countries, there is no caste system and women engage freely in social intercourse and play an important part in agriculture. The University of Rangoon was founded in 1920, with a Medical College, an Engineering College and a Teachers' Training College attached. The Intermediate College at Mandalay was granted full university status in 1958; there are also intermediate colleges at Moulmein, Bassein, Magwe, and Kyaukp-pyu (in Arakan). Good progress is being made in re-organization and extension of the educational system. An important feature of this programme is a "Mass Education" scheme aimed at the adult population of the rural areas.

Finance.—The chief sources of revenue are profits on state trading, income-tax, customs duties, commercial taxes and excise duties; the chief heads of expenditure are general administration, defence, education, police and development. The budget estimates for 1958-59 were (in terms of sterling): receipts £100,800,000; expenditure £101,300,000.

Production, Industry and Commerce.—Two-thirds of the population depend on agriculture; the chief products are rice, oilseeds (sesamum and groundnut), maize, millet, cotton, beans, wheat and grain. Rice is the mainstay of Burma's economy; before the war Burma was the world's largest exporter of rice, her total production of over 7,000,000 tons a year being derived from 12,000,000 acres or 70 per cent. of the country's total cropped area. The pre-war yearly average of rice exports was over 3,000,000 tons. In 1958 exports were 1,481,000 tons. The net area sown to all crops in 1956-57 was 15,100,000 acres. The marketing of rice, timber and rubber is now a state monopoly. Reserved forests covered 22,200,000 acres in 1956; 1,360,000 acres were irrigated in 1955-56. The principal export after rice is teak of which some 200,000 tons were exported annually before the war. The 1956-57 figure was 22,000 tons. Burma is rich in minerals including petroleum, lead, silver, tungsten, zinc, tin and gemstones. Of these, petroleum is the most important. Production in 1957 was 105,000,000 gallons. A refinery has been built at the main oilfield, Chauk, and the Syrian refinery near Rangoon partly rehabilitated. Their combined output of petroleum products is sufficient for most of Burma's needs. The main production of petroleum is handled by a joint venture between the Burma Oil Company and the Union Government.

Under the Government's development plan, a steel rolling mill, a jute bag and twine mill, a pharmaceutical plant and a sugar factory are in production. Other projects still in preparation include a large hydro-electric scheme and extensions to the cotton mills.

Tariff preferences on Commonwealth goods ended on Oct. 1, 1953. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1958 was valued at: Imports £11,803,041; exports, £6,927,304.

Burma joined the Colombo Plan in 1952 and is now receiving important assistance from member countries.

Communications.—The Irrawaddy and its chief tributary, the Chindwin, form important waterways, the main stream being navigable beyond Bhamo (900 miles from its mouth) and carrying much traffic.

ψ The chief seaports are Rangoon, Moulmein, Akyah and Bassein.

The Burma Railways had a total length in 1940 of 2,300 miles, extending to Myitkyina, on the Upper Irrawaddy. The first diesel locomotives were introduced in 1958. There are about 5,472 miles of main roads. Since the war a considerable network of internal air services has come into being. The airport at Mingaladon, about 9 miles north of Rangoon, has been reconstructed and handles much international traffic.

Chief Towns.—The chief city of Lower Burma, and the seat of the government of the Union is Rangoon, on the left bank of the Rangoon river, about 21 miles from the sea. The city contains the Shwe Dagon pagoda, much venerated by Burmese Buddhists. Population (1953), about 740,000. Mandalay, the chief city of Upper Burma had a population of (1953) 186,000, Moulmein one of 103,000 and Bassein 78,000. Pagan, on the Irrawaddy, S.W. of Mandalay, contains many sacred buildings of interest to antiquaries.

NATIONAL FLAG.

The Union flag is red, with a canton of blue bearing a large white five-pointed star surrounded by 5 smaller stars.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(80 Strand Road, Rangoon.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Richard Hugh Sedley Allen, C.M.G. (1956)..... £3,250
Counsellor, P. Murray, C.M.G.
Counsellor (Commercial) and Consul-General, A. H. B. Hermann.

Transit from London to Rangoon: by sea, 26-35 days; by air, 1 day.

Representative of British Council, H. T. Lawrence.
 O.B.E., 67-69 Lewis Street, Rangoon.

CAMBODIA

(Kampuchea)

King, His Majesty Norodom Suramarit, succeeded his son, King Norodom Sihanouk, in March, 1955; crowned March, 1956.

CABINET

(February 18, 1959)

Prime Minister, H.R.H. Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Affairs, Son Sann.

Vice-Premier and Information, Planning, Interior and Justice, Nhiek-Tiouloung.

Education and Fine Arts, Chea Chincok.

National Defence, General Lon Nol.

Surface Defence and Security, Kou Roun.

Finance, Truong-Cang.

Agriculture, Lim Kry.

Public Works and Telecommunications, Phlekh-Chhath.

Commerce and Industry, Eng-Hun.

ROYAL CAMBODIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

24, Phillimore Gardens, W.8.

[Western: 4354.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Au Chheun.

1st Secretary, Dr. Khong Rocum Wongsanith.

2nd Secretary, Arguon Pytoravath.

Attaché, Kim Xum.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A kingdom with an area of some 70,000 square miles and a population of 5,000,000 (estimated), Cambodia is situated between Thailand to the west and South Vietnam to the east. It is bordered on the north and south respectively by Laos and the Gulf of Siam.

HISTORY.—Once a powerful kingdom, which, as the Khmer Empire, flourished between the tenth and fourteenth centuries, Cambodia became a French protectorate in 1863 and was granted independence within the French Union as an Associate State in 1949. Two years earlier Prince (then King) Norodom Sihanouk had promulgated a constitution providing for parliamentary government. The Geneva Conference of 1954 took Cambodia further along the road to independence by ensuring the withdrawal of French and Viet-minh forces from the country, and the process was completed when, in January, 1955, Cambodia became financially and economically independent not only from France but also from Laos and Vietnam. The present Government is drawn from the Popular Socialist Community, a movement formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk who abdicated from the throne in March, 1955, in favour of his parents, King Norodom Suramarit and Queen Kossamak. The community holds all 61 seats in the National Assembly as a result of the last general elections which were held in March, 1958.

GEOGRAPHY, ECONOMY AND COMMUNICATIONS.—Cambodia is largely underdeveloped and underpopulated with an economy based on agriculture, fishing and forestry, the bulk of its people being rice-growing farmers living in the basins of the Mekong and Tonlé Sap rivers. In addition to rice, which is the staple crop, the major products are rubber, livestock, maize, timber, pepper, palm sugar, fresh and dried fish, kapok, beans, soya and tobacco. Rice and rubber are the main exports. Seventy-five per cent. of the total land area is virgin forest abounding in wild life of all kinds, including big game. The climate is tropical monsoon with a rainy season from May to October.

The country has some 4,000 kilometres of roads, of which about a third are hard-surfaced and passable in the rainy season. There is one railway which runs from Phnom-Penh to the Thai border, where it connects with the Thai railway system. Phnom-Penh is a river port capable of receiving ships of up to 2,500 tons all the year round. The main installations of a deep water port at Sihanoukville (Kompong Som) on the Gulf of Thailand have been completed and the port is linked to Phnom Penh by a modern highway. There is as yet no large-scale industry. Cambodia receives substantial foreign aid, notably from the U.S.A., China and France and the Soviet Union. Since 1956 Cambodia has sought to increase her foreign trade by the conclusion of trade exchange and payments agreements with several countries, including China, Poland, Czechoslovakia and North Vietnam.

The Cambodian airline, Royal Air Cambodge, operates services with Air Vietnam and Thai Airways between Phnom-Penh and Saigon and Bangkok, and with Cathay Pacific Airways between Phnom-Penh and Hong Kong. There are flights also to Siemreap where the famous ruins of Angkor Wat are situated. Cargo boats from Singapore and Hong Kong visit Phnom-Penh regularly.

CULTURE AND EDUCATION. Cambodian culture is predominantly Indo-Siamese and is distinct from Annamite culture which is largely derived from China. The state religion is Buddhism of the "Little Vehicle". There are fairly large Chinese (300,000) and Vietnamese (400,000) minorities. The national language is Cambodian, although French is widely spoken and is still largely the official language of government and commerce. Considerable efforts are now being devoted to the development of education and new schools, colleges and technical institutes have been established. A Buddhist University has been inaugurated in Phnom-Penh, where there are also Faculties of

Medicine and Law. A residential teachers' training college is now in operation.

The official rate of exchange in 1958-59 varied between 98 and 98½ riels = £1.

Trade with U.K.—Total imports from U.K. in 1958 were valued at £377,962; exports to U.K., £53,093.

CAPITAL, Phnom-Penh. Population (estimated, 1958), 550,000.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(96 Boulevard Préah Bat Norodom, Phnom-Penh).
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul General, His Excellency Frederick Francis Garner, C.M.G. (1958)..... £3,000
1st Secretary and Consul, D. J. Swan.
2nd Secretaries, A. R. Milne; T. Empson (Commercial); D. F. Elliott (Information).
Vice-Consul, W. E. Watterson.

CHILE

(República de Chile.)

President (1958-64), Jorge Alessandri Rodriguez, assumed office, Nov. 4, 1958.

CABINET.

Minister of the Interior, Sotero del Rio Gundlan.
Minister for Foreign Affairs, German Vergara.
Minister of Finance, Economy and Mines, Roberto Vergara.
Education, Francisco Cereceda.
National Defence, Carlos Vil.
Public Works, Pablo Perez.
Agriculture, Jorge Saelzar.
Labour and Public Health, Eduardo Gomion.
Land and Colonization and Justice, Julio Phillippi.
Minister Secretary General of the Government, (vacant).

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3, Hamilton Place, W.1.

[Mayfair: 8382.]

Ambassador in London, Sr. Victor Santa Cruz (1959).
Minister-Counsellor, Señor Don Faustó Soto.
Commercial Counsellor, Señor Don Harold E. Biggs.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don René Rojas.
Naval Attaché, Captain Arturo Oxley.
3rd Secretary, Señor Don Mario Valenzuela.
Consul, Señor Don Santiago Rogers.
Consulate, 3 Hamilton Place, W.1.

A State of South America, of Spanish origin, lying between the Andes and the shores of the South Pacific, extending coastwise from just north of Arica to Cape Horn south, between lat. 17° 15' and 55° 59' S., and long. 66° 30' and 75° 48' W. Extreme length of the country is about 2,800 miles, with an average breadth, north of 41°, of 100 miles. The great chain of the Andes runs along its eastern limit, with a general elevation of 5,000 to 15,000 feet above the level of the sea; but numerous summits attain a greater height. The chain, however, lowers considerably towards its southern extremity. The Andes form a boundary with Argentina, and at the head of the pass where the international road from Chile to Argentina crosses the frontier, has been erected a statue of *Christ the Redeemer*, 26 feet high, made of bronze from old cannon, to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute in 1902. There are no rivers of great size, and none of them is of much service as a navigable highway. In the north the country is arid.

Among the island possessions of Chile are the *Juan Fernandez group* (2 islands) about 360 miles distant from Valparaiso, where a wireless station has been erected. One of these islands is the reputed scene of Alexander Selkirk's (Robinson Crusoe) shipwreck. *Easter Island* (27° 8' S. and 109° 28' W.), about 2,000 miles distant in the South Pacific

Ocean, contains stone platforms and hundreds of stone figures, the origin of which has not yet been determined. The area of the island is about 45 sq. miles.

Chile is divided into 25 provinces and the total area of the Republic is estimated at 290,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 7,384,403 (Dec. 1958). In 1929 Chile signed a treaty ceding the province of Tacna to Peru but retained the province of Arica in return for a payment to Peru of £1,200,000. Included in the total are four racial divisions: (a) Spanish settlers and their descendants; (b) Indigenous Araucanian Indians, Fuegians, and Changos; (c) mixed Spanish Indians; and (d) European immigrants.

In 1957 the registered births per thousand inhabitants numbered 36.2; marriages 7.5; and deaths 12.8.

GOVERNMENT.—Chile was discovered by Spanish adventurers in the 16th century, and remained under Spanish rule until 1810, when a revolutionary war, culminating in the *Battle of Maipú* (April 5, 1818), achieved the independence of the nation. Under the present Constitution (Aug. 30, 1925), the President is elected by direct choice of all Chilean citizens who have the right to vote. The National Congress consists of a Senate of 45 members, and of a Chamber of 147 Deputies. There is universal suffrage for persons who have attained the age of 21, can read and write, and are on the electoral roll. Chilean women obtained equal voting rights with men on Dec. 21, 1948, before which they only participated in municipal elections.

PRODUCTION, &c.—Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations, though industrial development is being actively encouraged by the Government. Wheat, maize, barley, oats, beans, peas, lentils, wines, tobacco, hemp, chilli-pepper, potatoes, onions and melons are grown extensively; the vine and all European fruit-trees flourish in the central zone and fruit is an important export item. Excellent wines are produced and exported and are becoming more widely known in world markets. There are large timber tracts in the central and southern zones of Chile, some types of which were exported to Europe and the Argentine, but high production costs and problems over rates of exchange have caused serious difficulties to this export trade. The mineral wealth is considerable, the country being particularly rich in copper-ore, iron-ore and nitrate. Uranium is also said to have been discovered in small quantities. The production of refined copper in 1958 was 468,931 metric tons. The rainless north is the scene of the only commercial production of nitrate of soda (Chile saltpetre) from natural sources in the world. Production in 1958 (including potassium nitrate) was 1,280,065 metric tons. Chile also produces iodine, manganese ore, coal, and a small quantity of gold. 2,101,000 metric tons of coal and 2,679,000 metric tons of iron ores were produced in 1957. The country has also large deposits of high grade sulphur, but mostly around high extinct volcanoes in the Andes Cordillera, difficult of access. Production of refined sulphur has hitherto been in relatively small quantities. Annual production is between 45,000 and 50,000 metric tons. Oil was struck in Magalanes (Tierra del Fuego) in December, 1945, and the industry is now self-supporting. Production in 1957 was 689,499 cubic metres. An oil duct 70 kilometres long now joins the principal field in Cerro Manantiales with Clarence Bay. The total production is now being refined at Concon, a few miles north of Valparaiso. A large steel plant was completed and started operation during 1950 at Huachipato, near Concepcion. In 1957-58

the output of steel billets from Huachipato totalled 356,483 metric tons; rolling mill products totalled 123,004 metric tons.

In recent years a considerable cotton and woollen textile industry has developed. Minor industries include tanning, flour milling, lumbering, distilling, fish canning and whaling, brewing, and the manufacture of starch soap, biscuits, rope, glassware, plastic goods, pottery, paint, boots and shoes, hosiery, millinery, cheese, furniture, matches, brushes, cordage, paper, radio receivers and valves, rubber products, synthetic detergents, motor vehicle tyres and cigarettes. Domestic industries include weaving and embroidery.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Most of the country's commerce is distributed along its lengthy sea-board in Chilean ships, which have a virtual monopoly of cabotage. Foreign trade continues to be carried on mostly by foreign steamship lines operating either directly to the West Coasts of North and South America, or *via* the Panama Canal to Europe or *via* the Straits of Magellan. Chilean vessels have also been participating for many years in foreign trade with North America and Europe. The Chilean mercantile marine in 1955 numbered 122 vessels of a total gross tonnage of 213,317. Under a new law promulgated in June, 1956, 50 per cent. of Chile's foreign trade must be carried by Chilean vessels.

The first railway was opened in 1851 and there are now 6,200 miles of track. A line runs from Pisagua in the north to Puerto Montt in the south. With the completion of a section of 435 miles from Corumba, Brazil, to Santa Cruz, Bolivia, the Trans-Continental Line will link the Chilean Pacific port of Arica with Rio de Janeiro on the Atlantic. Another line from Antofagasta to Salta (Argentine) was opened in 1948. Further south, the Trans-Andine Railway connects Valparaiso on the Pacific with Buenos Aires, crossing the Andes at 11,500 ft. In 1949 there were 12,500 miles of telegraph, 1,302 post offices and 55,000 miles of telephone.

DEFENCE.—Military service is compulsory, but not all those who are liable are required. Recruitment for the Navy is voluntary. In 1959 the Army had 6 infantry and 1 cavalry divisions with a total strength of 1,250 officers, 9,000 regular other ranks plus about 25,000 conscripts annually. In addition there is a police force of "Carabineros" of 1,400 officers and 16,000 men. The Air Force had 620 officers and 5,000 other ranks plus 500 conscripts with a strength of 180 aircraft. The Navy consisted of 2 cruisers, 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, 3 corvettes, 1 submarine depot ship, all operational. There is a logistic support force of 3 tankers and ancillary small craft. The strength of the Navy is 1,050 officers and 14,000 men, plus a Marine Force for coastal defence of 150 officers and 2,000 men.

EDUCATION is free, elementary education being compulsory since 1920; there were (in 1958) 26,042 pupils at infant schools, 752,275 at primary, and 164,019 at secondary schools. There are 8 Universities (3 in Santiago, 2 in Valparaiso, 1 in Antofagasta, 1 in Concepcion and 1 in Valdivia). The religion is Roman Catholic.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Spanish is the language of the country, with admixtures of local words of Indian origin. Recent efforts have reduced illiteracy and have thus afforded access to the literature of Spain, to supplement the vigorous national output. The Nobel Prize for Literature was awarded in 1945 to Señorita Gabriela Mistral, for Chilean verse and prose. There are over 100 newspapers and a large number of periodicals, including some devoted to professional, scientific and social subjects.

FINANCE.

	1957
	Chilean pesos
Revenue (Financial Year).....	286,230,000,000
Expenditure (Financial Year)....	317,064,000,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 31, 1957):—	
Direct—Long Term.....	\$36,924,726,804
Short Term.....	1,911,380,658
Indirect.....	1,277,234,109
External Debt (Dec. 31, 1957):—	
Long Term:—	
Sterling.....	£15,458,617
U.S.....	\$95,159,500
Swiss Francs.....	Fr.77,074,500
Short Term:—	
Sterling.....	£563,551
U.S.....	\$1,227,205

Chile's official exchange rate registered with the International Monetary Fund is Ch. \$110=U.S. \$1. The official rate of exchange in June, 1959, was about Ch. \$2.950=£1.

EXTERNAL TRADE.

	1957
	Gold Pesos
Total imports.....	\$2,124,639,000
Total exports.....	\$2,224,375,000
Imports from U.K., 1958.....	£6,181,719
Exports to U.K., 1958.....	£21,133,269

Since 1949 the gold peso has been worth about 1s. 6d.

The principal exports in 1957 were metallic and non-metallic minerals (refined copper, ingots and bars, nitrates, etc.), cereals, vegetables, fruit and wool. The principal imports in 1957 were industrial oils, raw cotton, chemicals, machinery, tools, electrical and transport equipment and sugar.

CAPITAL, Santiago (December, 1956) 1,627,962 (Greater Santiago). Other large towns are:—
 Ψ Valparaiso (261,684), Ψ Concepción (158,941),
 Temuco (109,141), Viña del Mar (107,563), Chillán
 (79,461), Talca (75,354), Ψ Antofagasta (74,050),
 Ψ Valdivia (72,988), Ψ Talcahuano (75,643),
 Ψ Iquique (47,906), Ψ Punta Arenas (44,597).
 Punta Arenas, on the Straits of Magellan, is the southernmost city in the world.

FLAG: 2 horizontal bands, white, red; in top sixth a white star on blue square, next staff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3° Santiago (Casilla 72D).
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
 Excellency Ivor Thomas Montague Pink,
 C.M.G. (1958) £3,800
 Chancery, Calle Bandera 227, Piso 3°, Santiago.
 First Secretary, R. A. Sykes, M.C.
 Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C., R.N.
 First Secretary (Commercial), G. G. Simpson.
 First Secretary (Information), H. G. Balfour-Paul.
 First Secretary (Labour), J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.
 Second Secretary (Commercial), R. C. Robinson.
 Third Secretary (Information), N. L. Shearman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Santiago, Antofagasta, Arica, Tocopilla, Iquique, Valparaiso, Concepción, Coquimbo, Valdivia, Osorno and Punta Arenas.
 BRITISH COUNCIL.—Representative of the British Council in Chile, R. A. H. Duke, Teatinos 307, Santiago.

There are Anglophil Societies at Santiago, Valparaiso and Concepción.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE, Calle Bandera 227 (Piso 4°)
 Casilla 4087, Santiago and Calle Blanco 689,
 Casilla 1676, Valparaiso (Branches at Concepción,
 Talcahuano and Punta Arenas).

Valparaiso is distant from London 9,000 miles via Panama, and 11,000 via the Strait; transit 28 to 45 days.

CHINA

(Ta Chung-Hua Jen-Min Kung-Ho Kuo—
 The People's Republic of China.)

Chairman of the Central People's Government Council,
 Liu Shao-Chi, elected April, 1959.
 Vice-Chairman, Gen. Chu Teh.
 Prime Minister, Chou En-Lai.
 Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Gen.
 Chen Yi.
 Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence,
 Lin Piao.

LONDON OFFICE.

49 Portland Place, W.1.

Chargé d'Affaires, Huan Hsiang.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Estimates of population vary considerably. A census was carried out in June, 1953, and on Nov. 1, 1954, the National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, announced a final figure of 582,603,417 for the population of mainland China. 11,743,320 Chinese were estimated to be resident or studying abroad. The Bureau stated that 51.82 per cent. of the mainland population were males and 48.18 per cent. females; the birth rate averaged 37 per 1,000 and the death rate 17 per thousand. Distribution of the population by nationalities was:—

Chinese.....	547,283,057	Mongolians ..	1,462,956
Tibetans....	2,775,622	*Tribal peoples	
			20,824,421

Manchus.... 2,418,931 Other ... 6,718,025
 * Incl. many aboriginal or primitive tribes in remote western districts of Western China. The total area has been stated as approximately 4,300,000 sq. miles.

The population of China was estimated by the United Nations in 1959 at 640,000,000.

THE PROVINCES OF CHINA.

The National Bureau of Statistics, Peking, published in 1954 the results of the 1953 Census of Population. Populations of the Chinese provinces, including Tibet and Inner Mongolia, are shown below. The Provinces of Jehol and Sikang were abolished on July 19, 1955, their territories being divided up; those of Jehol among Hopei, Liaoning and the Inner Mongolian Region; those of Sikang being absorbed by Szechwan Province.

Population Census of 1953.

†Anhwei.....	30,343,637
†Chekiang.....	22,865,747
†Chinghai.....	1,676,534
†Fukien.....	13,142,721
*Heilungkiang.....	11,897,309
Honan.....	44,214,594
Hopei.....	35,984,644
Hunan.....	33,226,954
Hupei.....	27,789,693
*Jehol.....	5,160,822
§Kansu.....	12,928,102
Kiangsi.....	16,772,865
†Kiangsu.....	41,252,103
*Kirin.....	11,290,073
Kwangsi.....	19,560,822
Kwangtung.....	34,770,059
Kweichow.....	15,037,310
Liaoning.....	18,545,147
Inner Mongolian Autonomous Region.....	6,100,104
Shansi.....	14,314,485
†Shantung.....	48,876,548
§Shensi.....	15,881,281

Sinkiang	3,381,064
Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan)	4,873,608
Szechwan	62,303,999
Taiwan (Formosa)	7,591,298
Tibet	1,273,969
Yunnan	17,474,737

* *Manchuria.*

† These 4 Eastern Provinces constitute the "East China People's Government" set up by the Communist Central Government in January, 1950. This regional régime includes the large centres of Shanghai, Nanking, Tsingtao and Foochow.

‡ These 3 Provinces constitute the "North-Western China People's Government."

§ Sinkiang (Chinese Turkestan) was converted into Sinkiang-Uigur Autonomous Region in July, 1955. Autonomous local governments were set up by the various nationalities in the area—Uigurs, Kazakhs, Tadjikhs, etc. Sinkiang is the largest province of China, about one-sixth of the whole area of the country. Some 80 per cent. of its population are Uigurs, of the Moslem religion.

GOVERNMENT.—On October 10, 1911, the party of reform forced the Imperial dynasty to a "voluntary" abdication, and a Republic was proclaimed at Wuchang.

Many years of internal dissension followed the establishment of the Republic, but in 1928 the *Kuomintang* (Nationalist Party) achieved supremacy and established a one-party government in Nanking which was accorded recognition by the Foreign Powers. After more than seven years of war with Japan (July 7, 1937, to Aug. 5, 1945), disputes arose between the Central Government and the Chinese Communists. There were hopes of a peaceful settlement in January, 1946, when, as a result of mediation by General George C. Marshall (then President Truman's special Envoy in China), an armistice was signed at Chungking and an all-party Consultative Conference was convened to resolve the disputed issues. These hopes of agreement were disappointed and hostilities broke out again.

On April 18, 1947, President Chiang Kai-shek attempted to unite the country by declaring one-party rule in China at an end and by announcing the formation of a new State Council to include representatives of the main political parties. The Communists declined to co-operate in the formation of this body and the Central Government's offer to reserve a number of seats for Communist representatives was later withdrawn.

A National Assembly was elected on Nov. 21, 1947, for six years. It had the power to elect and recall the President and Vice-President of the Republic, to amend the Constitution and to ratify amendments thereto proposed by the Legislative Yuan.

The year 1949 was marked by a rising tide of Communist successes. In January, 1949, Marshal Chiang Kai-shek resigned office as President and the authority of the Nationalist Government rapidly declined as province after province was occupied by Communist forces. The Nationalist Government abandoned Nanking on April 23, 1949, and headquarters were removed to Chungking. In August, the Communist forces advanced into South China, and by January, 1950, the Nationalists retained control only in the islands of Formosa (Taiwan) and Hainan, and in some remote parts of Western China. Taipei, in Formosa, is now the Nationalist capital.

On Sept. 30, 1949, the "People's Political Consultative Conference" of 636 Delegates meeting at Peking elected a council of 56 members and a National Committee of 180 members to make proposals and recommendations to the Council.

On October 1, Mao Tse-Tung, Chairman of the Central People's Government, proclaimed at Peking the inauguration of the People's Republic of China.

The U.S.S.R. broke off negotiations with the Nationalist Government on October 2, 1949, and established diplomatic relations with the Central People's Government. The régime was recognized by all the Communist-dominated countries, by Great Britain on Jan. 6, 1950, and by a number of other countries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.—In June, 1950, the Communist Government passed legislation to set up provincial and city councils to be responsible for local government until provincial and city people's congresses should be elected.

DEFENCE.—An order introducing compulsory military service for all men between the ages of 18 and 40 was passed by the Chinese Parliament in 1955. Regulations were also approved for the creation of an officer corps with ranks similar to those of the Russian Army. Nearly 80,000,000 men were made liable for service in the Army (3 years), the Navy (5 years) or the Air Force (4 years). It was announced that the new Army would be organized in 14 combat and supporting corps, including a "political" division to serve with front-line troops.

RELIGION.—The indigenous religions of China are Confucianism (which includes ancestor worship), Taoism (originally a philosophy rather than a religion) and, since its introduction in the first century of the Christian era, Buddhism. All three are professed and practised by Chinese other than Moslems, Christians and Jews.

EDUCATION.—Under the Nationalist Government education was compulsory from the age of 6 to 12. This policy is stated to have been continued by the Communists. In 1952 there were about 550,000 primary schools in operation with about 45,000,000 pupils. There were also 5,100 secondary schools, with about 2,000,000 pupils. The majority of the 35 provinces have provincial universities in addition to national and private institutions. In August, 1950, the Communist Government took over all schools supported by foreign missions, and in October, 1950, closed the Roman Catholic University in Peking.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Chinese language has many dialects, Cantonese, Hakka, Swatow, Foochow, Wenchow, Ning-po and Wu, and, most important, Mandarin (of which the standard form is Pekinese). There are many sub-dialects of Mandarin, some of which are closely allied while others diverge so much as to be almost separate dialects. Chinese literature is among the richest in the world and paper has been employed for writing and printing for nearly 2,000 years, movable wooden blocks having superseded carved wooden slabs many centuries ago. Confucian books of religion, histories, works dealing with philosophy and the arts, poetry, and literary criticism, novels and romances are abundant and many have been translated into other tongues. In 1937 there were 337 daily newspapers and 1,881 periodicals published at Nanking, Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton and other large centres. All English-language newspapers in China had been closed down by March, 1951. As from Jan. 1, 1956, all Chinese newspapers appeared with characters printed horizontally, instead of in vertical form, and reading from left to right. Official approval was given in February, 1956, to a 30-letter Latin alphabet to replace some 30,000 ideographic characters at present used in written Chinese. The new alphabet has been introduced for trial in a Government campaign to modernize Chinese writing and eradicate illiteracy.

CURRENCY AND EXCHANGE.—The *yan* was re-issued with effect from March 1, 1955, on the basis of 10,000 old *yan* for one new *yan*. From the same date the official exchange rates for sterling and dollars were altered to:

6.893 *yan* = £1; 2.46 *yan* = \$1.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—China is essentially an agricultural and pastoral country. Wheat, barley, maize, millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are grown in the northern provinces, and rice and sugar in the south. Rice is the staple food of the inhabitants. Cotton (mostly in valleys of the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers), tea (in the west and south), with hemp, jute and flax, are the most important crops. In June, 1950, an Agrarian Reform Law, redistributing the land, was passed.

Livestock is raised in large numbers. Silkworm culture is one of the oldest industries. Cottons, woollens and silks are manufactured in large quantities, and flour and rice milling have grown important in late years. The mineral wealth of the country is very great, coal of excellent quality being produced; iron ore, tin, antimony, wolfram, bismuth and molybdenum are also abundantly found. Oil is produced in the province of Kansu and in South Manchuria.

TRADE.

The value of the Special Trade of China (Imports retained for home consumption and Exports of merchandise of home produce or manufacture) is shown below for a series of years in Standard Dollars.

Year	Imports	Exports
1939.....	\$1,333,654,000	\$1,027,247,000
1940.....	2,027,143,000	1,970,121,000
1942.....	1,444,340,000	191,700,000
1943.....	3,114,320,000	164,460,000
1946.....	1,501,160,000	412,110,000
1947.....	10,681,326,570	6,376,504,300

The principal articles of export were animals and animal products; oils; textiles fibres; ores and metals and tea. The principal imports were raw cotton, cotton yarn and thread; oils, fats and soap; motor cars and ships; books, paper and paper-making materials; chemicals; metals and ores; and dyes, paints and varnishes.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£12,109,393	£26,709,069
Exports to U.K.	14,233,256	18,544,015

COMMUNICATIONS.—Of the total area of China about half consists of table lands and mountainous districts where communications and travel are generally difficult and dangerous, the highest point being *Minyaa Konka* (24,900 ft.) about 150 miles west of Chungking. To open up sea communications from the south-west the *Burma Road*, over 770 miles in length from Lashio, Burma, to Kunming in Yunnan, was constructed in 1937-39. The road was the chief highway for war supplies to China, until cut by the Japanese in 1942; the success of the Allies in Burma in 1945 restored the use of the road and of communication between Yunnan and Burmese ports. Motor lorries perform the journey in seven days, in contrast with the difficult and lengthy pack-mule transit before the road was constructed. There is motor road and railway connexion between Chungking and French Indo-China. In districts not served by roads the principal means of communication from E. to W. is afforded by the rivers, of which the principal are the Yangtze (3,400 miles), Hoangho or Yellow (2,600) and the West River (1,650), and from N. to S. by the Grand Canal.

Railways.—The length of the railways is less than 8,000 miles, inclusive of the Manchurian lines, or less than one-fifth (per 100 sq. miles) of those available in Turkey. It was announced on June 23, 1955, that a 200-mile railway linking Litang with the port of Tsamkong, on the Liuchow Peninsula off Hainan Island, had been completed. Major railway projects now under construction are two new lines across Mongolia and Sinkiang and a line linking Lanchow with Kunming.

Shipping.—In 1947 the number of vessels entered and cleared for abroad was 31,751 with a total tonnage of 9,980,000. Of these totals 19,366 vessels (1,412,260 tons) and 16,343 junks (1,325,994 tons) were under the Chinese flag and 3,682 vessels (8,997,219 tons) were under foreign flags.

Telegraphs connect Peking with Europe and Tibet. There are about 97,000 miles of land lines and several high-power wireless installations. Telephones, municipal and long-distance, are in general use in the settled and trade areas, and wireless telephony has been installed in the large centres.

SPECIAL TERRITORY

Tibet, a plateau seldom lower than 10,000 feet, forms the northern frontier of India (boundary imperfectly demarcated), from Kashmir to Burma, but is separated therefrom by the Himalayas. The area is estimated at 463,000 square miles with a population of 1,273,969 (1953 Census.) About one-fifth of the male population are monks and polyandry is common. There is an army with an establishment of 10,000 all ranks, consisting of infantry serving on a militia basis and armed with modern weapons. India imports from Tibet wool, borax, salt, and musk; musk, horn and herbs are sent to China. The imports are chiefly cotton and woollen goods, grain, hardware, glass, sugar, biscuits, dried fruits and tobacco, with silver bullion and coined rupees to balance the excess of exports. The present currency is reckoned in *sangs* (mostly paper). The 1939 value was about 8 *sangs* = 1 rupee, which has risen in favour of Tibet to about 3½ *sangs* = 1 rupee (1946). Trade passes from Bengal (through Sikkim) and from the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Between the 7th and 9th centuries A.D. Tibet was a successful military power whose boundaries extended far into Shensi (China) and for a time to the kingdom of Magadha (India). Later, the influence of Buddhism softened earlier military aggressiveness and Tibet remained in contact with, and was influenced (but not dominated) by, its Mongolian and Chinese neighbours until early in the 18th century when the Manchu Emperor of China, K'Angshih, taking advantage of internal dissensions in Tibet, invaded the country and established officers at Lhasa. Manchu authority in Tibet appears to have been always loose and by the end of the 19th century was merely nominal.

The Anglo-Chinese Convention of 1890 under which a trade mart was opened at Yatung was persistently flouted by the Tibetans and as a result a political mission was despatched from India, with a military escort. It reached the capital, Lhasa, after sharp fighting, on August 3, 1904. A new Convention was signed (Sept. 7), providing for the erection of boundary pillars between Sikkim and Tibet; for three trade marts, with British and Tibetan agents; for unrestricted traffic by existing routes, and for payment of an indemnity.

From 1906 the Chinese took advantage of the confusion which followed the withdrawal of the British expedition from Tibet to establish by force a greater degree of authority in Tibet than they had previously enjoyed. This lasted only until 1912

when the Tibetans took the opportunity provided by the Chinese Revolution against the Manchus to evict the Chinese from Lhasa and to drive them beyond the Salween. They brought back the Dalai Lama who on the Chinese invasion had taken shelter in India.

In 1918 Chinese aggression on the border led to successful retaliation by Tibet in which the Chinese were driven beyond the upper waters of the Yangtse, but from 1931 to 1933 there was confused fighting on the China-Tibet border, as a result of which the Tibetans lost their hold on most of the territory to the East of the Upper Yangtse which they reoccupied in 1918. Since then the Upper Yangtse has remained roughly the *de facto* frontier between Tibet and China.

In October, 1950, Chinese Communist forces invaded Eastern Tibet. The Dalai Lama later left Lhasa and set up his Government at Yatung, near the Sikkim frontier. On May 23, 1951, an agreement was reached whereby Tibet accepted Chinese suzerainty. The Communist army was allowed entry into Tibet and a Communist military and administrative headquarters set up. (See also EVENTS OF THE YEAR.)

PRINCIPAL CHINESE CITIES.—The Communist Government has reinstated Peiping as the National capital, under its old name of Peking. From 1928 to 1949 the capital was Nanking. Peking had a population of 2,768,149 at the 1953 Census. The population of the principal ports and trade marts is estimated as follows: Nanking, 1,020,000; Amoy, 240,000; Antung, 200,000; Canton, 1,496,000; Changsha, 700,000; Chefoo, 250,000; Chinkiang, 220,000; Chungking, 1,110,000; Foochow, 400,000; Hangchow, 600,000; Hankow (including Wuchang and Hanyang), 800,000; Harbin, 638,000; Hsinking, 420,000; Ichang, 110,000; Kirin, 150,000; Menstsz, 200,000; Mukden, 1,551,000; Newchwang, 170,000; Ningpo, 300,000; Shanghai, (1953) 6,204,417; Shasi, 150,000; Soochow, 300,000; Swatow, 200,000; Tientsin, (1953) 2,693,831; Tsingtao, 756,000.

FLAG OF "PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC."—The "Gate of Heavenly Peace" at Peking, superimposed on the national flag, with a large star and four small stars at the top, and a wheel at the base. The whole is encircled by ears of wheat and rice.

BRITISH EMBASSY, PEKING.

Ambassador (vacant).

Minister and Chargé d'Affaires, M. N. F. Stewart, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1959)..... £3,800

Counsellor, A. C. Mahy.

1st Secretaries, T. A. K. Elliott; M. H. Morgan;

K. G. Rltchie (*Commercial*).

2nd Secretary, J. A. L. Morgan.

3rd Secretaries, C. Wilson; G. C. Warner.

Attaché, E. T. Davies.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a British Consular Office at Shanghai.

COLOMBIA

(República de Colombia.)

President, Dr. Alberto Lleras Comargo, elected May 4, 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

[Kensington: 9177]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Dr. Alfonso López.

1st Secretary, Dr. Jaime Canal Rivas.

Consulate-General, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1.

Consul-General, Señor Pablo Uribe Grajales.

There are Colombian Consular Offices at Liverpool and Glasgow.

The Republic of Colombia lies in the extreme

north-west of South America, having a coastline on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is situated between 2° 40' S. to 12° 25' N. lat. and 68° to 79° W. long., with an estimated area of 461,606 square miles, and a population (1955 estimate) of 13,000,000.

The Colombian coast was visited in 1502 by Christopher Columbus, and in 1536 a Spanish expedition under Jiménez de Quesada penetrated to the interior and established on the site of the present capital a government which continued under Spanish rule until the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies of 1811-1824. In 1819 Simon Bolívar (born 1783, died 1830) established the Republic of Colombia, consisting of the territories now known as Colombia, Panama, Venezuela and Ecuador. In 1829-1830 Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew from the association of provinces, and in 1831 the remaining territories were formed into the Republic of New Granada. In 1858 the name was changed to the Granadine Confederation and in 1861 to the United States of Colombia. In 1886 the present title was adopted. In 1903 Panama seceded from Colombia, and is now a separate Republic.

Following a period of dictatorship and government by decree from 1953, a military junta was established on May 10, 1957. Congressional elections were held on March 16, 1958, which yielded a Liberal majority of votes. A plebiscite voted on December 1, 1957, had made constitutional changes by which the office of president would during the next sixteen years alternate between candidates of the Liberal and Conservative parties who would hold office for terms of four years, while the two parties would have equal representation in Congress and in the national and departmental governments. On May 4, 1958, presidential elections returned the Liberal Señor Alberto Lleras Camargo, supported by Liberal and Conservative votes.

There are three great ranges of the Andes, known as the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras; the second contains the highest peaks, but the latter is the more important, as it consists of a series of vast tablelands, cool and healthy. This temperate region is the most densely peopled portion of the Republic.

The principal rivers are the Magdalena, Cauca, Atrato, Caquetá, Meta, Putumayo and Patía. The Patía flows through the famous *Mintina Gorge* of the Western Cordilleras, and one of its tributaries (the Carchi, or Upper Gulatara) is spanned by the Rumichaca Arch, or *Inca's Bridge*, of natural stone. On the Rio Bogotá is the Great *Fall of Tequendama*, 482 feet in height.

The Colombian forests are extensive; among the trees are mahogany, cedar, fustic, and other dye-woods and medicinal plants. The mineral productions are emeralds, gold, silver, platinum, copper, iron, lead, and coal; in 1956 some 44 million barrels of petroleum were produced and prospecting for new sources of production is in progress in many parts of the Republic. The principal agricultural products are coffee, cotton, bananas, rice and maize, and in some parts tobacco, wheat and other cereals. Manufactures, mainly for home consumption, consist of woollen, cotton and artificial silk textiles, leather goods, chemicals, asbestos-cement goods, many pharmaceutical products, rubber goods, including motor tyres, furniture, hoots and shoes, confectionery, cigarettes, beer, cement, glass containers and, since the latter part of 1954, steel. Successive foreign exchange crises have led to the encouragement by the Government of the rapid development of new industries, including the local assembly and partial

manufacture of motor vehicles, radio sets and office machinery.

The Navy consists of 4 destroyers, 3 frigates, some gunboats and some other small craft, with personnel about 4,500, including one battalion of marines; a battalion of the Colombian army served with the United Nations forces in Korea. The first railway was opened in 1855, about 1,914 miles being open in 1949. A new railway is at present being constructed in the Magdalena Valley, which will link the departmental lines running down to the river, and is planned to reach the Atlantic coast. The Dorada Railway, 70 miles of 3 ft. gauge connecting La Dorada and Ambalena, was bought from its British owners by the Colombian Government in July, 1956, together with a 44 mile aerial rope-way connected to the railway, for \$1,000,000. There are about 2,200 miles of rail in use at present. There were also (1955) some 13,125 miles of metalled roads, of which 8,440 miles are national highways and the remainder departmental and municipal highways; this excludes "dirt" roads (passable by motors in dry weather only). Colombia was granted loans totalling \$47,300,000 (118,500,000 pesos) by the International Bank, towards the total of 515,000,000 pesos expected to be required to complete the rehabilitation of highways which is now in progress. The national telephone and telegraph system consists primarily of wireless links between the more important centres. Large appropriations have been made for modernization of the country's telecommunication system. A large volume of traffic is carried on the River Magdalena, which is navigable for 900 miles. Until 1958 the main port for Bogotá was Ψ La Dorada, 592 miles from Barranquilla, but in 1958 the railhead was extended to Puerto Bernó, 250 miles further down the river. There are daily passenger and cargo air services between Bogotá and Barranquilla, Bogotá and Medellín and Bogotá and Cali. There are also subsidiary services to Cartagena, Santa Marta, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia Pasto, Buenaventura, Barrancabermeja, Popayan, Ipiales, Bucaramanga, Cúcuta and Villavicencio. There are daily services to the U.S.A., Lima, Quito, Panama and Caracas, a service three times weekly to London *via* Jamaica, a bi-weekly service *via* Caracas, and a daily service *via* New York. There are also four weekly air services direct to Europe. New York can be reached in one day and air mail is delivered to the United Kingdom 3 to 5 days after leaving Bogotá. There are wireless stations in the main cities, and a television station in Bogotá with relays to Manizales, Medellín, Cali and Tunja.

Roman Catholicism is the established religion.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country and education has been free since 1870. Great efforts have been made in reducing illiteracy and it is estimated that about 60 per cent. of those over 10 years of age can read and write. In addition to the National University at Bogotá (founded in 1572) there are universities in the towns of Medellín, Cartagena, Popayan and Manizales and the department of Nariño. There is a flourishing press in urban areas and a national literature supplements the rich inheritance from the time of Spanish rule.

FINANCE. *pesos*

Actual budget revenue, 1958. 1,782,091,413
Actual budget expenditure, 1958. 1,717,684,823
Debt, December 31, 1958:—

Internal. 693,090,863
External. 636,668,259

Peso = 12½ cents U.S. approx. in the (variable) legal free market and 15½ cents U.S. approx. at the special variable rate for imports (see also p. 84).

TRADE.

	1957 <i>pesos</i>	1958 <i>pesos</i>
Total imports.	1,954,125,000	2,461,241,000
Total exports.	1,684,307,000	2,750,521,000
Imports from U.K.	£6,680,928	£5,120,044
Exports to U.K.	4,382,353	3,310,180

CAPITAL, Bogotá, pop. (1957 estimate), 1,007,910. Bogotá is an inland city in the Eastern Cordilleras, at an elevation of 8,600 to 9,000 feet above sea-level. Other centres are Medellín (514,660), Cali (464,870), Barranquilla (374,210), Bucaramanga (163,460) Ψ Cartagena (157,410), and Manizales (151,670).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Apartado Aereo, No. 4508, Bogotá.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir (Edgar) James Joint, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1955) £3,800
1st Secretary, Hon. E. B. C. Howard.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C., R.N.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C.
1st Secretary (Commercial), A. C. Buxton.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. B. Weymes.
1st Secretary (Information), L. Boas.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Bogotá, Barranquilla, Medellín, Cali, Cartagena and Santa Marta.

BRITISH COUNCIL—*Representative in Colombia, G. F. de Sausmarez, Calle 22, No. 6-21, Bogotá.*

Distant from London 6,200 miles; sea and local transit, to Bogotá (*via* Cartagena or Barranquilla), 18 days. Also *via* New York, 18 days. By air, *via* New York, Paris or Jamaica, 2-3 days.

COSTA RICA

(República de Costa Rica.)

President (1958-62), Señor Mario Echandi Jimenez, elected February 1958.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

42 Draycott Place, S.W.3.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Alfredo Alfaro-Sotela.
1st Secretary, Señor Franz Heck-Prestinary Gotay, Consul-General.
Consulate-General, 20 Bramerton Street, S.W.3.

The Republic of Costa Rica, the most southern State of Central America, extending across the isthmus between 8° 17' and 11° 10' N lat. and from 82° 30' to 85° 45' W. long., contains an area of about 23,000 English square miles, and an estimated population (Dec., 1958) of 1,100,000. The rate of increase is about 4 per cent., one of the highest in the world. The population is basically of European stock in which Costa Rica differs from most Latin American countries. The Republic lies between Nicaragua and Panama and between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean.

For nearly three centuries (1530-1821) Costa Rica formed part of the Spanish-American dominions, the seat of government being at Cartago. In 1821 the country joined in the War of Independence, and from 1824-1839 it was one of the United States of Central America.

On Dec. 1, 1948, the Army was abolished, the President declaring it unnecessary, as the country loved peace.

The coastal lowlands by the Caribbean Sea and Pacific have a tropical climate but the interlor plateau, with a mean elevation of 4,000 feet, enjoys

a temperate climate. The capital is 103 miles from the Atlantic and 72 miles from the Pacific.

The principal agricultural products are coffee (of a high quality), hbananas, rice, maize, sugar-cane, potatoes, cocoa beans and hemp, the soil being extremely fertile. Increasing attention is being paid to cattle raising.

The chief ports are Limón, on the Atlantic coast, through which passes most of the coffee exported, and Puntarenas on the Pacific coast. Bananas are principally exported from Golfito and Quepos, ports which have been developed on the Pacific Coast by the United Fruit Co. In 1957, 984 ships of a gross tonnage of 3,259,238 entered at Costa Rican ports. About 400 miles of railroad are open. The country is well provided with airways, and Pan-American Airways, K.L.M., LACSA and TACA call at San José, while feeder services link the main centres of population with the capital.

Spanish is the language of the country. Education is compulsory and free. The literacy rate is the highest in Latin America. In post-war years there has been a high advance in the provision of social services.

FINANCE.		1958
Revenue.....	Colones	320,337,745
Expenditure.....		321,322,711
Public debt (Dec. 1958):—		
External.....		143,145,068
Internal.....		238,219,912
Exchange rates. Official rate, 5.65 Colones to U.S.\$ and 15.82 Colones to the £ Sterling. Free rate, Colones 6.63 = U.S.\$1. Colones 18.56 = £1 Sterling (see also p. 84).		

TRADE.		1958
Total imports.....	U.S.	\$99,325,473
Total exports.....		96,900,850
		1957
Imports from U.K.....	£1,538,786	£1,685,784
Exports to U.K.....	187,196	400,155

The chief exports (1956) were coffee, hbananas, cocoa beans, hemp, tunny fish, sugar, timber and rice. The imports, 54 per cent. from U.S.A. and 6 per cent. from U.K., consisted of flour, copper sulphate, textiles, mineral oils, motor vehicles, chemical products, fertilizers, lard, powdered milk, cement, bicycles, chinaware, etc.

CAPITAL, San José, pop. (1958). 138,025; Alajuela, 48,276; Ψ Puntarenas, 47,242; Cartago, 40,273; Ψ Limón, 31,316; and Heredia, 27,078.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue, white, red, white, blue (the red band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

San José.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency David Jarvis Mill Irving, C.B.E. (1956)..... £3,000

1st Secretary and Consul, J. D. Atkinson.

Attaché and Vice-Consul, C. H. Tarrant, M.B.E.

There is also a British Consular Office at Port Limón.

San José is 5,687 miles from London: sea transit direct 18 days; *via* New York, 20 days; Air Mail (*via* New York), 3 to 10 days from London. Ocean Mail, 4 to 10 weeks.

CUBA

(República de Cuba.)

Provisional President, Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, appointed July 17, 1959.

Secretary of the Presidency and of the Council of Ministers, Dr. Luis M. Buch Rodriguez.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(January 5, 1959)

Prime Minister, Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz.

Minister of State (Foreign Affairs), Raul Roa García. *Justice,* Alfredo Yahur Maluf.

Treasury, Rufo López Fresquet.

Interior, José Alherto Naranho.

Communications, Enrique Oltuski Ozacki.

Public Works, Manuel Ray Rivero.

Commerce, Raul Cepero Bonilla.

Agriculture, Pedro Miret Prieto.

Labour, Manuel Fernández García.

Public Health, Serafin Ruiz de Zarate.

Social Welfare, Dra. Raquel Perez González.

Education, Armando Hart Dávalos.

Defence, Augusto R. Martínez Sánchez.

National Economy, Regino Boti.

Recovery of Misappropriated Property, Faustino Pérez Hernández.

Transport, Julio Camocho Aguilera.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

Flat 1, 18 Westbourne Street, W.2.

[Ambassador: 8264.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Sergio Rojas Santamarina (1959).

Consul-General, Señor Don Julio A. Brodermann (329, High Holborn, W.C.1.)

Cuba (the largest of the "West India" Islands) lies between 74° and 85° W. long., and 19° and 23° N. lat., with a total area of 44,178 sq. miles and a population (estimated, 1955) of 6,125,000.

The island of Cuba was visited by Christopher Columbus during his first voyage, on October 27, 1492, and was then believed to be part of the Western mainland of India. Early in the 16th century the island was conquered by the Spaniards, to be used later as a base of operations for the conquest of Mexico and Central America, and for almost four centuries Cuba remained under a Spanish Captain-General. [The island was under British rule for one year, 1762-1763, when it was returned to Spain in exchange for Florida.] Separatist agitation culminated in the closing years of the 19th century in a fierce and blood-thirsty war. In 1898 the government of the United States intervened and despatched the battleship *Maine* to Havana harbour, and in February of that year the vessel was sunk by an explosion, the cause of which remains an unsolved mystery. On April 20, 1898, the U.S. Government demanded the evacuation of Cuba by the Spanish forces, and a short Spanish-American war led to the abandonment of the island, which was occupied by U.S. troops. From Jan. 1, 1899, to May 20, 1902, Cuba was under U.S. military rule, and reforms of the widest and most far-reaching character were instituted. On May 20, 1902, an autonomous government was inaugurated with an elected President, and a legislature of two houses. The island was, however, again the prey of revolution from Aug. to Sept., 1906, when the U.S. Government resumed control. On Jan. 28, 1909, a republican government was again inaugurated. In 1933 a revolution was followed by provisional government until May, 1936, when a constitutional government was elected. A new Constitution was promulgated in 1940, but its operation was suspended for various periods until February 24, 1955, when the Government elected on November 1, 1954, took office. A revolution led by Dr. Fidel Castro overthrew the Government of General Batista on January 1, 1959. A provisional government was set up and elections were promised within four years.

Of the total area of 28,000,000 acres, there were (1953), about 5,750,000 acres under cultivation, of which 61 per cent. was under sugar. Tobacco, sweet potatoes, bananas, rice, coffee, cocoa and maize are also grown and tropical fruits (oranges, coco-nuts, pineapples, &c.) flourish. The chief agricultural products of the island are sugar and tobacco; sugar crop (1956) 4,600,557 Spanish long tons; tobacco crop (1956) 80,486,000 lb.; the chief product of the forests is mahogany. White cedar is also used for hoxing the tobacco crop. The estimated livestock figures include (1955) 4,500,000 cattle and 400,000 horses, the vast savannahs of Central Cuba being particularly suitable for cattle ranges.

11,256 route miles of railroad are open (public service 3,677; private lines on plantations and in mining areas 7,579) and about 12,000 miles of telegraph line; there are about 8,291 miles of roads. The island forms an important stopping place for many international airlines.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the island, but English is widely understood. Education is compulsory and free. The University of Havana was founded in 1728 but until its enlargement under American auspices in the first quarter of the twentieth century no great progress was made in secondary or higher education. Public libraries have been established and there is a flourishing daily press with wide circulations.

FINANCE.

Public revenue in 1957 was estimated at \$380,001,965 and in 1958 at \$365,247,946. The public debt stood at \$702,517,000 at the end of 1956.

Nominally \$=U.S.\$1. U.S. currency ceased to be legal tender in Cuba on June 30, 1951 (see also p. 84).

TRADE.

Imports, 1958.....	\$720,000,000
Exports, 1958.....	733,518,578
Imports from U.K., 1958.....	£9,217,966
Exports to U.K., 1958.....	17,788,095

The exports are principally sugar, molasses and tobacco; the imports are food and beverages, textiles and machinery.

CAPITAL, Ψ Havana (pop. Census 1953, 783,162); other towns are Ψ Santiago (166,565), Holguín (226,644), Camagüey (204,254), Santa Clara (144,630), and Ψ Cienfuegos (99,000).

FLAG: Five horizontal bands, blue and white (blue at top and bottom) with red triangle, close to staff, charged with silver star.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

(Chancery: Edif. Bolívar, Capdevila No. 101, 9th Floor. Postal address: Apartado 1069, Havana.)
British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
His Excellency Alfred Stanley Fordham, C.M.G. (1956)..... £3,000

1st Secretary, P. R. Oliver.
2nd Secretary and Consul, L. J. A. Parish.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), M. D. W. McCann.
3rd Secretary (Commercial) and Vice-Consul, E. A. Arnoux.
Air Attaché (Resident at Mexico City), Col. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES.

There are British Consular Offices at Havana, Camagüey and Santiago de Cuba.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

(Československá Republika.)

President, Antonín Novotný, born December 10, 1904, elected November 19, 1957.

CABINET.

(March 21, 1953.)

Prime Minister, Viliam Široký.
First Vice Premier, Dr. Jaromír Dolanský.
Vice Premiers, Václav Kopecký; Ludmila Jankovcova; Rudolf Barak; Otakar Šimunek.
Agriculture and Forestry, Luhomír Strougal.
State Control, Josef Krosnar.
Heavy Engineering, Josef Reitmayer.
Consumer Goods Industry, Mme. Božena Machacova-Dostalova.
State Committee for Construction, Dr. Emanuel Slechta.
General Engineering, Karel Poláček.
Finance, Julius Duriš.
Justice, Dr. Václav Škoda.
National Defence, Gen. Bohumír Lomský.
Communications, Dr. Alois Neuman.
Internal Trade, Ladislav Braheč.
Interior, Rudolf Barak.
Health, Dr. Josef Plojhar.
Building, Oldřich Beran.
Food Industry, Jindřich Uher.
Education and Culture, Dr. František Kahuda.
Foreign Trade, František Krájčír.
Fuel, Josef Jonaš.
Power, Antonín Pospíšil.
State Committee for Technology, Václav Ouzky.
Foundries and Ore Mines, Václav Cerný.
Chemical Industry, Josef Pucík.
Foreign Affairs, Václav David.
Planning, Otakar Šimunek.
Transport, Dr. František Vlasak.
Without Portfolio, Dr. Zdeněk Nejedlý.

CZECHOSLOVAK EMBASSY IN LONDON.

6-7 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater: 9191.]

Czechoslovak Ambassador in London, His Excellency Miroslav Galuška (1958).
Counsellor, Dr. Jiří Pinkava.
Military and Air Attaché, Karel Jirásek.
Commercial Counsellor, Ladislav Malý.
Commercial Attaché, Vojtech Homola.
1st Secretary, Dr. Jan Snohl.
2nd Secretaries, Dr. Zdeněk Jodas; Stanislav Kroupa.
3rd Secretaries, Pavel Džunda; Vladimír Koudelka; Jiří Sohotka.
Attachés, Jaroslav Kazbal; Zdeněk Dobeš; Milan Stanislav; Milan Hošek.

Area and Population.—Czechoslovakia, formerly part of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, declared its independence on Oct. 28, 1918 (Czechoslovak Independence Day), the territory thus affected having an area of 53,700 square miles.

Since the War of 1939-45 the territory and population of the Republic have undergone change. By a treaty with the Soviet Union (June 29, 1945) Ruthenia was ceded to U.S.S.R., thus reducing the area by over 4,000 square miles and the population by over 750,000. In addition, the Sudeten German minority was expelled as sanctioned at the Potsdam Conference and the latest estimate of the population (Dec. 8, 1958) is 13,518,021.

Government.—In September, 1938, Adolf Hitler demanded the cession of the Sudeten districts. On Sept. 29, 1938, a Four Power Conference at Munich acquiesced in the annexation of the territory on the understanding that no further demands would be made, but on March 14, 1939, Nazi troops invaded Czechoslovakia, in flagrant violation of the terms of the Munich Conference, and two days later Adolf Hitler proclaimed that

Czechoslovakia had "ceased to exist": a "Slovak State" was established and Bohemia and Moravia were declared a Protectorate of the Reich.

On July 22, 1940, Great Britain recognized the Czechoslovak National Committee set up in London as a provisional Czechoslovak Government, and on July 18, 1941, Great Britain fully recognized the Czechoslovak Government headed by President Benés.

Following the liberation of Eastern Slovakia by Soviet forces in 1945, President Benés and most of the members of his Government left London for Moscow for discussions with the Czechoslovak émigré movement in the Soviet Union on the formation of a new Government which would have its seat on Czechoslovak territory. The composition and programme of this Government, which was headed by M. Z. Fierlinger, were announced at Koscice in Slovakia on April 4, 1945. The Koscice Government included equal representation of four Czech parties (Czech Socialists, Social Democrats, Communists and Popular Party) and two Slovak parties (Democrats and Communists).

The first elections in the liberated Republic were held on May 26, 1946, the Communists emerging as the leading party with 38 per cent. of the votes cast. On July 3, 1946, K. Gottwald, the Communist leader, formed a Government of parties participating in a National Front. The uneasy alliance between the parties was terminated by a crisis precipitated by the mass resignation on February 20, 1948, of Ministers representing parties opposed to the Communists in protest against the widespread introduction of Communists into the police force by the Communist Minister of the Interior. The Communist Party, with the aid of Action Committees, seized power, and on February 25 a new Government, predominantly Communist, was formed. On May 30, 1948, new elections were held, the choice lying between a single joint election list of parties in the National Front, and a blank vote. The Communist control of the country is now unqualified. The first Five-Year plan which came to an end in December 1953 was largely concerned with extending heavy industry and industrializing Slovakia. It was officially claimed that production had doubled during the plan, but it was also admitted that the economy had been thrown out of balance by poor progress in the development of ore reserves, fuel, power and agricultural production. The second Five-Year plan began on Jan. 1, 1956, after two interim years (1954 and 1955) devoted to correcting these faults. Gross industrial production is said to be expanding at a rate of 10-11 per cent. per annum, the emphasis remaining on heavy industry. Progress in hard coal production and in increasing power generating capacity, however, has been less good, and agricultural production has remained virtually stagnant in spite of the continued formation of agricultural co-operatives.

Language and Literature.—Czech and Slovak are the official languages but the literature is mainly Czech in Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. The Reformation gave a widespread impulse to Czech literature, the writings of Jan Hus (who was martyred in 1415) familiarising the people with Wyclif's teaching. This impulse endured to the close of the seventeenth century when Amos Komensky, or Comenius (1592-1670) was expelled from the country. Under Austrian repression, and with the outlawing of the national language, there was a period of stagnation until the national revival in the early nineteenth century. Modern prose drama and fiction are represented by several authors of international reputation,

notably K. M. Capek-Cbod (1860-1927), F. X. Svoboda (1860-1943), Jaroslav Hilbert (1871-1936), Viktor Dyk (1877-1931), Arnost Dvorák (1880-1933), Ivan Olbracht (*b.* 1882), K. Capek (1890-1938), and Vladimír Vancura (1891-1942). Liberty of the press ceased with the violation of independence in 1939. It was temporarily restored on the liberation of the country. After the Communist coup of February 25, 1948, however, freedom of the press was "curtailed." All papers and periodicals were forced to follow the party line and a number of publications were banned.

Education.—In 1957-58 the number of pupils in general (primary and secondary) schools was given as 2,011,232. In addition there were 196,904 pupils at technical schools. Education is compulsory and free for all children from the ages of 6 to 14. In future an additional year's basic schooling will be added and it is intended that full or part-time secondary education should eventually be made universally available. Special emphasis is laid on practical training and manual work both at schools and colleges. There are four universities in Czechoslovakia of which the most famous is Charles University in Prague (founded 1348), the others being situated at Bratislava, Brno and Olomouc. In 1957-58 the number of university students was said to be 77,555.

Finance.—The Czechoslovak currency is the Czechoslovak Koruna (Kcs=Czechoslovak crown) of 100 heller. From the devaluation of the pound in 1949 up to May 30, 1953, the exchange rate was Kcs. 139.58=£1. From June 1, 1953, the official rate has been Kcs. 20.16=£1., but a bonus of 100 per cent. is added to certain non-commercial transfers including the encashment of travellers' cheques. This change took place as the result of an internal currency reform when a new currency was issued at a basic exchange rate of Kcs. 1.00 of the new currency for Kcs. 5.00 of the old. The new foreign exchange rate represents an appreciation of the new crown by 38.94 per cent. The Budget estimates for 1959 total Kcs. 95,913,000,000 for expenditure and Kcs. 96,230,000,000 for revenue.

Trade with U.K., 1958: Imports, £4,250,172; Exports to U.K., £6,874,727.

CAPITAL, Prague (Prah), on the Vltava (Moldau), the former capital of Bohemia with a population (1957) of 978,634. Other towns are Brno (Brunn), capital of Moravia (306,371), Bratislava (Pressburg), capital of Slovakia (246,695), Ostrava (199,206) and Plzen (Pilsen) (134,273).

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Thunovská ulice 14, Prague III.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Paul Francis Grey, C.M.G. (1957)

£3,800

1st Secretary, D. S. L. Dodson, M.C.

2nd Secretary, N. H. Marshall.

Consul and 1st Secretary (Commercial), P. H. Laurence, M.C.

Vice Consul, P. Kinsella.

3rd Secretary, D. J. E. Ratford.

Military Attaché, Col. J. S. Bolton, D.S.O.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. J. Moore.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. L. T. Bryant-Fenn,

O.B.E., D.F.C.

Administrative Officer, G. Ellis.

DENMARK

(Kongeriget Danmark.)

King, Frederik IX, K.G., elder son of King Christian X, born March 11, 1899; suc. April 20, 1947; married

May 24, 1935, Princess Ingrid (born March 28, 1910), daughter of H.M. King Gustav VI Adolf, King of Sweden; and has issue Princess Margrethe, born April 16, 1940 (*Heir Presumptive*), Princess Benedikte, born April 29, 1944, and Princess Anne-Marie, born Aug. 30, 1946.

CABINET.

(February 1, 1955.)

Prime Minister, H. C. Hansen.
Minister without Portfolio, Dr. Viggo Starcke.
Finance, Viggo Kampmann.
Foreign Affairs, J. O. Krag.
Interior, Søren Olesen.
Public Works and Greenland, Kaj Lindberg.
Social Affairs, Julius Bomholt.
Fisheries, Oluf Pedersen.
Defence, Poul Hansen.
Agriculture, Karl Skytte.
Labour and Housing, Kai Bundvad.
Education, Jørgen Jørgensen.
Ecclesiastical Affairs, Mrs. Bodil Koch.
Commerce, Handicrafts, Industry and Shipping, Prof. Kjeld Philip.
Justice, Hans Hækkerup.
Economic and Nordic Affairs, Bertel Dahlgaard.

ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON.

29 Pont Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 9891.]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Vincens de Steensen-Leth, G.C.V.O. (1954).
Counsellor, Birger Kronmann.
Secretary, Hans von Haffner.
Attaché, Mogens Prehn.
Naval and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Jens Børge Danielsen.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H.H. Prince Georg of Denmark, C.V.O.
Agricultural Counsellor, P. A. Moltesen.
Asst. Agricultural Attaché, A. V. Pedersen.
Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, H. Agerbak.
Asst. Press and Cultural Attaché, J. Benzon.
Fisheries Attaché, I. C. Bogstad.
Consulate-General, 67 Pont St., S.W.1. [Kensington: 6656.]
Consul-General, Henning Hjorth-Nielsen (*Commercial Counsellor*).
Consul, Hans Adolf Biering (*Commercial Secretary*).
Vice-Consul, Bent Christensen (*Commercial Secretary*).
Vice-Consul, C. Jacobsen.
Vice-Consul, T. F. Germer.

AREA AND POPULATION.—A Kingdom of Northern Europe, and the smallest of the Northern States, consisting of the islands of Zealand, Funen, Lolland, etc., the peninsula of Jutland, and the outlying island of Bornholm in the Baltic. Denmark is situated between 54° 34'–57° 45' N. lat., and 8° 5'–15° 12' E. long., with an area of 16,608 square miles, and a population estimated (January, 1959) at 4,532,100. In 1958 there were 74,727 births, 41,657 deaths and 33,920 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—Under the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark Act of June 5, 1953, the legislature consists of one chamber, the *Folketing*, of not more than 179 members, including 2 for the Farøe and 2 for Greenland. The voting age is 23 years. In the 1957 elections the Social Democrats obtained 70 seats; Venstre 45; Conservatives 30; Radicals 14; Single Tax Party 9; Communists 6; Farøe 2; Greenlanders 2; Slesvig Party (German Minority) 1.

EDUCATION is free and compulsory, the schools being maintained by taxation. Special schools are

numerous, technical and agricultural predominating. There are Universities at Copenhagen (founded in 1478) and Aarhus (1933).

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—The Danish language is akin to Swedish and Norwegian. Danish literature, ancient and modern, embraces all forms of expression, familiar names being Hans Christian Andersen (1805–1875), Søren Kierkegaard (1813–1855) and Georg Brandes (1842–1927), with Henrik Pontoppidan (1857–1943) and Karl Gjellerup (1857–1919), who shared the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1917, and Johannes V. Jensen (1873–1950), who received the same award in 1945. Over 200 newspapers are published in Denmark; 10 daily papers are published in Copenhagen.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY.—Twenty-one per cent. of the population live exclusively by agriculture, and about 48 per cent. by manufactures and trade. The chief products are wheat, rye, oats, barley, potatoes, seeds, cattle, horses, pigs and dairy produce; manufactures based on imported raw material cover most of the home consumption.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Mercantile marine (ships above 100 gross tonnage) (December, 1957) 709 ships, with a gross tonnage of 1,963,000. In 1957 there were 4,821 kilometres of railway and 976,337 kilometres of telegraph and telephone lines.

FINANCE

1959–60

Revenue (*Budget estimate*) Kr. 6,025,000,000
 Expenditure (*Budget estimate*) 5,575,000,000

Government Debt (March 31, 1958):—

Internal 7,774,000,000
 External 1,076,000,000
 Rate of Exchange—Kr. 19.36 = £1 (see also p. 84).

TRADE

1958

Total Imports Kr. 9,252,000,000
 Total Exports 8,596,000,000

1957

Imports from U.K. £85,737,973 £76,792,077
 Exports to U.K. 114,629,187 115,747,109

The principal imports are solid and liquid fuels, pulp, paper and cardboard; wood and cork, fertilizers, textiles, iron and steel, machinery, vehicles, food and feeding-stuffs. The chief exports are agricultural produce, butter, bacon, eggs, meat and livestock, ships, machinery, pharmaceuticals and ready made clothing.

CAPITAL, Ψ Copenhagen. Population (1955), 960,319. Other centres are Ψ Aarhus, 118,943; Ψ Aalborg 83,210; Ψ Odense, 105,915; Ψ Horsens, 36,567; Ψ Randers, 41,720; Ψ Esbjerg, 50,921; Ψ Fredericia 27,910; Ψ Kolding, 33,169; Ψ Vejle, 30,758 and Roskilde 28,878.

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

Ψ Copenhagen, distant from London 728 miles; transit 36 hours by sea.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Offices, Kastelsvej 38–40, Copenhagen.

Residence, Bredgade 26, Copenhagen.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Roderick Edward Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1956) £3,800
Counsellor, R. W. Selby.

Commercial Counsellor (and H.M. Consul-General), A. H. Ballantyne, C.V.O.

1st Secretaries, J. Oates (*Labour Attaché*) (*Resident in Stockholm*); C. de Salis, M.B.E.; Dr. C. G. Thornton, M.V.O. (*H.M. Consul*); M. Whalley Taylor (*Agricultural and Food Attaché*); G. H. Greenhalgh (*Scientific Attaché*) (*Resident in Stockholm*); A. W. D. Eves (*Information*).

2nd Secretaries, R. T. Higgins; D. R. Collard; J. C. Hibberdine.

3rd Secretary, Major C. L. Bayliss.

Naval and Military Attaché, Cdr. J. L. Buckeridge, M.B.E., R.N.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. H. G. Jenks. (Resident in Stockholm).

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. P. J. Simpson, D.S.O., D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, Sqn.-Ldr. D. P. Roberts (Resident in Stockholm).

Chaplain, Rev. M. I. A. Cardell-Oliver.

There are also Vice-Consulates at *Aabenraa, Aalborg, Aarhus, Esbjerg* and *Odense*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Kastelsvej 40, Copenhagen. Representative, M. W. Blake (Cultural Attaché).

Outlying Parts of the Kingdom

The outlying parts of Denmark have about 55,000 inhabitants. The FARØE, or Sheep Islands (540 sq. m. pop. (1955) 32,456), capital, Thorshavn, are governed by a *Lagting* of 25 members, and send 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. On September 14, 1946, the *Lagting*, with the consent of the Danish Government, for its own guidance held a plebiscite on the Farøe. About one-third of the electors did not, however, take part in the voting; of the rest a little more than half the votes cast were in favour of separation from Denmark and the establishment of a republic. At a subsequent general election for the *Lagting* a great majority voted in favour of remaining a part of the Kingdom of Denmark with a certain extent of home rule. In 1948 the Farøe received a certain measure of home rule. Special Farøese affairs are administered by a council of 3 members. Trade with U.K. in 1958 totalled: Imports, £577,998; Exports, £42,035. (Direct landings of fish in U.K. ports are not included.) GREENLAND (ice-free portion about 132,000 sq. m., total area about 840,000 sq. m., population, Dec. 31, 1955, 27,101), is divided into 3 provinces (West, North and East). West Greenland (capital Godthaah) has a *Landsraad* of 14 members and sends 2 representatives to the *Folketing* at Copenhagen. The trade of Greenland is mainly under the management of the Royal Greenland Trade Department; discoveries of lead were made in 1948. Imports from U.K. (1958), £101,034. The United States of America has acquired certain rights to maintain air bases in Greenland.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

(República Dominicana.)

President, General Hector B. Trujillo Molina, assumed office Aug. 16, 1952.

EMBASSY IN LONDON.

37 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6149; 6140]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in London, Dr. Héctor García-Godoy (1959).

Consulate-General

Flat 2, Colette Court, 126 Sloane Street, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 5321]

Consul-General, Señorita Maria Perdomo.

There are also Consular Offices at *Liverpool, Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, Grimsby, Sheffield, Southampton, Plymouth, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow* and *Belfast*.

The Dominican Republic, formerly the Spanish portion of the island of Hispaniola, is the oldest settlement of European origin in America.

The island was discovered by Christopher Columbus in December, 1492, who named it "La Española" or "Little Spain." In 1496 he ordered his brother, Bartholomew Columbus, to found the capital at the mouth of the Ozama River, on the south of the island, which city he called Santo Domingo. The island immediately became the objective for adventurous Spanish colonists, who exploited the native Indians for the sake of the gold found in the streams. African negroes were imported for the sugar and other plantations both in Santo Domingo and Haiti.

In 1821 Santo Domingo broke away from Spain and declared itself independent, but in 1822 it was invaded and subjugated by its negro neighbours from the west, the Haitians. The latter were driven out on Feb. 27, 1844, when the Dominican Republic was definitely proclaimed by the natives.

The country was occupied by American marines from 1916 until the adoption of a new Constitution in 1924. In July, 1924, a properly elected Constitutional Government was installed, with complete authority over all matters except the collection of the Customs and the redemption of foreign obligations, which continued to be administered by an American official. On Sept. 24, 1940, a new convention was signed at Washington; this provided for the withdrawal of the U.S. Receiver-General, the Customs to be collected by the Dominican Government, and the whole public revenue to be deposited in an agreed bank, the service of the debt being recognized as a first charge on the deposit. Congress consists of a Senate of 23 members, elected for 5 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies of 58 members, also elected for 5 years.

The Dominican Republic lies between Cuba on the west and Puerto Rico on the east and covers an area of about 19,322 square miles, with a population of 2,703,656 (July 1957). The climate is tropical in the low lands and semi-tropical to temperate in the higher altitudes. According to local classification there are 1,289 miles of first class and 1,412 miles of second class and inter-communal roads in the Republic. There is a direct road from Ciudad Trujillo to Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, enabling the journey to be made in one day. There are about 80 miles (Sánchez-La Vega) of public railway, and a telephone system connects practically all the principal towns of the republic. The Dirección General de Comunicaciones, All American Cables and Radio Corporation of America maintain an efficient telegraph service with all parts of the world. There are 28 commercial broadcasting stations and there is a television station operated by La Voz Dominicana, which with the help of relay stations provides reception of its programmes throughout the Republic. A second television station in Ciudad Trujillo-Rahintel transmits to the Ciudad Trujillo area.

Spanish is the language of the Republic and education has made considerable progress.

Sugar, coffee, cocoa, and tobacco are the most important crops. Other products are peanuts, maize, rice, bananas, molasses, salt, cement, timber, cattle, iron ore, sisal products, honey and chocolate. There are several light industries producing sisal bags and rope, glass products, cotton textiles, shoes, paper, rum, matches, peanut oil and other products.

The Republic is served by seven airlines, Pan-American, Caribair, Delta Air Lines, Compania Brasileira de Aviacion (VARIG), Compania Cubana de Aviacion, and the Compania Dominicana de Aviacion, all using the General Andrews Field at Ciudad Trujillo. A new international airport is under construction 18 miles to the east of Ciudad Trujillo.

FINANCE

	1958	1959
Revenue.....	\$150,316,250	\$152,469,000
Expenditure.....	147,081,278	151,365,969
	† Estimated.	

One Dominican Peso = \$1.00 U.S. (see also p. 84).

TRADE

	1957	1958
Imports.....	\$116,478,309	\$124,797,453
Exports.....	161,018,032	133,656,761
Imports from U.K....	£1,746,712	£1,871,950
Exports to U.K....	21,055,015	11,806,030

The chief imports are machinery, foodstuffs, iron and steel, cotton textiles and yarns, mineral oils (including petrol), cars and other motor vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical products, electrical equipment and accessories, construction material, paper and paper products, and rubber and rubber products; the chief exports are sugar, coffee, cocoa, chocolate and molasses.

The principal export to U.K. over a number of years has been sugar.

CAPITAL, Ciudad Trujillo (formerly called Santo Domingo), population (estimated Dec., 1956), 272,769. Other centres are Santiago de los Caballeros (62,905); San Pedro de Macoris (22,106); San Francisco de Macoris (17,888) ♪ Puerto Plata (16,509); Barahoua (16,298); La Vega (15,793) and La Romana (15,653).

FLAG: Red and blue, with white cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Avenida Independencia, 54, Ciudad Trujillo.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Wilfred Wolters McVittie, C.M.G. (1958).
 1st Secretary and Consul, D. Reis, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Ciudad Trujillo*, *Puerto Plata* and *San Pedro de Macoris*.

ECUADOR

(Republica del Ecuador)

President of the Republic, Dr. Camillo Ponce Enriquez, elected June 3, 1956; *assumed office*, Sept. 1, 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Flat 3B, 3 Hans Crescent, S.W.1

[Knightsbridge: 1367]

Ambassador in London, Major Don Leonidas Plaza (1957).

Counsellor, Señor Don Juan Chiriboga.

Air Attaché, Gen. Bolívar Pico.

Military Attaché, Col. Rafael Armijs.

3rd Secretary, Señor Cesar Valdivieso.

Consuls at *Liverpool*, *Birmingham* and *Glasgow*.

Area and Population.—Ecuador is an equatorial State of South America, the mainland extending from lat. 1° 38' N. to 4° 50' S., and between 75° 20' and 81° W. long., comprising an area, reduced by boundary settlements (Jan. 29, 1942) with Peru, to about 226,000 sq. miles.

The Republic of Ecuador is divided into 18 provinces and one territory. It has a population estimated (June, 1957) at 3,906,907, mostly descendants of the Spaniards, aboriginal Indians, and Mestizoes. The territory of the Republic extends across the Western Andes, the highest peak of which is Aconcagua, in the Chilean sector (22,976 ft.), the highest peaks in Ecuador being Chimborazo (20,498 ft.), Illiniza (17,405 ft.), Carli-himrazo (16,515 ft.), Cotocachi (16,301 ft.), and Pichincha (16,000 ft.) in the Western Cordillera; and Cotopaxi (19,498 ft.), Antisana (18,864 ft.), Cayambe (19,160 ft.), Altar (17,730 ft.), Sangay (17,464 ft.), Tungurahua (16,690 ft.), and Sincho-

lagua (16,365 ft.) in the Eastern Cordillera. Ecuador is watered by the Upper Amazon, and by the rivers Guayas, Mira, Santiago, Chone, and Esmeraldas on the Pacific coast. There are extensive forests, and the cinchona bark tree is common.

The *Galápagos* (Tortoise) *Islands*, forming the province of Colon, were annexed by Ecuador in 1832. The archipelago lies in the Pacific, about 500 miles from Saint Elena peninsula, the most westerly point of the mainland. There are 12 large and several hundred smaller islands with a total area of about 3,000 sq. miles and an estimated population of 1,687. The capital is San Cristobal, on Chatham Island. Although the archipelago lies on the equator, the temperature of the surrounding water is well below equatorial average owing to the *Antarctic Humboldt Current*. The islands export guano and orchilla moss. There is an increasing amount of fishing, mainly for the North American market.

Government.—The former *Kingdom of Quito* was conquered by the Incas of Peru in the latter part of the 15th century. Early in the 16th century Pizarro's conquests led to the inclusion of the present territory of Ecuador in the Spanish Viceroyalty of Peru. The independence of the country was achieved in a revolutionary war which culminated in the battle of Mount Pichincha (May 24, 1822). A new constitution was issued on Dec. 31, 1946. Elections were held on June 3, 1956 and Señor Ponce Enriquez was elected President.

Production and Industry.—The chief products are bananas, cocoa, coffee, rice, petroleum, straw hats, vegetable ivory and balsa wood. The petroleum, like the products of Ecuador's farm lands and cotton industry, which are extensive, is almost wholly consumed internally. Small amounts of gold, silver and lead are mined, and emeralds and rubies are occasionally found.

Communications.—There are about 2,000 miles of permanent roads and 2,500 miles of roads which are only open during the dry season. There are about 750 miles of railway, including the railway from Quito to Guayaquil. The laying of a new track from Ibarra to San Lorenzo has now been completed. Seven commercial airlines (Panagra, Area, Braniff, K.L.M., Avianca, Tan, Air France, Lanica and A.P.A.) operate international flights, linking Ecuador with New York, Miami, Lima, Santiago, Rio de Janeiro, etc. Area and other Ecuadorian companies operate internal services between all important towns.

Defence.—The standing Army has a strength of about 8,000. There is an Air Force of some 40 front line aircraft and a small Navy. All are being advised by U.S. missions.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. The electorate of Congress is confined to adult male and female citizens who can read and write and in recent years considerable headway has been made in reducing the high figure of illiteracy. 3 daily newspapers are published at Quito and 6 at Guayaquil. Elementary education is free and compulsory. In 1956-57 there were 490,277 pupils at the 4,525 primary schools and 48,253 pupils at the 232 High Schools. The 6 Universities (at Quito, Guayaquil, Cuenca, Loja and Portoviejo) had 6,129 students in the same year.

FINANCE

1958

Revenue (<i>Budget Estimates</i>) . . .	Sucres 935,300,000
Expenditure (<i>Budget Estimates</i>) .	935,300,000
Internal Debt (Sept. 30, 1957) .	640,476,000
External Debt (do.)	\$U.S.24,822,000

Official rate of Exchange: *Sucres* 42.42 = £1.
 (See also p. 84.)

As from Jan. 1, 1954, imports were classified under two headings. List I contains essential and semi-essential items which are payable at the official rate of exchange. List II contains luxuries and semi-luxuries which are payable at the free rate of exchange (*Sueros* 47-50 = £1). Import licences are required for all merchandise and these are issued by the Central Bank of Ecuador.

TRADE		
	1956	1957
Imports.....	U.S. \$80,168,000	U.S. \$91,880,890
Exports.....	93,613,000	98,636,448
Imports from U.K., 1958.....		£2,314,206
Exports to U.K., 1958.....		587,130

In 1957 the United States sent about 52 per cent. of Ecuadorean imports and received about 58 per cent. of her exports.

The chief exports are cocoa, coffee, bananas, rice, caoutchouc, vegetable, ivory and gold, cinchona bark, Panama hats and coffee; the chief imports are textiles, machinery, foodstuffs, and manufactured goods.

CAPITAL. Quito. Population (1954), 229,949. Ψ Guayaquil (287,266) is the chief port; other centres are Cuenca (57,338); and Riobamba (34,268).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue and red (the yellow band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Plaza 170 (P.O. Box No. 314), Quito.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Charles Alan Gerald Meade, C.M.G. (1959)..... £3,000

1st Secretary and Consul, J. E. Cable.

3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, B. T. Holmes.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

British Consular Offices are at Quito and Guayaquil.

EGYPT. See United Arab Republic

ETHIOPIA

(Ya Ityopia Nigusa Nagast Mangist)

Emperor of Ethiopia, His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie I, K.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D., son of the late Ras Makonnen, Governor of Harar; born July 23, 1892; married in July, 1911, Waizero (*Lady*) Manen, daughter of Degazmatch Asfaw Mikael, son of Negus (*King*) Mikael of Wollo; crowned as *Negus* Oct., 1928; proclaimed *Emperor* April 2, 1930; crowned as *Emperor* Nov. 2, 1930; in exile 1936-1940; led his patriot army 1940-41; returned to his capital May 5, 1941.

Crown Prince, H.I.H. Prince Asfa Wossen, G.C.V.O., G.B.E., eldest son of the Emperor, born July 27, 1916; married May 9, 1932, Walatta Israel daughter of Ras Siyum, whom he divorced in 1945, when he married Waizero Madferiash Worq, daughter of Major-General Ababa Damtaw.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 7212]

Ambassador (vacant).

Counsellor, Ato Kebede Abbebe.

2nd Secretaries, Ato Ghebchaw Tadesse; Ato Kebede Makonnen.

3rd Secretary, Miss K. Makonnen.

Cultural Attaché, Ato Bekele Yilma.

Position and Extent.—Ethiopia (or Abyssinia) is an inland country in North-Eastern Africa, bounded on the North by the former Italian Colony of Eritrea, which was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown in September, 1952, in accordance with the United Nations Resolution of

Dec. 2, 1950; on the South by Kenya; on the West by the Sudan; and on the East by French and British Somaliland, and the former Italian portion of Somaliland, which is now being administered by Italy as a Trusteeship territory. The area is estimated at 350,000 square miles, with a population officially estimated at 18,000,000 of whom fewer than one-half are of the ruling race of Amharas and the remainder mainly Gallas, Guraghi, Sidama, Agao, negro tribes on the west and south frontiers, and Danakil and Somalis on the east.

Ethiopia is mainly a mountainous country, volcanic in origin, with several peaks of about 14,000 ft., notably in the centre and in the Simien range in the north; many other mountains exceed 10,000 ft. The lower country and valley gorges are very hot; the higher plateaux are well watered, with a genial climate. On the high plateau there are two main seasons in the year, a dry winter, October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September, with a season of "small rains" occurring generally in March. The chief river is the Blue Nile, issuing from the Tsana lake; the Atbara and many other tributaries of the Nile also rise in the Ethiopian highlands.

The Amharas, who inhabit the provinces of Tigre, Begemdir, Gojjam, parts of Shoa, and many of the Gallas, are Christian (a branch of the Coptic Church). The head of the Coptic Church is the Coptic Patriarch at Alexandria. Since 1950 Bishops have, however, been appointed by the local Metropolitan Bishop, without direct recourse to Alexandria. Moslems predominate in some areas, notably Harar and Jimma and Arussi, the Moslem centre being at Harar. The province of Gamu Gofa and parts of Sidamo and Arussi have considerable pagan elements.

Government.—On the basis of the 1955 Constitution, elections were held in 1957 and the Chamber of Deputies met for the first time at the end of that year. The Chamber enjoys greater fiscal control than the past Assembly and there is a limited degree of ministerial responsibility to Parliament. The Senate continues to be nominated by the Emperor.

Production and Industry.—The principal pursuits are agriculture and cattle breeding. In the hotter regions, sugar-cane, cotton, &c., flourish; in the middle zone maize, wheat, barley, coffee, wild oranges and other fruit trees, tobacco, potatoes and oil seeds are cultivated; and above 6,000 feet are excellent pastures with some corn cultivation. Coffee provided 62.5 per cent. of the country's total exports by value in 1958. The forests are a potential source of wealth. Horses, mules, donkeys, cattle, oxen, goats, and sheep, and camels in the lowlands, form a large portion of the wealth of the people.

Communications.—A railway links Addis Ababa, the capital, *via* Dire-Dawa, with Jibuti, 486 miles away. Several roads were constructed before and during the Italian occupation; the principal road runs from Addis Ababa to Dessie and on to Asmara in Eritrea, with a branch from Dessie to Assab on the Red Sea Coast. Ethiopia has access to the Red Sea at Massawa and Assab, ports being a federal responsibility. Gondar is linked to Asmara by a road through Axum and Adua. Others run from Addis Ababa west to Leketit, south-west to Jimma, Gore and Gambela, south to the Kenya frontier, and in the East from Dire Dawa to Harar and British Somaliland. In September, 1950, Ethiopia was granted a loan of U.S. \$5,000,000 by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development for the extension and repair of the highway system. A further loan of \$Eth. 15,000,000 was granted in 1957. The Ethiopian Air Lines maintain regular services from Addis Ababa to Jimma, Gore and Gambela; Debra

Markos, Gondar and Asmara; Dire-Dawa; and certain other provincial towns. External services are operated to Jibouti, Port Sudan, Cairo, Khartoum, Nairobi, Athens and Frankfurt.

Defence.—A Ministry of Defence has been instituted. The armed forces comprise the Imperial Army which includes the Imperial Bodyguard, the Imperial Air Force and the Imperial Navy. The Army consists of infantry, artillery, engineers, signals, ordnance, and supply services, and has an armoured squadron of light tanks and armoured cars. The Imperial Bodyguard consists of infantry, with some artillery and armoured cars. An American Military Mission trains the Army, and Swedish officers are employed in the Ministry of Defence. There is now a military academy at Harar. The Imperial Air Force comprises three attack squadrons and a flying training school. The aircraft are of British and Swedish manufacture and the training staff is Swedish.

The Imperial Navy, which has been started with the formation of a Naval School at Massawa with Norwegian instructors, has two coastal cutters.

Education.—Elementary education is provided without religious discrimination, by Government schools in the main centres of population; there are also Mission schools. In or near the capital are several secondary schools, a university college, a technical school, an agricultural school, a theological college, commercial school, and a teacher-training college; also cadet-schools for the Army, Imperial Guard, Air Force, and Police. Schools of higher grade than elementary are also to be found in some of the provincial capitals. Amharic is the official language of instruction, with English as the first foreign language. Arabic is taught in Koran Schools; and Ge'ez (the ancient Ethiopic) in Christian Church Schools, which abound. Adult education is met to some extent by institutes which provide evening classes in Addis Ababa.

FINANCE

	1957-58	Ordinary	Extraordinary
Revenue.....	£7,930,000	£25,090,000	
Expenditure.....	9,672,000	22,645,000	

Currency.—The Ethiopian dollar has a value of 5.2 grains of fine gold and is divided into 100 cents. It was first issued by the State Bank of Ethiopia in July, 1945, at an exchange rate of Ethiopian \$10 = £1, backed almost entirely by sterling securities. Ethiopia did not devalue her currency in line with sterling in September, 1949, and a rate of E\$7 = £1 has been maintained since that date.

TRADE

	1956-57
Total Imports.....	£27,743,000
Total Exports.....	24,285,000
Imports from U.K., 1958.....	2,443,610
Exports to U.K., 1958.....	1,096,084

The chief imports by value are cottons, petroleum products, machinery, motor vehicles and parts; the principal exports by value being coffee, oilseeds, hides and skins, cereals and pulses.

CAPITAL, Addis Ababa (estimated population 400,000), also capital of the province of Shoa; other provincial capitals are Makale (Tigré), Gondar (Begemdir), Dessie (Wallo), Debra Markos (Gojjam), Lekemti (Wallega), Goré (Ilubbabor), Jimma (Kaffa), Chencha (Gamufoga), Yirgalem (Sidamo), Aselle (Arusi), and Harar (Harar). Besides these, Dire-Dawa, Gambela, and Aduwa are towns of some importance. There are ancient architectural remains at Aksum, Gondar, Lalibela and elsewhere.

ETHIOPIAN FLAG: Three horizontal bands; green, yellow, red.

ERITREA

A former colony of Italy, Eritrea extends from Ras Kasar, 18° 2' N., to Ras Demoiira, 12° 42' N., and is bounded on N.W. by the Sudan, on S. by Ethiopia, and on S.E. by French Somaliland. It consists of a high, mountainous hogback interposed between the Red Sea and the Sudan, flanked on east and west by flatter territory. The mountains range up to 10,000 ft. and Asmara, the capital (pop. 120,000, 7,000 Italians), stands at 7,800 ft. above mean sea level. Total area, 48,350 square miles, with a population of about 1,000,000, of whom about 12,000 are Europeans. Of the population about half are Coptic Christians and the remaining half are Moslems.

Eritrea was administered by Great Britain from the end of the Second World War until September 15, 1952, when in accordance with a resolution of the United Nations Assembly of December 2, 1950, it was federated with Ethiopia under the Ethiopian Crown. A new Constitution for Eritrea, drawn up by the U.N. Commissioner, and approved by the Eritrean Constituent Assembly, was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassie on August 11, 1952. The Government of Eritrea has legislative, executive and judicial powers in domestic affairs, and its jurisdiction extends to all matters not vested in the Federal Government, including health, education, welfare, law and order, the levying of taxes and adoption of a budget. Defence, currency, foreign affairs, finance, foreign trade and communications (including ports) are within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The Federation of Eritrea with Ethiopia was ratified by the Emperor Haile Selassie on September 11, 1952, and came into effect with the final handing over of authority by the British Administration at midnight on September 15, 1952.

Full executive power is, subject to certain safeguards, in the hands of a Chief Executive elected by the Assembly to hold office during its own term, but not responsible to the Assembly. The single chamber Assembly is elected by all adult males of federal nationality. There is also in Eritrea a representative of the Emperor who has certain formal rights and prerogatives not affecting Eritrea's autonomy. Eritrean was adopted as the official language of the Eritrean Assembly.

Chief Executive of Eritrea, Dejmasmach Asfaha Welde Mikael, appointed 1952.

ψ Massawa (pop. 27,000) is the chief port, where there is a good harbour, other centres being Keren (10,000), Decamere (9,000), Adi Ugri, Agordat and Tessenai. A railway from Massawa runs to Asmara and thence inland to Keren and Agordat, with projected extensions towards the S.E. boundary.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Addis Ababa)

Ambassador, His Excellency Denis Arthur Hepworth Wright, C.M.G. (1959)..... £3,800
Counsellor, M. G. L. Joy, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Addis Ababa, Asmara, Harar and Meza.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. A. B. N. Heyring, M.B.E.

FINLAND

(Suomi)

President, Dr. Urho Kaleva Kekkonen, born 1900, elected Feb. 15, 1956, for term of six years.

CABINET

(January 14, 1959)

Prime Minister, V. J. Sukselainen.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Deputy Prime Minister, Ralf Törngren.

Communications and Public Works, Kauno Kleemola. Associate Minister of Communications and Public Works, Arvo Korsimo.

Social Affairs, Vieno Simonen.

Associate Minister of Social Affairs, Eeli Erkkilä.

Interior, Eino Palovesl.

Finance, Wiljam Sarjala.

Associate Minister of Finance, Pauli Lehtosalo.

Commerce and Industry, Ahti Karjalainen.

Justice, Antti Hannikainen.

Education, Helkki Hosiä.

Agriculture, Einar Jaakkola.

Associate Minister of Agriculture, Toivo Antilo.

Defence, Leo Häppölä.

FINNISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

66 Chester Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0771]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leo Tuominen (1957).

Area and Population.—A country situated on the Gulfs of Finland and Bothnia, with a total area of 130,127 square miles, of which 70 per cent. is forest, 9 per cent. cultivated, 9 per cent. lakes and 12 per cent. waste and other land, population (Dec. 31, 1957) 4,356,000. In 1957 the birth rate was 19.9 per 1,000, death rate 9.4 per 1,000. The infant mortality rate is 28.1 per 1,000 live births. 96 per cent. of the people are Lutherans, 1.7 per cent. Greek Orthodox and 2.3 per cent. belong to other religious hoods. The loss of Karelia meant resettling about 480,000 refugees mainly on some 46,000 new farms provided by the Government, partly from holdings exceeding 62 acres and partly by purchase.

The Aland Archipelago (Ahvenanmaa), a group of small islands at the entrance to the Gulf of Bothnia, covers about 572 square miles, with a population (1954) of 21,486 (97 per cent. Swedish-speaking). The islands have a semi-autonomous status.

Government.—Under the Constitution there is a single Chamber (*Eduskunta*) for which women are eligible, now composed of 200 members, elected by universal suffrage of both sexes. The legislative power is vested in the Chamber and the President. The highest executive power is held by the President who is elected for a period of 6 years.

After the last general election in July, 1958, 10 Social Democrat Deputies who had been elected on official party lists joined the Social Democrat opposition group in the Diet. The present state of the parties, therefore, is as follows:—Finnish People's Democratic League (Communist), 50; Agrarian Union, 48; Social Democrat Party, 38; Conservatives, 29; Swedish People's Party, 14; Social Democrat Opposition, 13; Finnish People's Party (Liberal), 8.

Defence.—By the terms of the Peace Treaty (Feb. 10, 1947) with U.K. and U.S.S.R., the army is limited to a force not exceeding 34,000. The Navy is limited to a total of 10,000 tons displacement with personnel not exceeding 4,500. The Air Force, including naval air arm, is limited to 60 machines with a personnel not exceeding 3,000. Bombers or aircraft with bomb-carrying facilities are expressly forbidden. The Defence Forces contain a cadre of regular officers and N.C.O.'s, but their bulk is provided by conscripts who serve for 8-11 months. None of the defence forces has the full complement permitted.

Education.—Primary education is compulsory and free for all children from 7 to 15 years, and in 1951-52 there were 492,000 in attendance at primary schools, with 101,000 in secondary schools and 31,000 in colleges for vocational training.

There are 11 Higher Schools with 4,400 students, and in addition to the State University of Helsinki (about 9,000 students) there is a Finnish-speaking University (450 students) and a Swedish-speaking University (550 students) at Turku.

Language and Literature.—Most Finns are bilingual. 91.2 per cent. speak Finnish as their first language, 8.6 Swedish and the remaining 0.2 per cent. other languages (mainly Lapps living a nomadic life in the North). Since 1883 Finnish has been on an equal footing with Swedish as the official language of Finland, but since independence in 1919 Finnish has slowly been displacing Swedish. In literature also, until the close of the eighteenth century, Swedish was dominant, but awakening Finnish nationalism in the early years of the nineteenth century and the establishment of an association for the promotion of Finnish literature in 1831 gave Finnish the status of a literary language. There is a vigorous modern literature. Eemil Sillanpää was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1939. There are 65 daily newspapers in Finland.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture and forestry are the principal occupations of the people. The cultivated area is small (about 6,425,000 acres in 1958, including 2,200,000 under hay). The main crops are hay, oats, wheat, rye, barley and potatoes. The live stock (1958) included 261,350 horses, 1,935,558 cattle, 407,274 sheep, 534,000 pigs, 6,580,000 poultry. The total forest area is about 63,000,000 acres of which 42,700,000 are productive. This area exceeds that of every European country except the Soviet Union. The growing stock comprises 72,650,000,000 cubic feet including bark, of this about 45 per cent. is pitch pine, about 32 per cent. spruce and the rest largely birch. Saw mills, and the manufacture of wood pulp, cellulose, paper, plywood and prefabricated houses provide employment for about 62,000 factory workers. There is no coal, and mineral resources, with the exception of copper and iron ore, are limited.

Communications.—There are 3,700 miles of railroad and a well-developed telegraph and telephone system. There is railway connection with Sweden and U.S.S.R., passenger boat connection with most of the countries of Western Europe, and telephone communication with most countries of the world. External civil air services are maintained by BEAC (as far as Stockholm), Aero Oy (Finnish Airlines), Scandinavian Airlines System and Pan American Airways. Aero Oy and Aero Flot (the Soviet State Airlines) between them maintain a daily service with Moscow. Aero Oy maintains an extensive internal air service. Aero Flot maintains a service twice a week with Leningrad and Czech State Airlines twice a week with Prague. The merchant fleet (April, 1959) consists of 246 steamships (355,000 tons gross), 188 motor vessels (403,000 tons gross), and 108 sailing ships with auxiliary engine (11,000 tons gross).

FINANCE		1959
Revenue (Budget).....	Marks	308,718,641.800
Expenditure (do.).....		321,604,356.700
Debt (March 1959).....		155,000,000.000
Finnish Mark 892 (approx.) = £1 (see also p. 84).		

TRADE		1958
Total Imports.....	Marks	233,132,294.000
Total Exports.....		247,865,676.000

		1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£37,207,573	£31,855,846	
Exports to U.K....	72,989,381	67,945,067	

The principal imports are raw materials, food-stuffs, machinery and manufactured goods. The exports are principally the output of the timber mills (timber, cellulose and paper).

CAPITAL, Ψ Helsinki (Helsingfors). Population (1954) 403,000; other towns are Ψ Turku (Åbo), 108,000; Tampere (Tammerfors), 103,000; Lahti, 48,000; Pori (Björneborg), 46,500; Oulu (Uleåborg), 44,500; Ψ Vaasa (Vasa), 38,500; and Kuopio, 36,500.

FLAG: White with blue cross.

NATIONAL DAY: December 6.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Helsinki

British Ambassador's Residence, Itäinen Puistotie 8B.
Chancery Offices, E. Esplanaadikatu 18.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Douglas Laird Busk, K.C.M.G. (1958)..... £3,800
1st Secretaries, A. B. Horn; J. H. Bowman; J. B. Denson.

Naval Attaché, Capt. H. R. B. Newton, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. P. R. Mortimer.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. J. F. Pinnington.

1st Secretary (Labour), H. Atkin.

2nd Secretary, R. Carter.

1st Secretary (Commercial), W. N. R. Maxwell.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), A. H. Grey.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), N. H. Young.

2nd Secretary and Consul, O. J. Tate.

3rd Secretary and Vice-Consul, A. G. Powell.

1st Secretary (Information), R. E. Gamble.

There are British Consular offices at Helsinki, Tampere, Turku, Pori, Kotka, Oulu, Hamina and Vaasa.

British Council Representative, C. Hentschel,
Lasipalatsi Eerikinkatu, 24, Helsinki.

FRANCE

(La République Française)

President of the French Republic (1959-66), General Charles de Gaulle, born 1890, elected Dec. 21, 1958, assumed office, Jan. 8, 1959.

CABINET

(Jan. 8, 1959)

Prime Minister, M. Michel Debré (U.N.R.).

Minister Delegate, M. Jacques Soustelle (U.N.R.).

Ministers of State, M. Louis Jacquinot (Ind.) (Scientific Research); M. Robert Lecourt (M.R.P.) (Relations with French Community); M. André Malraux (Cultural Affairs).

Justice, M. Edmond Michelet (U.N.R.).

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Maurice Couve de Murville.

Interior, M. Pierre Chatenet (U.N.R.).

Armed Forces, M. Pierre Guillaumat.

Finance and Economic Affairs, M. Antoine Pinay (Ind.).

Education, M. André Boulloche.

Industry and Commerce, M. Jean-Marcel Jeanneney.

Public Works and Transport, M. Robert Buron (M.R.P.).

Agriculture, M. Henri Rochereau.

Labour, M. Paul Bacon (M.R.P.).

Health and Population, M. Bernard Chenot.

War Veterans, M. Raymond Triboulet (U.N.R.).

Construction, M. Pierre Sudreau.

Posts and Telegraphs, M. Bernard Cornut-Gentille (U.N.R.).

Information, M. Roger Frey (U.N.R.).

Secretaries of State, Mlle. Nafissa Sid-Cara; Senator Max Fléchet (Ind.); M. Joseph Fontanet (M.R.P.); M. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing (Ind.); M. Michel Maurice-Bokanowski (U.N.R.).

M.R.P.—Popular Republican Movement;
U.N.R.—Union for the New Republic. Ind.—Independent Party.

FRENCH EMBASSY IN LONDON

Residence: 11 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater: 9411]

Chancery: 58 Knightsbridge, S.W.1 [Sloane: 3404]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur Jean Chauvel, G.C.V.O. (1955).

Minister-Counsellor, M. Gontran de Junlac.

1st Counsellor, M. Jacques Tiné.

2nd Counsellors, M. Francis Huré; M. Gérard André, C.V.O.; M. Emmanuel de Casteja; M. Jacques de Folin.

1st Secretary, M. Luc La Barre de Nanteuil.

2nd Secretary, M. Bernard Dejean de la Bâtie.

3rd Secretary, M. André Baeyens.

Attaché, M. Pierre de Cours de Saint Gervasy.

Consul-Attaché, M. Charles Nupied.

Naval Attaché, Contre Amiral Victor Marchal.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Capitaine de Corvette François Rondenay.

Military Attaché, Col. Jean Simon, D.S.O., M.C.

Assistant Military Attachés, Lt.-Col. Auguste le Man, M.B.E.; Lt.-Col. André Gille.

Air Attaché, Col. Charles de Loustal.

Assistant Air Attaché, Commandant Paul Chevalier.
Labour Counsellor, M. Henry Hauck (*Minister Plenipotentiary*).

Financial Counsellor, M. Philippe Huet.

Financial Attaché, M. Daniel Deguen.

Commercial Counsellors, M. Georges Libersart (*Minister Plenipotentiary*); M. Jacques Pouchard.

Commercial Attachés, M. Jehan Dior; M. Corentin Kérouédan; M. Georges Lacombe.

Press Counsellor, M. Réginald de Warren.

Press Attaché, M. Georges Egal, O.B.E.

Cultural Counsellor, M. Cyrille Arnavon.

Cultural Attaché, M. Denis Girard.

Counsellors, specially attached, M. Claude Cheysson;

M. René Varin, C.B.E.

POPULATION OF FRENCH DEPARTMENTS

(Census of 1954)

Ain.....	311,941	Côte d'Or...	356,839
Aisne.....	487,068	Côtes du Nord	503,178
Allier.....	372,689	Creuse.....	172,702
Alpes, Basses..	84,335	Dordogne...	377,870
Alpes Hautes..	85,067	Doubs.....	327,187
Alpes Mari-		Drôme.....	275,280
times.....	515,484	Eure.....	332,514
Ardèche.....	249,977	Eure-et-Loir..	261,035
Ardennes.....	280,490	Finistère....	727,847
Ariège.....	140,010	Gard.....	396,742
Aube.....	240,797	Garonne, Haute	525,669
Aude.....	268,254	Gers.....	185,111
Aveyron.....	292,727	Gironde.....	896,517
Belfort.....	99,427	Hérault.....	471,429
Bouches du		Ille-et-Vilaine.	586,812
Rhône.....	1,048,762	Indre.....	247,436
Calvados.....	442,991	Indre-et-Loire.	364,706
Cantal.....	177,065	Isère.....	626,116
Charente.....	313,635	Jura.....	220,202
Charente-		Landes.....	248,943
Maritime... 447,973		Loir-et-Cher..	239,824
Cher.....	284,376	Loire.....	654,482
Corrèze.....	242,798	Loire, Haute..	215,577
Corse.....	244,265	Loire-Atlantique	733,575

Loiret.....	360,523	Rhin, Bas (b).....	707,934
Lot.....	147,754	Rhin, Haut (c).....	509,647
Lot et Garonne.....	265,549	Rhône.....	966,782
Lozère.....	82,391	Rhône, Haute.....	209,303
Maine-et-Loire.....	518,241	Saône-et-Loire.....	511,182
Manche.....	446,860	Sarthe.....	420,393
Marne.....	415,141	Savoie.....	252,102
Marne, Haute.....	197,147	Savoie, Haute.....	293,852
Mayenne.....	251,522	Seine.....	5,154,834
Meurthe-et-Moselle.....	607,022	Seine-Inférieure.....	941,684
Meuse.....	207,106	Seine-et-Marne.....	520,683
Morbihan.....	520,978	Seine-et-Oise.....	1,708,791
Moselle (a).....	769,388	Sèvres, Deux.....	312,842
Nievre.....	240,078	Somme.....	464,153
Nord.....	2,098,545	Tarn.....	308,197
Oise.....	435,393	Tarn-et-Garonne.....	172,379
Orne.....	274,862	Var.....	413,012
Pas-de-Calais.....	1,276,833	Vaucluse.....	268,318
Puy-de-Dôme.....	481,380	Vendée.....	395,641
Pyénées, Basses.....	420,019	Vienne.....	319,208
Pyénées, Hautes.....	203,544	Vienne, Haute.....	324,429
Pyénées-Orientales.....	230,285	Vosges.....	372,523
		Yonne.....	266,410

(a), (b), (c). These Departments correspond with the districts of Alsace and Lorraine.

AREA AND POPULATION.—The most westerly State of Central Europe, extending from $42^{\circ} 20'$ to $51^{\circ} 5' N.$ lat., and from $7^{\circ} 45' E.$ to $4^{\circ} 45' W.$ long., bounded on the north by the English Channel and Straits of Dover (Pas de Calais), which separate it from England. Its circumference is estimated at about 3,000 miles, and its area (in 1939) at 212,895 square miles (excluding Algeria) divided into 90 departments, including the island of Corsica, in the Mediterranean, off the west coast of Italy. The population of Metropolitan France on Jan. 1, 1959, was estimated at 44,788,000 by the French National Institute of Statistics. During 1956 there were 804,000 live births, 542,000 deaths and 294,000 marriages.

GOVERNMENT.—The monarchical system of government was overthrown by the *French Revolution* (1789–1793), and the *First Republic* endured until the Great Napoleon (born Aug. 15, 1769, died May 5, 1821) founded the First Empire in 1804. The monarchy was restored in 1814, and also after the “Hundred Days” of Napoleon (March 20–June 29, 1815), until the *Second Republic* of 1848, which became the Second Empire on Nov. 22, 1852. On Sept. 4, 1870, the Emperor Napoleon III. (nephew of the Great Napoleon) was deposed, and the *Third Republic* was set up. The constitution of the Third Republic vested the legislative power in a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate. The executive was vested in the President, who was elected for 7 years by the Senate and Chamber assembled in Congress.

On Sept. 1, 1939, Germany invaded Poland, thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, which had (March 31, 1939) given an open pledge to support Poland against aggression.

On June 17, 1940, the late *Maréchal Pétain* sought terms of surrender from the Germans. A number of French troops had reached British ports after the evacuation of the British Expeditionary Force from Dunkirk and St. Valéry and on June 23, 1940, after stating that the French Government had capitulated before all means of resistance had been exhausted, General de Gaulle announced the formation of a Provisional National Committee “to defend that part of the French Empire which has not yet been conquered by Germany and to free that part of France still under the yoke of the invader.”

On June 3, 1943, after prolonged negotiation, there was set up a *French Committee of National Liberation*, which was recognized by the allied nations on August 26, 1943.

Paris was liberated on August 25, 1944, and on October 13, 1944, the de Gaulle administration was recognized by the allied nations as the government of France.

Under the de Gaulle administration there was a single chamber legislature (The National Consultative Assembly) which met at Algiers until France was liberated. The enlarged Consultative Assembly met in the Luxembourg Palace (Paris), formerly the Senate House, on Nov. 7, 1944.

Following a national referendum on Oct. 21, 1945, a Constituent Assembly was elected with the task of drafting a new constitution. This was duly drawn up and adopted at a further referendum on Oct. 13, 1946. A National Assembly and Council of the Republic, elected on a territorial basis, were set up. With amendments made in 1954, the Constitution of the Fourth Republic was in force from 1946 until Oct. 5, 1958. From the liberation of Paris in 1944 until the Fourth Republic came to an end in 1958, 26 Cabinets were formed with an average life of 5½ months. The Government of M. Mollet for 16 months in 1956–57 was the longest in office, that of M. Queuille in 1950 the shortest, being in office for only three days.

Insurrections took place in Algeria and in the Metropolitan Department of Corsica in May, 1958, and, faced by a threat of imminent insurrection among the armed forces at home, President Coty warned the nation that it was on the brink of civil war and invited General de Gaulle to form a Government. M. Pflimlin formally resigned the office of Prime Minister on May 31. On June 1, by 329 votes to 224, Gen. de Gaulle was invested in the National Assembly as Prime Minister, with power to govern by decree for a period of six months during which time proposals for constitutional reform would be submitted to a national referendum.

The Fifth Republic.—The Constitution of the Fifth Republic, embodying important changes, was adopted by an overwhelming majority at a referendum held on Sept. 28 in Metropolitan France and all overseas departments and territories. (See also *French Community below*).

The *President* is elected for a term of 7 years by an electoral college consisting of both Houses of Parliament, the departmental general councils, overseas assemblies and elected representatives of the municipal councils. He is also eligible for re-election. The President appoints the Prime Minister. He may dissolve the National Assembly after consultation with the Prime Minister and Presidents of both Houses, but may not do so more than once in twelve months. He may submit disputed legislation to a national referendum at the request of the Government or of both Houses of Parliament. The President may assume special powers in an emergency. At the presidential elections held on Dec. 21, 1958, General de Gaulle was elected President by an overwhelming majority and took office on Jan. 8, 1959, as first President of the Fifth French Republic.

Parliament consists of the National Assembly and the Senate. Bills may be presented in either House, except money bills, which must originate in the National Assembly. The normal session of Parliament is confined to 5½ months each year and it may also meet in extraordinary session for 12 days at the request of the Prime Minister or a majority of the Assembly. Voting rights are personal and can only be delegated in special circumstances.

The *Prime Minister* and the Cabinet are responsible

only to Parliament. The Prime Minister is assumed to have the Assembly's confidence unless the Opposition moves a censure motion signed by not less than one-tenth of the deputies; such motion must be approved by an absolute majority; if defeated, its sponsors must not introduce another no-confidence motion in the same session. Ministers relinquish Parliamentary seats on joining the Cabinet.

A *Constitutional Council* is responsible for supervising all elections and referenda and must be consulted on all constitutional matters and before the President of the Republic assumes emergency powers. At the request of the Government, the *Economic and Social Council* gives advice on bills, ordinances or decrees referred to it. Any economic or social plan or bill must be submitted to it.

PRODUCTION.—The chief agriculture products are wheat, barley, rye, maize, oats, potatoes, beet-root (for the manufacture of sugar), hops, &c. Rice is being grown in parts of the Camargue (Rhône delta). Fruit trees abound, and are very productive, the principal being the olive, chestnut, walnut, almond, apple, pear, citron, fig, plum, &c.

The harvest in 1958 was:—

	(Quintals)
Wheat.....	96,000,000
Oats.....	26,100,000
Barley.....	39,000,000
Rye.....	4,700,000
Maize.....	16,200,000

Forestry is an important industry, the principal forests being those of the Ardennes, Compiègne, Fontainebleau, and Orléans, consisting chiefly of oak, hirsch, pine, heech, elm, chestnut and the cork-tree in the south. The vine is cultivated to a very great extent, as the names Bordeaux, Burgundy, Champagne, &c., universally testify. Production of wine in 1958 (excluding Algeria) was 47,000,000 hectolitres. Cider-making is also an important industry. The live stock (1957) included 17,928,700 cattle, 8,575,000 sheep and lambs, 8,063,000 pigs, 1,986,000 horses and 1,202,000 goats. The mineral resources include coal, pig iron, hauxite, copper, lead, silver, antimony and salt. In 1958 coal production amounted to 60,340,000 tons. The most important manufactures are of metals, watches, jewellery, cabinet-work, carving, pottery, glass, chemicals, dyeing, paper making, cottons, woollens, carpets, linen, silk and lace.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—French is the universal language of France and of a large proportion of the people of Belgium, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Mauritius, Haiti, the Province of Quebec, Canada, and of the State of Louisiana, U.S.A., to whom the almost inexhaustible literature of France is a treasured heritage. The work of the *French Academy*, founded by Richelieu in 1635, has established *le bon usage*, equivalent to "The King's English" in Great Britain. French authors have been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature on 9 occasions—R.F.A. Sully-Prudhomme (1901), F. Mistral (1904), Romain Rolland (1915), Anatole France (1921), Henri Bergson (1937), Roger M. du Gard (1937), André Gide (1947), François Mauriac (1952) and Albert Camus (1957).

DEFENCE.—The *personnel* of the Defence Forces in mid-1959, was—Army 780,000 (including *Gendarmerie* of 60,000); Navy 76,000; Air Force 130,000. The French Navy included 2 battleships, 3 aircraft carriers, 5 cruisers, 50 destroyers and 21 submarines.

EDUCATION.—The educational system is highly developed. *Central Administration* comprises (a) Ministry of National Education with Secretariats of State for Technical Education, Youth and Sports, and for Fine Arts; (b) Superior Educational

Council, charged with the actual administration; (c) Consultative Committee (advisory); (d) Educational Bureaux and Inspecting Staffs, whose heads report direct to the Minister. *Local Administration* comprises (a) Territorial Academies, with inspecting staffs for all grades; and (b) Departmental Councils, presided over by the *prefet*, charged especially with *primary* education. (i.) *Primary* education is secular, compulsory and free, the school age being 6 to 14. Schools are for boys, for girls, or mixed. (ii.) *Secondary*: State lycées, communal colleges, and many private establishments, 7-yrs. course, either (a) purely classical; (b) purely modern; (c) Latin and sciences; or (d) Latin and modern languages. Sèvres school and the Sorbonne (University of Paris) are among the well known establishments. (iii.) *Special Schools* are numerous. (iv.) There are 17 *Universities* (State universities alone grant degrees, but numerous private faculties and private institutions further higher education): Aix (A.D. 1409), Alger, Besançon (1485), Bordeaux (1441), Caen (1432), Clermont (1808), Dijon (1722), Grenoble (1339), Lille (1530), Lyons (1808), Montpellier (1125), Nancy (1572), Paris (1150), Poitiers (1431), Rennes (1735) Strasbourg (1567), and Toulouse (1230).

ARCHÆOLOGY, ETC.—There are dolmens and menhirs in Brittany, prehistoric remains in Dordogne, cave drawings in Ariège, and throughout France various megalithic monuments erected by primitive tribes, predecessors of Iberian invaders from Spain (now represented by the Basques), Ligurians from northern Italy and Celts or Gauls from the valley of the Danube. Julius Cæsar found Gaul "divided into three parts" and described three political groups—Aquitanians south of the Garonne, Celts between the Garonne and the Seine and Marne, and Belgæ from the Seine to the Rhine. Roman remains are plentiful throughout France in the form of aqueducts, arenas, triumphal arches, &c., and the celebrated Norman and Gothic Cathedrals, including Notre Dame in Paris, and those of Chartres, Reims, Amiens (where Peter the Hermit preached the First Crusade for the recovery of the Holy Sepulchre), Bourges, Beauvais, Rouen, etc., have survived invasions and bombardments, with only partial damage, and many of the renaissance and XVIIth century châteaux survived the French Revolution.

COMMUNICATIONS.—The length of the *Routes Nationales* is about 50,000 miles, and of other roads 382,000 miles. The principal rivers of France are the Seine, Loire, Garonne, and Rhône, the navigable waterways in general use having a length of 8,000 km. The Rhône is navigable for 1,200-ton vessels from the sea to Switzerland.

The system of railroads in France is very extensive. The length of lines of general interest, exclusive of local lines, open for traffic on Jan. 1, 1958, was 39,600 km., of which 5,790 km. were electrified. The lines left open in Sept., 1944 totalled only 11,125 miles, but the work of reconstruction then begun has restored the pre-war figure. Traffic in 1957 totalled 32,600,000,000 passenger-kilometres and 53,600,000,000 ton-kilometres.

Civil Aviation.—In 1958 passenger/kilometres flown by aircraft of French airlines totalled 4,317,607,000, of which 3,254,307,000 were by *Air France*.

Shipping.—The French mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1959, consisted of 1,078 ships of 4,361,454 tons gross, of which 59 were passenger vessels (563,194 tons) 156 tankers (1,635,165 tons), 475 cargo vessels (1,847,264 tons) and 327 tugs (38,563 tons).

Islands group of the West Indies, between the British colonies of Dominica in the north and St. Lucia in the south. Population (1957), 255,600. Capital, Ψ Fort de France (60,600). Other towns are Ψ Trinité (39,173) and Ψ Marin (31,369).

Guadeloupe.—In the Leeward Islands of the West Indies, the island of Guadeloupe, together with Marie Galante, the Ile des Saintes, Petite Terre, St. Barthélemy and St. Martin, form the other West Indian Department of France. Capital, Ψ Pointe à Pitre (26,200). Other towns are Ψ Basse Terre (13,636) in Guadeloupe and Ψ Grand Bourg (12,827) in Marie Galante.

French Guiana.—Area, 35,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 29,000. Capital, Ψ Cayenne (13,300). Situated on the north-eastern coast of South America, French Guiana is flanked by Netherlands Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south and east. Under the administration of French Guiana is a group of islands (St. Joseph, Ile Royale and Ile du Diable, known as Iles du Salut. On Devil's Isle, Captain Dreyfus was imprisoned from 1894-1899.

CAPITAL OF FRANCE. Paris, on the Seine.

Population (1954), (*Paris ville*) 2,850,189. The population of Greater Paris (within 15-mile radius) is approximately 6,600,000. Twenty-three other cities exceeded 100,000 at the Census of 1954— Ψ Marseilles (661,492), Ψ Lyons (553,039), Toulouse (268,863), Ψ Bordeaux (257,946), Ψ Nice (244,360), Ψ Nantes (222,790), Strasbourg (200,921), Lille (194,616), St. Etienne (181,730), Ψ Toulon (141,117), Ψ Le Havre (139,810), Nancy (124,797), Rennes (124,122), Reims (121,145), Ψ Rouen (116,540), Grenoble (116,440), Clermont Ferrand (113,391), Dijon (112,844), Le Mans (111,891), Ψ Brest (110,713), Roubaix (110,067), Indogès (105,990) and Angers (102,142).

The chief towns of Corsica are Ψ Ajaccio 32,997 and Ψ Bastia 42,729.

Paris is distant from London 267 miles; transit by air, 1 hr. 10 mins.

FLAG: The "tricolour," three vertical bands, blue, white, red (blue next to flagstaff).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(35 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris 8e)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Gladwyn Jebb, G.C.M.G. G.C.V.O., C.B. (March, 1954). £6,000

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir George Young, Bt., C.M.G.

Minister (Commercial), R. S. Isaacson, C.M.G.

Consul-General, Sir Edward Lambert, K.B.E., C.V.O.

Counsellors, R. M. Hadow; C. L. G. Phillpotts, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Press), E. E. Tomkins, C.V.O.

Counsellor (Labour), J. R. Lloyd Davies, C.M.G.

Counsellor (Scientific), A. C. Copisarow.

1st Secretaries, R. W. Munro; J. Murray; A. M. Palliser; J. Dawson; E. Bolland.

2nd Secretaries, J. H. G. Leahy; J. W. R. Shakespeare; R. H. Newall; T. Macaulay; A. M. Brooks, D.S.O., M.C.; Miss C. J. Tasch; R. B. Hammond; G. W. Harding; J. D. Lewis; J. F. D. Slater; P. M. Laver; B. W. Gordon.

Naval Attaché, Capt. M. K. Cavenagh-Mainwaring, D.S.O., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Condr. I. F. Pearson, M.B.E., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier J. A. F. Mitchell, D.S.O.

Asst. do., Lt.-Col. P. H. Flower; Lt.-Col. S. N. S. Hutchins, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore G. F. W. Hycok, D.F.C., R.A.F.

Asst. do., Wing-Cdr. B. E. de Iongh.

Civil Air Attaché, P. A. Robinson.

Chaplain of the British Embassy Church, Rev. R. J. W. Morris.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices in Metropolitan France at Paris, Ajaccio, Bordeaux, Boulogne, Calais, Cherbourg, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Le Havre, Lille, Lyons, Marseilles, St. Malo and Strasbourg.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

6 Rue Halévy, Paris

President, J. Mordan.

Vice-Presidents, A. Scott; C. Kirk.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative in Paris, R. P. Hinks, 36 rue des Ecoles, Paris V.

THE FRENCH COMMUNITY

The Constitution of the Fifth French Republic promulgated on Oct. 6, 1958, set up the French Community (successor to the French Union), in which member States enjoy autonomy and manage their own affairs freely. There is a single citizenship within the Community; all citizens have the same rights and duties, irrespective of their origin, race or religion. Matters of common policy are specified in the Constitution and include foreign affairs, defence, financial and economic policy, justice, higher education, transport and telecommunication. The President of the French Republic is President of the French Community and in the latter capacity is represented in each state of the Community by a High Commissioner. The official language, national anthem and flag of France were adopted for the Community. The following organs of the Community were set up in 1959.

Executive Council.—Composed of the President (*Chairman*), the Prime Ministers of the French Republic and the heads of government of each member State, and the Ministers responsible for the common affairs of the Community. The first meeting of the Council was held in Paris on Feb. 3-4, 1959. Four committees were appointed to study matters of common interest and report to the Council.

Senate.—Constituted on a basis of one member for every 300,000 inhabitants, with a minimum of three members for any State, a total of 284 members. Numbers of members from each State are shown in the list of States below. The Senate holds two sessions each year of not more than one month's duration.

Court of Arbitration.—Constituted by persons from each State designated by the President by reason of their competence, to adjudicate in disputes between members of the Community.

Secretariat.—The functions of the General Secretariat were defined at the first meeting of the Executive Council.

Secretary-General, M. Raymond Janot.

The African member States and the Madagascar Republic each nominate two members to sit on the Economic and Social Council (*see under Fifth Republic above*).

The French Community consists of the following:

The French Republic (Metropolitan France, Algeria and the Overseas Departments) (186).

The Malgasy Republic (*République malgache*) (17).—Area, 228,000 sq. miles. Population (1959), 5,174,523. Madagascar is 240 miles distant

from the S.E. coast of Africa and is the fifth largest island in the world. It became a French protectorate in 1890. In 1896 the Hova dynasty was suppressed and the administration entrusted to a Governor-General. Constitutional reforms were introduced in 1957 giving the island internal autonomy and Madagascar adopted republican status on Oct. 14, 1958. *President of the Government*, M. Philibert Tsiranana (1959). *High Commissioner of the French Community*, M. André Soucaudaux (1954).

Agriculture and cattle raising are the principal industries; minerals include gold, graphite and mica. In the year 1958 Madagascar exported (in millions of francs CFA): Coffee, 7,983; tobacco, 1,023; cloves, 859; vanilla, 1,474; rice, 1,998; clove essence, 182; raffia, 654; sisal, 411; graphite, 247; canned meat, 366; fresh meat, 336; butter beans, 454; ground nuts, 486. Total Exports, *Fr.CFA.* 20,247,700,000. Imports (1958), in millions of francs CFA: cotton textiles, 1,660; rayon and synthetic fibres, 1,121; vehicles, etc., 3,200; machinery, 1,863; chemical products, 2,088; metal goods, 3,009; wines and spirits, 1,253; petroleum products, 1,074; made-up textiles, 1,675; electrical goods, 1,079; cement, 562; wheat flour, 520; total Imports, *Fr.CFA.* 26,563,500,000. Trade with U.K. (1958), Imports, £752,298; Exports to U.K. £724,430.

Capital, Tananarive (206,324). Other towns are Majunga (51,687) and Ψ Tamatave (48,627), the chief port. The former dependencies of Madagascar in the Mozambique Channel, Juan de Nova, Europe Island and Bassas da India (uninhabited), are now administered by the French Government as units of the French Community.

West Africa*

Dates of adoption of Republican status and numbers of members sent to the Senate of the French Community are shown in parentheses. High Commissioners are those of the French Community, appointed by the President.

Republic of Dahomey (Dec. 4, 1958) (6).—Area, 47,144 sq. miles. Population (1957), 1,733,000. Capital, Ψ Porto Novo (30,800). *Prime Minister*, M. Hubert Maga. *High Commissioner*, M. René Tirant.

Republic of Ivory Coast (Dec. 4, 1958) (11).—Area, 189,029 sq. miles. Population (1957), 2,483,000. Capital, Ψ Abidjan (125,700). *Prime Minister*, M. Félix Houphouët-Boigny. *High Commissioner*, M. de Nattes.

Islamic Republic of Mauritania (Nov. 28, 1958) (3).—Area, 322,340 sq. miles. Population (1957), 624,000. Capital, Nouakchott. *Prime Minister*, M. Moktar Ould Daddah. *High Commissioner*, M. Pierre Anthonioz.

Republic of Niger (Dec. 18, 1958) (9).—Area, 484,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 2,269,000. Capital, Niamey (18,100). *President of the Council*, M. Hamani Diori. *High Commissioner*, M. Don Jean Colombani.

†State of Sénégal (Nov. 25, 1958) (8).—Area, 77,814 sq. miles. Population (1957), 2,269,000. Capital, Ψ Dakar (234,500). *President of the Council*, M. Mamadou Dia. *High Commissioner*, M. Pierre Lami.

†Sudanese Republic (Nov. 24, 1958) (13).—Area, 582,437 sq. miles. Population (1957), 3,708,000. Capital, Bamako (68,600). *President of the Council*, M. Modibo Keita. *High Commissioner*, M. Jean Sicurani.

Republic of Upper Volta (Dec. 11, 1958) (12).—Area, 100,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 3,266,000. Capital, Ouagadougou (32,100). *President of the Council*, M. Maurice Yaméogo. *High Commissioner*, M. Paul Masson.

* The former colony of French Guinea rejected the Constitution of the Fifth Republic at the referendum in Sept., 1958, and was the only French territory not to join the French Community.

† *Federation of Mali*.—A federation of the State of Sénégal and the Sudanese Republic was inaugurated at Dakar (Sénégal) on April 4, 1959. *President of the Federal Government*, M. Modibo Keita. A Mali flag of green, gold and red was adopted.

Equatorial Africa

Central African Republic (Dec. 1, 1958, formerly Ubanghi Shari) (4).—Area, 234,460 sq. miles. Population (1957), 1,135,000. Capital, Bangui (82,300). *President of the Government*, M. David Dacko. *High Commissioner*, M. Pierre Bordier.

Republic of Chad (Nov. 28, 1958) (9).—Area, 487,920 sq. miles. Population (1957), 2,581,000. Capital, Fort Lamy (45,600). *Prime Minister*, M. Gabriel Lissette. *High Commissioner*, M. Daniel Doustun.

Republic of the Congo (Nov. 28, 1958, formerly Middle Congo) (3).—Area, 129,960 sq. miles. Population (1957), 759,000. Capital, Brazzaville (105,200). *Prime Minister*, Abbé Fulbert Youlou. *High Commissioner*, M. Guy Georgey.

Republic of Gaboon (Nov. 28, 1958) (3).—Area, 101,400 sq. miles. Population (1957), 404,000. Capital, Ψ Libreville (16,700). *Prime Minister*, M. Leon M'Ba. *High Commissioner*, M. Louis Sannarco.

Somaliland and Island Territories

French Somaliland.—Area, 9,000 sq. miles. Population (1957), 67,000. Capital, Ψ Jibuti (17,000). Situated on the N.E. African coast round the Gulf of Tadjura and extending about 80 miles inland.

New Caledonia.—Area, 7,200 sq. miles. Population (1956), 68,000. Capital, Ψ Noumea (12,000). A large island in the Western Pacific, 700 miles E. of Queensland. Dependencies are the Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands (Mahé, Lifou, Urea, etc.), the Huon Islands and Futuna and Alofi). New Caledonia was discovered in 1774 and annexed by France in 1854; from 1871 to 1896 it was a convict settlement.

French Polynesia.—Area, 2,500 sq. miles. Population (1956), 77,000. Capital, Ψ Papeete (15,220), in Tahiti. Includes the Society Islands (Tahiti, Moorea, Makatea, etc.), the Marquesas (Nukahiva, Hiva-oua, etc., 500 sq. miles, population, 3,000); the Leeward Isles (Huahine, Raiatea, Tahaa, Bora Bora, Maupiti, etc.); the Gambier Islands (Mangareva, etc.); the Tubuai Islands (Tubuai, Rurutu, Raivivae, Rimatara and Rapa Island; and Maiao Island).

Comoro Archipelago.—Area, 800 sq. miles. Population (1957), 177,000. Capital, Dzaoudzi. Includes the islands of Great Comoro, Anjouan, Mayotte and Mohilla and certain islets in the Indian Ocean.

St. Pierre and Miquelon.—Area, 93 sq. miles. Population (1957), 4,900. Two small groups of islands off the coast of Newfoundland.

Trustee Territories

Between the Republic of Dahomey and Ghana lies the French sphere of the former German colony

of Togoland.—Area, 20,404 sq. miles. Population, 1,085,200. Capital, Lomé (39,200).

On Nov. 14, 1958, a resolution that French Togoland should become independent in 1960 on a date to be fixed by agreement between France and the Togoese was unanimously approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

Cameroons.—Between (British) Nigeria and the Republic of the Congo is the French sphere of the former German colony of Kamerun. Area, 143,415 sq. miles. Population, 3,187,000. Capital, Yaoundé (32,000). *High Commissioner*, M. Xavier Torre.

Agreement was reached between M. Ahmadou Ahidjo, Prime Minister of the French Cameroons, and the French Government in October, 1958, that the Territory would become independent on Jan. 1, 1960. A statute conferring autonomy on the Territory was passed in Paris on Dec. 31, 1958; the Cameroonian Government assumed responsibility for all matters except defence, external relations and currency which were reserved to France until the Territory became independent. A five-Power resolution recommending the cancellation of the trusteeship over the French Cameroons on Jan. 1, 1960, and admission of the Territory to membership of the United Nations was approved by the General Assembly on March 13, 1959.

GERMANY

* Deutsches Reich (German Realm)

THE HISTORY OF GERMANY from 1863-1945 is marked by wars of aggression. In 1864, Prussia, in company with Austria, attacked Denmark, and after a short campaign annexed the peninsula of Schleswig-Holstein. In 1866, as a result of war with Austria (the Seven Weeks' War), Prussia acquired the hegemony of the North Germanic Confederation from Austria. After the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, when Prussia wrested Alsace-Lorraine from France, the North Germanic Confederation and three South German States became the Germanic Confederation, the King of Prussia being proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on Jan. 18, 1871.

At the outbreak of the War of 1914-1918, Germany was a Confederate League hearing the name German Empire (Deutsches Reich) under the hereditary presidency of the King of Prussia holding the title of German Emperor. At the close of the war, Germany lost most of the gains she had acquired since 1863, including all her colonies.

GERMANY BETWEEN THE TWO WARS.—On Nov. 9, 1918, two days before Germany sued for an Armistice from the victorious Allies, the German Emperor abdicated, and the Government of the country was taken over by the Council of the People's Commissioners in Berlin. In January, 1919, elections were held to a National Assembly on the basis of universal adult suffrage (male and female). The Assembly met at Weimar (Feb. 6, 1919), and elected Friedrich Ebert President of the Republic, a position he occupied until his death (Feb. 28, 1925) when Field Marshal Paul von

Hindenburg was elected in his stead. Von Hindenburg was re-elected April 10, 1932, the rival candidate being Adolf Hitler, who was born at Braunau, Austria (April 20, 1889) and had migrated as a young man to Bavaria. A General Election of 1933 provided Hitler's party, the *Nationalsozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Partei* (National Socialist German Workers' Party, or Nazis) with an absolute majority in the legislature (*Reichstag*) and Hitler became Prime Minister (Chancellor), a position which became fused with that of President at the death of von Hindenburg (Aug. 2, 1934), and Adolf Hitler exercised supreme and uncontrolled authority in the Reich.

THE WAR OF 1939-1945.—After concluding a Treaty of Non-Aggression with Soviet Russia (Aug. 24, 1939), Germany invaded Poland (Sept. 1, 1939), thus precipitating war with France and Great Britain, who had (March 31) given a pledge to support Poland against aggression.

Germany invaded and occupied Denmark (April, 1940), Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg (May, 1940); France was then attacked and sued for peace in mid-June. The lightning war against Britain began on August 11, 1940, but the *Luftwaffe* attack, which was to prepare the way for invasion, was defeated. In April, 1941, Yugoslavia was invaded and Germany joined Italy in attacking Greece and Crete. On June 22, 1941, the U.S.S.R. was invaded. In 1942 the Nazi empire reached its height. The boundaries of Greater Germany included Alsace-Lorraine, Luxemburg, Eupen-Malmédy, large areas of Poland, Memelland and Slovenia; Germany and her satellites controlled all European countries except the British Isles, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland, Sweden and parts of European Russia, as well as large tracts of North Africa. The turning point came in November, 1942, with the Soviet victory at Stalingrad and the British at El Alamein. In 1943 a Soviet offensive threw the invader back almost to the Polish frontier, and the Western Allies, after defeating the Axis in North Africa, landed in Italy. In June, 1944, the Second Front opened on the Normandy beaches and by September, 1944, Germany itself was the battlefield. On May 8, 1945, the unconditional surrender of all German forces was accepted by representatives of the Western Allied and Soviet Supreme Commanders.

Hitler committed suicide on April 30, 1945.

THE POST WAR PERIOD.—After the surrender the Allied Powers assumed supreme authority in Germany. Power was to be exercised by the Commanders-in-Chief, each in his own zone of occupation and jointly in matters affecting Germany as a whole through a Control Council. Berlin was to be governed jointly by the four occupying powers. The guiding lines of policy were laid down in the agreement reached between the U.K., U.S. and U.S.S.R. Governments at Potsdam in August, 1945, which was to remain in force until a Peace Treaty should confirm or revise its directives. It was decided that "for the time being no Central German Government shall be established," but that central German administrative departments acting under the direction of the Control Council should be established in the fields of finance, transport, communications, foreign trade and industry. The Eastern frontier of Germany was provisionally redrawn (pending final settlement in the Peace Treaty) to transfer the northern area of East Prussia, including Königsberg (now Kaliningrad), to the U.S.S.R., and the rest of East Prussia and all the area lying east of the Oder and Western Neisse rivers to Polish control. On Oct. 15, 1947, the Saar, enlarged at the expense of German territory, voted for economic union with France,

* Nazi historians referred to the National Socialist régime as *Dritte Reich*. The *First* was the Holy Roman Empire, established in A.D. 962 by Otto I of Saxony, enduring until 1806. The *Second* was established by Prince Otto von Bismarck, after the Franco-Prussian war in 1871, and endured until 1918. The *Third* was established by Adolf Hitler in 1933.

but following a plebiscite was incorporated in the Federal Republic of Germany on Jan. 1, 1957. The Potsdam agreement also laid down that Germany should be disarmed and prohibited from producing armaments, that production of certain other goods should be limited to the amount needed to support a peacetime economy and that existing capital equipment surplus to these requirements should be removed as reparations and distributed by the Inter Allied Reparations Agency among the nations who had suffered war damage, in proportion to their losses. (The proportions were fixed by the Paris Conference of November, 1945.) The agreement further dealt with denazification, democratization, refugees, restitution, decartelization, etc.

Though certain details of the Potsdam agreement (not yet superseded by a Peace Treaty) have been carried out, differences in interpretation among the Allies have made it impossible to apply the provisions in full. Quadripartite control became a dead letter when the Russians withdrew from the Control Council in 1948.

Federal Republic of Germany

President, Dr. Heinrich Lübke, born Oct. 14, 1894, elected July 1, 1959, for five years from Sept. 15, 1959.

CABINET

Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer (C.D.U.), *Vice-Chancellor and Minister for Economic Affairs*, Prof. Ludwig Erhard (C.D.U.), *Foreign Minister*, Dr. Heinrich von Brentano (C.D.U.).

Interior, Dr. Gerhard Schroeder (C.D.U.), *Justice*, Fritz Schäffer.

Finance, Franz Etzel (C.D.U.).

Defence, Dr. Franz-Josef Strauss (C.S.U.).

Labour, Anton Storch (C.D.U.).

Affairs of the Federal Council and Länder, Dr. Hans-Joachim von Merkatz.

Housing, Paul Lücke (C.D.U.).

Agriculture (vacant).

All-German Affairs, Ernst Lemmer (C.D.U.).

Refugees, Prof. Theodor Oberländer (C.D.U.).

Transport, Dr. Hans-Christoph Seebohm (D.P.).

Posts and Telegraphs, Richard Stücklen (C.S.U.), *Family and Youth Questions*, Dr. Josef Würlmeling (C.D.U.).

Economic Property of the Federal Republic, Dr. Hermann Lindratb.

Atomic Matters, Prof. Siegfried Balke (C.S.U.).

C.D.U. = Christian Democratic Union; C.S.U. = Christian Social Union; D.P. = German Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
[Belgravia: 5033]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Hans von Herwarth (1955).

Minister, Dr. Joachim Friedrich Ritter.

Counsellors, Dr. Gerhard Mottmann; Dr. Fritz Caspari.

Area and Population.—The area of the Federal Republic (including the Saarland, incorporated Jan. 1, 1957) is approximately 95,725 sq. miles. The population (excluding the Saarland) estimated (1956) 50,594,500, compared with 39,338,000 in Sept., 1939. The increase is largely due to the influx of refugees. Distribution of the population among the *Länder* in June, 1956 was:—

Schleswig-Holstein	2,271,000
Hamburg	1,793,000
Lower Saxony	6,541,000
North Rhine Westphalia	14,990,000
Bremen	649,000
Hessen	4,603,000

Bavaria	9,192,000
Baden-Württemberg	7,232,000
Rhineland Palatinate	3,325,000

The estimated population of the Saarland is..... 1,000,500

Western Berlin with a population of 2,204,400 (June, 1956) is represented in the Federal Parliament and is treated as a *Land* for the purposes of finance, but has no voting rights.

Population of the principal cities and towns in the Federal Republic (June, 1956):—

Hamburg	1,786,775	Karlsruhe	228,157
Munich	1,001,825	Augsburg	202,519
Cologne	739,660	Krefeld	201,469
Essen	715,367	Kassel	196,060
Düsseldorf	676,013	Hagen	184,363
Frankfurt	639,288	Bielefeld	174,312
Dortmund	625,205	Mülheim	
Stuttgart	614,763	(Ruhr)	175,703
Hanover	554,935	Solingen	164,372
Bremen	529,479	Münster	164,228
Duisburg	491,328	Aachen	157,474
Nürnberg	434,398	Ludwigshafen	153,169
Wuppertal	411,231	M. Gladbach	149,494
Gelsenkirchen	385,328	Bonn	138,361
Bochum	355,384	Bremerhaven	134,619
Mannheim	294,238	Freiburg	132,918
Kiel	260,868	Heidelberg	125,361
Wiesbaden	249,856	Osnabrück	131,688
Brunswick	243,165	Regensburg	120,891
Oberhausen	250,991	Saarbrücken	126,615
Lübeck	230,061	Recklinghausen	127,000

Vital Statistics.—There were 15.7 live births per 1,000 inhabitants in the Federal Republic in 1955, compared with 19.8 per 1,000 for the same area in 1938. There was excess of live births over deaths in 1955 of 4.9 per 1,000 and in 1938 of 8.4.

Government.—The Federal Republic grew out of the fusion of the three western zones. The economic union of the U.K. and U.S. zones followed the Fusion Agreement of December, 1946. The Bizonne was later joined by the French zone and in 1948–49 a Parliamentary Council, elected by the Diets of the three zones, drafted a provisional democratic federal constitution for Germany. This Basic Law came into force in the three western zones on May 24, 1949. It provides for a President, elected for a five-year term, and for two houses, with a four-year-term of office, the lower elected by direct universal suffrage and the upper composed of delegates of the *Länder*. The results of the election for the lower house (*Bundestag*) held on Sept. 6, 1953, were as follows:—

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	243
Social Democrats	151
Free Democrats	48
Refugee Party	27
German Party	15
Independents	3
Total	487

In July 1955, 7 Refugee Party members seceded and subsequently joined the Christian Democrats. In April, 1956, 14 Free Democrats seceded to form a new party, the Free Peoples' Party. In January, 1957, 10 new Saar members joined the Bundestag. The D.P. and F.V.P. have now formed a joint party. The figures after the election of Sept. 15, 1957, were:

Party	Numbers
Christian Democratic and Christian Social Unions	270
Social Democrats	169

Free Democrats.....	41
German Party (German Party Free People's Party).....	17
Total.....	497

When the Federal Government took office the Allied Military Governors were replaced by High Commissioners. In 1952 a contractual agreement was signed between the Federal Republic and the western Allies, whereby the Republic, in return for certain promises regarding a defence contribution, a foreign debt settlement, and the continuation of allied policies concerning decartelization, democratization, restitution, etc., regained virtual sovereignty in May, 1955, after ratification by all the parties concerned. The High Commissioners then became Ambassadors.

The Prime Ministers of *Länder* governments in July, 1959, were:—

Ministers-President

Baden-Württemberg.—Kurt-Georg Kiesinger.
Bavaria.—Dr. Hanns Seidel.
Berlin.—Willy Brandt (*Governing Mayor*).
Bremen.—Wilhelm Kaisen.
Hamburg.—Max Brauer.
Hessen.—Dr. Georg-August Zinn.
North Rhine-Westphalia.—Dr. Franz Meyers.
Rhineland-Palatinate.—Dr. Peter Altmeier.
Saarland.—Dr. Franz Josef Röder.
Lower Saxony.—Hinrich Wilhelm Kopf.
Schleswig-Holstein.—Kai Uwe von Hassel.

Economic Position.—Despite the difficulties arising from the division of Germany, which cut off from the Federal Republic the main food producing areas of Eastern Germany and some of the principal centres of light industry, German economic recovery has made rapid strides since the currency reform of 1948. As a result of United States and British economic aid and of successful economic policies pursued by the Federal Government, Germany has regained her position as the main industrial power on the Continent, and is the most economically powerful member of the European Common Market. The Gross National Product at current prices in 1958 is estimated at DM. 222.7 milliard, an increase of DM. 12.5 milliard or 129 per cent. over 1950. In accordance with the Franco-German Agreement of 1957, the economic integration of the Saar with the Federal Republic took place on July 5, 1959.

Agriculture.—The total agricultural area (in 1958) amounted to 14,376,500 hectares, of which 8,116,200 hectares were under plough. The forest area is 7,097,100 hectares. The 1958 harvest yielded 7,664,100 metric tons of bread grains, 5,505,800 metric tons of feeding and industrial grains and 22,874,900 metric tons of potatoes. The livestock population at the end of 1958 included 12,127,100 cattle, 912,800 horses, 1,113,200 sheep, 14,733,900 pigs and 58,133,200 fowls.

Industry.—The highly developed and diversified secondary industries are based on the great coal and steel industries of the Ruhr. The average index of industrial production per working day (excluding the Saar and West Berlin) has developed as follows (1936=100):

	1957	1958
Mining.....	152	152
Manufacturing industry.....	229	237
(i) Basic materials.....	204	210
(ii) Capital goods.....	285	306
(iii) Consumer goods.....	211	209
(iv) Foodstuffs.....	210	219

Power (electricity and gas).....	369	374
Building Industry.....	196	203

Total industry (including building)... 225 232

Hard coal production fell from 133.2 million tons in 1957 to 132.6 million tons in 1958; brown coal from 96.8 million tons to 93.5 million tons; pig iron from 18.4 million tons to 16.7 million tons; crude steel from 24.5 million tons to 22.8 million tons and rolled steel products from 16.4 million tons to 15.2 million tons. An average of 98,395 passenger vehicles a month were produced in 1958 (1957=79,914), 15,066 commercial vehicles (1957=13,840), 198,000 tons of sulphuric acid (1957=185,000), 44,871 tons of chlorine (1957=43,353), 32,727 tons of cotton yarn (1957=34,820) and 8,858 tons of woollen yarn (1957=10,330), 486,300 new dwellings were completed in 1958 (1957=529,000).

Labour.—Of the average of 18,840,000 employed in 1958, 12,383,000 were men. The average number of unemployed was 683,000, of whom 459,000 were men. In 1958, an average of 7,273,000 were employed in industry; coal mining absorbed 579,000; iron and steel production, 264,000; mechanical engineering and vehicle production, 1,167,000; chemicals, 415,000; and textiles and clothing, 933,000. Productivity of labour in industry (excluding building, construction and power) in 1958 reached 158 per cent. of the 1950 level.

Finance.—Under the Federal constitution the yields of indirect taxes, other than the beer tax, accrue to the Federal Government, while direct taxes accrue to the *Länder*, who are obliged to transfer part of them to the central authorities.

The pattern of budgetary expenditure in 1959-60 was expected to be as follows: Total expenditure DM. 39.1 milliard (1958=38.7 milliard); Social expenditure (including housing and welfare), DM. 15.7 milliard (about 40 per cent.); Defence (including the amount spent on foreign troops in the Federal Republic), DM. 11.6 milliard (about 30 per cent.); Agriculture and food, DM. 2.4 milliard (about 6 per cent.); Transport, DM. 2.6 milliard (about 7 per cent.).

In 1952 an agreement was reached for the settlement of German pre-war and post-war foreign debts. An agreement was also signed whereby the Federal Republic will pay to Israel and Jewish organizations over a period of years reparations amounting to DM. 3.5 milliard.

Foreign Trade.—In 1958, imports (including Western sector of Berlin but not the Saar) were valued at DM. 31,133,000,000 (1957=31,697,000,000); and exports at DM. 36,998,000,000 (1957=35,968,000,000); 30.2 per cent. of imports consisted of foodstuffs and 24.7 per cent. of raw materials; 25.6 per cent. came from the Common Market countries, 22.5 per cent. from the other O.E.E.C. countries and 16.6 per cent. from the United States and Canada. The Common Market countries took 27.3 per cent. of all exports, the other O.E.E.C. countries 29.8 per cent. and the United States and Canada, 8.3 per cent. Value of imports from the U.K. amounted to £123,281,383 in 1958 and exports to U.K. to £135,939,112.

Communications.—The state-owned railways of the Federal Republic measure 18,912 miles and the privately owned railways 3,700 miles, a total of 22,612 miles. In 1958 the state-owned railways (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) handled 274 million tons of goods and the inland waterways 137 million tons. Railway rolling stock (*Deutsche Bundesbahn*) included, in 1958, 8,497 steam locomotives, 840 electric locomotives, 520 diesel locomotives,

23,152 passenger coaches and 304,344 goods waggons. The classified roads measure 81,090 miles. On Jan. 1, 1959, there were 3,205,469 cars and 609,938 lorries. Ocean-going shipping under the German flag in Dec., 1958, amounted to 4,443,000 tons gross.

Social Welfare.—There is compulsory insurance against sickness, accident, old age and unemployment. Children's allowances are payable in respect of the third and subsequent children. Pension schemes for widows and orphans of public servants are in operation. Public assistance is given to persons unable to earn their living, or with insufficient income to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Law and Justice.—Judicial authority is exercised by the Federal Constitutional Court, the Supreme Federal Court, and the courts of the *Länder*. Judges are independent and subject only to the law. The death sentence has been abolished.

Language and Literature.—Modern (or New High) German has developed from the time of the Reformation to the present day, with differences of dialect in Austria and Alsace and in the German-speaking cantons of Switzerland. The literary language is usually regarded as having become fixed by Luther and Zwingli at the Reformation, since which time many great names occur in all branches, notably philosophy, from Leibnitz (1646–1716) to Kant (1724–1804), Fichte (1762–1814), Schelling (1775–1854) and Hegel (1770–1831); the drama from Goethe (1749–1832) and Schiller (1759–1805) to Gerhart Hauptmann (1862–1946); and in poetry, Heine (1800–1856). German authors have received the Nobel Prize for Literature on five occasions—Theodore Mommsen (1902), R. Eucken (1908), P. Heyse (1909), Gerhart Hauptmann (1912), and Thomas Mann (1929). There are now over 1,200 daily papers.

Education.—School attendance is compulsory for all children between the ages of 6 and 14. For the school year 1954–55 there were 29,702 elementary schools, with 132,000 teachers and 5,850,000 pupils in the Federal Republic. In addition there were 710 intermediate schools with 292,700 pupils and 9,125 teachers, 1,804 secondary schools with 715,290 pupils and 32,801 teachers, 890 *Einheitsschulen* (combined elementary and secondary schools in Hamburg, Bremen and West Berlin) with 549,685 pupils and 17,030 teachers, and 909 special schools for backward children. In the summer term of 1957 the 18 universities, 8 technical universities, and 28 other institutions of university status in the Federal Republic registered a total of 145,778 students. The largest universities are in Munich, Berlin, Cologne, Hamburg, Münster, Bonn, Frankfurt, Heidelberg and Göttingen.

Religion.—According to the 1950 census there were 24,400,000 Protestants in the Republic, 21,600,000 Roman Catholics and 1,500,000 others, including 17,000 Jews and 142,000 agnostics.

CAPITAL, Bonn, in North Rhine Westphalia, on the left bank of the Rhine, 15 miles distant from Cologne. Population, 138,361. Bonn is a cathedral and university town.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Berlin, 3 hrs. 30 mins.; Cologne, 1 hr. 35 mins.; Düsseldorf, 1 hr. 25 mins.; Frankfurt, 1 hr. 50 mins.; Hamburg, 2 hrs.; Hanover, 3 hrs. 10 mins.; Munich, 2 hrs. 25 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Friedrich-Ebert Allee, 77, Bonn

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Christopher Eden Steel, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. (1957)..... £7,000

Minister, M. S. Williams, C.M.G.
Counselor (Head of Chancery), P. A. Wilkinson, D.S.O., O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, F. W. Marten, M.C.; I. M. Sinclair; H. A. H. Cortazzi; R. J. Stratton; I. E. Jackson; P. L. V. Mallet; R. F. Stratton; P. N. Lunn; A. L. Pope, O.B.E.
2nd Secretary, J. K. Hanna.
3rd Secretary, R. B. R. Harvey.
Minister (Economic), J. A. M. Marjoribanks, C.M.G.
1st Secretaries (Commercial), N. Statham; G. R. Denman.
2nd Secretaries (Commercial), K. B. A. Scott; E. B. Dunipace.
Counselor (Information), A. G. R. Rouse, O.B.E.
Counselor (Cultural), R. Cecil, C.M.G.
1st Secretary (Cultural), J. McDonough.
Counselor (Labour), G. W. J. Cole.
Asst. Labour Attaché, F. Kenny, M.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. F. Hamilton-Meikle, R.N.
Military Attaché, Brig. G. V. Britten, C.B.E.
Asst. (do.), Maj. M. J. Filby, M.C.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore. J. N. Tomes, C.B.E.
Civil Air Attaché, J. Banfield.
Scientific Attaché, Brig. C. F. C. Spedding (ret.).
Supply Attaché, C. F. McFarlane.
Asst. do., J. G. M. Thexton.
Head of Visa Section (Düsseldorf), D. G. Barr.
Counselor (Administration), C. Whitworth, M.B.E.
1st Secretary (Administration), A. Dockerill.
Chaplain, Rev. H. F. Daniels, T.D.
Archivist, Miss E. M. Warren.
Accountant, J. G. W. Priestwood.

BERLIN

G.O.C. British Sector, Maj.-Gen. R. Delacombe, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.
Deputy Commandant, F. S. Tomlinson, C.M.G.
Administrative Officer, R. J. Molland.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Liaison Officer, R. Seymour, C.B.E.

There are British Consulates at *Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Düsseldorf, Bremen, Frankfurt, Munich and Stuttgart.*

Eastern Germany

Administration.—When the Federal Republic was formed, the People's Council of the Soviet zone, appointed in 1948, was converted into a Provisional People's Chamber. On Oct. 7, 1949, this Chamber enacted a constitution of the "German Democratic Republic," and a provisional *Land* Chamber was established consisting of fifty deputies appointed by the Diets of the *Länder*. The German Democratic Republic is not recognized by the governments of western countries. A number of governmental reforms have been introduced since the original constitution was drafted, including the abolition, in July, 1952, of the five *Land* governments and diets. From July, 1954, the main Government posts have been held as follows:—

President, Wilhem Pieck, born 1874, elected Oct. 11, 1949, re-elected Oct. 7, 1953.
Minister-President, Otto Grotewohl.
Deputy Minister-President, W. Ulbricht; H. Rau; H. Loch; L. Bolz; P. Scholz.
Chairman, State Planning Commission, B. Leuschner.
Chairman, State Control Commission, F. Lange.

It was not until the summer of 1953 that the Soviet Commander-in-Chief was replaced in the civilian sphere by a High Commissioner. In September, 1953, the post of High Commissioner was combined with that of Ambassador.

Area and Population.—The area of Eastern Germany is 41,380 sq. miles and its population in October, 1946, was 17,300,000:—

Saxony-Anhalt	4,200,000	Saxony	5,600,000
Brandenburg	2,500,000	Thuringia	2,900,000
Mecklenburg	2,100,000		

Principal cities and towns: Dresden (467,966); Leipzig (607,655); Magdeburg (236,326); Halle (222,595); Erfurt (174,633); Rostock (114,869); Zwickau (122,862), and Karlmarxstadt (Chemnitz) (250,188). Eastern Berlin, an integral part of the zone and its capital city, has a population of approximately 1,200,000.

In July, 1952, in the interests of "democratization" and the further centralization of power, the old *Länder* were abolished and replaced by 14 *Bezirke* (regions) as follows:

Land *Bezirke*
Mecklenburg . . . Rostock; Schwerin; Neubrandenburg.

Brandenburg . . . Potsdam; Cottbus; Frankfurt.
Saxony Karlmarxstadt; Dresden; Leipzig.
Saxony-Anhalt . . . Halle; Magdeburg.
Thuringia Erfurt; Gera; Guhl.

Each region has its own *Bezirkstag* (assembly) and *Bezirksrat* (council) to deal with purely regional affairs.

Economic Position.—From the economic point of view the Eastern zone is a more unbalanced area than the Federal Republic. It is more nearly self-sufficient in food, but has few industrial raw materials apart from brown coal and copper ore. Before the war its highly developed secondary industries were dependent on Ruhr coal and steel.

The Soviets claimed reparations from Germany to a value of \$ (1938) 20 milliard. Between 1945 and March, 1948, they removed considerable quantities of capital equipment to the U.S.S.R. and took over a number of important plants as Soviet State Concerns (S.A.G.). S.A.G.'s now account for perhaps one-eighth of all industrial production in Eastern Germany. Their products are sold partly in Germany and partly to the U.S.S.R. and other foreign countries. In addition the zone pays reparations from current production to the U.S.S.R. and, although the amounts have been reduced, the obligation continues until 1965. Economic control has been centralized, industry subjected to rigid central planning, state ownership and trading greatly expanded at the expense of private interests and the basic industries given priority over secondary industries. Large new steel plants have been erected at Fürstenberg/Oder and at Calbe, and crude steel production is now greater than before the war. Ties with the other satellites have been strengthened; over 80 per cent. of the zone's foreign trade is now with the East, and in 1950 the zone became a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.).

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£1,426,122	£2,279,866
Exports to U.K.	2,771,725	3,377,312

Religions.—At the census of 1946, Eastern Germany had 14,132,174 Protestants, 2,110,597 Roman Catholics and 75,578 others.

GREECE

(Hellas)

King of the Hellenes, Paul I, born Dec. 14, 1901; *acceded* (on the death of his brother King George II), April 1, 1947; *married* Jan. 9, 1938, Princess

Frederika, daughter of the Duke of Brunswick (born April 18, 1917), and has issue:—

- (i) Crown Prince (*Diadoch*) H.R.H. Prince Constantine, Duke of Sparta, born June 2, 1940.
- (ii) H.R.H. Princess Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938.
- (iii) H.R.H. Princess Irene, born May 11, 1942.

CABINET

(June, 1956)

Prime Minister, Constantine Karamanlis.
Deputy Prime Minister, P. Kanellopoulos.
Minister of Co-ordination, A. Protopapadakis.
Foreign Minister, E. Averoff-Tositsas.
Minister to the Prime Minister, C. Tsatos.
Justice, C. Kallias.
Interior, D. Makris.
Education and Cults, G. Voyadjis.
Finance, C. Papaconstantinou.
Commerce, L. Dertilis.
Industry, N. Martis.
Communications and Public Works, General Solon Ghikas.
Agriculture, C. Adamopoulos.
Minister of Social Welfare, A. Stratos.
Merchant Shipping, G. Andrianopoulos.
Labour, A. Dimitratos.
Minister for Northern Greece, A. Theologitis.

ROYAL GREEK EMBASSY IN LONDON

51 Upper Brook Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 0694]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Monsieur George St. Séfériades (1957).
Minister Plenipotentiary, M. Cosmetatas.
Counsellor, M. J. Delivanis.
1st Secretaries, D. C. Petrou; A. J. Stephanou; A. G. Xydis; A. Chorafas.
3rd Secretary, S. Konstantopoulos.
Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Captain H. Dedes.
Commercial Counsellor, N. Pierracos.
Hon. Cultural Counsellor, P. Argenti.
Hon. Attaché, S. X. Constantinidi.

Consulate General and Department of Information, 34 Hyde Park Square, W.2.

There are Honorary Consulates at Birmingham, Bradford, Bristol, Falmouth, Hull, Immingham, Liverpool, Middlebrough, Milford Haven, Newcastle, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Southampton and Yarmouth, Swansea and Glasgow, and at Belfast.

A maritime Kingdom in the south-east of Europe, bounded on the N. by Albania, Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, on the S. and W. by the Libyan and Ionian seas, and on the E. by Turkey, with an estimated area of 51,266 sq. miles. A census was held throughout the country on April 7, 1951, which estimated the population at approximately 7,831,000.

The area of the mainland is 41,328 sq. miles, and of the islands 9,854 sq. miles. The main divisions are: Macedonia (which includes Mt. Athos). Thrace, Epirus, Thessaly, Continental Greece (which includes the island of Euboea and the Sporades, or "scattered islands," of which the largest is Skyros); the Peloponnese (or Morea), the Dodecanese or Southern Sporades (12 islands occupied by Italy in 1911 during the Italo-Turkish War and ceded to Greece by Italy in 1947) consisting of Rhodes, Astypalaja, Karpathos, Kassos, Nisyros, Kalymnos, Leros, Patmos, Kos, Simi, Khalki and Kastellorizo, the Cyclades (a circular group numbering about 200, with a total area of 923 sq. miles; the chief islands are Syros, Andros, Tinos, Naxos, Paros, Santorini, Milos and Serifos), the Ionian Islands (Corfu, Paxos, Levkas, Ithaca, Cephallonia, Zante

and Cerigo), the *Aegean Islands* (Chios, Lesbos and Samos). In *Crete* there was for over 1,000 years (3000 to 1400 B.C.) a flourishing civilization which spread its influence far and wide throughout the Aegean, and the ruins of the palace of Minos at Cnossos afford evidence of astonishing comfort and luxury. Greek civilization emerges about 1300 B.C. and the poems of Homer, the blind poet of Cbio, which were probably current about 800 B.C., record the 10-year struggle between the Achaeans of Greece and the Phrygians of Troy (1194-1184 B.C.).

Government.—The Independence of Greece dates from March 25, 1821, and was ratified by the *Treaty of Adrianople* (Sept. 12, 1829) and the *Convention of London* (Feb. 3, 1830), after a successful insurrection against the Ottoman Empire, to which the country had been subjected since the 15th century. After a succession of rulers of the Wittelsbach (Bavarian) and Glucksburg (Danish) dynasties the Kingdom was declared a Republic by the Constituent Assembly on March 25, 1924. On Oct. 11, 1935, it was again declared a Kingdom, and a plebiscite held on Sunday, Nov. 3, 1935, caused the return to the Throne of King George II. On October 28, 1940, Italy declared war on Greece and invaded the country from Albania, but within a month Greek troops, assisted at sea and in the air by Great Britain, expelled the invader and advanced in triumph into Albania. On April 6, 1941, Germany invaded Yugoslavia and Greece and came to the aid of the defeated Italian forces. British and Commonwealth ground forces were sent to the assistance of Greece, but the fresh onslaught led to her occupation by German, Italian and Bulgarian troops. By her own exertions and by Allied help Greece was freed in October, 1944.

There followed in December-January, 1944-5 a short period of civil war in which the Communists attempted to seize power by force. After a plebiscite held on Sept. 1, 1946, King George II was recalled. In 1947, Communist guerilla disturbances assumed the proportions of civil war, which continued with increasing damage and destruction to the country until the summer of 1949 when the Greek Army's victories overwhelmed the guerillas. Normal conditions were sufficiently restored throughout the country to enable a general election to be held on March 5, 1950. Since then, with the help of the Foreign Operations Administration (formerly E.C.A.), Greece has been tackling the formidable task of rehabilitation and reconstruction after ten troubled years. Greece acceded to the North Atlantic Treaty in Feb. 1952. In the economic field the country has made steady, if slow, progress, despite political instability. During the past five years relations between Greece and the United Kingdom were severely strained by the Cyprus issue but since its settlement by the Zürich and London agreements (February 11 and 19, 1959) they have improved rapidly. The interim Government of M. Karamanlis was confirmed in office by the General Election of February 1956. At a general election held on May 11, 1958, under a new electoral system, the National Radical Union Party of M. Karamanlis slightly increased its majority in the Chamber, obtaining 172 seats, though this party secured a smaller proportion of the votes, and a new Government was formed by M. Karamanlis on May 17. At this election the extreme Left Wing party, E.D.A., emerged as the leading Opposition party with 79 seats in the Chamber.

Defence.—The Navy has 80 ships, about one-third of which are on loan from Britain. The strength of the Army is 109,000. The Air Force consists of 22,000 men, ten offensive squadrons and two transport squadrons, together with a few helicopters

and the necessary support, training and maintenance organizations. In April, 1952, the British Military Mission and R.A.F. delegation left after seven years' service in Greece. The British Naval Mission left in December, 1955.

Production.—Though there has in recent years been a substantial measure of industrialization, Greece is still predominantly an agricultural country. Agriculture employs more than half the population, the most important product being tobacco, which still, despite recent difficulties in disposing of the crop abroad, accounts for half the value of total exports from Greece. Since the war the production of wheat, cotton and rice has been greatly increased, partly in an attempt to make the country's economy less dependent upon tobacco. The most important of the fruit trees are the olive, vine, orange, lemon, fig, almond, pomegranate and currant-vine, and considerable efforts have lately been made to develop exports of Greek fresh fruit and vegetables as well as currants and other dried fruits. Currants, grown mainly around Patras, remain one of Greece's main exports, the United Kingdom being the principal purchaser.

The principal minerals mined in Greece are iron ore, iron pyrites, manganese, magnesite, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc and emery. The chief industries are textiles (cotton, woollen, silk and rayon), chemicals, cement, glass, metallurgy, shipbuilding and footwear. An oil refinery, the first in Greece, was opened near Athens early in 1958 and industrial projects, either in the course of being carried out or planned in the near future, include the construction of a nitrogen fertilizer plant, the development of the country's electric power resources; irrigation and land reclamation schemes, and the exploitation of Greece's lignite resources for fuel and industrial purposes. Some of the industrial projects are being carried out with the aid of the American I.C.A. Mission.

Communications.—The 2,650 kilometres of Greek railways had all been repaired by the end of 1950, in spite of delays due to the activities of guerilla hands. All are now State owned with the exception of the Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway. The railway from Athens to the Peloponnese, serving Patras and southern Greece, is metre gauge, but the other lines, except one or two minor ones, are standard gauge. Athens is linked with Istanbul, Paris (*viâ* Belgrade, Trieste and Lausanne), Ostend (*viâ* Belgrade, Salzburg, Cologne and Brussels) and Vienna by direct sleeping-car services. Greek roads total somewhat over 30,000 kilometres, of which roughly half are classified as national highways, while 3,584 kilometres are asphalt and 13,615 kilometres oil coated, macadam or gravel. At the end of June, 1959, ships under the Greek flag of more than 100 tons totalled 531 (2,684,101 tons) and Greek-owned ships under foreign flags totalled 979 (9,352,038 tons). The Greek national airline, Olympic Airways, flies numerous internal and external services, including Athens-London, and it and other airlines connect Athens directly with most countries in Europe and the Middle East.

Religion.—Over 96 per cent. of the people are adherents of the Greek Orthodox Church, which is the State religion, all others being tolerated and free from interference. The Greek church recognizes the spiritual primacy of the Œcumenical Patriarch at Constantinople, but is otherwise a self-governing body administered by the Holy Synod under the Presidency of the Archbishop of Athens and All Greece.

Education is free and compulsory from the age of 6 to 12 and is maintained by State grants. There are two Universities, Athens and Salonica, that of Athens being of wide repute.

Language and Literature.—The spoken language of modern Greece is descended by a process of natural development from the "Common Greek" of Alexander's empire. Official and technical matter is mostly composed in *Katharevousa*, a conservative literary dialect evolved by Adamantios Corais (Diamant Coray), who lived and died in Paris (1748–1833), but novels and poetry are mostly composed in *dimotiki*, a progressive literary dialect which owes much to John Psycharis (1854–1929). The poets Solomos, Palamas, Cavafis and Sikelianos have won a European reputation.

CURRENCY

The Greek *drachma* has an official exchange rate of 84 = £1 sterling and 30 = U.S. \$1.
(See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports....	£187,310,000	£201,745,000
Total exports....	78,429,000	82,779,000
Imports from U.K.	18,929,000	19,017,194
Exports to U.K....	8,123,000	8,126,499

CAPITAL, Athens. Population (including Ψ Piraeus) 1,200,000. Other large towns are: Ψ Thessaloniki (Salonika) (310,000), Ψ Patras (109,000), Ψ Volo (67,100), and Ψ Cavalla (44,000); in Crete—Ψ Heraklion or Candia (53,000), Ψ Canea (27,000), and Ψ Rethymno (10,000); in the Ionian Islands—Ψ Corfu (35,000), Ψ Zante (13,000), and Ψ Argostolion (10,000); in the Cyclades—Ψ Hermopolis (22,000); in Lesbos—Ψ Mytilene (32,000); in Chios—Ψ Chios (27,000).

FLAG: 9 horizontal bands, alternately blue and white, with white cross, on blue ground, in corner.

NATIONAL DAY: March 25.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London to Athens (1,501 miles), 6 hrs. 45 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(4 Odos Gennadiou, Athens)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Roger Allen, K.C.M.G. (1957).

£4,100

Counsellors, J. N. O. Curle; J. O. May, O.B.E. (Commercial).

1st Secretaries, F. A. Warner; Hon. A. V. Hare; D. C. Symon; E. J. C. Hare, T.D. (Information); J. D. Blakeway.

2nd Secretaries, J. D. M. Blyth; R. H. Stockbridge, M.C.; L. P. Biggle (Consul); R. G. Bartley (Commercial); Miss B. McBride (Information); W. Jones.

3rd Secretary, A. C. Baker (Visa).
Naval Attaché, Capt. D. B. N. Mellis, D.S.C., R.N.
Military Attaché, Brig. J. R. Johnson, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

Asst. (do.), Maj. N. L. West.
Air Attaché, Air Commodore F. F. Rainsford, C.B.E., D.F.C.

Attaché (Archivist), N. F. J. Mercer.
Embassy Chaplain, Rev. Canon D. A. Duncan, M.C.

Hon. Attaché, M. S. F. Hood (Director, British School of Archaeology).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Athens, Salonika, Piræus, Patras, Heraklion, Corfu and Samos.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. A. Close, O.B.E., 17 Philikis Etairias, Athens.

GUATEMALA

(República de Guatemala)

PRESIDENT

Gen. Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes, *assumed office*
March 1, 1958.

LEGATION IN LONDON

30 Colingham Gardens, S.W.5
[Fremantle: 7463]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in London (vacant).

There is a Consulate-General at Liverpool and Consuls at Glasgow and Belfast.

Guatemala, the most northerly of the Republican States of Central America, is situated in N. lat. from 13° 45' to 17° 49', and in W. long from 86° 12' 49' to 92° 13' 43', and comprises an area of 42,042 square miles, and a population (at the census of 1950) of 2,788,122. There is a single chamber legislative assembly of 68 members and a cabinet of 11 of whom 10 are Ministers of State. The Republic is divided into 22 departments, and is traversed from W. to E. by an elevated mountain chain, containing several volcanic summits rising to 13,000 feet above the sea; earthquakes are frequent, and the capital (which is at an altitude of 4,800 ft.) was destroyed by an upheaval in Dec., 1917. The country is well watered by numerous rivers; the climate is hot and malarious near the coast, temperate in the higher regions. The rainfall in the capital is 57 in. per annum. The chief Ψ seaports are San José de Guatemala and Champerico on the Pacific and Livingston, Matías de Gálvez (formerly Santo Tomás) and Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic side.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country, and since the establishment of the University in the capital education has received a marked impulse and the high figure of illiteracy is being reduced. The National library contains about 80,000 volumes in the Spanish tongue.

FINANCE

1959–60
Estimated Revenue..... *Quetzales* 114,900,000
Estimated Expenditure..... " 114,900,000
At par 1 *Quetzal* = \$1 U.S. Exchange rate
2.80 Q = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1957	1958
	<i>Quetzales</i>	<i>Quetzales</i>
Imports.....	147,354,400	149,903,804
Exports.....	108,839,100	102,479,230
Imports from U.K....	£2,181,983	£2,269,111
Exports to U.K.....	204,854	391,786

The principal export is coffee, other articles being bananas, cotton, *chicle* (chewing gum), essential oils, zinc and lead. The chief imports are textiles, petroleum, vehicles, machinery and food-stuffs.

CAPITAL, Guatemala. Pop. (1950), 284,922. Quetzaltenango (second city of the Republic), has a pop. of 27,696. Other towns are Mazatenango (11,032), Antigua (10,744) and Ψ Puerto Barrios (15,332).

Flag: Three vertical bands, blue, white, blue.

BRITISH LEGATION

(P.O. Box No. 8, 11 Calle No. 3-27, Zona 1, Guatemala City)

Envoy Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Thomas Wikeley, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957)..... £3,000
1st Secretary, R. A. Hibbert.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Guatemala City* and *Bananera (Izabal)*.

GUINEA

(Republic of Guinea)

CABINET

(Oct. 2, 1958)

Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Defence, M. Sekou Touré.
Minister of Justice, M. Camara Damantang.
Interior, M. Kita Fodeba.
Rural Economy, M. Diallo Abdourahmane.
Economic Affairs, M. Louis Lansana Beavogul.
Finance, M. Drame Alloune.
Public Works, M. Ismael Touré.
Education, M. Barry Dlawadou.
Labour, M. Camara Bengaly.
Health, Dr. Najib Roger Accar.
Secretaries of State, M. Alassane Diop (*Information*); M. Cisse Fode (*Foreign Affairs*); M. Diakhite Moussa (*Public Administration*); M. Kelta M'Famara (*Defence*); M. Barry Ibrahima.

Formerly part of French West Africa, Guinea has a coastline on the Atlantic Ocean between Portuguese Guinea and the British colony of Sierra Leone and in the interior is adjacent to Sénégal, the Sudanese Republic and the Republic of Ivory Coast. Area, 96,865 sq. miles. The population was estimated by the French administration in 1957 at 2,492,000, mostly of the Fullah, Malinké and Soussou tribes. It is estimated that there are about 4,000 Europeans in the country.

Government.—Guinea was separated from Sénégal in 1891 and administered by France as a separate colony until 1958. In the referendum held in Metropolitan France and the overseas territories on Sept. 2, 1958, Guinea rejected the new French Constitution. Accordingly on Sept. 28, it was declared that Guinea had separated itself from the other territories of French West Africa which had adopted the Constitution; French administrative and financial assistance would be terminated; and Guinea would have no further representation within the French Community. On October 2, 1958, Guinea became an independent republic governed by a Constituent Assembly. M. Sekou Touré, Prime Minister in the Territorial Assembly, accepted office as head of the new Government.

A provisional constitution, adopted on Nov. 12, 1958, declared Guinea "a democratic, secular and social republic", powers of government being exercised by a president assisted by the Cabinet. The President, eligible for a term of 7 years and for re-election, is head of state and of the armed forces.

It was announced in Accra on Nov. 23, 1958, that the Prime Ministers of Guinea and Ghana had agreed to constitute their two states as the nucleus of a Union of West African States, which would welcome other adherents. They agreed to develop close contacts and harmonize defence, foreign and economic policies. Ghana agreed to grant a loan of £10,000,000 to Guinea to stabilize the economy and provide technical and administrative assistance.

A further step towards this Union was taken on May 1, 1959, by the joint declaration of twelve principles for the Union as the basis of its constitution, drawn up for discussion with other independent African States.

General recognition of Guinea as an independent state was followed by her admission to membership of the United Nations in December, 1958. Recognition by France was accorded following the conclusion of agreements between France and

Guinea on financial, economic and cultural matters, signed in Paris on Jan. 7, 1959, and diplomatic relations were established. Guinea remains in the *franc* area and has adopted French as the official language.

Production, etc.—The principal products of Guinea are bauxite, iron-ore, rubber, palm kernels, millet, rice, coffee, bananas and pineapples, wax and ivory. Principal imports are cotton goods, metal goods, wines, tobacco, petrol and salt; exports, bauxite, iron-ore, gold, hides, bananas, palm kernels and animal wax. In the mountains in the hinterland of Guinea (Fouta Djalon, 4,970 feet), where the rivers Sénégal, Gambia and Niger have their sources, large deposits of bauxite (the raw material of aluminium) were recently discovered and large-scale extraction of this ore is planned. Bauxite is at present exported from the Conakry area where there are also rich deposits of iron-ore and large-scale mining is carried on.

CAPITAL.—Ψ Conakry (100,000). Other towns are Kankan (24,000), which is connected with Conakry by a railway, Kindia (13,000), N'Zerekore, Mamou, Siguri and Labe.

FLAG.—3 vertical stripes of red, gold and green; *Ghana-Guinea Union*.—Red, yellow and green with as many black stars as there are members.

U.K. REPRESENTATION IN GUINEA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Guy Hamilton Clarke, *apptd.* May, 1959 (*Resident in Monrovia, Liberia*).

HAITI

(République d'Haiti)

President, Dr. François Duvalier, *installed* Oct. 22, 1957.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Hans Road, S.W.3.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Colbert Bonhomme.

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western third of the island of Santo Domingo, formerly known as Hispaniola, which, next to Cuba, is the largest island in the West Indies.

The area of the Republic is estimated at 10,500 sq. miles with a population (1950 census) of 3,111,973, negroes being in the great majority. There are, however, many mulattoes and others with varying admixture of white blood, especially in the towns. About 1,000 British subjects, chiefly of British West Indian origin, reside in Haiti.

A French colony under the name of Saint-Domingue from 1697, the slave population, estimated at 500,000, revolted in 1791 under the leadership of Toussaint L'Ouverture, who was born a slave and made himself Governor-General of the colony. He capitulated to the French in 1802 and died in captivity in 1804. Resistance was continued by Jean Jacques Dessalines, also a former black slave, who, on January 1, 1803, declared the former French colony to be an independent state. It was at this time that the name of Haiti was adopted. It is an aboriginal Indian word meaning mountainous. Dessalines became Emperor of Haiti, but was assassinated in 1806. In 1915, following a period of political upheaval, the country was occupied by a force of U.S. marines. The occupation came to an end in 1934, and U.S. control of the revenue of Haiti officially ended on October 1, 1947.

The 1950 constitution provided for a Senate of 21 members and a Chamber of Deputies of 37 members. The President is elected by popular

franchise for a term of six years, and is not immediately re-eligible. Women were granted full political rights in Jan. 1957. A new constitution approved in 1957 provides for the abolition of the Senate and the establishment of a one-chamber legislative assembly with 67 deputies. This will not take place, however, until 1963.

The six-year term of General Magloire having ended in December 1956, he attempted to stay in power for a further period but was forced to resign and go into exile. A period of acute political upheaval followed and for many months there was no effective government. A military junta took over in June, 1957, and elections were held in September, following which Dr. Duvalier was installed as the new President of the Republic.

Production, Industry, etc.—In French colonial times, Haiti was one of the most productive countries in the world and the richest French possession. Improvident methods of peasant agriculture succeeded the plantation system and resulted in the gradual impoverishment of natural resources through exhaustion of the soil, deforestation and erosion. In recent years measures for agricultural rehabilitation have been taken with the aim of a gradual restoration of the productiveness of the country. The main project now approaching completion is a scheme for the irrigation of more than 70,000 acres of the Artibonite valley for which the Import-Export Bank approved a loan of \$27,000,000 and the Development Loan Fund, on May 28, 1959, a further loan of \$4,300,000. Work on the final stages of the main barrage at Peligne is not yet completed and no forecast of its completion date can be given owing to the economic situation and political instability. The principal products are coffee, bananas, log-wood, cocoa, cotton, sisal, sugar and molasses and essential oils. Coffee accounts for about two-thirds of total exports and is the mainstay of the country's economy. Exports of bauxite began in 1957 and copper mines in the Terre Neuve area will be brought into production in the near future. Lignite is known to exist in commercial quantities and a contract has been signed with a Haitian/Canadian company for its exploitation. Exploration is going on in the country for the above-mentioned minerals and also for manganese, oil and iron. Gold, silver and tin exist, but not in significant quantities. Manufactures have increased during the last five years. The tourist trade is expanding rapidly and is now an important source of income, but has fallen off considerably since Dec. 1956, owing to political upheavals.

Communications.—There are very few asphalted roads and internal communications are very bad. A loan of \$2,600,000 has been obtained from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to finance an improved road maintenance and repair organization, but political confusion and lack of funds have continued to delay effective progress. Railway communications are negligible, the only passenger route being from Port-au-Prince to Verrettes *via* St. Marc. Air services between the capital and the principal provincial towns are maintained by the Aviation Corps of the Haitian Army, which operates a civil incorporated company. The principal towns and villages are connected by telephone and/or telegraph. The complete telephone, telegraph and internal radio communications system is practically out of order. The reinstallation which was being carried out by a British firm was stopped owing to the economic crisis.

Air services by Pan-American World Airways and other airlines are regular and frequent, and there are fortnightly sailings for passengers and freight for New York and Panama by the Panama

Line. Freight sailings are frequent for the U.S.A., Canada and Europe. Sailings between Haiti and Jamaica are infrequent. External telegraph, telephone and postal services are normal. (Air mail transit U.K./Port-au-Prince 3-4 days.)

Climate.—The climate is tropical with comparatively little difference in the temperatures between the summer (March–Oct.) and the winter (Nov.–Feb.). The temperature at Port-au-Prince rarely exceeds 95° F., but the humidity is high, especially in the autumn.

Language and Literature.—French is the official language of the country, but most of the people speak a debased dialect known as Creole French. Education is free but estimates of illiteracy are as high as 95 per cent. There are 5 principal French daily newspapers and 2 English weekly papers published in Port-au-Prince and a French weekly paper in Cap-Haitien.

	1956-57 Gourdes	1957-58 Gourdes
Revenue.....	172,900,000	206,000,000
Expenditure.....	171,100,000	213,600,000
Total Debt (Sept.)....	256,500,000	290,000,000
5 Gourdes = \$1 (U.S.). (See also p. 84.)		
	1956-57 Gourdes	1957-58 Gourdes
Total Imports.....	195,500,000	210,300,000
Total Exports.....	162,800,000	208,900,000
Imports from U.K. ...	1957 £661,308	1958 £679,289
Exports to U.K.	451,893	175,615

The principal exports are listed above; the principal imports are cottons, foodstuffs, machinery, mineral oil and soap.

CAPITAL, Ψ Port-au-Prince, Population (1950 census), 195,672. Other centres are: Ψ Cap-Haitien (24,957); Ψ Les Cayes (11,835); Ψ Gonaïves (13,534); Ψ Jacmel (8,545); Ψ St. Marc (10,485); Ψ Port de Paix (6,309); Jérémie (11,138).

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, blue, red; in the centre, the coat-of-arms on a white square.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Port-au-Prince)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Sidney Simmonds, C.B.E. (1955)

(plus allowances) £1,500 to £2,120

1st Secretary and Consul, L. A. P. Barker.

Air Attaché, Wing-Cdr. R. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C. (resident in Caracas).

HEJAZ, see Arabia

HONDURAS

(Republica de Honduras)

President, Dr. José Ramón Villeda Morales (Dec. 21, 1957).

HONDUREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

22 Mount Street, W.1.

[Mayfair: 1916]

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Antonio Bermúdez (1958).

Consulate-General in London, 15 Union Court, E.C.2.

Vice-Consul (in charge), Herbert C. Cock.

There are Consulates General in Liverpool and Manchester, and Consular Offices at Birmingham, Newcastle and Glasgow.

Honduras, one of the five Republican States of Central America, lies between lat. 13° and 16° 30' N. and long. 83° and 89° 41' west, with a seaboard of about 400 miles on the Caribbean Sea and an outlet, consisting of a small strip of coast 77 miles

in length on the Pacific. Its frontiers are contiguous with those of Guatemala, Nicaragua and El Salvador. The Republic contains a total area of approximately 43,278 square miles and a population of 1,828,183 (estimate of June 30, 1958) of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. There is a strong foreign negro (British West Indian) element in Northern Honduras. The country is very mountainous, being traversed by the Cordilleras, but possesses well watered fertile valleys and wooded tablelands. The climate varies with the altitude, being tropical throughout the year in the coastal belts and temperate and mainly healthy in the uplands.

Originally discovered and settled by the Spaniards at the beginning of the sixteenth century, Honduras formed part of the Spanish American Dominions for nearly three centuries until 1821 when independence was proclaimed.

Under the Constitution of Dec. 21, 1957, the Legislature consists of a single Congress of 58 members elected by popular vote in the ratio of approximately one per 30,000 inhabitants. The executive authority is vested in the President who is assisted by a Cabinet of nine Ministers. The Republic is divided into 18 departments, the largest and newest of which, Gracias a Dios, formed in Feb. 1957, covers all the territory previously known as La Mosquitia, together with portions of the Departments of Olancho and Colón. It is inhabited by Indian tribes and largely unexplored.

The chief industry is the production of bananas. Other products are coffee, coconuts, tobacco, beans, maize, rice and tropical fruits. Cattle raising is becoming an increasingly important industry, a large number of cattle being exported to the neighbouring countries every year. Honduras is also a timber producing country, the most important woods being pine, mahogany and cedar. There are large tracts of uncultivated land.

The mineral resources of the country are reputed to be considerable, but only a small portion is at present exploited owing to transport difficulties.

1,008 miles of railway were in operation in the year 1957, chiefly to serve the banana plantations and the Caribbean ports. The total road mileage is approximately 1,800, the greater part of which is in poor condition, but improvements are now being made and new roads built. There are 15 airports in use in Honduras, exclusive of numerous small landing and emergency fields. There are three international airservices (TACA Internacional, PAA and TAN) and a domestic air service (SAHSA). There are 2,979 miles of telephonic lines, 4,981 miles of telegraph lines and 369 post-offices.

Ψ The chief ports are Puerto Cortes, Tela and La Ceiba on the North Coast, through which passes the bulk of the trade with the United States and Europe, and Amapala, situated on Tiger Island in the Gulf of Fonseca, on the Pacific side.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory and, although there is still a great deal of illiteracy, it is gradually diminishing. There is no recognized native literature.

FINANCE 1959

Revenue (<i>Budget estimate</i>) ..	Lempiras 71,500,000
Expenditure	„ 84,700,000
Loans	„ 13,500,000

The currency is the *Lempira* (named after a native chief), value of 50 cents., U.S. and (June 30, 1950) *Lps.* 5·60 to the £. (See also p. 84.)

The Public Debt amounted at the end of February, 1958, to U.S.\$3,800,000 (external) and U.S.\$12,100,000 (internal).

TRADE

Imports	Lempiras 137,386,471	1957
Exports	„ 127,799,036	
Imports from U.K., 1958 .. .	£563,837	
Exports to U.K., 1958 .. .	322,272	

CAPITAL: Tegucigalpa. Pop. (1958), 106,049 (including the contiguous town of Comayagua); other towns are San Pedro Sula (58,931), Ψ La Ceiba (22,780), Ψ Tela (15,979), Ψ Puerto Cortes (16,102), Choluteca (8,000), Amapala (3,000) and Trujillo (2,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (with five blue stars on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Tegucigalpa.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Geoffrey Holt Seymour Jackson (1957).

1st Secretary and Consul, J. T. Hyslop.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. E. W. Wootton, D.F.C. (resident in Caracas).

Labour Attaché, J. S. Row (resident in Mexico City).

Attaché, F. J. Clough.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Tegucigalpa, San Pedro Sula and Tela.

Tegucigalpa is 5,930 miles from London; transit, *via* New York, 14 days; *via* Panama 20 days. By air *via* New York 2 days.

HUNGARY

(Magyarország)

President of the Presidential Council of the Republic, István Dohi, re-elected July 1953.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(Jan. 27, 1958)

President of the Council, Dr. Ferenc Münnich.

First Vice-President, Antal Apró.

Ministers of State, János Kádár; Gyula Kállai; György Marosán.

Interior, Béla Biszku.

Foreign Affairs, Endre Sik.

National Defence, Géza Révész.

Finance, István Antos.

Justice, Ferenc Nezvál.

Metallurgy and Machine Industry, János Csergő.

Heavy Industry, Sándor Czotner.

Light Industry, Mrs. József Nagy.

Foreign Trade, Jenő Tausz.

Internal Trade, János Incze.

Agriculture, Imre Dögel.

Health, Dr. Frigyes Dofeschall.

Culture, Valéria Benke.

Food, Imre Kovács.

Construction, Rezső Trautmann.

Labour, Odön Kishazi.

Communications and Postal Affairs, István Kossa.

President, National Planning Bureau, Arpád Kiss.

LEGATION IN LONDON

(35 Eaton Place, S.W.1)

[Sloane: 4048]

Minister in London, Béla Szilágyi (1959).

Consulate, 46 Eaton Place, S.W.1 (Sloane: 4462).

Area and Population.—The area of Hungary may be stated at approximately 36,000 sq. miles with a population (April, 1958) of 9,845,000.

Government.—Hungary was reconstituted a kingdom in 1920 after having been declared a republic on Nov. 17, 1918. She joined the Anti-Comintern Pact on Feb. 24, 1939, and entered the 1939-45 War on the side of Germany. On Jan. 20, 1945, a

Hungarian provisional government of liberation, which had been set up during the preceding December, signed an armistice with the United Nations under the terms of which the frontiers of Hungary were withdrawn to the limits existing in 1937.

For the first four years after the liberation, Hungary was governed by a coalition of the Small-holder, National Peasant, Social Democrat and Communist parties. During this time land reform was carried out, the great landowners being dispossessed and their estates partitioned among peasants; mines, heavy industry, banks and schools were nationalized. By 1949 the Communists, under the leadership of Mr. Rákósi, having compelled the Social Democrat Party to merge with them, and having disrupted the peasant parties, had succeeded in gaining a monopoly of power. Elections in that year, in which candidates for the National Assembly were drawn from a single list, resulted in 95.6 per cent. of the votes cast being obtained by the Communist-dominated People's Front. A campaign was opened to collectivize agriculture and by 1952 practically the entire economy had been "socialized."

In mid-1953 Mr. Imre Nagy replaced Mr. Rákósi as Prime Minister, though the latter continued to hold his post as First Secretary of the Party. Mr. Nagy introduced a more moderate policy based largely on the development of agriculture rather than heavy industry; but in April, 1955 Mr. Rákósi succeeded in turning the tables on his rival who was removed from his position as Prime Minister and subsequently expelled from the Party. But after the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party, opposition to Mr. Rákósi within the Hungarian Communist Party mounted and on July 18, 1956, he was removed from his post as First Secretary and succeeded by Mr. Gerő, who had been one of his closest associates. The period from July to the outbreak of the national revolution on Oct. 23, 1956, was marked by growing ferment in intellectual circles and increased discord within the Party. The immediate signal for the revolt was a series of students' demonstrations, first in Szeged on Oct. 22 and in Budapest a day later. The chief demands put forward by students and other demonstrators were for the return of Mr. Nagy as Prime Minister, for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from the country and for free elections. Fighting broke out on the night of Oct. 23 between demonstrators, who had been joined by large numbers of factory workers, and the State Security Police (A.V.H.). Soviet forces intervened in strength early the next morning. By Oct. 30 Soviet troops had withdrawn from Budapest and on Nov. 3 Mr. Nagy formed an all-party coalition government. This government was overthrown and the revolution suppressed as the result of a renewed attack by Soviet forces on Budapest in the early hours of Nov. 4. Simultaneously the formation of a new Hungarian Revolutionary Worker Peasant Government under the leadership of Mr. Kádár, Mr. Gerő's successor as First Secretary of the Party, was announced. This Government has been in power ever since, backed by the presence of Soviet troops. It has branded the revolution as a "counter-revolution" and has suppressed all attempts at resistance. The trial and execution of Imre Nagy and three of his associates was announced on June 17, 1958.

Production, Industry, etc.—Though industrialization has made considerable progress in the last decade, agriculture still occupies a predominant position in the Hungarian economy and more than half the area of Hungary is arable land, much of it very fertile. In March, 1958, 14.5 per cent. of this arable land was owned by state farms and 12 per

cent. by co-operative farms. The following are official estimates of production of the more important crops in 1957 (a year of bad harvest): wheat 1,958,800 tons; rye 487,000 tons; barley 968,700 tons; oats 262,900 tons; maize 3,283,700 tons; sugar-beet 1,948,200 tons; potatoes 2,055,000 tons; cattle-turp 3,118,100 tons; lucerne, 744,900 tons; red clover 571,000 tons; rice 85,000 tons.

Industry is mainly based on imported raw materials, but Hungary has her own coal (mostly brown), bauxite, some iron ore and petroleum. Output figures in 1956 were: Coal 21,195,000 tons; bauxite 155,000 tons; cement 989,000 tons; pig-iron 855,000 tons; steel 1,375,000 tons; coke 202,000 tons; crude oil 674,000 tons.

The output of raw materials and general industrial production were sharply reduced by the revolution of Oct. 1956 and its aftermath, and regained normal levels only in the second half of 1957, total industrial production for that year being 2 per cent. higher than in 1955.

Religion and Education.—About two-thirds of the Magyars are Roman Catholics, and the remainder mostly Calvinist. There are five types of schools under the Ministry of Education—infant schools 3-6, general schools 6-14 (compulsory), vocational schools (15-18), secondary schools (15-18), universities and adult training schools (over 18). It is estimated that there were over 40,000 university students in the academic year 1956-57. The teaching of Russian is compulsory in schools for children aged 9 to 18 years. A recent decision of the National Conference of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party (the Hungarian Communist Party) will again make the study of Marxism-Leninism compulsory in all universities and colleges.

Language and Literature.—Magyar, or Hungarian, is one of the Finno-Ugrian languages. Hungarian literature began to flourish in the second half of the sixteenth century. Among the greatest writers of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are Mihály Vörösmarty (1800-1855), Sándor Petöfi (1823-1849), János Arany (1817-1882), Endre Ady (1877-1918), Attila József (1905-1937), Mihály Babits (1883-1941) and Dezső Kosztolányi (1885-1936).

FINANCE		1958
Revenue.....	Forints	49,895,236,000
Expenditure.....		48,785,629,000

The *Forint* (of 100 Filler) has an official exchange value of 32.87 Forints = £1, but travellers to Hungary are accorded a bonus of 100 per cent. when exchanging sterling and certain other foreign currencies.

TRADE		1957
Imports.....	Forints	7,801,300,000
Exports.....		5,831,800,000

		1957	1958
Imports from U.K.....	£	2,519,634	2,919,576
Exports to U.K.....	£	2,332,191	3,191,456

CAPITAL: Budapest, on the Danube; population (estimated, 1957) 1,850,000. The other large towns are: Miskolc (150,000); Debrecen (130,000); and Szeged (100,000); there are some 10 other towns with a population over 50,000.

FLAG: Red, white, green (horizontally).

BRITISH LEGATION
6 Harmincad Utca, Budapest V
Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Nicholas
John Alexander Cheetham, C.M.G. (1959).

£3,800
1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, J. E. D. Street.
2nd Secretary, F. Hoyar-Millar.

Consul, D. V. Morris.
 Military Attaché, Col. L. Curtis, M.C.
 Air Attaché, Group Capt. A. M. Montagu-Smith.
 Budapest is distant 1,126 miles from London,
 transit by rail 34 hours; by air 5 hrs. 5 mins.

ICELAND

(Island)

President, Asgeir Asgeirsson, elected Aug. 1, 1952,
 re-elected Aug. 1, 1956.

Prime Minister (Dec., 1958), Emil Jónsson.

Foreign Affairs, Gudmundur I. Gudmundsson.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

17 Buckingham Gate, S.W. 1

(Victoria: 5337)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
 Excellency Dr. Kristinn Gudmundsson (1956).

Iceland is a large volcanic island in the North Atlantic Ocean, extending from 63° 23' to 66° 33' N. lat., and from 13° 22' to 24° 35' W. long., with an estimated area of 40,500 square miles, or greater than that of Ireland. The population was 169,961 in 1959.

Iceland was uninhabited before the ninth century, when settlers came from Norway. For several centuries a form of republican government prevailed, with an annual assembly of leading men called the *Althing*, but in 1241 Iceland became subject to Norway, and later to Denmark. During the colonial period, Iceland maintained its cultural integrity but a deterioration in the climate, together with frequent volcanic eruptions and outbreaks of disease led to a serious fall in the standard of living and to a decline in the population to little more than 40,000. In the nineteenth century a struggle for independence began which led first to home-rule for Iceland under the Danish Crown (1918), and later to complete independence under a republican form of rule in 1944.

The Icelandic Cabinet normally consists of six Ministers, responsible to the *Althing*, a Parliamentary assembly of 52 members. The present government is a coalition of the Progressive, Social Democrat and Communist parties, with the Conservatives, the largest single party, forming the Opposition.

Iceland is a member of NATO and a NATO base, manned by the U.S. Defence Services, is established at Keflavik, some 25 miles from Reykjavik.

Iceland lives very largely by her catching and export of fish, and this is held to justify an extension of exclusive fishery limits round her coast to a greater extent than that hitherto sanctioned by international law. In 1952, the Icelandic limits were extended from three to four miles, and at the same time a new method of establishing base-lines across bays and estuaries was introduced. This led to a dispute with the U.K., and the British trawler industry succeeded in imposing a ban on the landing of fish by Icelandic trawlers in England. This dispute was settled in October, 1956, by which time a considerable proportion of the Icelandic fish trade had been diverted to Russia. The failure of the Geneva Conference of April, 1958, on the Law of the Sea, to settle the question of territorial limits led to further difficulties.

The principal products of the island are fish, fish oils, whales, mutton, wool and ponies. The principal exports are fish, fish meals and oils, whale oil and meat, and sheepskins; the imports consist of almost all the necessities of life, the chief items being grain and meal, sugar, coffee, salt, coal, oil and petrol, cotton goods, tobacco, spirits, hardware and timber.

At Jan. 1, 1959, the mercantile marine consisted of 27 cargo and passenger ships (39,393 tons); 44 trawlers (29,024 tons); 52 fishing vessels of 100 tons or over (8,308 tons); 614 fishing vessels under 100 tons (21,329 tons); 6 life-saving and inspection ships (1,712 tons); 4 oil carriers (13,878 tons); 2 tug-boats (295 tons) and 1 dredger (286 tons), a total of 114,219 tons. There is a regular shipping service between Reykjavik, Leith and Copenhagen, fortnightly in summer and every three weeks in winter. Frequent but irregular services run between Reykjavik and Hull, and the Continent.

A regular twice-weekly air service is maintained between Renfrew and London and Reykjavik. There are also air services from the island to Scandinavia, U.S.A. and Germany. Road communications are adequate in summer but greatly restricted by snow in winter. Only roads in town centres are well surfaced. The State highways and side roads are non-metalled (gravel and lava dust). The climate and terrain make first-class surfaces for highways out of the question.

Language and Literature.—The ancient Norraena (or Northern tongue) presents close affinities to Anglo-Saxon and as spoken and written in Iceland to-day differs little from that introduced into the island in the ninth century. There is a rich literature with two distinct periods of development, from the middle of the eleventh to the end of the thirteenth century and from the beginning of the nineteenth century to the present time.

FINANCE		1957
Revenue	Krónur	848,622,000
Expenditure	"	748,420,000
External Debt	"	192,988,000
Internal Debt	"	206,440,000
TRADE		1958
Imports	Krónur	1,405,046,000
Exports	"	1,069,144,000
Imports from U.K.		£3,207,588
Exports to U.K.		1,742,527

In Sept., 1949, the Icelandic *Króna* was fixed at *Krónur* 936.5 = \$100 U.S., following the devaluation of the £1. On March 19, 1950, a further devaluation took place, the rates being fixed at *Krónur* 1,628.57 = \$100 U.S.; *Krónur* 45.55 = £1. When, on May 29, 1958, changes were made in the system of export and import subsidies and taxes, a tourist exchange rate, 55 per cent. more favourable than the standard rate, was introduced. For sterling it is *Krónur* 70 = £1.

CAPITAL: Reykjavik. Population (1959) 69,075. Other centres in approximate order of importance are Akureyri, Akranes, Hafnafjord, Siglufjord, Keflavik, Isaffjord and Westmann Islands.

FLAG: Blue, with white-bordered red cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Laufavegur, 49, Reykjavik
 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and
 Consul-General, His Excellency Andrew Graham
 Gilchrist, C.M.G. (1957) £3,000
 1st Secretary and Consul, D. M. Summerhayes.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Reykjavik, Akureyri and Westmann Islands.

INDONESIA

(Republic of Indonesia)

President, Dr. Sukarno, born June 6, 1901; assumed office, December 17, 1949.

CABINET

(July 9, 1959)

Prime Minister, The President (see above).

1st Minister and Minister of Finance, Dr. Djuanda.
 Defence and People's Security, Lt.-Gen. Abdul Haris
 Nasution.

Production, Col. Suprajogi.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Subandrio.

Internal Affairs and Regional Autonomy, Ipiq Gandamana.

Reconstruction, Chaerul Saleh.

Welfare, Muljadi Djojomartono.

Social and Cultural Affairs, Prof. Mohammad
 Yamin.

Distribution, Dr. Johannes Leimena.

(The above constitutes the *Inner Cabinet*.)

In addition there are seven *ex officio* Ministers—the Chiefs of Staff of the Army, the Navy and the Air Force; the head of the State Police; the Attorney General; Deputy Chairman, Supreme Advisory Council; and Chairman, National Planning Council. Names of 25 Deputy Ministers who will, with the *ex officio* Ministers, attend plenary meetings of the Cabinet and have full voting rights, were announced on July 12, 1959. Departments headed by Deputy Ministers will be co-ordinated and supervised by members of the Inner Cabinet.

INDONESIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Grosvenor Square, W.1

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
 Excellency Dr. Sunario (1957).

Minister Counsellor (Economic), Dr. Y. Ismail.

First Secretary, Ishak Zahir.

Third Secretaries, A. S. Indrakesuma; S. Hatmosrojo.
 Attaché, M. I. Soenarmo.

3rd Secretary (Economic), Mr. Soemono.

Press Attaché, Jusut Ronodipuro.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Adam.

Air Attaché, Col. U. S. Adipoetro.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. S. Siswomihardjo.

Situated between latitudes 6° North and 11° South and between longitudes 95° and 141° East, Indonesia comprises the islands of Java and Madura, the island of Sumatra, the Riouw-Lingga Archipelago (which with Karimon, Anambas, Natuna Islands, Tambelan, and part of Sumatra, forms the "Residency of Riouw"), the islands of Bangka and Billiton, part of the island of Borneo, Celebes Island, the Molucca Islands (Ternate, Halmahera, Buru, Ceram, Banda, Timor-Laut, Larat, Bachiam, Obi, Kei, Arn, Babar, Leti and Wetar), part of Timor Island, and the islands of Bali and Lombok, with a total area of 735,000 miles, and a population estimated at 80,000,000.

From the early part of the 17th century much of the Indonesian Archipelago was under Netherlands rule. Following the World War, 1939-45, a strong nationalistic movement manifested itself and after sporadic fighting the formal transfer of sovereignty by the Netherlands took place on December 27, 1949. The provisional federal constitution then adopted was on August 15, 1950, changed to a unitary Republic of Indonesia in which the separate provinces were guaranteed broad regional autonomy and on February 13, 1956, the agreement of 1949 with the Netherlands was unilaterally abrogated. As a result of the failure of the parliamentary parties to provide political and economic stability, President Sukarno as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces proclaimed martial law on March 14, 1957, and appointed a temporary cabinet under a non-party Prime Minister. At the end of the year the Government, in response to popular feeling, took over control of most of the Dutch commercial concerns. The great majority of Dutch citizens left the country during the next few months. On February 15, 1958, regional discontent came to a head with the proclamation of a rival Indonesian Government in West Sumatra and North Celebes under Dr.

Siaffrudin. The Central Government resorted to military action and organized resistance had ceased in Sumatra by May, 1958.

On July 5, 1959, the President issued a decree dissolving the Constituent Assembly and declared the re-application of the 1945 constitution. He further announced that a provisional people's consultative congress and a supreme advisory council would be set up.

Finance.—The budgetary system in Indonesia has been in deficit for some years now. The note circulation increased from *rupiahs* 13.8 billion to Rp. 19.5 billion during 1958 and to Rp. 21.1 billion by April, 1959. Gold and foreign currency cover for the currency remained at approximately 8 per cent. during the latter part of 1958 and early in 1959 and showed little prospect of improving.

In February, 1953, the value of the Indonesian *rupiah* was fixed at Rp. 31.74=£1, but in June, 1957, a new system of moving and half-free rates was introduced. The *rupiah* has been by this means progressively reduced in value, until in June, 1959, it stood for trading purposes at approximately Rp. 84=£1.

Production.—Nearly 70 per cent. of the population of Indonesia is engaged in agriculture and related production. Copra, kapok, nutmeg and cinnamon are produced mainly by smallholders; palm oil, sugar, fibres and cinchona are produced by large estate companies. Rubber, tea, coffee and tobacco are also produced in quantity. Rice is a traditional staple food for the people of Indonesia and the islands of Java and Madura are important producers.

Indonesia is rich in minerals; petroleum, tin, coal and bauxite are the principal products; gold, silver, manganese phosphates, nickel and sulphur were produced in quantity before the Second World War and there are considerable deposits.

Trade.—Commodities valued at £10,952,527 were sold to the United Kingdom in 1958, the principal items being rubber, tea, petroleum and sugar. The value of imports from the United Kingdom in 1958, mainly of machinery, electrical equipment, aircraft, cars, cycles, and other vehicles, chemical and pharmaceutical goods, woven and piece goods and sewing thread, was £7,526,632.

Transport.—In Java a main line connects Djakarta with Surabaya in the East of Java and there are several branches, including an inland line from Semarang on the North coast to Djogjakarta in the South. In Sumatra the important towns of Medan, Padang and Palembang are the centres of short railway systems.

Sea communications in the archipelago were maintained for many years by a Dutch shipping line but in December, 1956, this ceased to operate and the resulting dislocation of shipping services among the islands is only gradually being mitigated by the endeavours of the Government Shipping Board to acquire ships for various national shipping companies. Transport by small craft on the rivers of the larger islands plays an important part in the export trade. Air services in Indonesia are operated by Garuda Indonesian Airways and the country is served by various international services, including those of B.O.A.C. There are approximately 46,500 miles of roads in Indonesia.

CAPITAL: Batavia (Java) was renamed Djakarta (estimated population, 260,000) and is the capital of the Republic of Indonesia. Other important centres are: (Java) Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Tjericbon, Surakarta and Djogjakarta; (Madura) Pamekasan (15,000); (Sumatra) Palembang (50,000), Medan (80,000) and Padang; (Celebes) Macassar (20,000) and Menado; (Borneo) Banjer-masin, Balikpapan and Pontianak; (Moluccas)

Ternate (9,000); (Ball) Singaradja (9,500); (W. Timor) Kupang (10,000).

FLAG: Red and white. LANGUAGE: The official language of Indonesia is the Indonesian Language (*Bahasa Indonesia*). NATIONAL ANTHEM: *Indonesia Raya*. August 17 is celebrated as INDEPENDENCE DAY in Indonesia.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Djakarta

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Leslie Alfred Charles Fry, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. £3,800

Counsellor (vacant).

Counsellor (Commercial), J. O. McCormick, M.C.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Djakarta*, *Surabaya*, *Medan* and *Macassar*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, N. N. Tett, O.B.E., Medan Merdeka Barat, 2, Djakarta.

IRAN, see Persia

IRAQ

Council of Sovereignty (exercising presidential powers), General Najib al-Rubai (*Chairman*); Mohammed Mahdi Kubba; Khalid Nakshabandi (*assumed office*, July, 1958).

CABINET

(February, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Maj-Gen. Abdul Karim Kassem.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Hashim Jawad.

Interior, Brig. Ahmed Muhammad Yahya.

Finance, Muhammad Hadid.

Justice, Mustafa Ali.

Agrarian Reform, Dr. Ibrahim Kubba.

Education, Brig. Muhiaddin Abdul Hamid.

Health, Maj.-Gen. Muhammad al-Shawwaf.

Communications, Hassan al-Talabani.

Social Affairs, Brig. Abdul Wahhab Amin.

Agriculture, Brig. Hudaib al-Haj Hamud.

Development, Dr. Talaat al-Shaibani.

Municipal Affairs, Dr. Naziba Dulcimi.

Guidance, Faisal al-Samer.

Trade, Abdel Latif Shawf.

Public Works and Housing, Awni Yousef.

Minister of State, Brig. Fuad Arif.

IRAQ EMBASSY IN LONDON

21-22 Queen's Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 7141]

Ambassador in London (vacant).

Chargé d'Affaires, Abdul Malik al-Zaibak.

3rd Secretaries, Abdul Moniem el-Khatib; Rushdi Majid Liliu.

Military Attaché, Col. Abdul Kadir Faik (*acting*).

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. Abdul Munim Lafta.

Air Attaché, Brig. Emmanuel Ashoo.

Cultural Attaché, Abbood Al-Baldawi (*acting*).

Asst. Cultural Attaché, Ala'Uddin Hammoudi.

Press Attaché, Khalis Azmi.

Area, etc.—Lying between the Rivers Euphrates and Tigris, Iraq extends from Turkey on N. and N.E. to the Persian Gulf on the S. and S.E., and from Iran on E. to Syria and the Arabian Desert on W., the approximate position being between $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to $48\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ E. long., and from $37\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ to 30° N. lat.

The total area of Iraq is about 172,000 sq. miles,

the distance from Basrah in the south to Mosul in the north being approximately 500 miles.

Population (1957 census):—

	Males	Females	Totals
Baghdad.....	670,161	636,443	1,306,604
Hillah.....	177,543	176,071	353,614
Diyalah.....	166,506	163,307	329,813
Diwaniyah...	246,467	261,081	507,548
Dulai'a.....	119,306	114,956	234,262
Karb'lah.....	105,347	111,668	217,015
Kut.....	137,432	152,638	290,070
Basra.....	252,382	250,502	502,884
Amarah.....	162,188	167,459	329,647
Muntafik....	210,654	244,990	455,644
Mosul.....	363,331	354,169	717,500
Arbil.....	137,602	134,924	272,526
Kirkuk.....	196,548	192,364	388,912
Sulaimaniyah	156,165	143,813	299,978
Deserts.....	37,059	31,503	68,562
Iraqi communities abroad.....	30,750	11,714	42,464
Delayed registra- tions.....	124,632	96,434	221,066
	3,294,073	3,244,036	6,538,109

The *Liwa* is the present Iraqi unit of administration, the *Vilayet* being the former Ottoman unit.

Of the total population there were in 1947: Moslems 4,226,974 (five-thirteenths being Sunni and eight-thirteenths Shiite), Christians 141,664, Jews 116,836, and other religions, 38,862 (Mandaecans Yazidis, Bahais, &c.). Almost the entire Jewish population has now emigrated to Israel.

The *Euphrates* (which has a total length of 1,700 miles from its source to its outflow in the Persian Gulf) is formed by two arms, of which the Murad Su (415 miles) rises in the slopes of the Ala Dagh, a mountain of Eastern Erzerum, and flows westwards to a junction with the Kara Su, or Frat Su (275 miles); the other arm rises in the north-west of Erzerum in the Dumlul Dagh. The *Tigris* has a total length of 1,150 miles from its source to its junction with the *Euphrates* at Qurna, 70 miles from the Persian Gulf, and rises in two arms south of the Taurus mountains, in Kurdistan, uniting at Til, where the boundaries of the districts of Diarbekir, Van and Bitlis conjoin.

Government.—Under the Treaty of Lausanne (1923), Turkey renounced the sovereignty over Mesopotamia. A provisional Arab Government was set up in Nov., 1920, and in Aug., 1921, the Emir Faisal (3rd son of ex-King Hussein of the Hejaz) was elected King of Iraq.

In 1939 King Faisal II, grandson of Feisal I, acceded to the throne at the age of 3 on the death of his father, King Ghazi, and until 1953, when Feisal II ascended the throne, Iraq was ruled by Prince Abdulillah as Regent. Faisal II, together with Prince Abdulillah, other members of the Royal family and the then Prime Minister, Gen. Nuri es-Said, was assassinated in Baghdad in July, 1958, during a *coup d'état* resulting in the formation of a republican form of government. The monarchy was succeeded by a three-man Council of Sovereignty exercising presidential powers and a republican cabinet formed by Brigadier (now Major-General) Kassem.

Production and Industry.—Iraq is capable of supporting a considerably greater population if irrigation is developed and extended. Apart from the valuable revenues to be derived from oil the wealth of the country depends upon agricultural development, and two harvests can be gathered in the year, the chief crops being wheat, barley, beans, rice, dates and Indian corn; wheat averages 464 lb. per acre, barley 612 lb., and rice

over 370 lb. Cotton growing is successful in some years. Tobacco from the northern *liwas* is sufficient for the needs of the country. The Iraq Petroleum Company's crude oil production for 1951-56 was:—

	Long Tons	Long Tons
1952.....	18,061,000	1955..... 32,716,660
1953.....	27,220,000	1956..... 30,603,078
1954.....	29,606,747	

Total exports of oil from Iraq in 1958 were 33,255,000 long tons.

Few industries are yet established on any scale but an increasing industrialization is taking place under both private enterprise and Government action. Existing industries include cement, building materials, flour milling, cigarettes, soap, beer, steel furniture, tanning and textiles.

Communications and Trade.—The country is being rapidly opened up and communications improved and secured, particularly in the hitherto inaccessible northern districts. Fifty per cent. of all oil royalties received (a minimum of £25,000,000 oil royalties per annum is guaranteed, but the Iraq Government is at present receiving about £80,000,000 per annum) is allocated for development projects. The first five-year development programme of public works has been completed and the second one is under way, including flood control, dams and irrigation, roads and bridges, housing, schools and hospitals and the establishment of local industries. The port of Basrah is well equipped and able to handle expeditiously all sea-borne traffic. Continuous dredging of the Shatt-al-Arab has provided a navigable channel of 22½ feet at low water (as compared with 9 feet before dredging was begun) giving easy access to the Port at all times. A new channel across the Fao Bar has recently been dredged. The desert route between Baghdad and the Mediterranean carries an increasing amount of traffic, though most goods reaching Iraq are still sent *via* Basrah. Exceptional floods in the spring of 1954 caused serious damage in Central Iraq and interruptions to communications, but effective flood control works have since been completed, and prevented severe flooding in 1957.

Airports for the use of international air traffic have been provided at Baghdad and Basrah (Maqil). The latter serves as a terminus for air traffic originating in the oil fields of the Persian Gulf, and as a staging post for airlines operating between Europe and the Far East. BOAC provides a weekly service between London and Baghdad, which is also served by Iraqi Airways and airlines of Egypt, Iran, the Lebanon, Jordan, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Italy, West Germany, Switzerland and Pakistan. Iraqi Airways operates a daily service to Basra and services from Baghdad to Mosul, Kirkuk, the Persian Gulf, Amman, Beirut, Cairo, Damascus, Teheran, Athens, Istanbul, Rome, Vienna, Frankfurt, London, Karachi and Bombay.

Iraqi Republican Railways provide a regular passenger and goods service between Baghdad and Basrah by the metre gauge line completed in 1920, which also extends northwards to Khanaqin, Kirkuk and Erbil. The railway line from Baghdad to Mosul, linking up through Syria and Turkey with the Mediterranean and the Bosphorus, is standard gauge.

Language, Literature and Archaeology.—The language is mainly Arabic (see Arabia) and English is widely used in commerce, science and the arts.

There is evidence that an advanced civilization had been reached in the alluvial valley of the Euphrates while Europe was in a state of barbarism. Astronomy, geometry, engineering and land surveying were cultivated by the Sumerians of

Mesopotamia, and various arts reached a point of perfection by 3000 B.C., as investigations at Ur of the Chaldees have shown. Sumerian culture spread from Mesopotamia to Crete and Egypt and to Greece. In 1944 excavations at Tell Hassuna, near Shura (on the Tigris in North Iraq) unearthed abundant traces of culture dating back to 5000 B.C.

Excavations in 1948 at Tel Abu Shahrain, 14 miles south of "Ur of the Chaldees," confirm Eridu's claim to be the most ancient city of the Sumerian world.

Hillah, the ancient city on the left bank of the Shatt ei Hillah, a branch of the Euphrates, about 70 miles south of Baghdad, is near the site of Babylon and of the "house of the lofty-head" or "gate of the god" (Tower of Babel).

Mosul *Liwa* covers a great part of the ancient kingdom of Assyria, the ruins of Nineveh, the Assyrian capital, being visible on the banks of the Tigris, opposite Mosul. A British archaeological expedition has been excavating at Nimrud in the same area since 1950.

Qurna, at the junction of the Tigris and Euphrates, is the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The "Tree of Knowledge," which had stood there "from time immemorial," withered and died in December, 1946.

FINANCE

	1958-59*	1959-60*
Total revenue....	ID73,613,600	ID95,343,500
Total expenditure....	77,358,453	104,010,880

*Estimated.

The Iraqi *Dinar* of 1,000 *Fils* = £1 sterling.

TRADE

(Excluding oil)

	1956	1957
Total imports....	ID113,426,269	ID121,784,897
Total exports....	13,166,903	12,879,622
Re-exports.....	766,805	2,358,502

Imports from U.K., 1958, £31,431,218. Exports to U.K., £50,546,786.

The principal imports are iron and steel, mechanical and electrical machinery, motor cars, cotton and rayon piecegoods, sugar and tea; and the chief exports are crude petroleum, cereals, dates, raw wool, hides, live animals and raw cotton.

CAPITAL.—The chief city is Baghdad, the former capital of the Abbassid dynasty, one of the Caliphs of that dynasty being Haroun ai Rashid of "the Arabian Nights." Baghdad has a population of 552,047; of the other towns Mosul has a population of 340,541 and Ψ Basrah, 206,302.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Saleh Ai Din Street, Karkh, Baghdad)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1958).....£5,000

Counsellor, P. T. Hayman, M.B.E.

Counsellor (Commercial), W. I. Combs.

Counsellor (Oriental), S. Faile, D.S.C.

H.M. Consul, N. G. Standen.

1st Secretaries, J. M. Hunter, M.C.; G. L. Scullard; A. H. S. Coombe-Tennant (Commercial); R. L. Balfour (Information).

2nd Secretaries, A. J. D. Stirling; G. W. R. Gilbert (Vice-Consul); C. de L. Herdon; C. G. Mays (Commercial).

3rd Secretary, P. G. de Courcy-Ireland.

Naval Attaché, Capt. N. Dixon, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. W. G. Bowden.

Assistant Military Attaché, Maj. R. S. Richmond, M.C.

Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. R. M. Horsley, D.F.C., A.F.C.

Counsellor (Labour), K. J. Hird, O.B.E.

Chaplain, Rev. W. B. Farrer, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Baghdad* and *Basrah*.

BRITISH COUNCIL.—*Representative of the British Council in Iraq*, D. E. Frean, King Ali Bridge Street, Rashid Street, Baghdad.

ISRAEL

(Yisrael)

President of the Republic, Yitzchak Ben Zvi, born Dec. 6, 1884, elected *President of Israel*, December 8, 1952, re-elected for term of 5 years, Oct. 28, 1957.

CABINET

(November 2, 1955)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, David Ben Gurion (*Mapai*).

Foreign Affairs, Mrs. Golda Meir (*Mapai*).

Agriculture, Kadish Looz (*Mapai*).

Labour, Mordecai Namir (*Mapai*).

Finance, Levi Eshkol (*Mapai*).

Education and Culture, Zalman Aranne (*Mapai*).

Justice, Pinhas Rosen (*Progressive*).

Police, Bechor Shalom Shitreet (*Mapai*).

Interior, Israel Bar Yehuda (*Ahdut Ha'avoda*).

Commerce and Industry, Pinhas Sapir (*Mapai*).

Transport and Communications, Moshe Carmel (*Ahdut Ha'avoda*).

Development, Mordechai Bentov (*Mapam*).

Health and Posts, Israel Barzilai (*Mapam*).

Social Welfare, Peretz Naphtali (*Mapai*).

Religious Affairs, Rabbi Yaacob Moshe Toledano (non-party).

NOTE:—*Mapai*=Labour Party.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

2 Palace Green, Kensington, W.8

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eliahu Elath (1952).

Consulate, 2A Palace Green, W. 8.

Area and Population.—Israel lies on the western edge of the continent of Asia at the eastern extremity of the Mediterranean Sea, between lat. 29° 30'–33° 15' N. and long. 34° 15'–35° 40' E. Its political neighbours are Lebanon on the North, Syria on the North and East, Jordan on the East and the Egyptian province of Sinai on the South.

The area is estimated at 7,923 square miles out of the 10,429 square miles comprised in the whole of Palestine (the remainder being occupied by Jordan and Egypt). The population was estimated (Mar., 1959) at 2,054,900, of whom 1,830,900 were Jews, the remainder mostly Arabs. These figures result from the gradual process of Jewish immigration during the 30 years preceding Israel's independence (in 1912 there were only 83,790 Jews in Palestine out of a total population of 752,048). During the upheavals of 1948–49 some 600,000 Arabs left the country as refugees and settled in neighbouring countries.

Hebrew is the official language of Israel. Arabic is also used extensively in Government publications and on coins and stamps. Arabs are entitled to transact all official business with Government Departments in Arabic, and provision is made in the *Knesset* for the simultaneous translation of all speeches into Arabic.

Physical Features.—Israel comprises four main regions: (a) the hill country of Galilee and Judea and Samaria, rising in places to heights of 2,460 to 3,940 ft.; (b) the coastal plain from the Gaza strip to North of Acre, including the plain of Esdraelon running from Haifa Bay to the south-east, and cutting in two the hill region; (c) the Negev, a semi-desert triangular-shaped region, extending from a base south of Beersheeba, to an apex at the

head of the Gulf of 'Aqaba; and (d) parts of the Jordan valley, including Lakes Hula, Tiberias and the south-western extremity of the Dead Sea. The principal river is the Jordan, which rises from a main source near Banyas at a height of 1,140 feet above sea-level and enters Lake Hula (Waters of Merom) 220 feet above sea-level. Between Lakes Hula and Tiberias (Sea of Galilee) the river falls 926 ft. in 11 miles and becomes a turbulent stream. Lake Tiberias is 696 ft. below sea-level and liable to sudden storms. Between it and the Dead Sea the Jordan falls 591 ft. The other principal rivers are the Yarkon and Qishon. The largest lake is the *Dead Sea* (shared between Israel and Jordan); area 405 sq. miles, 1,286 feet below sea-level, 51.5 miles long, with a maximum width of 11 miles and a maximum depth of 1,309 ft.; it receives the waters of the Jordan and of six other rivers, and has no outlet, the surplus being carried off by evaporation. The water, therefore, contains an extraordinary high concentration of mineral substances. The highest mountain peak is Mount Atzmon, 3,962 feet above sea-level, near Safad, Upper Galilee.

Climate.—The climate is variable, similar to that of Lower Egypt, but modified by altitude and distance from the sea. The summer is hot but is made comfortable in most parts by daily refreshing westerly winds from the Mediterranean. The winter is the rainy season lasting from November to April, the period of maximum rainfall being January and February.

Antiquities.—The following are the principal historic sites in Israel: Jerusalem: the Church of the Dormition and the *Canaculum* on Mount Zion (the principal Christian and Moslem Holy Places of the Jerusalem area are in Jordan territory); Ein Kerem: Church of the Visitation, Church of St. John the Baptist. Galilee: The Sea; Church and Mount of the Beatitudes, ruins of Capernaum and other sites connected with the life of Christ. Mount Tahor: Church of the Transfiguration. Nazareth: Church of the Annunciation and other Christian shrines associated with the childhood of Christ. There are also numerous sites dating from biblical and mediæval days, such as Ascalon, Caesarea, Athlit Megiddo and Hazor.

History.—The early history of Palestine, from the time when Moses led the children of Israel from Egyptian bondage towards the *Promised Land* to the time of the *Diaspora* (Dispersion) in the second century of the Christian Era, can be found in the Books of the Old Testament and in the Works of Josephus. Before the dispersion it had become the cradle of Christianity and the *Holy Land* of the Christian World, but after the break up of the Roman Empire, into which it had been brought by Pompey in 65 B.C., it was conquered by Moslem Arabs (A.D. 634), remaining under the Crescent as part of the Ottoman Empire (except for a break from 1098 to 1187 under the Crusaders) until Allenby's victory over the Germano-Turkish forces in the plain of Armageddon (Megiddo) on September 19, 1918.

On November 2, 1917, a statement, afterwards known as the *Balfour Declaration*, was made by the British government that Britain viewed with favour the establishment in Palestine of a home for the Jewish people. This principle was incorporated in the mandate to Britain, which came officially into force on Sept. 29, 1923. From 1917 until 1948 Great Britain administered Palestine and laid the foundations of modern self-government.

The British mandate ended at midnight on May 14, 1948, when the Jewish National Council proclaimed a Jewish State of Israel, with David Ben Gurion as Prime Minister. On the following day Palestine was invaded by Syrian and Lebanese troops in the north, by the Transjordan Arab

Lebanon and the Iraqis in the east and by the Egyptians in the south. On June 30 the last British troops left Haifa, which was taken over by Israel.

Hostilities ceased in January, 1949. The four armistice agreements signed under United Nations auspices in 1949 left Israel in occupation of various areas originally allotted to the Arab State. The situation as at present governed by the terms of the armistices has not yet been stabilized by peace treaties between Israel and any of its neighbours. The Arab parts of Palestine occupied by Jordan were formally incorporated with the latter in April, 1950. Egyptian forces occupy the "Gaza strip," a small coastal area with an Arab population.

Government.—There is a Cabinet and a single-chamber Parliament (*Knesset Israel*) of 120 members. The present Cabinet is based on a coalition between the three non-Communist socialist parties (*Mapai*, *Achdut Ha'avoda* and *Mapam*), and the liberal Progressive party. These parties, of which *Mapai* is the largest, have a working majority in the *Knesset*. The Cabinet resigned on July 5 following a Coalition crisis but remained temporarily in office as a caretaker Government. In the *Knesset*, *Mapai* has 40 seats; *Herut* (outgrowth of *Irgun Zvai Leumi*) 15; General Zionists 13; National Religious 11; *Achdut Ha'avoda* 10; *Mapam* 9; Communists 6; Progressives 5; *Agudat Israel*/*Poalei Agudat Israel* 6; pro-*Mapai* Arab parties 5.

Immigration.—The Declaration of Independence of May 14, 1948, laid down that "the State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion." The Law of Return, passed by the *Knesset* on July 5, 1950, provides that an immigrant visa shall be granted to every Jew who expresses his desire to settle in Israel. Since the establishment of the State 930,079 immigrants had entered Israel from 50 different countries by Feb. 28, 1959.

Education.—Elementary education for all children from 5 to 14 years is compulsory. In the 1957-58 school year the number of pupils in elementary and secondary schools was approximately 490,000 of whom about 40,000 were Arab pupils attending Arab schools. There are some 300 schools of other types with about 27,000 pupils. The Hebrew Technical College (*Techmion*) at Haifa provides courses in engineering, architecture, aeronautics and other technical subjects for over 3,000 students. Tel Aviv University provides courses in law, economics, political sciences, business administration, and accounting, for 1,127 students, mostly part-time. The Weizmann Institute of Sciences at Rehovot is engaged in pure and applied research.

Finance.—Government expenditure for the fiscal year 1957-58 totalled 1,21,065,698,526 while revenue during the same period was 1,21,053,587,527.

The unit of account is the Israel pound of 1,000 *prutot*. The effective rate of exchange is 1,25.067 = £1 sterling.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways and Roads.—Israel State Railways started operating in August, 1949. Towns now served are Haifa, Tel Aviv, Jerusalem, Lydda, Naharia, Beersheba, and intermediate stations. In June, 1958, the total railway network amounted to 640 kms. There were approximately 2,951 km. of paved roads. In December, 1958, there were approximately 55,000 licensed vehicles.

Shipping.—Israel's merchant marine in 1958 included 35 vessels with a total displacement of 250,000 tons. In 1958, 1,522 ships with a net tonnage of 3,066,709 entered Israel ports. Cargo un-

loaded during the year amounted to 1,640,557 tons and cargo loaded to 778,538 tons.

The chief ports are Ψ Haifa, a modern harbour, with a depth of 30 ft. alongside the main quay; the new port on the Red Sea at Ψ Eilat, with an annual cargo-handling capacity of 250,000 tons, Ψ Jaffa and Ψ Tel Aviv, where there are harbours for small craft, and large vessels anchor at open roadstead. Ψ Acre has an anchorage for small vessels.

Civil Aviation.—B.E.A. operates six *Viscount* services per week between Lydda and London, two of them *via* Nicosia in conjunction with Cyprus Airways. Israel National Airlines (El Al) operate five *Britannia* services per week between Lydda and New York, three of them *via* London and two *via* Paris and other services to London, Athens, Zürich, Istanbul, Paris, Rome and Amsterdam. During 1958, 2,229 aircraft arrived at Lydda and Haifa airports, carrying 71,936 passengers and 1,069,107 kilograms of freight; 71,462 passengers and 951,802 kilograms of freight left through the two airports.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—The country is generally fertile and climatic conditions vary so widely that a large variety of crops can be grown, ranging from temperate crops, such as wheat and cherries, to subtropical crops such as sorghum, millet and mangoes. The famous "Jaffa" orange is produced in large quantities in the coastal plain for export; other kinds of citrus fruits are also grown and exported. The citrus yield during the 1958-59 season was 555,111 tons. Of this total, 376,545 tons were exported, of which about 177,742 tons went to the U.K. Olives are cultivated, mainly for the production of oil used for edible purposes and for the manufacture of soap. The main winter crops are wheat and barley and various kinds of pulses, while in summer sorghum, millet, maize, sesame and summer pulses are grown. Large areas of seasonal vegetables are planted; potatoes can be grown in the autumn and in the winter. Since the establishment of the State of Israel, beef, cattle and poultry farming have been developed and the production of mixed vegetables and dairy produce has greatly increased. Tobacco and medium staple cotton are now grown. Fishing has also been extended, and production (mostly from fish ponds) reached 12,068 tons in 1958. All kinds of summer fruits such as figs, grapes, plums and apples are produced in increasing quantities for local consumption. Water supply for irrigation is the principal limiting factor to greater production, but the number of new deep wells is being extended and a plan to bring water to the Negev from the Yarkon river is nearly completed. A large part of the dairy industry is dependent on the production of fodder crops under irrigation; areas under fodder crops have doubled. The Israel land measure is the *dunam*, equivalent to 1,000 square metres (approximately a quarter of an acre).

Industry.—Among the more important industries are citrus and by-products, manufactured food products, pharmaceuticals, textiles and wearing apparel, artificial teeth, polished diamonds, plywood, cement, plastics, light engineering and the assembly of motor cars and trucks.

	TRADE	1958
Imports	1,2780,427,000	
Exports	259 761,000	
Imports from U.K., 1958	£13 600,890	
Exports to U.K., 1958	12 826,397	

The principal imports are foodstuffs, crude oil, machinery and vehicles, iron, steel and manufactures thereof, and chemicals. The principal exports are citrus fruits and by-products, polished

diamonds, plywood, cement, artificial teeth, finished and semi-finished textiles and pharmaceutical drugs.

CAPITAL, Jerusalem, population (Dec. 31, 1957), 152,500. Other principal towns are Ψ Tel Aviv-Jaffa (380,000); Ψ Haifa and district (166,000); Ramat Gan (71,500).

FLAG: White, with two horizontal blue stripes, the Shield of David in the centre.

JERUSALEM

Jerusalem and District is at present divided between Israel and Jordan under the terms of the armistice arranged at the end of hostilities. The Old City, which contains 34 of the 36 recognized Holy Places, is under the control of Jordan; the New City, with 2 Holy Places, is under Jewish administration. A resolution proclaiming Jerusalem as the capital of Israel was adopted by the Israel parliament on Jan. 23, 1950.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Chancery: 192 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv; Consular and Visa Sections: Farmers' Building (Beit Haikarim).

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Patrick Francis Hancock, C.M.G. (1959) £4,100

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, Dr. P. A. I. Tahourdin, O.B.E., 13 Idelson Street, Tel Aviv.

ITALY

(Repubblica Italiana)

PRESIDENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, Giovanni Gronchi, G.C.B., born at Pontedera in 1887. Elected April 29, 1955.

CABINET

(February 15, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Antonio Segni.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Giuseppe Pella, Justice, Guido Gonella.

Budget, Fernando Tambroni.

Finance, Emilio Paolo Taviani.

Defence, Giulio Andreotti.

Education, Giuseppe Medici.

Public Works, Giuseppe Togni.

Agriculture, Mariano Rumor.

Transport, Armando Angelini.

Posts and Telegraphs, Giuseppe Spataro.

Industry and Trade, Emilio Colombo.

Labour, Benigno Zaccagnini.

Foreign Trade, Dino Del Bo.

Mercantile Marine, Angelo Raffaele Jervolino, Sr.

State Investments, Mario Ferrari Aggradi.

Health, Camillo Giardina.

Ministers without Portfolio, Umberto Tupini

(Tourism and Sport); Giulio Pastore (Development

of the South); Giorgio Bo, Sr. (Bureaucratic

Reform); Giuseppe Bettiol (Relations between

Government and Parliament).

ITALIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

14 Three Kings Yard, Davies Street, W.1

[Mayfair: 8200]

Italian Ambassador in London, His Excellency Count

Vittorio Zoppi, G.C.V.O. (1954).

Minister-Counsellor, Signor Pasquale Prunas,

K.C.V.O.

Counsellor, Signor Roberto Riccardi.

1st Secretaries, Signor Luigi Cottafavi; Signor Umberto La Rocca.

2nd Secretaries, Signor Sergio Romano; Signor Vieri Traxler.

3rd Secretary, Signor Guglielmo Guerrini-Maraldi. Labour Counsellor, Signor Angelo Macchia.

Commercial Counsellor, Signor Clemente Boniver.

Assistant Commercial Attaché, Signor Giovanni Battistini.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Emanuele Filiberto Perucca-Orfei.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Rinaldo Giannini.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Giangiorgio Barbasetti di Prun.

Air Attaché, Col. Flavio Danieli.

Assistant Air Attaché, Capt. Francesco Carosio.

Financial Counsellor, Signor Antonino Zecchi.

Cultural Attaché, Signor Gabriele Baldini.

Press Attaché, Signor Marlo de Mandato.

Italian Consulate General, 38 Eaton Place, S.W.1. (Sloane: 9284).

Consul General, Signor Giangiacomo Di Thiene.

AREA AND POPULATION.—Italy is a Republic in the South of Europe, consisting of a peninsula, the large islands of Sicily and Sardinia, the island of Elba and about 70 islands (with certain dependencies noted below). Italy is bounded on the N. by Switzerland and Austria, on the S. by the Mediterranean, on the E. by the Adriatic and Yugoslavia, etc., and on the W. by France and the Ligurian and Tyrrhenian Seas. The total area may be estimated at 324,000 sq. kilometres, about 131,000 sq. miles, with a population, (estimated January, 1959) of 50,271,000.

Births in 1958 numbered 873,530, deaths 459,000, and marriages 373,166.

Physiography.—The peninsula is for the most part mountainous, but between the Apennines, which form its spine, and the East coastline are two large fertile plains; of Emilia/Romagna in the north and of Apulia in the south. The Alps form the northern limit of Italy, dividing it from France, Switzerland Austria and Yugoslavia. *Mont Blanc* (15,782 feet), the highest peak, is in the French Pennine Alps, but partly within the Italian borders are *Monte Rosa* (15,217 feet), *Matterhorn* (14,780 feet) and several peaks from 12,000 to 14,000 feet.

The chief rivers are the Po (220 miles), which flows through Piedmont, Lombarly and the Veneto and the Adige (Trentino and Veneto) in the north, the Arno (Florentine Plain) and the Tiber (flowing through Rome to Ostia). The *Rubicon*, a small stream flowing into the Adriatic near Rimini (and now usually identified with the Fiumicino) formed the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul: "crossing the Rubicon" (as Caesar did in 49 B.C., thus "invading" Italy in arms) is a step definitely indicating an aggressive course of action.

GOVERNMENT.—Italian unity was accomplished under the House of Savoy, after an heroic struggle from 1848 to 1870, in which the great patriots Mazzini (born 1805; died 1872), Garibaldi (born 1807; died 1882) and Cavour (born 1810; died 1861) were the principal figures. It was completed when Lombardy was ceded by Austria in 1859 and Venice in 1866, and through the evacuation of Rome by the French in 1870. In 1871 the King of Italy entered Rome, and that city was declared to be the capital.

Benito Mussolini, known as *Il Duce* (The Leader), was born July 29, 1883, and was continuously in office as Prime Minister from June 30, 1925, until July 25, 1943, when the Fascist régime was abolished. He was captured by Italian partisans while attempting to escape across the

Swiss frontier and was put to death on April 28, 1945.

In fulfilment of a promise given in April, 1944, that he would retire when the Allies entered Rome a decree was signed on June 5, 1944, by the late King Victor Emmanuel III under which Prince Umberto, the King's son, became "Lieutenant-General of the Realm." The King remained head of the House of Savoy and retained the title of King of Italy until his abdication on May 9, 1946, when he was succeeded by the Crown Prince.

A general election was held on June 2, 1946, together with a referendum on the question of Republic or Monarchy. The Referendum resulted in 12,717,923 votes for a Republic and 10,719,284 for a Monarchy. The Royal Family left the country on June 13, and on June 28, 1946, a Provisional President was elected.

As a result of the General Election of April 18, 1948, in which the Christian Democrats were returned as the leading party with a majority in the Chamber, Signor de Gasperi formed a Coalition Government of Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and those Right Wing Socialists who had left Nenni. The elections of July, 1953, resulted in a position of deadlock, and after Signor de Gasperi had formed a short-lived minority Government, he was succeeded as Prime Minister by Signor Pella. In February, 1954, a coalition of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats and Liberals was formed by Signor Scelba, with the support of the Republican Party. Signor Scelba's Government resigned in June, 1955, and was succeeded in July by a similar coalition headed by Signor Segni. In May, 1957, after the withdrawal from the coalition of the Social Democrats, Signor Segni's Government fell and was replaced in June by a single-party Christian Democrat Government under Signor Zoli. After the general election of May, 1958, a coalition of Christian Democrats and Social Democrats took office under Signor Fanfani and this was succeeded by a single-party Christian Democrat Government when Signor Segni took office on February 15, 1959.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—On Dec. 22, 1947, the Constituent Assembly approved the new Constitution laying the foundation of the Italian Republic, Article I of which states "Italy is a Democratic Republic founded on work. Sovereignty belongs to the people who exercise it in the forms and within the limits of the Constitution."

PRODUCTION.—Agriculture (including the growing of grapes, olives, chestnuts and rice) is the principal industry. Italian wines are numerous and celebrated, and olives and olive-oil are produced over a large area, notably in Liguria, Tuscany and Apulia; while fruit abounds and is largely exported; wheat production was greatly stimulated under the Fascist régime, and has made further progress since the War. The cultivation of the silkworm forms an important industry. Fishing is carried on extensively, mainly for domestic consumption, though some tunny is exported. Italy is generally poor in mineral resources, but the discovery and rapid exploitation since the war of large quantities of natural methane gas in North Italy is likely considerably to reduce the costs of industrial production and the requirements of imported coal. The production of sulphur is important and among other minerals produced are iron pyrites, mercury, lead, zinc, aluminium, potassic salts and iron ores. There are promising deposits of oil in Sicily. Marble is quarried in considerable quantities. Salt and tobacco are Government monopolies.

The chief manufactures are woollens, cotton, silk, rayon, hemp, and linen yarns and tissues, iron and steel and their products, shipbuilding, gloves, motor

vehicles, rubber tyres and tubes, leathers, straw and felt hats, furniture, chemical products, paper, agricultural and other machinery, prepared meats, artistic works (such as mosaics, pottery, Venetian glass, coral, alabaster ornaments), &c. Sugar is extracted from beet in large quantities for home consumption.

DEFENCE.—The Army consists of about 230,000 men and includes two armoured divisions, five recently reorganized infantry divisions, five Alpine brigades and five low-strength infantry divisions. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 46 escorts, 6 submarines, 77 minesweepers and also coastal craft and fleet auxiliaries. The Air Force consists of about 1,000 aircraft, of which about half are operational; approximate strength: officers, 4,400; men, 46,000.

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Italian is a Romance language derived from Latin. It is spoken in its purest form at Siena (Tuscany), but there are numerous dialects, showing variously French, German, Spanish and Arabic influences. Sard, the dialect of Sardinia, is accorded by some authorities the status of a distinct Romance language. Italian literature (in addition to Latin literature, which is the common inheritance of the civilized world) is one of the richest in Europe, particularly in its golden age (Dante, 1265-1321; Petrarch, 1304-1374; and Boccaccio, 1313-1375) and in the renaissance during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Ariosto, 1474-1533; Machiavelli, 1469-1527; Tasso, 1544-1595). Modern Italian literature has many noted names in prose and verse, notably Manzoni (1785-1873), Carducci (1835-1907) and Gabriele d'Annunzio (1864-1938). The Nobel Prize for Literature has been awarded to Italian authors on three occasions—G. Carducci (1906), Signora G. Deledda (1926), and Luigi Pirandello (1934). In 1958, there were 95 daily newspapers published in Italy, of which 17 were published in Rome and 11 in Milan.

EDUCATION.—Primary education is free and compulsory, and evening continuation classes are also compulsory for military recruits. It is maintained by local taxation and State grants. Secondary education is generally State-maintained, and schools are increasing in number. Several of the 26 Universities are of very ancient foundation, Bologna, Genoa, Macerata, Naples, Padua and Perugia in thirteenth century; Siena, Rome, Pisa, Pavia and Ferrara in fourteenth century; Catania and Turin in fifteenth century; Parma, Messina and Urbino in sixteenth century.

COMMUNICATIONS.—Serious damage was done to the Italian railway system by the war, but by the end of 1948 the work of restoring the tracks was almost completed. A large programme for rebuilding stations, replacing and increasing rolling stock, and for repairing and building new roads has been carried out, special attention being given to a large-scale development programme for Southern Italy. The Italian Mercantile Marine has been increased to 4,899,640 tons compared with 3,500,000 tons before the war.

CURRENCY

In July, 1958, the Italian *Lira* was quoted at approx. 1,750 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE 1958

Imports	<i>Lira</i>	1,980,594,799,000
Exports	"	1,585,154,416,000
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K. ...	£71,156,047	£66,318,122
Exports to U.K.	62,813,021	77,088,799

Imports consist chiefly of iron and steel, coal, cotton, wool, machinery, coffee, timber, wheat, chemicals and crude oil.

The principal exports are citrus and other fresh fruit, fresh vegetables, tinned fruit and vegetables, motor vehicles, machinery, artificial fibres and yarns, chemical fertilizers, pneumatic tyres, rice and oil.

The principal imports from the U.K. in 1958 were machinery, wool, toilet preparations and soaps, metal goods, chemical and scientific instruments; the principal exports to the U.K. in 1958 were fresh and dried fruit and vegetables, woven fabrics, synthetic fibre yarns, chemicals, clothing, machinery and road vehicles.

CAPITAL, Rome, founded according to legend by Romulus in the year now known as 753 B.C., is situated on the Tiber, 15 miles from its mouth. It was the focal point of Latin civilization and dominion under the Republic and afterwards under the Roman Empire, and became the capital of Italy when the kingdom was established in 1871. Population (1959), 1,933,835. Other towns are Milan (1,434,632), Ψ Naples (1,134,402), Turin (920,789), Ψ Genoa (749,580), Florence (421,989), Bologna (418,428), Ψ Venice (341,761), Ψ Trieste (282,470), Ψ Bari (310,008), Verona (204,028), Ψ Leghorn (157,941), Ψ Taranto (191,311), Brescia (161,025), Ferrara (146,960), Ψ Reggio di Calabria (151,019), Ψ Spezia (119,746), Ψ Ancona (96,889), Ψ Ravenna (107,501), Ψ Saierno (107,226), Ψ Savona (79,896), Ψ Brindisi (67,614); in Sicily, Ψ Palermo (582,563), Ψ Catania (355,515), Ψ Messina (245,450), Ψ Trapani (77,495), Ψ Syracuse (81,052) and in Sardinia, Ψ Cagliari (157,233).

TRIESTE.—From June 12, 1945, the area of Trieste was administered by Allied Military Government; Zone A, including Duino and the city and harbour of Trieste, by Anglo-U.S. forces and Zone B, including the towns of Capodistria, Pirano and Cittanuova by Yugoslavia. Provision for setting up a Free Territory of Trieste, included in the Italian Peace Treaty signed in Paris on Feb. 10, 1947, proved to be unworkable and military occupation of the two Zones continued until 1954, when an agreement was concluded in London on Oct. 5 between Italy, Yugoslavia, the United Kingdom and the United States, partitioning this territory between Italy and Yugoslavia along the line of demarcation of the two Zones, with a minor frontier rectification in favour of Yugoslavia. Zone A, an area of about 90 square miles with a population of 296,229, was formally handed over to Italian administration on October 26, 1954.

ITALY'S FORMER COLONIES, &c.

The future of the former Italian colonies was determined by the General Assembly in a resolution of November 21, 1949, and subsequent subsidiary resolutions.

For LIBYA see separate article.

In Somalia authority was transferred on April 1, 1950, by the United Kingdom to Italy. Somalia is to become an independent and sovereign state on December 2, 1960.

Under a United Nations resolution of December 2, 1950, Eritrea constitutes an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia under the sovereignty of the Ethiopian crown. See ETHIOPIA.

Somalia comprises a coastal strip on the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, from 11° N. lat. to the Equator, and is bounded on the N. by the Gulf of Aden, on E. by the Indian Ocean, and on W. by British Somaliland, Abyssinia, and British E. Africa. The total area, including the territory of Jubaland (and the port of Ψ Kismayu), transferred from Kenya by Great Britain in 1925, is about 220,000 sq.

miles, and the population is estimated at 1,263,584. The capital is Ψ Mogadishu, on the Indian Ocean, estimated population (1956), 74,056.

Pantelleria Island (part of Trapani Province) in the Sicilian Narrows, has an area of 31 sq. miles and a population of 10,306.

The **Pelagian Islands** (Lampedusa, Linosa and Lampione) are part of the Province of Agrigento and have an area of 8 sq. miles, pop. 4,458.

FLAG.—Vertical stripes of green, white and red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Villa Wolkonsky, Via Conte Rosso, Rome.

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir (Henry)

Ashley Clarke, K.C.M.G. (1953)..... £6,000

Minister, H. A. F. Hohler, C.M.G.

Minister (Commercial), K. Unwin, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Counselor, G. G. Hannaford, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretaries, A. A. Stark; F. G. Burrett; C. F. G.

Ransome, C.M.G., O.B.E.; C. T. Isolani, M.B.E.

(*Information Officer*); F. C. S. Bayliss, M.B.E.,

T.D.; J. K. E. Bamford; I. M. Holder (*Head of*

Consular Section).

2nd Secretaries, J. M. Edes; J. C. Thomas; H. M.

Shone; C. C. Smellie; L. J. P. J. Craig;

A. J. Walker.

Naval Attaché, Capt. J. E. Scotland, D.S.C., R.N.

Asst. Naval Attaché, Cdr. W. G. M. Burn, R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. P. G. L. Cousins.

Asst. Military Attaché, Maj. G. K. Alexander.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. E. C. Palmer.

Labour Attaché, D. Taylor.

Chaplain, Rev. D. Wanstall.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Rome, Naples, Milan, Genoa, Florence, Palermo, Turin, Venice, Trieste and Messina.

THE BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. F. S. de Winton, O.B.E., Palazzo

del Drago, Via Quattro Fontane 20, Rome.

There are *British Council Institutes* at Milan and

Naples, and a *Centre* at Bologna. There is also a

British Institute at Florence.

JAPAN

(Nippon Koku—Land of the Rising Sun)

Emperor of Japan (Nippon Koku Tenno), His Majesty

Hirohito, born April 29, 1901; succeeded Dec. 25,

1926; married (1924) Princess Nagako (born

March 6, 1903), daughter of the late Prince

Kuniyoshi Kuni (died Jan. 27, 1929), and has

issue two sons and four daughters:

Heir-Apparent, His Imperial Highness Prince

Akihito Tsugu-No-Miya, born Dec. 23, 1933,

married April 10, 1959, Miss Michiko Shoda.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Nobosuke Kishi.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Aichiro Fujiyama.

Justice, Hiroya Ino.

Finance, Eisaku Sato.

Education, Takechiyo Matsuda.

Welfare, Yoshio Watanabe.

Agriculture and Forestry, Takeo Fukuda.

International Trade and Industry, Hayato Ikeda.

Transportation, Wataru Narahashi.

Postal Services, Haruhiko Vetaka.

Labour, Raizo Matsuno.

Ministers of State, Muncenori Akagi (*Defence Agency*

Director); Yasuhiro Nakasone (*Chairman, Atomic*

Energy Commission and Director, Science and

Technology Agency); Wataro Kanno (*Director,*

Economic Planning Agency); Kanichiro Ishihara

(*Chairman, Public Safety Commission and Chairman*

of Autonomy Board).

Chief Cabinet Secretary, Etsusaburo Shiina.

JAPANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON
32 Belgrave Square, S.W.1
{Sloane: 0776}

Ambassador, Katsumi Ohno.

Minister Plenipotentiary, Toru Nakagawa.

Counsellors, Kikiuchiro Yamamoto (*Financial*);

Keiichi Matsumura (*Commercial*); Shizuo Saito

(*General Affairs*); Michiyuki Isurugi (*Financial*).

1st Secretaries, Hideki Masaki (*Press*); Kiyohiko

Tsurumi (*General Affairs*); Kei Miyakawa

(*General Affairs*); Shunichi Ohkuchi (*Agriculture*);

Teiji Hosono (*Labour*); Sankichi Suzaki (*Trans-*

port); Mizuo Kuroda (*General Affairs*); Hiroshi

Murata (*Scientific*).

2nd Secretary, Mitsutaro Kataoka (*Visas*).

Attachés, Capt. Yoshio Takahashi (*Defence*);

Kimimasa Taramizu; Naohiro Kumagai;

Masaki Seo (*Press*); Takayoshi Otaki; Naichi

Saito.

Area and Population.—Japan consists of 4 large

and many small islands situated in the North Pacific

Ocean between longitude 128° 6' East and 145° 49'

East and between latitude 26° 59' and 45° 31' N.,

with a total area of 182,700 square miles and a

population (March, 1959) of 92,420,000.

Japan Proper consists of Honshū (or Mainland),

230,532 sq. k. (89,011 sq. m.), Shikoku, 18,773

sq. k. (7,248 sq. m.), Kyūshū, 42,070 sq. k. (16,247

sq. m.), Hokkaido, 77,096 sq. k. (29,764 sq. m.).

Formosa and the Kwantung Province, which had

been throughout the years of Japanese expansion

and aggression leased or annexed, reverted to

Chinese sovereignty after the War of 1939-45.

After the unconditional surrender to the Allied

Nations (Aug. 15, 1945), Japan was occupied by

Allied forces under General MacArthur (Sept. 15,

1945), and the status of parts of the former Japanese

Empire has yet to be determined. A Japanese

peace treaty conference opened at San Francisco on

Sept. 4, 1951, and on Sept. 8, 48 nations signed the

treaty, which became effective on April 28, 1952.

Since that date Japan has restored relations with

a number of nations, including the U.S.S.R., Poland

and Czechoslovakia.

British participation in the occupation of Japan

was virtually over by May, 1950, at which date

the British Commonwealth Occupation Force was

reduced to 3,000 Australians. However, the out-

break of hostilities in Korea in June, 1950, resulted

in the despatch to Korea of British Forces from the

United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand and

Canada to participate in the United Nations action.

The main base of this force was established in

Japan at Kure, and the Japan element of the British

Commonwealth Forces in Korea at its peak

amounted to approximately 6,000 troops. On

July 1, 1956, the base was moved to Inchon,

Korea, and all Commonwealth troops had left

Japan by the middle of 1957.

Under the terms of the United States-Japan

Security Treaty of Sept. 8, 1951, United States

forces remained to defend Japan after the coming

into effect of the Peace Treaty. As Japan's own

forces are built up, it is expected that the United

States forces will be gradually withdrawn.

Vital Statistics.—In January, 1958, Japan proper

contained 91,250,000 inhabitants. The average

annual increase between 1950 and 1956 was

1,155,219. The birth rate in 1957 was 17.2 per

1,000 and the death rate 8.3 per 1,000. The *Ainu*,

remnant of the indigenous inhabitants, are dying

out but are still found in small numbers.

Physiography.—The coastline exceeds 17,000

miles and is deeply indented, so that few places

are far from the sea. The interior is very moun-

tainous, and crossing the mainland from the Sea

of Japan to the Pacific is a group of volcanoes, mainly extinct or dormant. Mount Fuji, the loftiest and most sacred mountain of Japan, about 60 miles from Tokyo, is 12,370 ft. high and has been dormant since 1707, but there are other volcanoes which are active, including Mount Aso in Kyūshū. There are frequent earthquakes, mainly along the Pacific coast near the Bay of Tokyo. Japan proper extends from sub-tropical to sub-arctic zones. Heavy snowfalls are frequent on the western slopes of Hokkaidō and Honshū, but the Pacific coasts are warmed by the Japan current. There is a plentiful rainfall and the rivers are short and swift-flowing, offering abundant opportunities for the supply of hydro-electric power.

Government.—According to Japanese tradition, Jimmu, the first Emperor of Japan, ascended the throne on Feb. 11, B.C. 660. Under the Constitution of Feb. 11, 1889, the monarchy was hereditary in the male heirs of the Imperial house. A new constitution approved by the Supreme Allied Commander was published on March 6, 1946, superseding the "Meiji Constitution" of 1889 and containing many radical changes based on the constitutional practices of the United Kingdom, U.S.A. and France. Among the most important innovations are the abandonment of the doctrine of Imperial Divinity, the renunciation of war, and the establishment of a Supreme Court.

The new constitution came into force on May 3, 1947. Legislative authority rests with *The Diet*, which is bicameral, consisting of a *House of Representatives* and a *House of Councillors*, both Houses being composed of elected members. Executive authority is vested in the Cabinet which is responsible to the Legislature.

The Japanese peace treaty came into force on April 28, 1952, after ratification by Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ceylon, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Japan herself. Japan thereupon resumed her status as a sovereign and independent power.

A general election was held on May 22, 1958, in which the Liberal Democratic Party was once more returned to power. The strength of the parties in the Lower House on June 29, 1959, was: Liberal Democratic Party, 290; Socialist Party, 165; Independent, 2; Communist Party, 1. Following an election for half the seats in the Upper House, the strength of the parties there was: Liberal Democratic Party, 135; Socialist Party, 84; Independents, 16; Green Breeze Society, 11; Communist Party, 3; vacancies, 1.

Agriculture and Livestock.—Owing to the mountainous nature of the country not more than one-sixth of its area is available for cultivation. There were in 1957 over 25,000,000 hectares of forest, which include the *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Pinus massoniana*, *Zelkova keaki*, and *Pawlonia imperialis* in addition to camphor trees, mulberry, vegetable wax tree and a lacquer tree which furnishes the celebrated lacquer of Japan. The soil is only moderately fertile, but intensive cultivation secures good crops. In 1957 there were 4,829,000 hectares under cereals (rice 3,265,000 hectares—60 per cent.). The tobacco-plant, tea-shrub, potato, rice, wheat and other cereals are all cultivated; rice is the staple food of the people, about 11,000,000 metric tons being produced annually. The floral kingdom is rich, beautiful, and varied, though scented flowers are comparatively few. Fruit is abundant, including the orange, persimmon and loquat; European fruits, such as apples, strawberries, pears, grapes, figs, and peaches are produced, and the American

navel orange is extensively grown. Mulberry trees are now cultivated on only 193,138 hectares (just over a quarter of the pre-war area) and silk is playing a reduced part in Japanese exports.

Minerals.—The country has mineral resources, including gold and silver, and copper, lead, zinc, iron chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, petroleum and salt, but iron ore and coal are among the principal post-war imports to supply deficiencies at home.

Industry.—Japan is the most highly industrialized nation in the Far East, with the whole range of modern light and heavy industries, including mining, metals, machinery, chemicals, textiles (cotton, silk, wool and synthetics), cement, pottery, glass, rubber, lumber, paper, oil refining and shipbuilding. The labour force of Japan in 1958 averaged 43,680,000, about 19,730,000 being paid workers; of the remainder, some 10,680,000 were classed as proprietors, and another 12,690,000 were family workers. Of the total labour force, some 15,470,000 were engaged in agriculture, only 460,000 being paid employees. About 35.1 per cent. of paid industrial workers were organized into trade unions.

Communications.—There were 27,825 kilometres of Government and private railroad (steam and electric) in March, 1958. The Japanese mercantile marine reached 6,000,000 gross tons in 1941, but more than three-quarters of it was sunk during the war. By the end of November, 1958, it had been rebuilt to 5,973,000 gross tons of steel vessels (100 tons or over), and it is intended under a new long-range plan covering the period from April 1, 1958, to March 31, 1963, to continue the expansion of the fleet. The target for dry cargo vessels is 5,880,000 deadweight tons and for tankers 2,303,000 deadweight tons compared with 3,324,000 and 911,000 deadweight tons respectively in 1956, the base year for the plan.

Armed Forces.—After the unconditional surrender of August, 1945, the land forces were disarmed and disbanded and all aircraft were confiscated by the occupying forces. Although the present Constitution of Japan prohibits the maintenance of armed forces, an internal security force, known as the National Police Reserve, came into being at the end of 1950. In October 1951, this Force was renamed the National Safety Force and together with a Coastal Safety Force was placed under a National Safety Agency. By January 1953, the National Safety Force had reached its authorized strength of 110,000. In March 1954 a Mutual Defence Agreement for the supply of equipment and materials was concluded with the United States. In June, the mission of the forces was extended to include the defence of Japan against direct and indirect aggression, the Agency was renamed the Defence Agency, the forces under it the Ground Self Defence Force and the Maritime Self Defence Force respectively and a new arm, the Air Self Defence Force, was created. During 1956, the strength of these forces was increased to 160,000, 22,7000 and 10,350 respectively. At the end of 1958 the tonnage of the M.S.D.F. amounted to 98,169. By the end of 1959 it was planned to have 1,947 ships (excluding harbour craft), of a total tonnage of 11,407. The Naval Air Arm consisted of 137 planes, of which 78 were for A/S and patrol duties. The Japanese Air Self Defence Force (J.A.S.D.F.) had, at the end of 1958, 280 piston and 230 jet training aircraft, 240 jet operational-training aircraft, 110 jet day fighter/ground attack aircraft, 38 transport aircraft and a few helicopters, the greater part being of U.S. design. Its strength was 4,805 officers, 21,820 airmen and 3,802 civilians

—a total of 30,027. The authorized strength of the Ground Self Defence Force in April, 1958, was 170,000. Broadly the Force is organized in six light divisions and four combined brigades. It is equipped with weapons of U.S. manufacture.

Religion.—All religions are tolerated. The principal religions of Japan are Mahayana Buddhism and Shinro. The Roman Catholic Church has 2 archbishops and 8 bishops. The Nippon Seikokai (Holy Catholic Church of Japan) has 8 Japanese bishops and is an autonomous branch of the Anglican communion. There is also an United Protestant Church.

Education.—According to the laws passed in 1947, education on elementary level (6-year course) and lower secondary level (3-year course) is free, compulsory and co-educational. Upper secondary schools (3-year course) are mainly established and maintained by prefectures, and are co-educational. They have several courses in general, agricultural, commercial, technical, mercantile marine, radio-communication and home-economics education, etc. There are 2- or 3-year junior colleges and 4-year universities. Some of the 4-year universities have graduate schools. In May, 1957, the total number of these junior colleges and universities was 503, 93 of which were established and maintained by the State, while 69 were established and maintained by prefectures and cities, and 341 were private institutions. The most prominent universities are the seven State Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Tohoku (Sendai), Hokkaidō (Sapporo), Kyushu (Fukuoka), Osaka and Nagoya, and the two private universities, Keio and Waseda.

Language and Literature.—Japanese is said to be one of the Altaic group of languages and remained a spoken tongue until the fifth-seventh centuries A.D., when the Chinese characters came into use. Most Japanese who have received school education can read and write the Chinese characters in current use (about 1,800 characters) and also the syllabary characters called Kana. English is the best known foreign language. It is compulsory in almost all middle and high schools. In January, 1958, there were 759 libraries open to the public (34 National Diet libraries, 674 state and 51 private) with 20,448,533 volumes. In addition, there are 528 University libraries with 23,545,819 volumes. In 1956 there were 250 daily newspapers in Japan, of which 15 were published at Tokyo, 11 at Osaka and 13 in the Nagoya region. Japan's present total newspaper circulation is estimated at 36,373,000 copies and 2.45 per household.

FINANCE

The Budget for the financial year 1959-60, ending on March 31, is estimated to balance at Yen 1,419,248,000,000 for revenue and expenditure on the general account.

The official rate of exchange of yen 360=1 U.S. \$ was established on April 25, 1949, and (after Japan's accession to the International Monetary Fund) was confirmed by the Fund on May 11, 1953. The list of currencies in which banks are allowed to deal has recently been expanded considerably. Exchange rates of all currencies, other than the \$U.S., are allowed to fluctuate within IMF limits.

FOREIGN TRADE

	1956
Total Imports U.S.	\$3,033,124,711
Total Visible Exports "	2,876,560,239
Imports from U.K. "	£19,399,850
Exports to U.K. "	£35,358,909

There was an adverse balance of U.S. \$124,123,496 for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

Being deficient in natural resources, Japan has had to develop a complex foreign trade. Principal imports consist of raw materials (cotton, wool, mineral oils, rubber, iron ore, coking coal, salt, wood pulp, hides), foodstuffs (rice, wheat, barley, soya beans, sugar), petroleum, chemicals and specialized machinery. Principal exports consist of cotton and rayon textiles, machinery, ships, metals and products, canned fish, chemicals and a wide variety of manufactured goods, including chinaware, toys, bicycles, sewing machines and cameras.

CAPITAL OF JAPAN, Tokyo. Its population in May, 1959, was 9,021,313. The other chief cities had the following populations in early 1957.

Ψ Osaka.....	2,632,000
Ψ Kyoto, the ancient capital.....	1,210,107
Ψ Nagoya.....	1,387,019
Ψ Yokohama.....	1,182,209
Ψ Kobé.....	1,012,192

FLAG: White, charged with rising sun (red).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Sir Oscar Charles Morland, K.C.M.G. (1959)
£5,000

Minister, W. Harpham, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Naval Attaché, Capt. D. F. Chilton, D.F.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. J. G. Figgess, O.B.E.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. H. T. Bennett, R.A.F.

Counsellor, A. L. Mayall.

Counsellor (Information), H. V. Redman, C.M.G., O.B.E.

Consul, L. Pickles.

Labour Attaché, G. R. Calvert, O.B.E.

Consulates

Osaka-Kobé.—Consul-General, R. H. G. Watts.

“ Consul, W. C. Butler.

Yokohama.—Consul, C. G. Hampden-King.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, F. J. R. Bottrell, O.B.E., Maruzen Building, Nihonbashi, Chuo-ku, Tokyo.

Yokohama, by sea 11,260 miles distant from London, transit, 35 days; Tokyo, by air 9,974 miles distant from London: transit (B.O.A.C.), 32 hrs.

JORDAN

(The Hashemite Kingdom of The Jordan)

King of the Jordan, Hussein, G.C.V.O., born November 14, 1935, succeeded on the deposition of his father, King Talal, Aug. 11, 1952, assumed constitutional powers, May 2, 1953, on coming of age.

Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hazza Majali.

JORDANIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

7 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3685]

Ambassador, Mohammed Shuraiki.

Counsellor, Assayed Zuhayr Mufti.

Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Abdullah Bitar.

2nd Secretary and Consul, Dr. Ahmed Attiyate.

Area and Population.—The Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan is made up of two areas: Western Jordan, which includes the districts of Hebron, Jerusalem and Nablus, and Eastern Jordan, which includes the districts of Ma'an, Kerak, Belqa and Ajlun. The union of East and West Jordan was effected by a decision taken unanimously by both houses of the Legislature on April 24, 1950. The

union was recognized a few days later by the British Government subject to certain reservations on the subject of Jerusalem. The Kingdom is bounded on the north by Syria, on the west by Israel, on the south by Saudi Arabia and on the east by Iraq. The majority of the population are Sunni Moslems and Islam is the religion of the state. The estimated population is 1,400,000 persons, of whom about 500,000 are displaced Palestinians.

Government.—The Executive consists of a Council of Ministers and the legislature of a Senate (25 persons nominated by the King) and a House of Representatives, consisting of 50 elected members.

Production and Industry.—West Jordan is fertile, but severely eroded. East Jordan (the old Amirate of Transjordan), consists of a fertile mountainous area and the eastern half of the Jordan valley which are productive; the rest of the country is arid steppe. Jordan's only industrial product of note is raw phosphate, of which about 232,000 tons were exported in 1958, valued at nearly £1,000,000.

Communications.—The Hejaz Railway runs (with the exception of the first few miles) through Jordan territory from Deraa to Ma'an. During the Second World War, 24 miles of line were laid from Ma'an to Ras Naqb; there are good roads to all the chief towns in the country.

FINANCE

1959-60

(Estimates)

Expenditure.....	£JD38,171,000
Revenue.....	30,750,000
Deficit.....	7,421,000

TRADE WITH U.K.

1957

1958

Imports from U.K., ..	£4,854,933	£7,646,520
Exports to U.K.,	69,376	63,273

CAPITAL, Amman. Estimated population, 250,000.

FLAG: Black, white and green horizontal stripes, surcharged with white seven-pointed star on red triangle.

BRITISH EMBASSY, AMMAN

Ambassador, His Excellency Sir Charles Hepburn Johnson, K.C.M.G. (1956)..... £3,800

Counsellor, R. H. Mason, O.B.E.

Secretaries, L. C. W. Figg; A. R. Newman;

J. L. Bullard; G. Cowell.

Commercial Secretary, H. J. O. R. Tunnell.

Press Officer, A. D. Parsons, M.C.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. A. Simcox, M.B.E., P.O. Box 634, Wadi Seer Street, Amman.

KOREA

(Hankuk.)

Korea is situated between 124° 11" and 130° 57" E. long., and between 33° 7" and 43° 1' N. lat. It has an area of 85,256 sq. miles with an estimated population of about 28,000,000, of whom about 21,500,000 live south of the present dividing line. The southern and western coasts are fringed with innumerable islands, of which the largest, forming a province of its own, is Chejudo (Quclpart). The soil is fertile, but the arable land is limited by the mountainous nature of the country. The staple agricultural products are rice, barley, and other cereals, beans, cotton, tobacco and hemp. Fruit-growing and sericulture are also practised. Gingseng, a medicinal root much affected by the Chinese, is largely grown at Kaesong (now in

North Korean hands) but also in parts of South Korea. It forms a rich source of revenue. Gold, copper, coal, iron, graphite, tungsten and other minerals are distributed throughout the country, but are more abundant in the north. In pre-war days the south was mainly agricultural and most of the limited industries were in the north. Political necessity in recent years has led to some industrialization south of the demarcation line, but the southern portion of the peninsula remains predominantly agricultural.

History.—The last native dynasty (Yi) ruled from 1392 until 1910, in which year Japan formally annexed Korea. The country remained an integral part of the Japanese Empire until the defeat of Japan in 1945, when it was occupied by troops of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R.; the 38th parallel being fixed as the boundary between the two zones of occupation. The U.S. Government endeavoured to reach agreement with the Soviet Government for the creation of a Korean Government for the whole country and the withdrawal of all Russian and American troops. These efforts met with no success, and in September, 1947, the U.S. Government laid the whole question of the future of Korea before the General Assembly of the United Nations. The Assembly in November, 1947, resolved that elections should be held in Korea for a National Assembly under the supervision of a temporary Commission formed for that purpose by the United Nations and that the National Assembly when elected should set up a Government. The Soviet Government refused to allow the Commission to visit the Russian Occupied Zone and in consequence it was only able to discharge its function in that part of Korea which lies to the south of the 38th parallel.

The Korean War.—The country remained effectively divided into two along the line of the 38th parallel, until the aggression of June 25, 1950, when the North Korean forces invaded South Korea. On the same day, at an emergency meeting of the United Nations Security Council, a resolution was adopted calling for immediate cessation of hostilities, and the withdrawal of the North Korean armed forces to the 38th parallel. The Communist forces ignored this demand and continued their advance. In response to a Security Council recommendation that United Nations members should furnish assistance to repel the attack, 16 nations, including the United States of America and the United Kingdom, came to the aid of the Republic of Korea. A unified command under the leadership of the United States was established on July 8. Shortly afterwards U.S. troops were landed in Korea but were at first unable to stem the Communists' onslaught. Finally the United Nations and South Korea forces were able to stabilize a front around the Pusan perimeter. On September 15, U.S. Marines made a successful surprise landing at Inchon which was quickly followed by a breakthrough from the Pusan perimeter and a general advance to the north. The Communist forces had been pushed back almost to the Manchurian frontier, when, at the beginning of November, hordes of Chinese "Volunteers" began to pour over the Yalu River and by sheer weight of numbers forced the U.N. troops to withdraw once again south of Seoul. However, the latter quickly regrouped and threw the Communist forces back to approximately the old dividing line.

The fighting was ended by an armistice agreement signed by the U.N. Commander-in-Chief and the commanders of the North Korean army and the Chinese People's "Volunteers" on July 27, 1953. By this agreement (which was not accepted by the government of the Republic of Korea) the line of

division between North and South Korea remained in the neighbourhood of the 38th parallel. The Geneva Conference discussed Korea from April 26 to June 15, 1954, but failed to agree on measures for reunifying the country.

Republic of Korea

President, Dr. Syngman Rhee, re-elected for 4 years, May 15, 1956 (third term).

Vice-President, Dr. Chang Myon.

KOREAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

36 Cadogan Square, S.W.1.

[Kensington: 8025]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Yu

Taik Kim.

Counsellor, Tong Jin Park.

1st Secretary and Consul, Ilwoo Lee.

3rd Secretaries, Kong Chun Choi; Tal Seung Yang.

Attaché, Johngson Ilmb.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. Kyunam Chae.

The Republic of Korea has been officially recognized by the Governments of the United States, France, Great Britain, and most other countries except the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. It has an area of 96,930 sq. km. (37,426 sq. miles) and a population (Census, 1958) of 21,909,742.

A general election was held on May 10, 1948, and the first National Assembly met in Seoul on May 31. The Assembly passed a Constitution on July 12, and on July 20 elected Dr. Syngman Rhee as the first President of the Republic of Korea for four years. On August 15, 1948, the Republic was formally inaugurated and American Military Government came to an end. All U.S. troops were withdrawn by the end of June, 1949. In the fourth general elections for the National Assembly held on May 2, 1958, the Liberal Party retained its majority, but the Democratic Party improved its position, winning one-third of the seats.

The Republic of Korea has an army of about 550,000 men, a small navy mainly for coast protection duties, a small air force and a Marine Corps which includes one division trained in amphibious operations.

Finance.—The Budget for the year ending December 31, 1959, balances revenue and expenditure at *Hwan* 390,000,000,000. Expenditure on National Defence is estimated at *Hwan* 146,000,000,000.

The rate of exchange is fixed by bilateral agreement with the U.S.A. at *Hwan* 500 = \$1 (1,400 = £1), subject to review.

Trade.—The Republic of Korea's main exports are non-ferrous metals, iron ore, silk, fish and fish products, agar-agar, kolinsky furs, bristles, and ginseng. Since 1945 imports have greatly exceeded exports; in 1958 imports totalled U.S. \$388,208,000 of which U.S. \$311,020,000 was financed with foreign aid funds, while exports totalled only U.S. \$16,452,000. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1958 was valued at: imports, £2,654,088; exports to U.K. £264,025.

CAPITAL.—Seoul, population (1958), 1,756,406. Other main centres are Ψ Pusan (pop. 1,045,183), Taegu (pop. 487,252) and Ψ Inchon (pop. 317,967). Pusan on the south-east coast, and Inchon on the west coast, only 28 miles from Seoul, are the main ports but the development of Inchon is hampered by a tide variation of 28–30 feet.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Seoul

Ambassador, His Excellency Hubert John Evans,
C.M.G. (1957).....£3,000

1st Secretary, C. C. Clemens, M.C.
 Military Attaché, Col. A. E. E. Mercer, M.C.
 Air Attaché, Group-Capt. H. T. Bennett (resident in Tokyo).

2nd Secretary (Commercial), P. Bevington.
 Vice-Consul, A. B. Smart.

Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea.—Meanwhile in the Russian-occupied zone north of the 38th parallel the Democratic People's Republic had been set up with its capital at Pyongyang; a Supreme Peoples' Soviet was elected in September 1948, and a Soviet-style Constitution adopted. Recognition had been given by the U.S.S.R. and its satellites. In January, 1949, the Soviet Government announced that all Russian troops had been withdrawn from Korea by the end of December, 1948.

LAOS

EMBASSY IN LONDON
 5 Palace Green, W.8

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, H.R.H. Prince Tiao Khammao (1958).

Laos includes the former Kingdoms of Luang Prabang and Vientiane and the Principality of the Champassac, now united under King Sisavang Vong (born 1885) of the House of Luang Prabang. The country has an estimated area of 90,000 square miles. In 1948, the population was given as 1,500,000; it is now probably slightly over 2,000,000. The administrative capital is Vientiane (estimated population 30,000-40,000). The independence of the kingdom was recognized by France in July, 1940. Laos was invaded by the Communist Viet Minh in the spring of 1953. Under the terms of the Geneva Armistice Agreements of July, 1954 the Viet Minh troops were to evacuate Laos by November of that year. The two Northern Provinces of Sam Neua and Phong Saly remained, however, under the effective control of the rebel *Pathet Lao* forces until November, 1957, when an agreement reached between the Royal Laotian Government and the *Pathet Lao* leaders provided for the assumption of control of these provinces by the Government and the integration of the *Patbet Lao* forces into the Royal Army.

Trade with U.K., 1958: Imports from U.K., £81,614; Exports, £451.

BRITISH EMBASSY
 Vientiane

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Anthony Handley Lincoln, C.M.G., C.V.O. (1958).

1st Secretary, O. Kemp.
 Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. C. De Cent, O.B.E.
 2nd Secretary, J. W. Main.

LEBANON

President of the Republic of Lebanon, General Fuad Chehab, elected July 31, 1958; assumed office September 23, 1958.

CABINET

(Oct. 15, 1958)

Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Finance and Economics, and Information, Rashid Karami.
 Foreign Affairs, Justice and Planning, Hajé Hussein El Oueini.
 Interior, Labour and Social Affairs, Posts and Telegraphs, Raymond Eddé.
 Public Works and Communications, Education, Health and Agriculture, Pierre Gémayel.

LEBANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

(21 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8)

[Bayswater: 7265]

Ambassador, Ibrahim el-Ahdab (1955).

Counsellor, Albert Nassif.

Attaché, Ibrahim Kharma.

The republic of the Lebanon is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire taken from the Turks by British forces (with a small French detachment and some Arab forces under the Emir Faisal and Colonel Lawrence) in 1918, but following the Anglo-French Convention of September, 1919, Great Britain withdrew in favour of France, to whom a Mandate was granted by the Supreme Council of Allied Powers in 1920. The French authorities granted a Constitution and the first President of the Republic (under the Mandate) was elected in 1926.

In 1941 hostilities broke out between the French troops in Syria and Lebanon and the Allied Forces in the Middle East, the latter having been directed to prevent further Nazi penetration into French Mandated Territory. Hostilities ceased on July 11, 1941, and the French High Command agreed to remove the garrison.

In accordance with the undertaking given by the British and Free French Forces, Syria and Lebanon were declared to be independent and separate States. In 1943 the amended Constitution came into force and the first President of the independent Lebanon Republic was elected.

Under an agreement signed by General Catroux (on behalf of the French Committee of National Liberation) and by representatives of Syria and Lebanon "all powers and capacities exercised hitherto by the French under mandate" were transferred to the Syrian and Lebanese governments as from Jan. 1, 1944.

Lebanon forms a strip, about 120 miles in length and varying in width from 30 to 35 miles, along the Mediterranean littoral, and extending from the Palestine frontier on the south to the Nahr al Kebir (15 miles north of Tripoli) on the north; its eastern boundary runs down the Anti-Lebanon range and then down the Great Central depression, the *Beqaa*, in which flow the rivers Orontes and Litani. It is divided into 5 districts, North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, Beirut, South Lebanon and Beqaa. The seaward slopes of the mountains have a Mediterranean climate and vegetation. The inland range of Anti-Lebanon has the characteristics of steppe country. There is a mixed Arabic-speaking population of Christians, Moslems and Druses.

Area and Population.—The total area of Lebanon is about 4,300 sq. miles, the population being estimated at 1,430,000 in 1956.

Production.—Fruits are the most important products and include olives, citrus fruit and apples. Tobacco, silk, cotton, cement, textiles, wines and other alcoholic drinks are also produced. There is little remaining of the famous cedars of Lebanon.

Railways.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut to Damascus, connecting at Rayak with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotcheh. A standard gauge railway also runs up the coast from Nakoura on the Palestine border, through Beirut to Tripoli, but the Beirut-Nakoura sector is not in use at present.

Roads.—All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads, for the most part good.

Civil Aviation.—Beirut International Airport is one of the most important traffic centres in the

Middle East. Numerous international air services to all parts of the world pass through it, and local services connect with all Middle Eastern capitals except Tel Aviv. There are 3 national airline companies in the Lebanon serving international as well as local routes. One of these companies (Middle East Airlines) enjoys the financial support of B.O.A.C. and operates *Viscount* services.

Rivers.—The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch; the Litani flows southwards from Lebanon, turns westwards round the southern extremity of the range and flows into the Mediterranean.

Archaeology, etc.—Lebanon has some important historical remains, notably Baalbek (Heliopolis) which contains the ruins of I-III century Roman temples and Juball (Biblos), one of the oldest continuously inhabited towns in the world.

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), and French is also widely used. The use of English is increasing. About 150 newspapers and periodicals are registered in Beirut, but only 40 of these appear regularly, of which 30 are printed in Arabic, 5 in French, 4 in Armenian and 1 in English.

Education.—There are three universities in Beirut, the American and the French (R.C.) Universities established in the last century, and the Lebanese National University which is a recent foundation and in the early stages of development. There are several institutions for vocational training and there is a good provision throughout the country of primary and secondary schools, among which are a great number of private schools.

CHIEF TOWNS.— Ψ Beirut (population about 450,000) is the capital of the Lebanon. Ψ Tripoli (100,000), Zahlé (40,000), Ψ Sidon (25,000), Ψ Tyre (12,000) are other towns of importance.

FINANCE

Receipts and Expenditure, 1959 (Estimated)
£L206,000,000.

Currency. The monetary unit is the Lebanese £(L); official rate £1 = £L6.13. There is also an officially recognized free market in foreign currencies, which is used for nearly all commercial transactions. The free market rate for sterling is variable, but averages about £L8.83 = £1.

TRADE

Principal imports: Gold and precious metals, cereals, cotton and woollen textiles, artificial and cotton yarns, iron and steel goods, petrol, oils, wood, pharmaceuticals, raw hides, sugar, motor-vehicles, live-stock, wheat, flour, machinery and paper.

Principal exports: Gold and precious metals, citrus fruits, wool, onions, cotton, textiles, apples and pears, scrap metal, vegetables, hides and skins, soap, butter, cereals, oil-seed, tobacco and wines.

Trade with U.K., 1958.—Imports, £10,363,013; Exports to U.K., £2,316,159.

There is also a considerable transit trade through Beirut, mainly in gold and crude oil. Lebanon is the terminal for two oil pipe lines, one, belonging to the Iraq Petroleum Company, debouching at Tripoli, the other belonging to the Trans-Arabian Pipeline Company, at Sidon. There are refineries at each end of the pipeline which can, to all intents and purposes, fulfil Lebanon's needs.

LEBANESE FLAG.—Red, white and red with a green cedar of Lebanon in the centre of the white band.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London—Beirut (2,169 miles), 6 hrs. 40 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Beirut

British Ambassador, His Excellency Ponsonby Moor Crosthwaite, C.M.G. (1958)..... £3,800
Counsellors, A. J. Edden, C.M.G.; M. Arab, C.B.E.; K. J. Hird, O.B.E. (*Labour and Social Affairs*).
1st Secretaries, G. M. E. Paulson, C.M.G., O.B.E.; A. Rendall; P. M. Reid; J. S. A. Selwyn, M.B.E. (*Commercial*); H. T. A. Overton (*Information*).
1st Secretary and Consul, D. W. M. Pierotti.
Naval Attaché, Capt. C. K. T. Wheen, R.N.
Military Attaché, Col. A. C. Brodie, D.S.O., O.B.E., M.C.

The British Embassy also houses the Middle East Development Division and the Regional Information Office headed respectively by Sir Fergusson Crawford, K.B.E., C.M.G. (*Counsellor*) and P. G. D. Adams (*Counsellor*).

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, T. W. Morray, O.B.E., Beit Fauzi Azar, Sharia Sidani, Beirut.

LIBERIA

(Republic of Liberia)

President, Hon. William V. S. Tubman, *elected* *
May 6, 1943; *installed* Jan. 1, 1944; *re-elected* in
May, 1951, 1955 and 1959 for further 4-year
terms.

Vice-President, William R. Tolbert.

Secretary of State, M. Dukuly.

Treasury, Charles D. Sherman.

Attorney-General, Joseph Garber.

Postmaster-General, McKinley A. Deshield.

Defence, Ernest C. B. Jones.

Education, N. V. Massaquoi.

Interior (vacant).

Public Utilities, Thomas E. Buchanan.

Agriculture and Commerce, John W. Cooper.

LIBERIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Prince's Gate, S.W.7

[Kensington: 9405]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His
Excellency George T. Brewer, Jr. (1959).
Consul-General, G. Flamma Sherman, 13 New
Burlington Street, W. 1.

An independent Negro Republic of Western Africa, occupying that part of the coast between Sierra Leone and the Ivory Coast, which is between the rivers Mano in the N.W. and Cavalla in the S.E., a distance of about 350 miles, with an area of about 43,000 square miles, and extending to the interior to latitude 8° 50', a distance of 150 miles from the seaboard. It was founded by the American Colonization Society in 1820, and has been recognized since 1847 as an independent State. The population is estimated at 1,600,000.

The executive power is vested in a President elected for 4 years, assisted by a ministry; there are two houses of Legislature, the Senate, with 10 members elected for six years, and the House of Representatives with 39 members elected for four years. There is no regular army, but there is an enlisted frontier force of about 2,000 men. The artificial harbour and free port of Monrovia was opened on July 26, 1948. There are 9 ports of entry, including 3 river ports.

Liberia is receiving assistance from the U.S. International Co-operation Administration and technicians have been sent from U.S.A. to carry out various projects. A loan of \$15,000,000 has been negotiated with the Import-Export Bank to finance road construction. UNESCO, WHO and

FAO have missions in the country providing technical assistance.

	FINANCE	1957-58
Revenue		\$19,299,977
Expenditure		28,183,286
	\$= U.S. Dollar.	

	TRADE	1956	1957
Imports		\$38,255,557	\$27,796,339
Exports		40,352,176	40,277,070
Imports from U.K.		£16,222,983	£8,996,558
Exports to U.K.		2,473,087	1,779,700

The principal exports are crude rubber, iron ore, uncut diamonds, piassava, palm kernels and small quantities of cocoa and coffee. Iron ore deposits have recently been discovered and its export is being rapidly developed. The chief imports are metals, machinery, rice, tobacco, Manchester goods, provisions, salt, hardware, glass and earthenware, building materials, vehicles and petroleum products.

The language of the Republic is English. British weights and measures (but American dollars) are used.

CAPITAL, Ψ Monrovia. Est. Pop. 41,000 Other ports are Ψ Marshall and Ψ Harper (Cape Palmas).

FLAG: alternate horizontal stripes (5 White, 6 Red), with 5-pointed white star on blue field in upper corner next to flagstaff.

BRITISH EMBASSY.

Monrovia

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Guy Hamilton Clarke, C.M.G. (1956).

1st Secretary and Consul, E. G. Andrews.

Monrovia, 3,650 miles distant; transit by English steamers from Liverpool, 11 to 20 days; also by Netherlands, German and U.S. vessels from Continent and U.S.A. Air France, Pan American Airways, Ghana Airways and Nigerian Airways aircraft call at Robertsfield, 50 miles from Monrovia.

LIBYA

(United Kingdom of Libya)

King, His Majesty Idris I, born 1890; proclaimed King of Libya, Dec. 24, 1951; sworn in March 25, 1952.

CABINET

Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abd al Majid Kubar.

Finance, Ismail bin Lamin.

Health, Abu Bakr Abmed.

Defence, Ibrahim bin Shaaban.

Education, Abu Bakr Naama.

Justice, Abd al Hamid Daibani.

National Economy, Rajab bin Katu.

Communications, Nasr al Kizza.

Minister of State, Wahbi al Buri.

LIBYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

58 Princes Gate, S.W.7.

Ambassador, His Excellency Dr. Abdussalam Busciri.

Counsellor, Fathi Abidia.

2nd Secretaries, Bashir Sunni Muntasser; Giama

Turkey; Zubeir Lenghi.

3rd Secretary, Taher Bursban.

Cultural Attaché, Ali Sunni.

Libya, on the Mediterranean coast of Africa, is bounded on the East by Egypt and the Sudan, on the South by French Equatorial and French West

Africa, and on the West by Algeria and Tunisia. It consists of the three provinces of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan, with a combined area of approximately 810,000 square miles and a population estimated (1954) at 1,091,000. The people of Libya are principally Arab with some Berbers in the West and African negroes in the Fezzan, and there is a considerable Italian minority in Tripolitania. Islam is the official religion of Libya, but all religions are tolerated. The official language is Arabic.

Vast sand and rock deserts, almost completely barren, occupy the greater part of Libya. The Southern part of the country lies within the Sahara Desert. There are no rivers and, as rainfall is precarious, a good harvest is infrequent. Agriculture is confined mainly to the coastal areas of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica, where barley, wheat, olives, almonds, citrus fruits and dates are produced, and to the areas of the oases, many of which are well supplied with springs supporting small fertile areas. Among the important oases are Gadames, Jofra, Sebha, Gat, Jalo, Bir Hakim and the Kufra group in the South-East. Exports from Libya include wool, cattle, sheep and horses, esparto grass, olive oil, sponges and hides and skins. Principal imports are foodstuffs, including sugar, tea and coffee and most constructional materials and consumer goods. A large number of oil companies are prospecting for oil in Libya and there have recently been some promising strikes.

The ancient ruins in Cyrenaica, at Cyrene, Ptolemais (Tolmeta) and Apollonia, are interesting to archaeologists, as are those at Leptis Magna near Homs, 70 miles from Tripoli and at Sabratha, 40 miles west of Tripoli.

Communications in Libya are good in the coastal area, where a motor road runs from the Tunisian frontier through Tripoli to Benghazi, Tobruk and the Egyptian border, serving the needs of the main population centres. Elsewhere roads are poor and the transport inland is confined to caravan and occasional motor bus routes. Small railway systems exist in the Tripoli and Benghazi areas. There are airports near Tripoli (Idris el Awal) and Benghazi (Benlna) regularly used by commercial airlines, and military airfields at El Adem (near Tobruk, R.A.F.), and Wbeelus Field, Mellaha (near Tripoli, U.S.A.A.F.).

Government.—Libya was occupied by Italy in 1911 in the course of the Italo-Turkish War, and under the Treaty of Ouchy (Oct., 1912) the sovereignty of the province was transferred by Turkey to Italy. In 1939 the four Provinces of Libya (Tripoli, Misurata, Benghazi and Derna) were incorporated in the national territory of Italy as *Libia Italiana*. After the Second World War Tripolitania and Cyrenaica were placed provisionally under British and the Fezzan under French administration, and in conformity with a resolution of the General Assembly on Nov. 21, 1949, Libya became on Dec. 24, 1951, the first independent state to be created by the United Nations.

Libya has a federal form of government and an hereditary monarchy. Government is by a two-chamber parliament. The Senate of 24 members, equally divided between the three Provinces, is nominated half by the King and half by the three Provincial Legislative Councils. The first Senate was wholly nominated by the King, but in future half the members are to be nominated every four years. The House of Representatives is an elected body at present consisting of 55 members, 34 from Tripolitania, 15 from Cyrenaica and 6 from the Fezzan. Members are elected on a basis of one

for every 20,000 inhabitants provided that the number of members in any one of the three provinces shall not be less than 5, and elections of all members are to be held every four years. Legislation may be initiated by the King, the Senate or the House of Representatives, except laws concerning the Budget or taxation, which may not be introduced by the Senate.

The three Provinces of Tripolltania, Cyrenaica and the Fezzan are each administered by a Governor assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

Currency.—Libya entered the Sterling Area on January 3, 1952, and a new currency was introduced on March 24, 1952. The £ Libyan is equal to the £ Sterling and is divided into 100 piastres and 1,000 millièmes. There are seven denominations of notes (£10, 5, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$, 10 piastres and 5 piastres) and five denominations of coins (1 and 2 piastres, 5, 2 and 1 millièmes).

Grants have been made by the United Kingdom, France, Italy and the United States to foster Libya's economic development and technical assistance is being provided by the United Nations and the United States.

A treaty of alliance and friendship between the United Kingdom and Libya, together with military and financial agreements, was signed at Benghazi on July 29, 1953. The United Kingdom will provide financial aid to Libya for 20 years. During the first five years £1,000,000 was paid annually for economic development, while from 1953-55 £2,750,000, in 1956 £3,000,000 and 1957 £3,250,000 was paid to the Libyan Budget. The figure for the second five-year period has been fixed at £3,250,000 for the Budget; the development aid from this source has ceased. Libya will make military facilities available to British troops (including the R.A.F.) which will be stationed in Libya under certain conditions. The United States Government is permitted under the terms of the United States-Libyan Base Rights Agreement of Oct. 30, 1954, to maintain armed forces and installations in Libya. A separate exchange of notes governs the financial assistance which the United States Government will provide for Libya's economic development during the period of this Agreement which runs until Dec. 24, 1970.

Trade with U.K., 1958.—Imports, £7,330,399; Exports, £1,056,404.

CAPITAL. Tripoli and Benghazi are the joint capitals of Libya. A new Federal capital is under construction at Beida in Cyrenaica.

The principal towns with the latest available estimates of populations are Tripoli (129,728); Misurata (56,902); Benghazi (69,718); Homs-Cussabat (62,272); Derna (15,801); Barce (9,992); Tobruk (4,995); Sebba (7,298).

FLAG. The Libyan National flag is a tricolour of red, black and green horizontal stripes, bearing a white crescent and star in the centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY IN LIBYA

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Derek Martin Hurry Riches, C.M.G.
(1959)..... £3,800

Counsellor, F. C. Ogden, C.B.E.

1st Secretaries, A. A. W. Landmore; J. F. S. Phillips (Oriental); D. C. Carden.

Consul (Tripoli), W. Hickson.

Vice-Consul (Benghazi), K. E. Green.

2nd Secretary (Commercial) (Benghazi), D. A. Hamley.

3rd Secretary (Commercial), M. W. P. Cronly-Dillon.

There are British Consular Offices at Benghazi and Tripoli.

British Council Representative, R. W. Highwood, O.B.E., 16 Zaviet el Dahmani, Tripoli.

LIECHTENSTEIN

(Fürstentum Liechtenstein)

Prince, Franz Josef II., b. Aug. 16, 1906; suc. Aug. 25, 1938; married March 7, 1943, Countess Gina von Wilczek.

A Principality on the Upper Rhine, between Vorarlberg (Austria) and Switzerland, with an area of 59.61 square miles and a population (estimated, Dec. 31, 1958) of 15,752. The main industries are metal goods, cotton spinning and weaving, calculating machines, cameras, measuring instruments, coating of lenses, manufacture of vacuum apparatus, ceramics, artificial teeth, textiles, various apparatus, foodstuffs, leatherware and woodwork. The chief products are cotton yarn, cotton material, screws, needles, knitting machinery, ceramics, artificial teeth, precision measuring instruments, vacuum pumps, coated lenses, shoes, leather gloves, calculating machines, cameras, bed springs, conveyor belts, cooking ovens, boilers, preserves, damask cloth, socks and stockings. Revenue (1958), *Swiss francs* 10,763,652; Expenditure (1958), *Swiss francs* 10,757,502.

Trade with U.K., 1958.—Imports, £68,874. Exports to U.K., £974,315.

The language of the Principality is German.

FLAG: Blue and Red (blue at the top, red at the bottom, with a gold crown in the blue part).

CAPITAL, Vaduz. Pop. (1958) 3,168.

British Consul-General, J. Robinson, C.B.E. (1957) (resides at Zürich, Switzerland).

LUXEMBURG

(Grand-Duché de Luxembourg)

Grand Duchess, H.R.H. Charlotte, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 23, 1896, succeeded (on the abdication of her sister) Jan. 9, 1919; married, Nov. 6, 1919, Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma (H.R.H. the Prince of Luxembourg, K.B.E.). Heir Apparent, The Hereditary Grand Duke (Prince Jean), born Jan. 5, 1921, married, April 9, 1953, Princess Joséphine-Charlotte of Belgium, and has issue, Princess Marie Astrid, born Feb. 17, 1954; Prince Henri, born April 15, 1955; Prince Jean and Princess Margaretha (twin son and daughter), born May 15, 1957.

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, M. Pierr Werner.

Deputy Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs, Defence, M. Eugène Schaus.

Labour, Social Security, Public Health, M. Emile Colling.

Public Works, Physical Education, M. Robert Schaffner.

Agriculture, Education, M. Emile Schaus.

Justice, Economic Affairs, Middle Classes, M. Paul Elvinger.

Interior, Transport, M. Pierre Grégoire.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

27 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 6231]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, Monsieur André J. Clasen (1955).

A Grand Duchy in Western Europe, bounded by Germany, Belgium, and France. Established as an independent State under the sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands as Grand Duke by the Congress of Vienna in 1815, it formed part of the Germanic Confederation, 1815-66, and was included in the German "Zollverein." In 1867 the Treaty of London declared it a neutral territory. On the death of the King of the Netherlands in 1890 it

passed to the Duke of Nassau. The territory was invaded and overrun by the Germans at the beginning of the war in 1914, but was liberated in 1918. By the *Treaty of Versailles*, 1919, Germany renounced her former agreements with Luxembourg in respect of the customs union, etc., and in 1921 an economic union was made with Belgium (Belgolux). The Grand Duchy was again invaded and occupied by Germany on May 10, 1940. The constitution of the Grand Duchy was modified on April 28, 1948, and the stipulation of permanent neutrality was then abandoned. Luxembourg is now a fully effective member of the Western association of powers and a signatory of the Brussels and North Atlantic Treaties. She is also a member of the European Coal and Steel Community, the High Authority and Court of which have their seat in Luxembourg; of the European Economic Community and of "Euratom". Besides Belgolux, Luxembourg is also a member of the Belgium-Netherlands-Luxembourg Customs Union (Benelux).

The area is 1,000 square miles; the population (estimated, 1956) 313,600, nearly all Roman Catholics. There is a Chamber of 52 Deputies, elected by universal adult suffrage for 5 years. Legislation is submitted to the Council of State. The Grand Duchy is rich in iron-ore and possesses an important iron and steel industry with an annual productive capacity of over 3,000,000 tons.. The revenue for 1959 was estimated at *Francs* 4,857,890,000, expenditure *Francs* 5,057,202,000. The Luxembourg *franc* has at present the same value as the Belgian *franc* and the latter is legal tender in the Grand Duchy. Exchange Rate, 140 *Francs* = £1. There are approximately 260 miles of railway. Exports to the United Kingdom in 1958 totalled £352,562; imports from United Kingdom, £476,010. The capital, Luxembourg, pop. (1957), 67,500, is a dismantled fortress. The country is well wooded, with many deer and wild boar. The language is Letzeburgesch but French is the official language; all speak German and many English.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Luxembourg

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Harold Wilfrid Armine Freese-Pennefather, C.M.G. (1957)..... £3,000
1st Secretary and Consul, C. A. Thompson.
Vice-Consul, P. M. Hughes.

MEXICO

(Estados Unidos Mexicanos)

President (1958-1964), Señor Adolfo Lopez Mateos, assumed office, Dec. 1, 1958.

CABINET

Minister of Interior, Lic. Gustavo Díaz Ordaz.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Manuel Tello.
Finance, Lic. Antonio Ortiz Mena.
Communications and Transport, Ing. Walter C. Buchanan.
Public Works, Ing. Javier Barros Sierra.
Navy and Marine, Admiral Manuel Zermeno Araico.
Education, Sr. Jaime Torres Bodet.
Health and Public Welfare, Dr. José Alvarez Amezcuita.
National Defence, General Augustin Olachea Aviles.
Industry and Commerce, Lic. Raul Salinas Lozano.
Labour and Social Affairs, Lic. Salomon Gonzalez Blanco Garrido.
Agriculture and Livestock, Ing. Julian Rodriguez Adame.
National Property, Lic. Eduardo Bustamante.

Hydraulic Resources, Sr. Alfredo del Mazo.
Attorney General, Lic. Fernando Lopez Arias.
Social Security, Lic. Benito Coquet.

MEXICAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

48 Belgrave Square, S. W. 1

[Sloane: 4037]

Ambassador, Dr. Pablo Campos Ortiz.

Minister-Counsellor and Acting Consul-General, Señor Don Gustavo Luders de Negri.

1st Secretary, Señor Don Salvador Alva Cejudo.

Area and Population.—Mexico occupies the southern part of the continent of North America, with an extensive seaboard to both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, extending from 14° 33' to 32° 43' N. lat. and 86° 46' to 117° 08' W. long., and comprising one of the most varied zones in the world. It contains 29 states, 2 territories, and the federal district of Mexico, making in all 32 political divisions, covering an area of 758,000 square miles, with a population (1959 estimate) of 33,304,253.

The two great ranges of North America, the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains, are prolonged from the north to a convergence towards the narrowing Isthmus of Tehuantepec, their course being parallel with the west and east coasts. The surface of the interior consists of an elevated plateau between the two ranges, with steep slopes both to the Pacific and Atlantic (Gulf of Mexico). In the west is the Peninsula of Lower California, with a mountainous surface, separated from the mainland by the Gulf of Lower California. The Sierra Nevada, known in Mexico as the *Sierra Madre*, terminates in a transverse series of volcanic peaks, from Colima on the west to Citlaltépetl ("El Pico de Orizaba") on the east. In February, 1943, a new volcano (*El Parícutin*) was in eruption about 250 miles from Mexico City and 20 miles from the town of Uruapan, but is no longer active. The low-lying lands of the coasts form the *Tierra Caliente*, or tropical regions (below 3,000 feet), the higher levels form the *Tierra Templada*, or temperate region (from 3,000 to 6,000 feet), and the summit of the plateau with its peaks is known as *Tierra Fria*, or cold region (above 6,000 feet). The only considerable rivers are the *Río Grande del Norte*, which forms part of the northern boundary, and is navigable for about 70 miles from its mouth in the Gulf of Mexico, and the *Río Grande de Santiago*, the *Río Balsas* and *Río Papaloapan*. The remaining streams are governed by the formation of the land, and run in mountain torrents between deep-cut cañons or "barrancas." The largest fresh-water lakes are *Chapala* (70 miles long and 20 miles wide), and *Pátzcuaro*. In the north-west are saline lakes amid bare and dry regions. The climate varies according to the altitude, the rainy season lasting from June to October.

Government.—The Toltec invaders of Mexico gave place in the 13th century to the Aztecs, who were conquered in the 16th century by Spanish adventurers under Hernán Cortés, whose remains have been definitely located in the Temple of Jesus, Mexico City. They are contained in a marble vault, with the funeral garments.

Spanish rule was established at Tenochtitlan, a 14th century Aztec city (now Mexico City), and Mexico remained a Spanish dominion until its freedom was asserted by a revolutionary war, 1810-1821. In 1810 a Republic was proclaimed, but Iturbide declared himself Emperor in 1821. He was shot in 1824, and a Republic was again established. From 1837-1848 the province of Texas gave rise to hostilities with the United States, terminating in a three years' war and a cession of the disputed territory to the victorious northern States.

In 1862 the French troops came to Mexico, and in 1864 an Empire under Ferdinand Maximilian of Austria was declared. In 1867 the downfall of the Empire and the execution of the Emperor gave rise to the new Republic, which has endured to the present day. Presidents are elected for six years only. There is no re-election.

Under the Constitution of Feb. 5, 1917 (subsequently amended in detail) Congress consists of a Senate of 60 members, elected for 6 years, and of a Chamber of Deputies at present numbering 162, elected for 3 years.

Archaeological Remains.—Mexico is rich in archaeological remains, and work is proceeding in every district to remove the earth covering which for many centuries has kept them from view. Near the City of Mexico at Teotihuacán are a number of pyramids forming part of the great ceremonial centre of a pre-Aztec culture believed to date from c. 100–500 A.D. The *Pyramid of the Sun* is 761 feet from N. to S., and 725 feet from E. to W., and rises to a height of 216 feet. The *Pyramid of the Moon* is 426 feet by 511 feet, and rises to 180 feet. Other places of interest are Monte Alban and Mitla near Oaxaca, Palenque and Bonampak (Chiapas), Chichén-Itzá and Uxmal (Yucatan), El Tajín (Veracruz) and Tula (Hidalgo).

Communications.—Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso, and Coatzacoalcos (Puerto Mexico) are the chief ports on the Atlantic, and Mazatlán, Guaymas, Acapulco, Manzanillo and Salina Cruz on the Pacific. Registered merchant marine amounted at the end of 1956 to 252,718 gross tons, with 802 ships. There were 23,765 kilometres of railway track open in Mexico in 1956. Work is proceeding on the reorganization, rehabilitation and re-equipment of the systems, and on extensions in the East and South-East of the Republic. Various loans from the United States and from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development have recently enabled the railways to buy certain quantities of rails, diesel locomotives, shop equipment and spare parts. The South-Eastern Railway, providing the first land communication between the peninsula of Yucatan and the rest of Mexico, was opened in 1950. Early in 1952 the Government bought the U.S.-owned Southern Pacific Railway of Mexico, which is being extensively rehabilitated.

The total length of road under federal maintenance at the end of 1957 was 29,711 kms. The Pan-American Highway, providing through communication from the U.S. border at Ciudad Juárez to the Guatemalan border, was opened in May, 1950. Other main routes completed during the term of office of the last Government were Ciudad Juárez–Mexico *via* Saltillo and Queretaro, Guadalajara–Nogales, Guadalajara–Manzanillo, Veracruz–Puerto Mexico, Salina Cruz–Puerto Mexico and Tampico–Tuxpan. Roads which it is planned to complete during the term of the present Government are Mexico–El Ocatel (to be continued to Guatemala City), Chetumal–Escarcega–Campeche–Merida–Puerto Juárez, and Durango–Mazatlan.

The National telegraph system's lines were 188,614 kms. in length in 1956. International telegraph services to the U.S. border are provided by the nationalized Mexican Telegraph Company, and thence through the U.S. to Canada and Europe. Telephone communications with Canada and Europe are similarly effected through the United States. There is an extensive internal network of air services, its routes measuring 195,256 kms. Registered civil aircraft in 1957 numbered 1,590, of which 735 were commercial and 855 private.

The principal international air services are Mexico–New York direct; Mexico–Vancouver, Mexico–Windsor (Ontario) and Mexico–Lima direct; Mexico–Montreal *via* Tampa (Florida); Mexico–Los Angeles; Mexico–Chicago *via* Monterrey, San Antonio and Dallas; Mexico–Havana *via* Merida and Mexico–Miami; Mexico–Guatemala City and other Central American capitals; and Mexico–Miami–Paris.

Production.—The total acreage of arable land is estimated at 60,000,000 acres, though only some 25,000,000 acres are considered arable without artificial irrigation. Approximately 13,000,000 acres are under cultivation. Grazing land is estimated at 80,000,000 acres and about 50,000,000 acres are under forest. The principal agricultural crops are maize, beans, wheat, chile-pepper, sugar cane, coffee, cotton, tobacco, tomatoes, chick peas, rice, groundnuts, sesame, alfalfa, vanilla, cocoa and many kinds of fruit, both tropical and temperate. The maguery, or Mexican aloe, yields a favourite beverage, "pulque"; other species of the same plant supply pita-flax and sisal-hemp (henequen). About half the world's supply of henequen comes from the province of Yucatan. The forests abound in mahogany, rosewood, ebony, and caoutchouc trees.

The livestock numbered 30,850,000 head of cattle in 1958, and 5,623,204 sheep and 10,110,452 goats, 4,805,581 horses, 2,381,421 mules, 2,170,399 donkeys, 8,789,371 swine and 106,306,860 poultry in 1957.

The principal industries (apart from agriculture) are mining and petroleum, but during recent years there has been very considerable expansion of both light and heavy industries, 80 per cent. of all consumer goods now being made in Mexico. Most of the remaining 20 per cent. is in fact made up of bulk imports of foodstuffs and motor vehicles for assembly, so that the true figure for local manufacture of consumer goods is nearer to 92 per cent. The steel industry has expanded rapidly and produced 495,572 tons of pig iron and 1,115,000 tons of steel in 1958. The mineral wealth is great, but in recent years the low world market prices have created a slump in the mining industry. The principal minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, quick-silver, iron and sulphur.

PRINCIPAL MINERALS, 1958

	(Metric tons)		(Metric tons)
Gold.....	10.33	Zinc.....	224,105
Silver.....	1,481	Sulphur...	1,271,466
Copper....	64,964	Manganese.	78,651
Lead.....	201,924	Coal.....	1,471,313

Very large reserves of petroleum exist; in 1958 crude petroleum production amounted to 93,900,000 U.S. barrels, compared with 92,207,000 U.S. barrels in 1957. Total petroleum reserves are said to be around 4,000 million U.S. barrels.

In 1959 Petroleos Mexicanos received foreign credits from various countries, including the United Kingdom, totalling almost 150 million U.S. dollars.

Woolen and cotton spinning and weaving, the making of footwear and clothing and of domestic appliances of all kinds as well as most other consumer goods have made such progress in recent years that all these industries are protected by high import duties and import licence restrictions.

An indication of the rapid industrial expansion of Mexico is that output of electricity increased from 4,423 million kwh in 1950 to 9,078 million kwh in 1958. In the same period cement production increased from 1,388,000 tons to 2,560,000 tons.

Defence.—The Army has a strength of one Infantry brigade, the Presidential Guard and 52 regular infantry battalions, 21 regiments of cavalry and a small number of artillery and engineers. The Navy has some 36 ships of all kinds, and the Air Force some 160 aircraft.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of Mexico and is spoken by about 90 per cent. of the population. About 2,500,000 inhabitants speak Indian languages, but half of these speak Spanish as well. Of those speaking indigenous languages only about 30 per cent. speak Nahuatl, 9 per cent. Maya, 8 per cent. Zapotec, 7 per cent. Otomi and 10 per cent. Mixtec, the remainder speaking other varieties of the minor linguistic families. The National Library at the capital contains about 500,000 volumes. The Press of Mexico is in a flourishing condition with many daily newspapers in the capital and in other urban centres. The first printing press and the first regularly issued newspaper in the New World were established by the Spaniards in Mexico City.

Education.—Education is divided into primary, secondary and university. Primary education is free, secular and nominally compulsory. In 1957 there were 28,417 primary schools with 3,814,940 pupils, 889 secondary schools with 276,838 pupils, and 864 technical and commercial secondary schools with 174,126 pupils. The National University of Mexico was founded in 1533 and re-organized in 1910. There are 9 other Universities, including one exclusively for women. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic. In 1957, only 28 per cent. of the population above 6 years old were illiterate; while progress in reducing illiteracy has been steady over the last few years, it has barely kept pace with the rapidly increasing population.

FINANCE		1959
Estimated revenue (Budget)....	Pesos	9,390,000,000
„ expenditure (do.)...	„	9,385,700,000
		1957
Bonded Internal Debt	„	6,794,000,000
Debts of Mexican States.....	„	91,000,000
External Debt	„	739,000,000

As from April 19, 1954, by agreement with the International Monetary Fund, the Rate of Exchange has been fixed at 12.50 pesos=1 \$U.S. (See also p. 84.) Mexican gold and dollar reserves stood at \$U.S. 441,200,000 on Dec. 31, 1957.

TRADE		1958
Total Imports.....	Pesos	17,695,100,000
Total Exports.....	„	17,140,700,000
Imports from U.K.....	£	12,266,867
Exports to U.K.....	„	5,908,142

The imports (mainly from U.S.A.) consist largely of machinery and implements for industry, mining and agriculture, and raw materials for industry. Principal exports are lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc and other metals, sulphur, crude oil and petroleum products, fish, shrimps, coffee, tomatoes, chick-peas, bananas, linseed, sugar, molasses, timber, raw cotton, sisal (henequen) and cattle.

CAPITAL, Mexico City. Population (estimated April 30, 1959) 5,000,000. Other towns are Guadalajara (435,211), Monterrey (413,745), Puebla (247,251), Ψ Mérida (165,317), Leon (144,674), Ψ Tampico (128,428), Aguascalientes (103,605), San Luis Potosí (147,459), Torreón (155,234), Ψ Veracruz (118,703), Chihuahua (107,345).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, green, white, red, with shield of Mexico in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle del Rlo Lerma 71, Colonia Cuauhtémoc, Mexico 5, D.F.)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Andrew Napier Noble, Bt., K.C.M.G. (1956).....£4,100
Commercial Councillor, B. C. A. Cook, C.M.G., O.B.E.

1st Secretary and Consul, J. M. Heath.

1st Secretary, K. L. F. Worke.

1st Secretary (Commercial), L. Sherbourne.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), C. C. C. Tickell, M.V.O.

1st Secretary (Labour), J. S. Rew.

Information Officers, F. C. Bishop; M. Creek.

Vice-Consuls, B. Miller; G. E. Rickards.

Archivist, A. R. M. Barber.

There are British Consular Offices at Mexico City, Chihuahua, Coatzacoalcos, Guadalajara, Guaymas, Mazatlán, Mérida and Progreso, Monterrey, Pachuca, Puebla, Tampico, Tapachula, Torreón, Veracruz.

British Council Representative.—M. H. Cardiff, O.B.E.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Pasco de la Reforma, 13, Mexico, D.F.—*Manager*, N. P. Wright.

Transit from London to Mexico City:—By sea, U.K.—New York, 5 to 10 days; New York—Mexico City, by rail, 3 days. By air, 8 hours. There is a direct freight service from Liverpool to Vera Cruz.

MONACO

(Principauté de Monaco)

Sovereign Prince, H.S.H. Rainier III—Louis-Henri-Maxence Bertrand, born May 31, 1923, succeeded his grandfather (H.S.H. Prince Louis II), May 9, 1949; married April 19, 1956, Miss Grace Patricia Kelly and has issue Prince Albert Alexandre Louis Pierre, born March 14, 1958, and Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born January 23, 1957. *Minister of State*, M. Emile Pelletier. *Secretary of State and Director of Prince's Household*, M. Paul Noghès.

CONSULATE-GENERAL IN LONDON

4 Gray's Inn Square, W.C.1

[Chancery: 5323]

Consul-General, R. Le Mesurier.

Vice-Consul, A. J. Hucker.

A small Principality on the Mediterranean, with land frontiers joining France at every point, and consisting of the old town of Monaco, La Condamine, and Monte Carlo, where is the famous casino. The Principality comprises a narrow strip of country about 2 miles long and half-a-mile broad (area approx. 360 acres), with (1956) 20,422 inhabitants (Monégasque nationals, 2,696), and a yearly average of over 650,000 visitors. The whole available ground is built over, so that there is no cultivation, though there are many public and private gardens. Monaco has a small harbour (20 ft. alongside quay), and the import duties are the same as in France. There is a Council of State of 13 members and a Council of Government composed of the Minister of State and three State Counsellors. There is a local police force of 160 men.

CAPITAL, Monaco-ville.

FLAG: Red and white.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICE

Monaco—*Consul-General*, L. Pott, C.B.E.

MONGOLIA

(Mongolian People's Republic)

Prime Minister, Tse Den-hal (May, 1952).

Area and Population.—Mongolia is an almost entirely unsurveyed tract in Asia, bounded by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R. in the north, the Chinese province of Sinkiang and the Great Wall of China in the south, by Manchuria on the east and by the Tarbagatai Mountains and the Turkestan provinces of U.S.S.R. on the west.

The total area is estimated at 1,750,000 to 2,000,000 square miles with a total population (not yet enumerated) of 3,000,000 to 5,000,000, of whom the greater number are traditionally adherents of Lamaism, a form of Buddhism.

North-West Mongolia consists of an elevated plateau bounded by the Russian Altai range (N.W.), the Sayans (N.E.), the Kentei (S.E.), and the Ektagh Altai (S.W.). The plateau contains many lakes and is watered by numerous rivers, among which are the headwaters of the Yenisei, the Irtysh and the Selenga. Agriculture is almost unknown, but excellent pasture provides grazing grounds for numerous cattle and sheep, and particularly for transport animals (camels and oxen). The exports are wool, hides, skins, and gold.

The principal town of North-Western Mongolia is Ulan Bator (Ulan-Bator-Khoto, "Town of the Red Knight") which has an estimated population of 80,000 to 100,000; other centres are Uliassutai, and Kohdo, of importance as trading posts on the main caravan routes. Part of North-Western Mongolia has been incorporated in the Soviet Union as the *Tannu Tuva* autonomous Province which lies between the Sayan and Tannu Ola ranges, the capital being Kyzyl.

South-East and South Mongolia include the Gobi ("Desert"), or *Sha-mo* ("Sand Desert"), which covers nearly one-third of the total area, and in the extreme south-east the Ordos Desert, bounded on the south by the Great Wall of China, and encircled on the north by part of the main stream of the Hwangho river. Agriculture is carried on wherever Chinese influence has been exerted, but is mainly confined to the south-eastern borders. The principal industry (as in North-West Mongolia) is sheep and cattle raising and the breeding of camels, oxen and horses for transport, in order to supply the caravan routes from China to Siberia. The centres of population depend mainly upon the overland commerce of China and Eastern Russia across the Gobi. Of recent years this trade has been organized and financed by Soviet Russia. The principal centres are: Kalgan, Kukukhoto, Kuku-erghii, Dolon-Nor and Birukhoto. In the north-east, Keru-lun (on the river of that name), is a junction of the southern routes from the Chinese province of Perchili and the western routes from Urga, in N.W. Mongolia.

Government.—In 1915 Mongolia threw off its allegiance to China, and by the Treaty of Kiakhta was recognized as an Autonomous Republic. Negotiations with Russia, after the 1917 revolution, led to an alliance, and by Treaty (May 31, 1924) the U.S.S.R. acknowledged the suzerainty of China over Outer Mongolia, but by the Russo-Chinese Treaty of Aug. 25, 1945, China recognized the complete independence of Outer Mongolia.

MOROCCO

(Kingdom of Morocco)

King, H.M. King Mohammed V, born August 10, 1909.*Crown Prince*, H.R.H. Prince Moulay Hassan.CHIEF MINISTERS
(December, 1958)*Prime Minister and Foreign Affairs*, Moulay Abdallah Ibrahim.*Deputy Prime Minister, National Economy and Finance*, Abderrahim Bouahid.*Interior*, Driss M'Hammedi.*Defence*, Mohammed Awad.*Education*, Abdelkrim Benjelloun.

MOROCCAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

65 Ennismore Gardens, S.W. 7.

[Knightsbridge: 8827]

Ambassador, Prince Moulay Hassan Ben El Mehdj.*Secretaries*, Mohammed Saadani; Mohammed

Mesfiwi.

Chancellor, Mohammed Bekkali.

Area and Population.—Morocco is situated in the north-western corner of the African continent between latitude 27° 40'–36° N. and longitude 2°–11° W. with an area estimated at approximately 180,000 sq. miles, and a population (estimated, 1958) of approximately 10,000,000. It is traversed in the north by the Rif mountains and in a general S.W. to N.E. direction by the Middle Atlas, the High Atlas, the Anti-Atlas and the Sarro ranges. The northern flanks of the Middle and High Atlas Mountains are well wooded but their southern slopes, exposed to the dry desert winds, are generally arid and desolate, as are the whole of the Anti-Atlas and Sarro ranges. The north-westerly point of Morocco is the peninsula of Ceuta which is separated from the continent of Europe by the narrow strait of Gibraltar. The Jebel Mousa dominates the promontory and, with the rocky eminence of Gibraltar, was known to the ancients as the Pillars of Hercules, the western gateway of the Mediterranean.

Climate.—The climate of Morocco is generally good and healthy, especially on the Atlantic coast, the country being partially sheltered by the Atlas mountains from the hot winds of the Sahara. The rainy season may last from November to April. The plains of the interior are intensely hot in summer. Average summer and winter temperatures for Rabat are 81° F. and 45° F.; for Marrakesh 101° F. and 40° F. respectively.

Administration.—The Treaty of Fez of 1912 provided for the establishment of a French Protectorate over Morocco, and France became responsible for the foreign relations of the Sultan and for the defence and administration of the country. The subsequent Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912 provided for the establishment of a Spanish "sphere of influence" extending over northern Morocco with the exception of the Zone of Tangier. Ceuta and Melilla (see under Spain) are Spanish "State Territories." Ceuta, situated opposite Gibraltar, has been a Spanish possession since the close of the sixteenth century and Melilla, further east on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, has been a Spanish possession since 1492. The Penon (Rock) of Alhuma, Penon de Velez and the Zaffarin Islands are Spanish possessions. The pacification of the French Zone of Morocco was completed in 1934.

Tangier, though in Moroccan territory, has always enjoyed a special régime. Before the war of 1914–1918, negotiations between the British, French and Spanish Governments took place but the outbreak of the war prevented the proposed international régime for Tangier from being put into operation. A new Convention providing by the Tangier Statute for the international administration of the Tangier Zone was, however, signed

by the three Governments at Paris on December 18, 1923. It was brought into force on June 1, 1925, and modified by a Protocol of July 25, 1928, by which Italy adhered to it. Under the Convention only native affairs were reserved to the Shereefian authority. In March 1941 Spain suppressed the international administration, deposed the Sultan's representative in Tangier and substituted for him the Sultan's Khalifa in the Spanish Zone. In 1956 negotiations between the Moroccan Government and the Statutory Powers culminated in the Tangier Conference which sat in Tangier in October. The international régime was abrogated and a Protocol adopted. This was followed by the grant of a Royal Charter on August 26, 1957, ensuring the continuation of a free monetary system and free trade in Tangier.

On August 20, 1953, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, Sultan of Morocco for 25 years, was de-throned, and exiled together with his family. Sidi ben Moulay Arafa was proclaimed Sultan in his stead but although a series of reforms was instituted as a progressive handing over of government to the Moroccans, the Nationalist movement increased rapidly and civil disturbances became serious. The insistent Moroccan desire for the return of their former Sultan led to the withdrawal in September, 1955 of Sultan Moulay Arafa. Mohammed ben Youssef was reinstated as Sultan and he returned to Morocco on November 16, 1955. The formation of a Moroccan Government quickly followed; negotiations with France which opened in February 1956 culminated in a joint Franco-Moroccan declaration of March 2, 1956, which recognized Morocco's independence and sovereignty. Negotiations with the same end in view were then entered with Spain, resulting in a similar joint declaration of April 7, 1956.

Defence.—In the protectorate era, the protecting powers were responsible for defence. Arrangements were completed during 1951 with France for the use of air bases in the Southern (former French) Zone by the U.S. Air Force. Bases have been constructed at Nouaceur, Sidi Slimane and Benguerir. The Moroccan army, formed in 1956, is about 30,000 strong.

Production and Trade.—Morocco's main sources of wealth are agricultural and mineral. The construction of dams for irrigation and for electric power is an important factor in the country's development. Its industries are in the main extractive and such as rely on local raw materials. Importance is also attached to the tourist trade.

Among agricultural, forest and animal products in sufficient quantity for export are barley, wheat, citrus fruits, early and canned vegetables, leguminous plants, esparto, vegetable fibre, cork, skins and hides, casings, raw wool, fish (preserved and canned). There were an estimated 27,350,000 head of livestock in 1955, sheep predominating.

Morocco's leading mineral exports are phosphates, manganese, iron ore, lead and zinc. Other minerals produced include coal, petroleum, cobalt, graphite, copper, molybdenum, tin, antimony, ochre and gypsum. Production of phosphates reached 6,336,000 tons in 1958 and almost as much was exported. There is an oil refinery at Petitjean; 75,100 tons of crude petroleum were extracted in 1957, sufficient to cover one-seventh of the country's needs.

Morocco's main import requirements are petroleum products, motor vehicles and tyres, building materials, fabrics, agricultural and other machinery, chemical products, clothing, household-ware, sugar, green tea and other foodstuffs.

The trade of Morocco, which is chiefly with

France and the *franc* area, the U.S.A., Germany, Cuba, China, the United Kingdom, Spain, Italy, Netherlands and Belgium, was valued in 1958 at: Imports, *M.francs* 167 milliard; Exports, *M.francs* 145 milliard. Trade with U.K., 1958: Imports from U.K., £5,577,561; Exports, £10,440,487. These figures exclude trade of Tangier Province.

TANGIER PROVINCE

	1957	1958
Imports . <i>M.fr.</i>	9,427,100,000	<i>M.fr.</i> 9,147,617,000
Exports .	1,106,503,000	876,059,000
Imports from U.K.	£775,691	£888,612
Exports to U.K.	43,463	99,327

There are British Chambers of Commerce at Casablanca (101 Boulevard 4ème Zouave) and at Tangier (Boite Postale 2142, Zocco).

Finance and Currency.—The unit of currency is the Moroccan *franc*, Morocco being a member of the *franc* monetary area.

The 1958 Budget amounted to 139.2 milliard francs for the Ordinary Budget and 36.4 milliards for the Development Budget. Of the latter nearly one half was to be financed from abroad.

Communications; Railways.—The railway runs south from Tangier to Petitjean. From this junction, one line runs eastwards through Fez and Oujda to Algeria, and another continues southwards, through Rahat and Casablanca, to Marrakesh. A line running due South from Oujda skirts the Morocco-Algeria frontier and reaches Colomb-Bechar in Algeria, the beginning of the Mediterranean-Niger project. Moroccan railroads cover 1,092 miles and traction is electric or by diesel locomotives.

Roads.—In the Southern Zone the road network is extensive (9,000 miles of road suitable for year-round traffic and some 20,000 miles of dry-season tracks). In the Northern Zone an asphalt road links Tangier with Tetuan, branches north to Ceuta, and continues eastward through Villa San Jurjo to Mellilla, and on to Oujda through Berkane.

Tangier is distant from London about 1,200 miles or 1 day by air, 4 days by sea. There are air services between Tangier and Gihraltar connecting with B.E.A. services to London. Air-France and Royal-Air-Maroc operate internal services and many between Morocco and towns in France and Spain. There are also regular services to other European countries and to Algeria, West Africa, Equatorial Africa and the Belgian Congo.

Language.—Arabic is the official language. Berber is the vernacular mainly in the mountain regions. French and Spanish are also spoken, mainly in the towns, the European population in Morocco being about 500,000 with a tendency to decrease. Three Arabic, five French and one Spanish newspapers are published daily.

Education.—There are government primary, secondary and technical schools. At Fez there is a theological university of great repute in the Moslem world. Schools for special denominations, Jewish and Catholic, are permitted and may receive government grants.

CAPITAL. Rabat (population 155,000). The other chief towns are: Casablanca (685,000); Marrakesh (216,262); Tangier (123,244); Fez (280,000); Meknes (240,380); Tetuan (82,500); Oujda (80,590); Safi (56,750); Port-Lyautey (55,900). The towns of Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes were capitals at various times in Morocco's past history.

FLAG. Red, with green pentagram (the Seal of Solomon).

BRITISH EMBASSY
Rabat

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Beresford Duke, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., O.B.E. (1957) £3,800
1st Secretaries, I. F. S. Vincent, M.B.E.; D. R. Roper, M.V.O. (Commercial); D. F. Parkinson.
2nd Secretaries, A. Ihott (Oriental); C. A. Whitney-Smith.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. J. S. Drane, D.S.C. (resident in Gibraltar).
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. A. Heath, M.C. (resident in Gibraltar).
Air Attaché, Wing Cdr. T. W. Horton, D.S.O., D.F.C. (resident in Gibraltar).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Rabat, Tangier, Tetuan, Casablanca, Fez and Larache.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. J. Hilton, Rahat.

NEPAL

Sovereign, King Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah; succeeded, March 13, 1955.

CABINET

(May 27, 1959)

Prime Minister, B. P. Koirala.
Deputy Prime Minister, Gen. S. Shamsheer.
Members, S. P. Upadhyay; G. Singh; R. Misra; C. Pant; K. Kautam; P. N. Chaudhury.

NEPALESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

12A, Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8
 [Bayswater: 1594]

Ambassador, His Excellency Rama Prasad Manandhar, C.B.E. (1955).
1st Secretary, J. N. Singha.
Military Attaché, Col. Rabi Shamsheer Jang Bahadur Rana.

Nepal (area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. (1955), 8,337,537) lies between India and Tibet on the S. slopes of the Himalayas, and includes Mt. Everest (29,002 ft.). Amid the mountains lie many fertile valleys. The lower hills are covered with jungle, in which wild animals abound. Rice, wheat, maize, etc., are grown. The chief trade route is that between Katmandu and the Bihar frontier, to link which an 80-mile road has been constructed by India. Nepal exports rice and other grains, hides, oilseeds, ghi, cattle, jute, large quantities of timber, &c., and imports cotton goods and yarn, sugar, salt, spices, petrol, metals, &c. The revenue realized chiefly from land rent, forests, customs, &c., is approximately £2,750,000. A State Bank was inaugurated on April 26, 1956, to issue bank notes, regulate the Nepalese currency, fix foreign exchange rates and help in the preparation of a national budget. The inhabitants are of mixed stock with Mongolian characteristics prevailing in the north and Indian in the south, and their religions are Buddhism and Hinduism. They were originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, one of which, Gorkha or Gurkha, became predominant in about 1769. During the 1914-18 and the 1939-45 wars, the Nepalese Government rendered unstinted and unconditional assistance to the British Government in men, money and material.

From the middle of the nineteenth century, Nepal was ruled by the Rana family which provided the hereditary prime ministers of the country. After the Second World War, a revolutionary movement in 1950 and 1951 achieved the aim of restoring to the monarchy the powers which it had lost 104 years before and of breaking the hereditary

power of the Ranas. After eight years, during which various parties and individuals tried their hand at government, the first general elections to be held in Nepal took place in February, 1959, resulting in an overwhelming victory for the Nepali Congress. Under the Constitution granted by King Mahendra on February 12, 1959, a Government was formed by Mr. Koirala in May.

CAPITAL. Katmandu (pop. 106,579).

BRITISH EMBASSY

British Ambassador, His Excellency Leonard Arthur Scopes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957) £3,000

British Council Representative, W. L. Clough.

NETHERLANDS (or HOLLAND)

(Koninkrijk Der Nederlanden)

Queen of the Netherlands, Her Majesty JULIANA, K.G., born April 30, 1909; married January 7, 1937, Prince Bernhard of Lippe Biesterfeld, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., G.B.E. (PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS), born June 29, 1911, succeeded, September 4, 1948, upon the abdication of her mother Queen Wilhelmina, who reverted to the title of Princess Wilhelmina.

- (1) H.R.H. Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard, G.C.V.O., born Jan. 31, 1938.
- (2) H.R.H. Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth, born Aug. 5, 1939.
- (3) H.R.H. Princess Margriet Francisca, born (at Ottawa, Canada), Jan. 19, 1943.
- (4) H.R.H. Princess Maria Christina, born Feb. 18, 1947.

CABINET

(May 19, 1959)

Prime Minister, J. E. de Quay (Catholic).
Vice Premier and Minister for the Interior, E. H. Toxopeus (Liberal).
Foreign Affairs, J. M. A. H. Luns (Catholic).
Justice, A. C. W. Beerman (Liberal Protestant).
Education, Arts and Sciences, J. M. L. Th. Cals (Catholic).
Finance, J. Zijlstra (Conservative Protestant).
Defence, S. H. Visser (Liberal).
Housing, J. van Aartsen (Conservative Protestant).
Transport and Waterways, H. Korthals (Liberal) (and Overseas Affairs ad. int.).
Economic Affairs, J. de Pous (Liberal Protestant).
Agriculture, V. G. M. Marijnen (Catholic).
Social Affairs, C. M. J. A. van Rooij (Catholic).
Social Welfare, Miss M. A. M. Klotmpé.

NETHERLANDS EMBASSY IN LONDON

38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5040]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Baron Adolph Bentinck (1958).

Counsellor, Baron C. W. van Boetzelaer van Asperen.

1st Secretary, Baron R. S. N. van der Feltz.

2nd Secretary, P. W. Jalink.

Attaché, Jonkheer Dr. R. W. G. de Muralt.

Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Capt. R. M. Crommelin.

Assistant Naval Attaché and Naval Attaché for Air, Cdr. J. Leeflang.

Air and Military Attaché, Col. J. B. H. Bruinier.

Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Dr. H. J. Friedericy.

Commercial Counsellor, Dr. H. van Blankenstein.

1st Secretary (Commercial and Financial), P. C. Witte.

1st Secretary (Commercial), S. C. van Nispen.

Civil Air Attaché, Dr. D. Goedhuis.

Agricultural Attaché, Dr. Tj. Bakker.

Asst. Agricultural Attache, L. W. Binkhorst.
Chancellor, Miss M. L. Zaalberg.
Consular Section, 38 Hyde Park Gate, S.W.7.
Consul-General, N. Brat.
Consul, J. H. Delgorge.

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of the Netherlands is a maritime country of Western Europe, situated on the North Sea, in lat. 50° 46'–53° 34' N. and long. 3° 22'–7° 14' E., consisting of 11 provinces plus the North-East Polder (re-claimed part of the Zuider Zee) and containing a total area of 34,830 sq. kms. The population on Jan. 1, 1959, was 11,257,000. The live birth-rate in 1958 was 21.2 per 1,000 of the population, and the death-rate 7.5.

The land is generally flat and low, intersected by numerous canals and connecting rivers—in fact, a network of water courses. The principal rivers are the Rhine, Maas, and Yssel, with the mouths of the Schelde. The chief agricultural products are potatoes, sugar beet, cattle, horses, swine, butter, wheat, rye, barley, oats, beans, peas, flax-seed, cheese, poultry, eggs, vegetables, fruit and flower bulbs and there is an important fishing industry. Among the principal industries are engineering, motors, shipbuilding, iron and steel, incandescent lamps, radio, electrical and telecommunications equipment, cotton, woollen, linen and rayon spinning and weaving, earthenware, glass, leather goods, boots and shoes, chemical and pharmaceutical products, oils, paper and board, cigars, sugar, "genever" liqueurs, beer, clothing, bicycles, tyres and rubber products. Coal production (1958) was 11,880,000 metric tons. Diamond-cutting, though still an important industry, has declined considerably in importance, now employing about 1,100 hands, compared with about 3,500 before the war.

Government.—In 1815 the Netherlands became a constitutional Kingdom under King William I., a Prince of Orange-Nassau, a descendant of the house which has taken a leading part in the destiny of the nation since the 16th century. The States-General comprise the *Eerste Kamer* (First Chamber) of 75 members, elected for 6 years by the Provincial Diets; and the *Tweede Kamer* (Second Chamber) of 150 members, elected for 4 years by men and women voters of 23 years and upwards. Members of the *Tweede Kamer* are paid.

General elections were held on March 12, 1959, for the Second Chamber of the States-General. Party representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) now stands at Catholic People's Party 49; Labour Party, 48; Liberal, 19; Anti-Revolutionary, 14; Christian Historical Union, 12; Communists, 3; Pacifist Socialists, 2; Political Reformed, 3. The present Cabinet was formed on May 19, 1959, after an interregnum of four months.

The Upper House of the States General was elected by the Provincial Councils after the General Elections. Representation (after the increase in the Chamber's membership of Nov. 6, 1956) is: Catholic People's Party, 25; Labour Party, 22; Anti-Revolutionary Party, 8; Christian Historical Union, 8; Party of Freedom and Democracy, 7; Communist, 4; Political Reformed Party, 1.

Defence.—The post-war army is being formed as a component of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. The Royal Netherlands Navy is being built up to a modern force of one aircraft carrier, 2 heavy cruisers, 12 modern destroyers and 6 submarines, supported by an escort force of 24 frigates and a considerable number of ancillary vessels. The Air Force, which since 1955 has been independent of the Army with the title "Royal

Netherlands Air Force," has been reconstituted since the war, and now forms an integral part of the air defences of the N.A.T.O. countries. After a period of reorganization and expansion it has now attained a considerable strength consisting mainly of jet-fighters which are divided between an air defence and a tactical air command. Part of the latter is integrated into a N.A.T.O. tactical air force.

Language and Literature.—Dutch is a West-Germanic language of Saxon origin, closely akin to Old English and Low German. It is spoken in the Netherlands and the northern part of Belgium. It is also used by many people in the Netherlands West Indies. Afrikaans, one of the two South African languages, has Dutch as its origin, but differs from it in grammar and pronunciation. There are eleven national papers, four of which are morning papers, and there are several regional daily papers.

Education.—Illiteracy is practically non-existent. Primary and secondary education is given in both denominational and State schools, the denominational schools being eligible for State assistance on equal terms with the State schools. Attendance at primary school is compulsory. Secondary schools for working classes are numerous, well equipped and well attended. The principal Universities are at Amsterdam, Groningen, Leiden, Nijmegen (R.C.), and Utrecht, and there are technical universities at Delft (polytechnic), Rotterdam (economics), Wageningen (agriculture), Tilburg (R.C.) (commercial) and Eindhoven (polytechnic) (opened in Sept. 1957).

Communications.—The total extent of navigable rivers is 4,232 miles (large rivers comprising 696 miles) and of main roads 1,881 miles. On Dec. 31, 1958, the total length of the railway system amounted to 1,936 miles, of which 975 miles were electrified. The mercantile marine on Jan. 1, 1959, consisted of 1,578 ships of total 4,545,000 gross registered tons, including vessels registered in the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, but excluding tugs and contractors' equipment.

FINANCE

1959 Budget.

Current Revenue.....	Fl. 7,186,000,000
Current Expenditure.....	7,136,000,000
Capital Revenue.....	244,000,000
Capital Expenditure.....	1,612,000,000
Aggregate Budget Revenue....	7,430,000,000
Expenditure.....	8,748,000,000
Funded Internal Debt.....	10,718,000,000
(June 30, 1958)	
Internal Floating Debt.....	5,681,000,000
(June 30, 1958)	
Foreign Debt.....	2,038,000,000
(June 30, 1958)	

The official rate of exchange permits of fluctuation between 10.48 and 10.80 florin = £1.

See also p. 84.

TRADE

In 1958 Dutch imports amounted to fls. 13,774,000,000 and exports to fls. 12,227,000,000, so that imports were covered by exports to the extent of 88.7 per cent. The Netherlands have removed quantitative restrictions on the great majority of imports in accordance with the agreement between O.E.E.C. countries. A Common Benelux liberalization list came into force in June, 1955. The extent of liberalization on January 1, 1959, was 95.6 per cent. Imports from U.S.A. had been liberalized to the extent of 86 per cent by October 1, 1957. Quota lists for United Kingdom-Netherlands trade each way in non-liberalized items are

established each year by negotiation. During 1958 further progress was made towards the establishment of a common trade policy in the three countries (the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg), which already form part of the Benelux customs union.

The rate of overall industrial production remained at 126 in 1958, and that of production per worker rose from 115 to 118 (1953=100).

Imports from U.K., 1958..... £97,866,192
Exports to U.K., 1958..... 159,475,523

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, The Hague (Den Haag or, in full, 's-Gravcnhage). Pop. (January 1, 1959), 606,825.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS, Ψ Amsterdam 871,577; Ψ Rotterdam 726,188; Utrecht 249,324; Haarlem 167,950; Eindhoven 159,249; Groningen 143,717; Tilburg 132,877; Nijmegen 124,697; Arnhem 121,376; Enschede 120,480; Breda 103,367.

FLAG.—Three horizontal bars of red, white and blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Lange Voorhout, 32, The Hague)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Paul Mason, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954)..... £5,000
Counsellor, R. G. A. Etherington-Smith.
Counsellor (Commercial), G. W. Kirk, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. D. Sanderson, D.S.C., R.N.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. K. C. Doran, D.F.C.
1st Secretary, C. L. S. Cope.
Labour Attaché, W. H. Marsh.
1st Secretary (Commercial), H. Lewty.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consulates-General in Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and Consular Officers at Willemstad and Aruba in the Netherlands Antilles and at Paramaribo in Surinam.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. R. H. Paget, 268 Heerenracht, Amsterdam.

OVERSEAS TERRITORIES

I. Netherlands New Guinea:—

The territory of Netherlands New Guinea (estimated population 1956, 730,000), comprises the western half of the island of New Guinea. Mount Wilhelmna is the highest point in Oceania.

It was decided at the Round Table Conference between Holland and Indonesia that the future status of New Guinea would be decided by negotiation between the two parties within a year of the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. A joint Dutch-Indonesian Commission was formed to investigate the facts of the case, and reported back to the two Governments in 1950. As a result of the failure of the two sides of the Commission to agree, the position of New Guinea remains unchanged under Dutch sovereignty. *Governor of Netherlands New Guinea*, Dr. J. Platteel.

II. Netherlands West Indies:—

"Nederlandsch West-Indie" comprise Surinam (Dutch Guiana) in South America, and certain islands in the West Indies known as the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Bonaire, Aruba, part of St. Martin, St. Eustatius, and Saba). The area of Surinam is about 54,000 sq. miles, with a population in 1952 of about 237,930; area of Netherlands Antilles, 394.1 sq. miles, with a population of 190,340 at January 1, 1958. Under the Realm Statute which took effect on December 29, 1954, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles received autonomy in domestic affairs, as parts of the Netherlands Realm under the Crown. Agreement on

their new status was reached after prolonged negotiations between the Netherlands Government and representatives of the territories concerned. Bauxite is an important export of Surinam. The United Kingdom has a considerable trade with the Netherlands Antilles, U.K. Imports in 1958 being £23,556,040; Exports to Netherlands Antilles, £15,977,097. Surinam: Imports from U.K., 1958, £994,718; Exports, £8,138. The administrative capital of Surinam is Paramaribo (population, 1952, 86,400); the capital of Curaçao is Ψ Willemstad (Pop. 45,000); of Aruba, Ψ Oranjestad; of Bonaire, Ψ Kralendijk; of St. Martin, Philipsburg; of St. Eustatius (St. Eustatius), Oranjestad; and of Saab, Bottom. *Governor of Netherlands Antilles*, Dr. A. B. Speckenbrink. *Governor of Surinam*, J. van Tilburg.

NICARAGUA

(República de Nicaragua)

President, Col. Luis Somoza, re-elected Feb. 2, 1957.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Alejandro Montiel Argüello.

Area and Population.—Nicaragua is the largest State of Central America, with a long seaboard on both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, situate between 9° 45'–15° N. lat. and 83° 40'–87° 38' W. long., containing an area of 57,145 English square miles and a population (1954 estimate) of 1,224,450, of whom about three-quarters are mixed blood. Another 15 per cent. are white, mostly of pure Spanish descent, and the remaining 10 per cent. are Indians, negroes or mulattoes. The latter group includes the Mosquitos, who live on the Atlantic Coast and were formerly under British protection.

Government.—The eastern coast of Nicaragua was touched by Columbus in 1502, and in 1519 was overrun by Spanish forces under Davila, and formed part of the Spanish Captaincy-General of Guatemala until 1821, when its independence was secured. The present constitution took effect on May 1, 1951. The President is elected by direct suffrage for six years. Congress comprises a Senate of 15 members (together with ex-Presidents of the Republic) and a Chamber of Deputies of 55 members.

Agriculture and Industry.—The country is mainly agricultural. The major crops are coffee, cotton, sesame, sugar, rice and maize. Bananas, beans, cocoa and ipecacuanha are also important. Live-stock and timber production, already considerable, are capable of unlimited expansion. Nicaragua possesses deposits of gold and silver, both of which are mined and exported by United States and Canadian concessionaires.

Communications.—There are 270 miles of railway, all on the Pacific side, 3,159 miles of telegraph and 3,216 miles of telephone, and there are several powerful wireless stations at Managua. An automatic telephone system has been installed in the capital. Transportation, except on the Pacific slope, is still attended with difficulty but many new roads have either been opened or are under construction. The Inter-American Highway runs from the Honduras frontier in the north to the Costa Rican border in the south; the interoceanic highway, running laterally to Rama, whence there is a natural waterway to Bluefields on the Atlantic, is progressing and admits of a through passage in dry weather.

Until the advent of aircraft, the Atlantic littoral was practically isolated from the rest of the Republic and the chief centres of population, but LANICA Airways now have a daily service between Managua and the Atlantic littoral.

Language and Literature.—The official language of the country is Spanish. In 1956 there were 5 daily newspapers published at Managua, and 4 in

the provinces. Education is backward, at least 60 per cent. of the population being illiterate. There is a university at León.

FINANCE

	1953-54 Cordobas	1954-55† Cordobas
Revenue.....	178,486,000	209,836,000
Expenditure.....	170,078,000	232,652,000

† Estimated deficit of C. \$22,813,629 to be covered by part of liquid surplus balances of previous years.

Official Exchange Cordobas 7= U.S. \$1.

London rate (May, 1955), C\$19.90=£1. See also p. 84.

TRADE

	1955	1956
Imports..... U.S. \$55,183,404*	..	..
Exports.....	76,725,197*	..
	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£941,643	£1,733,001
Exports to U.K.	1,092,420	1,106,863

* Provisional

Considerable quantities of foodstuffs are imported as well as cotton goods, jute, iron and steel, machinery and petroleum products. Some 65 per cent. of imports are from U.S.A.; the chief exports are coffee, gold, cotton, sesame and lumber.

CAPITAL. Managua, population (1954) 141,465; León, 38,183; Granada, 25,142; Masaya, 22,825; Chinandega, 16,171; Matagalpa, 11,755; Ψ Bluefields, 9,205; Ψ Corinto, 5,635. Corinto, on the Pacific, is the chief port, handling about 70 per cent. of the total trade; Bluefields and Puerto Cabezas on the E. coast are mainly concerned in the banana and timber trade to New Orleans, U.S.A.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, blue, white, blue (the arms of the Republic on the white band, displaying five volcanoes surmounted by a cap of liberty under a rainbow).

BRITISH EMBASSY AND CONSULATE, MANAGUA.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency William Edmund Devereux Massey, M.B.E. (1959).

NORWAY

(Norge)

King, Olav V, K.G., G.C.B., b. July 2, 1903; succeeded, Sept. 21, 1957, on death of his father King Haakon VII, married March 21, 1929, Princess Märtha of Sweden (born March 29, 1901; died April 5, 1954); having issue, Harald (see below); Princess Ragnhild Alexandra, b. June 9, 1930, married May 15, 1953, E. S. Lorentzen (and has issue a son and a daughter); Princess Astrid Maud Ingeborg, b. February 12, 1932.

Heir-Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Harald, b. Feb. 21, 1937.

CABINET

(January 22, 1955)

*Prime Minister, M. Einar H. Gerhardsen.
Foreign Affairs, M. Halvard M. Lange.
Defence, M. Nils Handal.
Justice and Police, M. Jens Haugland.
Finance and Customs, M. Trygve Bratteli.
Social Affairs, M. Gudmund Hariem.
Agriculture, M. Harald Løbak.
Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, M. Birger Bergersen.
Commerce and Shipping, M. Arne Skaug.
Communications, M. Kolbjørn Varmann.
Fisheries, M. Nils Lyso.*

*Municipal and Public Works, M. Andreas Cappelen.
Industry and Crafts, M. Kjell Høler.*

Wages and Prices, M. Gunnar Bøe.

Family and Consumer Affairs, Mme. Aase Bjerkholt.

All Ministers are from the Labour Party.

ROYAL NORWEGIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

10 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 5121]

25 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 0761]

Ambassador to London, His Excellency M. Erik Braadland (1959).

Counsellor, M. Knut B. Aars.

Counsellor (Commercial, Economic and Financial),

M. Erik Andreas Ribu.

2nd Secretary, M. Björn Blakstad.

Attaché, M. Thor Hjørth-Johansen.

Naval Attaché, Captain Sjur N. Østervold, D.S.C.

Air and Army Attaché, Lt.-Col. Olai Grønmark,

D.F.C.

Asst. Army Attaché, Maj. Finn O. Paus.

Counsellor, specially attached, M. Herman Kristoffer

Lehmkuhl, C.B.E.

Fisheries Counsellor, M. Carsten Hansen.

Cultural Counsellor, M. Carl Hambro.

Counsellor for Press and Foreign Information, M.

Rolf Jerving.

Assistant Press Attaché, M. Svenn Refshal.

Labour Attaché, M. Halldor Hoidal.

Commercial Attaché, M. John Tveito, 20 Pall

Mall, S.W.1.

Asst. Commercial Attachés, M. Ole F. Knudsen;

M. Leif Nordhus.

Consulate-General, 42 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

Consul-General, Jørgen Galbe.

Consul, A. A. Bouston.

Vice-Consul, Kjell Rasmussen.

Area and Population.—Norway ("The Northern Way"), a kingdom in the northern and western portion of the Scandinavian peninsula, was founded in 872. It is 1,752 km. in length, its greatest width about 430 km. The length of the coastline is 2,650 km., and the frontier between Norway and the neighbouring countries is 2,555 km. (Sweden 1,643 km., Finland 716 km. and U.S.S.R. 196 km.). It is divided into 20 counties (*fylker*) and comprises an area of 323,917 sq. km. with a population (1958) of 3,541,000. In 1957 there were 63,063 births (18.0 per 1,000 inhabitants), 30,560 deaths (8.7 per 1,000) and 24,472 marriages (7.7 per 1,000); the infant mortality rate in 1957 was 20.5 per 1,000 live births.

The Norwegian coast-line is extensive, deeply indented with numerous fiords, and fringed with an immense number of rocky islands. The surface is mountainous, consisting of elevated and barren tablelands, separated by deep and narrow valleys. At the North Cape the sun does not appear to set from the second week in May to the last week in July, causing the phenomenon known as the *Midnight Sun*; conversely, there is no apparent sunrise from about Nov. 18 to Jan. 23. During the long winter nights are seen the multiple coloured *Northern Lights* or *Aurora Borealis*, which have a maximum intensity in a line crossing North America from Alaska to Labrador and Northern Europe to the Arctic coast and Siberia. A similar phenomenon occurs in the Antarctic and is known as *Aurora Australis*.

Production.—The cultivated area is about one-fourth part of the country; forests cover nearly one-fourth; the rest consists of highland pastures or uninhabitable mountains.

The *Gulf Stream* pours from 140 to 170 million cubic feet of warm water per second into the sea around Norway and causes the temperature to be higher than the average for the latitude. It brings shoals of herring and cod into the fishing grounds and causes a warm current of air over the west coast, making it possible to cultivate potatoes and barley in latitudes which in other countries are perpetually frozen.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, mining, manufactures, fisheries, whaling and shipping. The most recent figures showed that 34 per cent. of the population lived on industry, 22 per cent. on agriculture and forestry, 9 per cent. on trading, 9 per cent. on transport and communications and 6 per cent. on fishery and whaling. Manufactures are aided by great resources of water power, estimated at 12,500,000 kw. at 75 per cent. efficiency, of which over 2,700,000 kw. are utilized. In normal years the quantity of fish caught by Norwegian fishing vessels is greater than that of any other European country. In 1957 the total catch amounted to 1,557,000 metric tons. Whale oil production, chiefly from pelagic whaling in the Antarctic, was, in 1956, 1,859,000 barrels.

Government.—From 1397 to 1814 Norway was united with Denmark, and from Nov. 4, 1814, with Sweden, under a personal union which was dissolved on June 7, 1905, when Norway regained complete independence. Under the constitution of May 17, 1814, the *Storting* (Parliament) itself elects one-quarter of its members to constitute the *Lagting* (Upper Chamber), the other three-quarters forming the *Odelsting* (Lower Chamber). Legislative questions alone are dealt with by both parts in separate sittings.

On April 8-9, 1940, Germany invaded Norway, and it was not until June 7, 1945, that the late King Haakon was able to return from Great Britain to Oslo.

Defence.—Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and the Headquarters of Allied Forces, Northern Europe, is situated near Oslo. Extensive reorganization of the Norwegian armed forces is in progress. Compulsory national service lasts 18 months in the navy and air force and 16 months in the Army.

Education is compulsory and free between the ages of 7 and 14, schools being maintained by local taxation with State grants in aid. Secondary schools are provided by the State, by local authorities, and privately. There are many special schools and industrial and technical institutes. The University of Oslo (opened in 1811) was attended by 4,319 students and the University of Bergen (opened in 1948) by 747 students in 1958. The Norwegian Technical High School in Trondheim possesses University status and awards degrees in engineering and architecture. In 1958 it was attended by 1,351 students.

Language and Literature.—Norwegian is a branch of the Scandinavian languages and is the language of the mainland and of Svalbard. Old Norse literature is among the most ancient (and the richest) in Europe. Modern Norwegian became formed in the time of the Reformation and Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754) is regarded as the founder of Norwegian literature, although modern Norwegian literature dates from the establishment of a national university at Christiania (Oslo) in 1811 and with the writings of Wergeland (1805-1845). Some of the famous names are Henrik Ibsen (1828-1906) the dramatist, Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson (1832-1910) journalist, dramatist and novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1903, Jonas Lie (1833-1908) novelist,

Knut Hamsun (1859-1952) novelist and Nobel Prize-winner in 1920, and Sigrid Undset (1882-1949), champion of Norwegian womanhood and herself a Nobel Prize-winner in 1928. In 1958 there were 87 daily newspapers in the country with a total circulation of 1,298,000, and 90 newspapers publishing on two or three days a week with a total circulation of 335,000.

Communications.—The total length of railways open in 1958 was 4,415 km., of which 63 were private lines. The length of telegraph and telephone lines in 1958 was 83,992 km. (State, 77,809) with 3,390,000 km. of wire (State, 3,184,000). At the end of 1958 a total of 421,032 road motor vehicles, were registered, of which 166,162 were passenger cars (including taxis) and 128,579 were motor cycles.

Civil Aviation.—On scheduled airlines operated by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) on behalf of Det Norske Luftfartsselskap (DNL), by Braathens South American and Far East Airtransport (SAFE), and by Vestlandske Luftfartsselskap A.S. and Widerøes Flyveselskap and Polarfly A.S. in 1958:—kilometres flown, 20,276,000; passengers carried, 514,285.

Mercantile Marine.—The Mercantile Marine, Jan. 1, 1959, consisted of 2,169 vessels of 9,608,000 gross tons (vessels above 100 gross tons, excluding fishing boats, floating whaling factories, tugs, salvage vessels, icebreakers and similar types of vessel). The fleet ranks fourth among the merchant navies of the world.

FINANCE		1958-59
Revenue (Budget).....	Kr.	5,711,400,000
Expenditure (do.).....		5,773,400,000
Internal debt (Dec. 31, 1957)....		6,445,654,000
External debt (Dec. 31, 1957)....		1,563,805,000
Rate of Exchange (average, 1958) Kr. 20.014 = £1. See also p. 84.		

TRADE		
	1956	1957
	Kroner	Kroner
Total imports.....	9,103,000,000	9,352,000,000
Total exports.....	5,867,000,000	5,311,000,000
Imports from U.K....	£71,131,139	£65,354,033
Exports to U.K.....	64,072,534	55,724,876

The chief imports are raw materials, motor spirit, fuel and other oils; coal, ships and machinery; together with cereals, fruits and manufactures of silk, cotton and wool. The exports consist chiefly of fish and products of fish (as canned fish, whale oils), pulp, paper, iron ore and pyrites, nitrate of lime, stone, calcium carbide, aluminium, ferro-alloys, zinc, nickel, cyanamide, etc.

CAPITAL. Ψ Oslo (incl. Aker). Pop. (1958), 461,591. Other towns are Ψ Bergen 114,711, Ψ Trondheim 58,915, Ψ Stavanger 52,848, Ψ Drammen 30,704, Ψ Kristiansand 27,610, Ψ Aalesund 19,047, Ψ Haugesund 26,391,* Moss 19,780.

FLAG: Red, with white-bordered blue cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Bergen or Oslo, 2 hrs. 55 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Drammensveien 79, Oslo; Chancery: Drammensveien 4)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Peter William Shelley Yorke Scarlett, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954)..... £4,100
 Counsellor, W. J. M. Paterson, C.M.G.
 Counsellor (Commercial), W. S. Laver.
 1st Secretary and Consul, J. A. Forward.

* Boundaries extended, January 1, 1958.

1st Secretary (Information), F. Wells.
 2nd Secretary, R. L. Joseph.
 2nd Secretary (Commercial), P. Donovan.
 2nd Secretary (Visa), R. Sneddon.
 Naval Attaché, Comdr. A. S. T. Tyers, D.S.C.,
 R.N.
 Military and Air Attaché, Wing-Comdr. R. S.
 Kerby.
 Attaché (Commercial), W. S. K. Millar.
 Chaplain, (vacant).
 Archivist, V. B. Grogan.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Bergen*,
Oslo, *Kristiansand*, *Tönsberg*, *Trondheim*, *Tromsö*,
Stavanger, *Aalesund*, *Kristiansund* and *Narvik*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. M. Beavan, Fridtjof Nansen
 Pass 5, Oslo.

SVALBARD

(*Spitsbergen and Bear Island*)

By Treaty (Feb. 3, 1920) the sovereignty of
 Norway over the Spitsbergen ("Pointed Mountain")
 Archipelago was recognized by the Great Powers
 and other interested nations, and on Aug. 14,
 1925, the Archipelago was officially taken over
 by Norway. In September, 1941, Allied forces
 (British, Canadian and Norwegian) landed on
 the main island. After destruction of the accumu-
 lated stocks of coal and dismantlement of mining
 machinery and the wireless installation, the Nor-
 wegian inhabitants (about 600) were evacuated to
 a British port and the Russians (about 1,500) to
 the U.S.S.R. After the war the Norwegian mining
 plants were rebuilt. In 1956 the production of
 coal, the chief mineral of the archipelago, was
 390,000 tons.

The Svalbard Archipelago lies between 74°-81°
 N. lat. and between 10°-35° E. long., with an
 estimated area of 24,295 square miles. The archi-
 pelago consists of a main island, known as West
 Spitsbergen (15,200 sq. miles); North East Land,
 closely adjoining and separated by Hinlopen
 Strait; the Wiche Islands, separated from the
 mainland by Olga Strait; Barents and Edge
 Islands, separated from the mainland by Stor
 Fjord (or Wybe Jansz Water); Prince Charles
 Foreland, to the W.; Hope Island, to the S.E.;
 Bear Island (68 square miles) 127 miles to the
 S.; with many similar islands in the neighbour-
 hood of the main group. In addition to those
 engaged in coal-mining, the archipelago is also
 visited by hunters for seal, foxes and polar bears.

South Cape is 360 miles from the Norwegian
 Coast. Ice Fjord is 520 miles from Tromsö, 650
 miles from Murmansk, and 1,300 miles from
 Aberdeen. Transit from Tromsö to Green Har-
 bour 2½ to 3 days; from Aberdeen 5 to 6 days.

JAN MAYEN, an island in the Arctic Ocean
 (70° 49'—71° 9' N. lat. and 2° 53' 9' 5' W. long.)
 was joined to Norway by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

Norwegian Antarctic

BOUVET ISLAND (54° 26' S. lat. and 3° 24' E.
 long.) was declared a dependency of Norway
 by law of Feb. 27, 1930.

PETER THE FIRST ISLAND (68° 50' S. lat. and
 90° 35' W. long.), was declared a dependency of
 Norway by resolution of Government, May 1,
 1931.

PRINCESS RAGNHILD LAND (from 70° 30' to
 68° 40' S. lat. and 24° 15' to 33° 30' E. long.)
 has been claimed as Norwegian since Feb. 17, 1931.

On Jan. 14, 1939, the Norwegian Government
 declared the area between 20° W. and 45° E.,

adjacent to Australian Antarctica, to be Norwegian
 territory.

OMĀN. See Arabia

PANAMA

(República de Panama)

President, Ernesto de la Guardia, Jr.; elected May
 13, 1956; assumed office, October 1, 1956.
 Vice-Presidents, Temistocles Díaz; Heraclio Barletta.
 Foreign Affairs, Lic. Miguel J. Moreno, jr.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Ibex House, Minorities, E.C.3
 [Royal: 6956]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Carlos F.
 Alfaro.

Counsellor and Consul-General (London), Dr.
 Carlos M. Jurado.

Attaches, Miguel A. Martin; Francisco H.
 Icaza.

Consul-General (Liverpool), Señor Don José
 Antonio Grimaldo.

There are Consular Offices of the Republic at
Newcastle, *Glasgow* and *Birmingham*.

Panama on the isthmus of that name which
 connects N. and S. America, was formerly one
 of the nine Departments of Colombia. After a
 revolt (Nov. 3, 1903) it declared its independence
 and established a separate Government, with a
 single chamber legislature elected every four years
 and now consisting of 53 elected members. The
 area of the Republic is 31,890 sq. m., the popu-
 lation (1950) was 805,285, including 48,654 tribal
 Indians. In 1958 it was estimated at 1,000,000. The
 birth rate in 1957 was 40.4 and the death rate 9.4
 per thousand. The soil is extremely fertile, but
 nearly one-half of the land is uncultivated. The
 chief crops are bananas, coconuts, cacao, coffee and
 cereals. The shrimping industry plays an important
 rôle in the Panamanian economy. A railway
 47 miles in length joins the Atlantic and Pacific
 oceans.

Education is compulsory and free from 7 to 13
 years. In 1957 there were 1,074 official primary
 schools and 85 private primary schools; 20 official
 secondary and 91 private secondary schools.
 Primary students numbered 142,676 in 1957;
 secondary students, 30,710. 3,500 students were
 enrolled at Panama University in 1958.

Language and Literature.—The official language
 is Spanish. There are 9 daily newspapers pub-
 lished in the capital, 2 of which print editions in
 English. There is also one English weekly news-
 paper.

FINANCE 1959

Budget Revenue.....	Balboas 58,618,000
Budget Expenditure.....	" 60,100,000
External Debt.....	" 44,600,000
Internal Debt.....	" 42,000,000

The monetary unit is the *Balboa* (= \$1 U.S.);
 no Panamanian paper currency is issued, and
 U.S. dollar bills of all values are in circulation in
 the Republic and in the Canal Zone.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Imports.....	\$95,035,784*	\$90,000,000*
Exports.....	21,953,599*	24,000,000*
Imports from U.K.	£6,366,672†	£4,645,232†
Exports to U.K.	75,414†	53,255†

* Panamanian official figures.

† Including Canal Zone.

The imports are mostly manufactured goods and
 foodstuffs; the exports are bananas, cacao, fresh
 shrimps, mahogany and cement.

CAPITAL, Ψ Panama City. Population (estimated 1958), 200,000 (Panama Province, 300,000; Panama District, 200,000); Colon (1958) 55,000 (Colon Province, 120,000; Colon District, 72,000).

Dependencies of Panama.—The Republic has a penal settlement at Ψ Guardula on the Island of Coiba (or Quibo) in the Pacific and stations on the Island of Taboga. Coiba has an area of about 19 sq. miles and Taboga of about 4 sq. miles.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Caja de Ahorros, Panama)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Ian Leslie Henderson, K.B.E., C.M.G. (1955)..... £3,000
1st Secretary and Consul, R. A. Farquharson.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, D. I. Newman.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Panama City, Colon and Bocas del Toro (Almirante).*

Panama, 4,650 miles; transit from Liverpool 15 to 19 days; from Southampton 15 days; *via* N.Y., 14 days.

THE PAPAL STATE

(Stato della Città del Vaticano)

Sovereign Pontiff (262nd), His Holiness Pope John XXIII (Angelo Giuseppe Roncalli), born at Sotto il Monte (Bergamo), Nov. 25, 1881, elected Pope (in succession to Pius XII) Oct. 28, 1958.

The office of the ecclesiastical head of the Roman Catholic Church (*Santa Sede* or Holy See) is vested in the Pope of Rome, the Sovereign Pontiff. For many centuries the Sovereign Pontiff exercised temporal power, and in 1859 the Papal States had an area of 17,218 square miles, with a population of 3,124,688. During the reign of Pius IX. (1846–1878), the Papal States of Romagna, Umbria and the Marches were incorporated in the Kingdom of Sardinia and with the remaining States (Rome, Comacchio, Viterbo, Civita Vecchia, Velletri and Frosinone) became part of Unified Italy in 1870. The territory of the Papacy was confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran and the Villa of Castel-Gandolfo, and the temporal power of the Pope was in suspense until the treaty of Feb. 11, 1929, which recognized the full and independent sovereignty of the Holy See in the City of the Vatican. Accompanying the treaty were conventions regulating the condition of religion and of the Catholic Church in Italy and agreeing to pay 750,000,000 *lire* in cash and the income at 5 per cent. on 1,000,000,000 *lire* State bonds as a final settlement of the claims of the Holy See against Italy for the loss of temporal power. The population of the Vatican City at the census in March, 1947, was 940.

BRITISH LEGATION

(14 Piazza Del Parlamento, Rome)

British Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Holy See, His Excellency Sir Marcus Cheke, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.... £3,400
1st Secretary, B. MacDermot.
Attaché, J. D. Utley.
Archivist, Miss A. Y. Thomas.

PARAGUAY

(República del Paraguay)

President, General Alfredo Stroessner, inaugurated Aug. 15, 1954, re-elected 1958.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Raúl Sapena Pastor.
Finance, General Cesar Barrientos.

Interior, Dr. Edgar Ynsfrán.

Defence, General Marcial Samanlego.

Justice and Labour, Dr. Juan Ramón Chaves.

Education and Worship, Dr. Bernardino Gorostiaga.

Public Health and Social Welfare, Dr. Raúl Pena.

Public Works and Communications, General Mario Coscla Tavarozzi.

Agriculture and Livestock, Dr. Ezequiel Gonzalez Alsina.

Industry and Commerce, Dr. Fabio da Silva.

Minister without Portfolio, Arg. Tomás Romero Pereira.

President of Central Bank, Ing. Gustavo Storm.

PARAGUAYAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

51B Cornwall Gardens, S.W.7

[Western: 1253]

Ambassador in London, Rear Admiral Don J. Wenceslao Benites.

Consul-General, Dr. Victor Manuel Jara.

Area and Population.—Paraguay is an inland subtropical State of South America, situate between Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil. The area is computed at 157,000 square miles, with a population (1950 Census) of 1,408,000.

Paraguay proper consists of a series of plains, intersected by abrupt ranges of hills, some of which reach an altitude of 2,000 to 3,000 feet above sea level. The Paraguay and Alto Paraná rivers are navigable at all seasons for vessels of 6 to 7 feet draught. Many of the tributary streams are also navigable for much of the year. The Pilcomayo river is navigable for small craft for 180 miles from Asunción; but is liable to shrink unduly with drought. Paraguay is a country of grassy plains and dense forest, the soil being marshy in many parts and liable to floods; while the hills are covered for the most part with immense forests. The streams flowing into the Alto Paraná descend precipitously into that river. In the angle formed by the Paraná-Paraguay confluence are extensive marshes, one of which, known as "Neembucu," or "endless," is drained by *Lake Ypoa*, a large lagoon, south-east of the capital. The *Chaco*, lying between the rivers Paraguay and Pilcomayo and bounded on the north by Bolivia, formed the subject of a long-standing dispute with that country and led to war between Paraguay and Bolivia from 1932 to 1935. The Chaco is practically a dead level, though a slight and uniform rise westward is now known to exist; it suffers much from floods and still more from drought.

Government.—Paraguay was visited in 1527 by Sebastian Cabot, and in 1535 was settled as a Spanish possession. In 1811 Paraguay declared its independence of Spain.

The Senate was abolished under the constitution adopted in 1940 and replaced by a Council of State nominated by the government. The Chamber of Representatives comprises 40 members. In 1954 women were accorded civil rights.

Production.—About three-quarters of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, cattle breeding being the principal industry. In addition to canned meat, timber, quebracho extract, cotton, hides, yerba maté, tobacco, and *petit grain* essence (which are the principal exports), mandioca, sugar, maize, rice, citrus fruits and edible oils are also produced for home consumption. Grape fruit is now exported. The production of rice, wheat and ground nuts is being encouraged by the government. The forests contain many varieties of timber, but only cedar and a few of the best known hardwoods find a market abroad.

Communications.—A railway, 985 miles in length, connects Asunción with Buenos Aires.

The journey takes 55 hours. Train ferries enable the run to be accomplished without break of hulk. River steamers also connect Buenos Aires and Asunción (3 to 5 days). Direct shipping services operate frequently between Hamburg, Antwerp, Amsterdam and Asunción, and monthly between Liverpool, London and Asunción. A shipping service from New York was started early in 1955. Five airlines operate services from Asunción. *Aerolíneas Argentinas* operates a service with Sunderland flying-boats six times weekly between Asunción and Buenos Aires, stopping at Corrientes. Twice a week this service also calls at the river ports of Rosario and Formosa, and once a week at Posadas. There are also landplane services twice a week. *Braniff* (American) has a bi-weekly service through Asunción between Buenos Aires and the United States (calling also at Lima and La Paz). *Panair do Brasil*, a Brazilian company affiliated to Pan American Airways, operates a twice weekly service between Asunción and Rio de Janeiro, and weekly services between Asunción and Buenos Aires and Santiago. *Pluma* (Uruguayan) carries on a twice-weekly service between Montevideo and Asunción, while *Real*, another Brazilian airline, operates a service five times a week between Rio de Janeiro and Asunción, calling at São Paulo and Foz do Iguazú. There are about 100 miles of asphalted roads in Paraguay, and about 200 miles of earth roads in fairly good condition. Bus services connect the principal towns.

Defence.—There is a permanent military force of about 8,000 all ranks. Two gunboats and a number of torpedo boats patrol inland waters.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Guarani (the idiom of the most advanced tribe of Indian inhabitants with whom the Spanish explorers formed an alliance) but Spanish is spoken in the larger towns. Three daily newspapers are published in Asunción.

Education.—Primary education is free and compulsory. There are a few secondary and special schools and a national university with close on 1,000 students.

FINANCE 1959

Estimated Revenue	Guaraníes 2,627,600,000
Estimated Expenditure	„ 2,627,600,000
External Debt (Dec. 1958)	„ 1,004,408,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1958)	„ 482,859,000

Paraguay continues to pay interest on the External Sterling Debt (3% Loans of 1886-96, and 1915).

Currency.—A free exchange system was introduced in August, 1957. The rate of exchange has been fairly stable at Gs. 340 = £1 since April, 1959.

Trade.—The imports are chiefly articles of food and drink, textiles, vehicles, and machinery. The chief articles of export are timber, tannin, cotton, hides and meat products. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1958 was valued at: Imports, £748,869; Exports to U.K., £1,391,479.

CAPITAL, Ψ Asunción, about 1,000 miles up the River Paraguay from Buenos Aires, Pop. (1950) 206,634; other centres being Ψ Encarnación 33,664, Concepción 28,357 and Villarica 26,000.

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, red, white, blue (with the Arms of the Republic on white band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(25 de Mayo 39, Asunción)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Horace Frederick Alfred Gates, C.M.G., M.B.E. (1959).
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, H. Fletcher.

2 G +

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Capt. D. Vincent-Jones, D.S.C., R.N.
Labour Attaché, J. M. Carlin, D.F.C.
2nd Secretary (Commercial), J. W. Pethybridge.

Asunción is approximately 4,000 miles distant from London by air. Transit by sea 25 days. By air 3 days.

*PERSIA

(Keshvar-e-Shahanshahi-ye-Iran)

Shahanshah of Persia, H.I.M. Mohammed Reza Pahlevi, born Oct. 26, 1919; acceded Sept. 16, 1941 (on abdication of his father Reza Shah Pahlevi); married (March 15, 1939), Princess Fawzieh, sister of ex-King Farouk of Egypt (marriage dissolved Nov. 17, 1948), and has issue a daughter born 1940. The Shah married (Feb. 12, 1951) Suraya Esfandiari Bakhtiari (marriage dissolved, April 6, 1958).

CABINET

Prime Minister, Dr. Manuchehr Eqbal.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Djajal Abdoh.
Health, Dr. Ahdul Husain Raji.
Roads and Communications, General Vali Ansari.
Education, Dr. Mahmood Mehran.
Justice, Dr. Muhammad Ali Hedayati.
Agriculture, Gen. Hassan Akhavi.
Labour, Jamshid Amuzegar.
Posts and Telegraphs, Amir Qasem Eshraqi.
Finance, Ali Asghar Naser.
National Defence, Maj.-Gen. Ahmad Vossuq.
Interior, Rahmat Atahaki.
Commerce, Dr. Ahdol Hossein Etebar.
War, Lt.-Gen. Ahmad Vusuq.
Monopolies and Customs, Gen. Ali Akbar Zargham.
Industry and Mines, Ja'far Sharaf Emami.
Without Portfolio, Nusratullah Kasemi; Khusrau Hedayat (Seven-Year Plan Organization).

PERSIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

26 Princes Gate, S.W.7. (Ambassador's Residence)

[Kensington: 6458]

Offices of the Embassy and Consulate:

50, Kensington Court, W.8.

[Western: 2511]

Consular Section: [Western: 6540]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Hossein Ghods-Nakhai (1958).

Minister, Mohamad Ghavam.

1st Secretaries, Dr. Manoutcher Fartash; Dr. Amir Mohammed Esfandiary.

2nd Secretary, Dr. Bahram Bahramy.

3rd Secretaries, Mohsen Goodarzi; Nasser Madjd; Reza Esfandiari.

Military, Naval and Air Attaché, Col. Mohammad Esfandiari.

Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Zia Nikubonyad.

Cultural Counsellor, Mas'ud Farzaad.

Assistant Cultural Counsellor, Parviz Marzeban.

Commercial Counsellor, Dr. Hessam Eddin Ehtesham.

Commercial Attaché, Nubar Gulbenkian.

Area and Population.—Persia comprises an area of 628,000 sq. miles, with a population estimated at 18,900,000 in the 1956 census. It is mostly an arid table-land, encircled, except on the east, by mountains, the highest in the north rising to 18,700 ft.

* On Oct. 26, 1949, it was announced that foreigners might henceforth use the name Persia.

The central and eastern portion is a vast salt desert.

The Persians are mostly Shi'ah Moslems but amongst them are a few hundred thousand Zoroastrians, Bahais, Sunni Moslems and Armenian Christians. There is also a substantial Jewish community. Civil and Penal codes based on those of France and Switzerland are in force.

Government.—Persia was ruled from the end of the 18th century by Shahs of the Qajar Dynasty, with despotic power, subject only to the influence of interpreters of the sacred law. A nationalist movement became active in Dec., 1905, and in Aug., 1906, the Shah, Muzaffer-ud-Din, admitting the need for reforms, granted a Constitution. After the war of 1914-18, the subsequent troubles and the signature of the Soviet-Persian Treaty of 1921, a vigorous Prime Minister, Reza Khan, formerly an officer of the Persian Cossack Regiment, re-established general order. On Oct. 31, 1925, the last representative of the Qajar Dynasty, Sultan Ahmed Shah, who had been absent from the country for some time, was deposed by the National Assembly, which handed over the government to the Prime Minister, Reza Khan, who was elected Shah on Dec. 13, 1925, by the Constituent Assembly, and took the title Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Owing to Nazi German penetration before and during the early part of the war of 1939-45, the Shah and his Government tended so far to favour the Axis powers that, after the German invasion of the U.S.S.R. in 1941, counter-measures became necessary; British and Soviet Forces entered the country from south and north on August 25, 1941, and expelled the agents of the Axis. On September 16, 1941, Shah Reza abdicated and left the country, nominating the Crown Prince as his successor. The Prince ascended the throne under the title of Mohammad Reza Shah Pahlevi.

Under the Anglo-Soviet-Persian Treaty of Alliance of January 29, 1942, the independence and territorial integrity of the country were guaranteed by the United Kingdom and the U.S.S.R. Evacuation by the forces of both powers was to take effect within six months of the signature of the armistice with Germany and her associates. On September 9, 1942, Persia declared war on the Axis powers and on February 28, 1945, on Japan. During the remainder of the war with Germany, Persia became one of the principal routes of aid to the Soviet Union. United States Forces, which had joined British and Soviet troops in Persia to participate in the delivery of aid to Russia, were withdrawn from the country at the end of 1945. British troops evacuated Persia, in accordance with the Anglo-Soviet-Persian agreement, by March 2, 1946, six months after the conclusion of hostilities with Japan. Soviet troops, nevertheless, remained; and when Communist disturbances took place in the north-west part of Persia known as Azerbaijan, they refused to allow Persian forces to enter the area, with the result that an autonomous government was established at Tabriz. Soviet forces, however, eventually left the country in the month of May. This belated evacuation took place in accordance with an agreement which included provision for the formation of a Perso-Soviet Oil Company to operate in the north of Persia, subsequently rejected by the Majlis, and an understanding that the question of Azerbaijan should be peaceably settled. In December, 1946, Persian Government forces entered the province, virtually unopposed by the partisans of the autonomous Government, which itself collapsed upon the flight of the revolutionary leaders into the Soviet Union.

In March, 1949, the Shah issued an Imperial Firman convoking a Constituent Assembly

to make certain revisions to the Constitution and the Assembly was duly elected and convened on April 21. After this Assembly the Senate was formed for the first time.

On March 17, 1951, the Majlis adopted a Bill for the nationalization of the Persian oil industry, and on March 20, the Bill was approved by the Senate. On April 28, the Majlis agreed to a resolution, which was passed on April 30 by the Senate, recommending the immediate taking over of all installations, including those of "the late Anglo-Iranian Oil Company." On April 29 the Shah appointed Dr. Mussadiq Prime Minister. The oil company sought arbitration, but this was rejected by the Persian government, and on May 26 the British government applied to the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a declaration that this refusal to submit to arbitration was illegal. The application was not approved.

In August, 1953 after the Shah had appointed Gen. Zahedi as Prime Minister, fighting broke out between his followers and those of Dr. Mussadiq. The Shah temporarily left the country, but Gen. Zahedi's forces were successful, and Dr. Mussadiq was arrested together with a number of the members of his former Cabinet. In December, 1953, diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which Persia had broken off in October, 1952, were re-established, and in August, 1954, the oil dispute was settled by an agreement, ratified on October 29, which provided for compensation to the A.I.O.C. and for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil by a Consortium in which the A.I.O.C. have a 40 per cent. share (*Production and Industry*, below).

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 11 Provinces (*Ustans*) comprising 76 Sub-Provinces (*Shahristans*), under Governors-General and Governors, respectively.

Defence.—The present strength of the Persian Army, mainly conscript, is approximately 170,000, including 10,000 officers and 40,000 N.C.O.'s. The N.C.O. cadre is up to establishment but officers are still under strength. The army, to which is attached a U.S. Advisory Mission, is well-equipped by 1939 standards. The present strength of the Air Force is approximately 5,000. It is equipped with about 200 American aircraft, of which 60 are jet ground attack types.

The gendarmerie, to which is also attached a United States Mission, has been reorganized. The Persian Navy consists of a small fleet of gunboats, landing craft and motorboats in the Persian Gulf and a few motor-boats in the Caspian Sea.

Education.—Since 1943 primary education has been compulsory and free. There are over 9,000 schools, 1,700,000 pupils, and also a few foreign schools in Tehran; there are Universities in Tehran and Tabriz, and University Colleges at Isfahan, Meshed and Shiraz.

Language and Literature.—Persian, or Farsi, the language of Iran, and of some other areas formerly under Persian rule, is an Indo-European tongue with many Arabic elements added; the alphabet is mainly Arabic, with writing from right to left. Among the great names in Persian literature are those of Abu'l Kâsim Mansûr, or Firdausi (A.D. 939-1020), Omar Khayyâm, the astronomer-poet (died A.D. 1122), Muslihu'd-Din, known as Sa-di (born A.D. 1184) and Shems-ed-Din Muhammad, or Hafiz (died A.D. 1389). The Persian Press consists of a large number of Tehran and provincial newspapers and periodicals. Two Tehran dailies and three weeklies have circulations exceeding 20,000 copies. Circulations in the provinces are very small. English and French dailies are published in Tehran.

FINANCE 1958-59

Estimated Revenue *Rials* 57,700,000,000
 Estimated Expenditure 58,980,000,000

The commercial rate of exchange was stabilised in 1955 as follows: Bank Mellī buying rate: *Rials* 210 = £1. Selling rate *Rials* 214.2 = £1. The official rate of Exchange is *Rials* 75.75 = £1.

Production and Industry.—While petroleum is the principal product and by far the greatest export, Persia, except for its desert areas, is essentially an agricultural country and 80 per cent. of the inhabitants depend for their living on the land. Sheep and goats are numerous and good wool is produced. There are extensive forests in the north and west, the conservation of which is an urgent problem. The cultivation of opium is prohibited. A certain amount of progress has been made in the development of industry. Apart from petroleum, the principal industries are carpet weaving, cotton ginning, spinning and weaving (Isfahan, Tehran and Shahl areas), wool spinning and weaving, jute sacks, silk goods (Chalus), sugar, tea, fruit, caviar (Caspian Fisheries Company), meat canning, distilling and brewing, tobacco and cigarettes. The oilfields had produced over 200,000,000 metric tons of oil from their first output to Dec. 31, 1946, and subsequent figures (in metric tons) were 1946, 19,858,471; 1947, 21,737,949; 1948, 24,871,000; 1949, 26,807,000; 1950, 35,000,000; 1951 (to Oct.) 17,000,000. Oil shipments were resumed on Oct. 30, 1954, and recent production figures have been (long tons): 1955, 15,772,000; 1956, 25,934,000; 1957, 37,800,000.

The former functions of A.I.O.C. (now renamed "British Petroleum Company") in Persia were taken over for an initial period of 25 years by a consortium of 8 oil companies (including A.I.O.C., one French, one Dutch and five U.S.), A.I.O.C. receiving from Persia £25,000,000 cash in the 10 years from Jan. 1, 1957, in compensation for its oil assets in Northern Persia and in settlement of losses since 1951; and from the other members of the consortium for their shares, about £214,000,000 payable over 20-25 years. The consortium is responsible for the production, refining and sale of Persian oil through two operating companies, while "non-basic" operations are undertaken by the National Iranian Oil Company.

Communications.—The principal roads are from the frontier of Iraq to Khusruvi to Tehran; from Tehran *via* Arak to Ahwaz and Khorramshahr; from Tehran *via* Qum, Isfahan and Shiraz to Bush-hire; from Tehran into Azerbaijan, through Tabriz to Julfa (on the Soviet frontier) with branch roads into Turkey and Northern Iraq; from Tehran to Meshed; three roads through the Elburz mountains to the Caspian coast and the Soviet borders east and west of the Caspian Sea; and from Isfahan, *via* Yazd and Kerman to Zahidan and thence to Meshed. Zahidan is connected by road with Quetta (Pakistan). Some of these roads traverse extremely difficult mountainous country; others are desert tracks. Generally speaking, Persian roads are not asphalted but gravel-surfaced. Railways have been constructed since 1927. The *Trans-Iranian Railway*, from Bandar Shahl, on the Caspian Sea, to Bandar Shahr, on the Persian Gulf, was inaugurated in 1938; this line has a total length of 872 miles, the total cost, after eleven years' work, being approximately £30,000,000. The branch lines from Tehran to Meshed and to Tabriz have now been completed. There are also railroads from Tabriz to Julfa and from Zahidan to Mirjawa and branch lines from Ahwaz to Khorramshahr and from Khorramshahr to Tanuma in Iraq (on the Shatt el Arab, opposite Basra) were

opened during the war. An extension from Qum to Kashan is now in operation.

Civil Aviation.—In May, 1946, a Department of Civil Aviation was created, subordinate to the Ministry of Roads. Progress has been made towards establishing first-class International Airports at Tehran and Abadan, with secondary airfields in accordance with ICAO standards. *Iranian Airways* (non-government owned) formed in May, 1946, runs services to some Middle Eastern countries as well as internal services. *Persian Air Services* (independently owned) formed in late 1954, runs non-scheduled passenger and freight services to adjoining countries and also to Europe. Air France, K.L.M., S.A.S., Iraqi, M.E.A., P.A.A., Lufthansa, B.O.A.C., Alitalia and Aryana Airways operate services to Tehran.

TRADE

	1956-57	1957-58
Imports . <i>Rials</i>	26,201,000,000	<i>Rials</i> 31,349,000,000
Exports	7,931,000,000	8,353,000,000

These figures are calculated at the commercial rate of exchange and exclude oil exports.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£35,689,152	£38,616,930
Exports to U.K.	35,672,897	56,346,641

The leading imports into Persia are cotton and woollen fabrics, tea, sugar, motor vehicles, railway material, industrial machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, hardware, china-ware and cement; the principal exports are heavy oils, petrol, carpets, gum, fruits, hides and skins, animal casings, cotton, wood staves and rice.

The principal countries trading with Persia are the U.K., U.S.A., Germany, Japan, India and the U.S.S.R.

CAPITAL: Tehran, population (1956) 1,500,000. Other large towns are Tabriz (200,000), Isfahan (254,000), Meshed (242,000), Shiraz (169,000), Resht (109,000), Kerman (62,000), Hamadan (100,000), Yazd (66,000), Kermanshab (125,000), Abadan (226,000), Ahwaz (120,000).

FLAG: White, bordered with green (top) and red (bottom), with arms (lion and sun) in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Tehran.

H.M. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Geoffrey Wedgwood Harrison, K.C.M.G. (1958). £5,000
 Counsellors, F. C. Mason (*Economic*); A. R. H. Kellas.

1st Secretaries, F. J. Leishman, C.V.O., M.B.E. (*Head of Chancery*); D. J. Speares (*Press*); P. G. B. Giles (*Commercial*); M. G. Micklethwaite, O.B.E. (*Press*); R. L. Cook (*H.M. Consul*); A. G. Read (*Labour*).

2nd Secretaries, W. J. Dawson; B. W. Salt; K. P. H. Franks (*Commercial*).

3rd Secretaries, L. Fielding; D. E. St. A. Harvey.
 Naval Attaché, Capt. P. Morgan, D.S.C., R.N.
 Military Attaché, Col. R. D. H. Phayre.
 Air Attaché, Group-Capt. W. J. Swift.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, C. H. Willmot, 701 Avenue Ferdowsi, Tehran.

PERU

(República del Perú)

President of the Peruvian Republic, Señor Manuel Prado y Ugarteche, elected for six years, June 28, 1956.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(July 19, 1959)

Prime Minister and Minister of Finance and Commerce, Sr. Pedro Beltrán.*Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Raúl Porras Barrencechea.*Minister of Interior*, Dr. Carlos Carrillo Smith.*Justice and Religion*, Dr. Raúl Gómez de la Torre.
Development and Public Works, Ing. Alfonso Rlzo Patrón Remy.*War*, General Victor Tenorio Hurtado.*Marine*, Vice-Admiral Guillermo Tirado Lamb.*Air*, Lieut.-General Salvador Noya Ferré.*Education*, Dr. José Rubio Rolando.*Health and Social Assistance*, Dr. Guillermo Garrido Lecca Frías.*Agriculture*, Ing. Alex Zarak Risi.*Labour and Indian Affairs*, Dr. Luis Alvarado Garrido.

PERUVIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

52, Sloane Street, S.W.1

[Sloane: 5943]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Señor Dr. Don Ricardo Rivera Schreiber, K.B.E. (1954).*Minister-Counsellor*, Señor Don Arturo García.*Air Attaché*, Col. Teodomiro Gabilondo.*2nd Secretary*, Señor Don Huhert Wleland.*Consul-General*, Señor Don Felipe Rotalde.*Vice-Consul*, Señor Don Jaime Maurtua.*Consul-General, Liverpool* (24 Sir Thomas Street), Señor Don Victor Pezet.*Vice-Consuls*, Señor Daniel Cahallero; Señor Augusto Valdivia.*Consul-General, Glasgow* (122 Wellington Street), Señor Don Luis R. Mendez.There are Consulates at *Hull, Birmingham* and *Belfast*.*Area and Population*.—Peru is a maritime Republic of South America, situated between $0^{\circ} 00' 48''$ and $18^{\circ} 21' 00''$ S. latitude and between $68^{\circ} 39' 27''$ and $81^{\circ} 20' 13''$ W. longitude. The area of the Republic, including 4,440 square kilometres of the Peruvian section of Lake Titicaca and 32 square kilometres of the coastal islands, is about 531,000 square miles. The total population at the beginning of 1959 was estimated at 10,213,000. In 1956 there were 294,375 births, 103,062 deaths and 36,836 marriages.*Physical Features*.—The country is traversed throughout its length by the Andes, running parallel to the Pacific coast, the highest points in the Peruvian sector being *Huascaran* (22,211 feet), *Huandoy* (20,855 feet), *Ausangate* 20,235 feet), *Arequipa* (or *Misti*) volcano (18,364 feet), *Hualcan* (20,000 feet), *Chachani* (19,037 feet), *Antajasha* (18,020 feet), *Pichupichu* (17,724 feet), and *Mount Meiggs* (17,583 feet).There are three main regions, the *Costa*, west of the Andes, the *Sierra* or mountain ranges of the Andes, which include the *Pumas* or mountainous wastes below the region of perpetual snow and the *Montana*, or *Selva*, which is the vast area of jungle stretching from the eastern foothills of the Andes to the eastern frontiers of Peru. The coastal area, lying upon and near the Pacific, is not tropical, though close to the Equator, being cooled by the Humboldt Current; its chief products are cotton, sugar, and petroleum. It contains the capital, Lima, and most of the white population. In the mountains, where most of the Indians live, are to be found minerals in great richness and variety, and cattle, sheep, llamas and alpacas are bred there. In the mountain valleys maize, potatoes and wheat are grown. Upon the eastern slopes of the Andes are to be found very large tracts suitable for cultivation and stock raising. The

main products of the jungle are timber, barbasco and leche caspi.

Government.—Peru was conquered in the early 16th century by Francisco Pizarro (born 1478, died 1541). He subjugated the Incas (the ruling caste of the Quichua Indians), who had started their rise to power some 500 years earlier, and for nearly three centuries Peru remained under Spanish rule. A revolutionary war of 1821–1824 established its independence, declared on July 28, 1821. The constitution rests upon the fundamental law of Oct. 18, 1856 (amended in 1860, 1919, 1933, 1936 and in 1939), and is that of a democratic Republic. The President is elected for six years by direct vote of the people. Congress is composed of a Senate and of a Chamber of Deputies, both Houses being elected for six years. Voting is compulsory for all Peruvian men and women between the ages of 21 and 60, for married men and women between 18 and 60 and for single men and women between the ages of 18 and 21 who are legally released from parental tutelage.*Production*.—Agriculture and mining are the principal industries, employing over 70 per cent. of the inhabitants. The chief crops in order of value are cotton, potatoes and other vegetables, sugar, fruit, maize, rice, wheat barley, grapes and coffee. At the end of 1956 the gainfully employed population numbered 3,360,083, of whom 2,158,867 were absorbed in agricultural and pastoral activities. About 4,202,000 acres were under cultivation at the end of 1956 and steps are being taken to increase this area, which was probably larger in Inca times, by more intensive irrigation. Minerals produced in 1956 were valued at *soles* 4,539,647,000 and included lead, zinc, copper, iron ore, petroleum, silver, gold, tungsten, bismuth, antimony and vanadium. The islands off the Pacific coast provided guano amounting to 328,014 metric tons in 1956.*Communications*.—In recent years the coastal and sierra zones have been opened up by means of roads and air routes and there is air communication, as well as communication by protracted land routes, with the tropical eastern zones, which lie east of the Andes towards the borders of Brazil, and consist mainly of unexplored or little known country inhabited by Indians in a savage state. The completion in 1944 of the trunk road of the *Andean Highway* from the Pacific port of Callao, *via* Lima, Oroya, Cerro de Pasco (14,700 ft.), Huanuco, Tingo Maria, to Pucallpa, the river port on the Ucayali, one of the largest tributaries of the Amazon and accessible all the year round to vessels of 3,000 tons, forms a link between the Pacific, the Amazon and the Atlantic. The trunk road runs through the *Boqueron del Padre Abad*, a pass rediscovered on July 22, 1937, in the backbone of the Blue Cordillera. The Peruvian section of the Pan American highway is complete and is asphalted throughout the major part of its length.The first railway was opened in 1850 and of the 2,494 miles of railways now operating, Government lines account for 578 miles, the Peruvian Corporation 1,780 miles and private enterprises about 726 miles. There is also steam navigation on the eastern rivers such as the Ucayali (*see* *Andean Highway*, above) and Huallaga, and in the south on Lake Titicaca. Air services are maintained throughout Peru, and a number of international services call at Lima.*Defence*.—The Army is recruited by voluntary enlistment, supplemented by conscription, and numbers about 30,000 of all ranks; the Navy consists of 3 destroyer escorts and 3 frigates; 4 new submarines completed in U.S.A. in 1954–57; 4 L.S.T.'s; 8 river gunboats; 2 transports; 2 river

transports; 3 (8,000 ton) oil tankers and five smaller tankers; 6 motor launches; a fleet supply ship; a submarine salvage vessel and 2 tugs. There is a naval cadet school at La Punta and a submarine base at Callao. There are military aerodromes at Talara, Chiclayo and Las Palmas (near Lima), an air transport squadron at Lima and a seaplane base at Iquitos. The air force is equipped with P.47's, Catalinas, D.C. 3's, Beavers, A.T.6's, F.86's, T.33's, Hunters and Canberras.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free for both sexes between the ages of 6 and 14. In 1957 there were 1,233,937 pupils undergoing primary education and 111,191 attending secondary schools. There were 11,422 state primary schools with 27,108 teachers and 138 state secondary schools with 3,225 teachers, providing 5 year courses from 12 to 17. In addition there were 1,795 private schools providing primary and secondary education with 8,450 teachers and 317 schools conducted by religious orders. The State provides rural agricultural schools for Indians, mining schools and polytechnics in the more populated centres. The University of San Marcos at Lima, founded in 1551, had 10,557 students in 1956, and there are smaller universities at Cuzco, Arequipa and Trujillo, a Catholic university at Lima, and a national engineering university.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the official language of the country and notably of the original Spanish stock from which the governing and professional classes are mainly recruited, but more than half the nation is composed of Indians, whose principal languages (Quichua and Aymara) are widely spoken. Before the arrival of Pizarro, the Incas had attained a high state of culture, some traces of which survived three centuries of Spanish rule. Modern Peruvian literature includes a national drama in the Spanish tongue and many Peruvian writers have attained international fame. The national library founded at Lima in 1821 was pillaged by Chileans in the Pacific War of 1879-1882, but many of the scattered manuscripts and books have since been recovered. The greater part of the historical section of the library was destroyed by fire in 1943. The first printed news-sheet in South America was issued at Lima in 1594 and in 1955 there were 5 main national daily papers, and 45 provincial ones with a small and purely local circulation. A chair of English was established in 1938 at the Universidad Mayor de San Marcos in Lima.

FINANCE

	1956 Soles	1957 Soles
Public revenue . . .	3,010,458,947	3,375,977,853
Public expenditure . . .	3,553,123,481	3,731,318,640
Internal debt,	2,086,631,987	2,241,679,842
Internal floating debt.	56,667,372	342,476,207
Administrative debt.	55,931,648	40,444,069

Rate of Exchange (fluctuating) at July 31, 1959:
Soles 77.75 = £1; Soles 27.69 = U.S. \$1.00. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1957 Soles	1958 Soles
Total imports.	7,361,381,328	7,808,081,907
Total exports.	6,270,106,951	6,776,586,965
Imports from U.S.A.	3,646,100,000	3,671,500,000
Exports to U.S.A.	2,192,600,000	2,589,600,000
Imports from U.K.	£10,546,940	£7,801,693
Exports to U.K.	£14,128,552	11,975,082

The principal imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, metal and manufactured metal goods, chemicals, and pharmaceutical products.

The chief exports are cotton, sugar, lead, copper, petroleum, silver, iron ore, fish, zinc, wool and coffee.

CAPITAL, Lima. Population (estimated 1958) 1,186,212; other large towns are Ψ Callao (129,365), Arequipa (121,896), Cuzco, ancient capital of the Incas (68,483), Ψ Trujillo (60,427), Ψ Iquitos (54,286), Ψ Chiclayo (54,390).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, red, white, red.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Offices; Edificio República, Lima; Residence: Esquina Arenales y Bermudez, Lma.)
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Berkeley Everard Foley Gage, K.C.M.G. (1958) £3,800
1st Secretary and H.M. Consul, T. R. M. Sewell.
Commercial Secretary, L. P. F. L'Estrange, O.B.E.
Naval Attaché, Capt. J. R. Gower, D.S.C. (Resident at Santiago).
2nd Secretary (Commercial), B. W. Gordon.
2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, R. E. Steddon.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Lima, Arequipa, Callao, Iquitos, Lobitos and Mollendo.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. K. H. Harriman, O.B.E., Camana 787, Lima.

Lima, 7,020 miles; transit, *via* New York and Colon, 21-27 days: *via* Liverpool and Colon, 17-30 days.

THE PHILIPPINES

(República ng Pilipinas)

President, Carlos P. Garcia, elevated from Vice-Presidency, Mar. 18, 1957, on death of President Magsaysay, re-elected Nov. 17, 1957.
Vice-President, Diosdado Macapagal.

CABINET

Foreign Affairs, Felixberto M. Serrano.
Finance, Jaime Hernandez.
Justice, Alejo Mabanag.
Agriculture and Natural Resources, Juan de G. Rodriguez.
Public Works and Communications, Florencio Moreno.
Education, José Romero.
Labour, Angel M. Castano.
National Defence, Alejo Santos.
Health, Elpidio Valencia.
Commerce and Industry, Pedro Hernandez.
Secretary of General Services, Alejandro Almendras.
Press Secretary, José C. Nahle.
Executive Secretary, Juan C. Pajo.
Chairman, National Economic Council, José Locsin.
Commissioner of the Budget, Dominador R. Aytona.
Administrator of Economic Co-ordination (vacant).
Administrator of Social Welfare, Mrs. Amparo P. Villamor.

PHILIPPINE EMBASSY IN LONDON

9a Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 3646]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Leon Ma. Guerrero (1954).

Area and Population.—The Philippines are situated between 21° 20'-4° 30' N. lat. and 116° 55'-126° 36' E. long., and are distant about 500 miles from the south-east coast of the continent of Asia.

The total land area of the country is 114,834 square miles, of which total 106,914 square miles are contained in the eleven largest islands, the

7,079 other islands having a combined area of 7,920 square miles.

The principal islands are:—

Name	sq. miles	Name	sq. miles
Luzon.....	40,422	Mindoro.....	3,759
Mindanao..	36,533	Leyte.....	2,786
Samar.....	5,050	Cebu.....	1,703
Negros....	4,905	Bohol.....	1,493
Palawan...	4,550	Masbate.....	1,263
Panay....	4,446		

Other groups in the Republic are the Sulu Islands (Capital, Jolo), Babuyanes and Batanes; the Catanduanes; and Cullion Islands.

The population of the Philippines at the 1953 census was 21,039,200.

The inhabitants, known as Filipinos, are basically all of Malay stock, with a considerable admixture of Spanish and Chinese blood in many localities, and over 90 per cent. of them are Christians, predominantly Roman Catholics. Most of the remainder are Mohammedan Moros in the south, and Pagans, mainly in the north. There is a Chinese minority estimated at 350,000, and other much smaller foreign communities, notably Spanish and American.

Government.—The Philippine Islands were discovered in 1521 by the Portuguese navigator Magellan who was slain by the natives of Mactan, a small island near Cebu. In 1565 Spain undertook the conquest of the country which was named "Filipinas," after the son of the King of Spain, and in 1571 the city of Manila was founded by the conquistador Legaspi, who subdued the inhabitants of almost all the islands, their conversion from barbarism and paganism being undertaken by the Augustinian friars in Legaspi's train. In 1762 Manila was occupied by a British force, but in 1764 it was restored to Spain. In the nineteenth century there were frequent disturbances in the islands, and at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War of 1898 a rebellion under Aguinaldo, a native leader, had just died down. After the Spanish fleet had been destroyed in Manila Bay (May 1, 1898), Manila was captured by American troops with the help of Filipinos, on Aug. 13, 1898, and the Islands were ceded to the United States by the *Treaty of Paris* of Dec. 10, 1898. However, the Filipinos, under Aguinaldo, rose up in arms on Feb. 4, 1899, against the U.S. Government, maintaining a desultory rebellion until it was quelled in 1902. Following this, the Philippine Commission was established, consisting of a Governor-General and Commissioner appointed by the President of the United States, who exercised a large measure of executive and legislative authority.

A measure of local independence was granted under the Jones Act of August 29, 1916. On March 24, 1934, the Tydings-McDuffie Law, gave the Philippines a "Commonwealth" Status. The Republic of the Philippines came into existence on July 4, 1946. The Constitution provides for a President elected for a term of four years, and a bi-cameral Congress, consisting of a Senate composed of 24 senators and a House of Representatives of not more than 120 members. No person may serve as President for more than eight consecutive years. The term of office of Senators is six years and of Representatives four years.

Language and Literature.—The official languages are English, Spanish and the National language (of Malay origin) Tagalog. About one-third of the people read or understand English. The literacy rate is nearly 60 per cent. There is a National library in the capital with branches in other urban centres, and a flourishing English press. Education

accounts for about a quarter of local expenditure in the national budget. Secondary and higher education is extensive. There are 20 universities recognized by the Government, including the Dominican University of Santo Tomas (founded in 1611), the first in the Far East and 25 years older than Harvard; the State-supported University of the Philippines at Manila (1908) and two women's universities, also at Manila. At Dumaguete there is Silliman University (Presbyterian).

Roads and Railways.—Communications suffered serious damage during the War of 1941-45 owing to the lack of proper maintenance during the Japanese occupation and destruction by bombardment. The highway system of approximately 17,000 miles of roads and streets is undergoing rehabilitation and extension. Before the war the railways, which were largely Government owned, operated approximately 845 miles of track of which some 625 miles were in operation in 1956. Rolling stock losses were also heavy, but have been largely made up, and the Manila railway, on Luzon island, is being converted to diesel traction.

Shipping.—The ports of entry are Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Davao, Jolo, Legaspi, Aparri, José Panganiban, San Fernando La Union and Tacloban. There are nearly 2,000 vessels of various types, totalling over 130,000 tons, engaged in coastwise and river traffic.

Civil Aviation.—Air transport plays an important rôle in inter-island travel and in communications overseas. Philippine Air Lines (54 per cent. Government-owned) operate eight weekly services to Hong-Kong; foreign airlines serve the Hong-Kong and other international routes.

FINANCE		1959-60
Estimated Receipts.....		P1,265,767,960
Estimated Expenditure.....		1,256,375,310

P = Philippine Peso = 50 cents U.S.

TRADE		1957	1958
Total Imports....	P.1,229,200,000	P.1,124,200,000	
Total Exports....	863,448,000	982,600,000	
Imports from U.K.	£8,945,359	£6,223,409	
Exports to U.K. . .	2,630,297	2,651,006	

The Philippines is a predominantly agricultural country, the chief products being rice, coconuts, maize, sugar-cane, abaca (manila hemp), fruits, tobacco and lumber.

The principal Philippine exports in both natural and manufactured states are coconuts, sugar, abaca, base metals, lumber, pineapples, embroideries and tobacco.

Towns.—Capital, Ψ Manila, in the island of Luzon; population (1948), including the adjoining areas of Quezon City and Rizal City, 1,180,611. The next largest cities are Ψ Cebu (167,503), Davao (111,263), Basilan (110,297), Ψ Iloilo (110,122), Ψ Zamboanga (103,317) and Bacolod (101,432).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Manila

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency John Arthur Pilcher, C.M.G. (1959)..... £3,800

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Vice-Consuls at Cebu, Davao, and Iloilo-Bacolod.

POLAND

(Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa)

COUNCIL OF STATE

Chairman, Aleksander Zawadzki.

Deputy Chairmen, J. Albrecht; S. Kulczynski; O. Lange; B. Podedworny.
Secretary, J. Horodecki.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Chairman, Josef Cyrankiewicz.
Vice-Chairmen, S. Ignar; P. Jaroszewicz; Z. Nowak.
Foreign Affairs, Adam Rapacki.
Finance, Tadeusz Dietrich.
Agriculture, E. Ochab.
Mining and Electric Power, Jan Mitrega.
Light Industry, Eugeniusz Stawinski.
Foreign Trade, W. Trampczynski.
Communal Economy, S. Sroka.
Internal Trade, M. Lesz.
Shipping, S. Darski.
Justice, M. R. ybicki.
Education, W. Bienkowski.
Transport, Ryszard Strzelecki.
Communications, Zygmunt Moskwa.
Forestry, Jan Dab-Kociol.
Health, R. Baranski.
Culture and Arts, Tadeusz Galinski.
Higher Education, Henryck Golanski.
Internal Affairs, Wladyslaw Wicha.
Metallurgy and Foundries, Franciszek Waniolka.
Chemical Industry, A. Radlinski.
Food and Purchases, E. Pisula.
Labour and Social Welfare, Stanislaw Zawadzki.
Building and Building Materials, Stefan Pietrusiewicz.
National Defence, M. Spychalski.
Minister without Portfolio, J. Sztachelski.
Chairman of Planning Commission, S. Jedrychowski.

POLISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

47 Portland Place, W.1
[Langham : 4324]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Eugeniusz Milnikiel.
Counsellors, M. Bohdan Tomorowicz; M. Zdzislaw Szewczyk; M. Karol Malczynski (Press).
1st Secretary, M. Czeslaw Makowski.
2nd Secretaries, M. Edward Jankiewicz; M. Jerzy Bociong.
Commercial Counsellor, Dr. Aleksander Wołynski.
Attachés, Mme. Felicia Muszynska; M. Jerzy Czcsnik; M. Wladyslaw Neuman.
Acting Military, Air and Naval Attaché, Col. Czeslaw Dega.
Asst. Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Teofil Biczak.
Asst. Air Attaché, Maj. Eugeniusz Waszyrowski.
Commercial Attachés, M. Jerzy Pietowski; M. Jerzy Dzierzynski.
Consulate-General in London, 19 Weymouth Street, W.1.

Area and Population.—In 1939 the area of the Polish Republic was 150,572 square miles with a population of about 35,000,000, of whom 30 per cent. were national minorities (including over 3,000,000 Jews). Frontier changes took place at the end of the war as foreshadowed at the Tehran Conference in 1943. About 69,000 square miles of territory in the east were ceded to the Soviet Union. In exchange Poland received in the west 39,000 square miles of Eastern Germany. The southern boundary was not affected except for minor adjustments to that part formerly dividing Poland from Ruthenia (Czechoslovakia). The western boundary is formed by the Rivers Oder and Neisse. Poland now has a maritime frontier

stretching from west of Kaliningrad (formerly Königsberg) to west of Szczecin (formerly Stettin). As a result of the change of frontier and of very great war-time losses, at the census of December 3, 1950, the population had fallen to 24,977,000 in an area of 121,000 square miles. By the end of 1957 the population was estimated to have grown to 28,500,000. Official reports show a rate of 27.5 per thousand live births and 9.5 per thousand deaths in 1957. The infant mortality rate is 77 per thousand. Roman Catholicism is the religion of the vast majority of the inhabitants.

Government.—The Republic of Poland (reconstituted within the limits of the old Polish Commonwealth) was proclaimed at Warsaw in November, 1918, and its independence guaranteed by the signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. The Polish Commonwealth had ceased to exist in 1795 after three successive partitions in 1772, 1793 and 1795, in which Prussia, Russia and Austria shared. During the Napoleonic wars, the small Grand Duchy of Warsaw was created but was dissolved by the final act of the Congress of Vienna. The so-called "Congress Kingdom" was then established on the Polish territory which had fallen to Russia's share and the Tsar assumed the title of King of Poland. Prussia acquired Poznan and Polish Pomerania, Austria acquired Galicia and the small Republic of Cracow came into existence under the joint control of Prussia, Russia and Austria. In 1831, after an insurrection, the Congress Kingdom was dissolved and annexed by Russia and in 1848 the Austrians absorbed the Cracow Republic, Poland as an independent state ceasing to exist until the end of the War of 1914-18, when she became independent once again, after 150 years of foreign rule.

In March, 1939, Great Britain entered into a treaty with Poland (France had done so in 1921) guaranteeing Polish territory against aggression, and on Hitler's invasion France and Britain implemented their guarantee. On September 17, 1939, Russian forces invaded eastern Poland and on September 21, 1939, Poland was declared by Germany and Russia to have ceased to exist. A line of demarcation was established between the areas occupied by German and Russian forces. At the end of the war a Coalition Government was formed in which the Polish Workers' Party played a large part. In December, 1948, the Polish Workers' Party and the Polish Socialist Party fused in the new Polish United Workers' Party. This is a Communist Party which closely controls every branch of State activity. A new Constitution modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936 was adopted on July 22, 1952. It changed the title of the country to the Polish People's Republic (*Polska Rzeczpospolita Ludowa*). It made no provision for a President of the Republic, whose functions were to be jointly exercised by a Council of State. Private ownership of land and freedom of religion was recognized. Church and State were to be separate.

Despite the guarantee of religious freedom in the Constitution, a campaign of encroachment in 1953 culminated in the arrest of the Primate of the Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Wyszyński. Dissatisfaction with the régime and conditions of life led to riots in Poznań in June, 1956, and subsequently M. Wladyslaw Gomułka, who had been expelled from the Party in 1949, was reinstated and elected First Secretary of the Party. At the same time Cardinal Wyszyński was allowed to resume his functions. In Jan., 1957, elections to the *Sejm* were held and in Feb., 1957, a reconstructed Government, still led by M. Cyrankiewicz, took office.

Education.—Elementary education is compulsory and free. In 1949 there were over 3,000,000 pupils in elementary schools, and about 200,000 students in secondary, professional and trade colleges and schools. There are universities at Krakow, Warsaw, Poznań, Lodz, Wrocław, Lublin and Toruń and a considerable number of other seats of higher study.

Language and Literature.—Polish is a western Slavonic tongue (see U.S.S.R.), the Latin alphabet being in use, as in Czechoslovakia. Polish literature developed rapidly after the foundation of the University of Cracow (a printing press was established there in 1474 and there Copernicus died in 1543). A national school of poetry and drama survived the dismemberment and the former era of romanticism was followed by realistic and historical fiction, including the works of Henryk Sienkiewicz (1846–1916), Nobel Prize-winner for Literature in 1905, Boleslaw Prus (1847–1912), and Stanislaw Reymont (1868–1925), Nobel Prize-winner in 1924. There are now 46 daily papers published in Poland, 11 of them in Warsaw.

Production and Industry.—On January 3, 1946, a decree was issued to provide for the nationalization of mines, petroleum resources, water, gas and electricity services, banks, textile factories and large retail stores. At present over 90 per cent. of Polish industry is stated to be "socialized", but 86 per cent. of agricultural land is privately farmed.

FINANCE 1959

Estimated revenue. Złote 186,561,758,000
Estimated expenditure. „ 182,670,205,000

The exchange rate is 11.20 złote = £1. A new rate of 67.02 złote = £1 was introduced for non-commercial transactions with western countries on Feb. 11, 1957. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE WITH U.K.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£9,608,921	£11,082,134
Exports to U.K.	23,657,234	26,027,753

WARSAW, on the Vistula, pop. (estimated 1959) 1,102,258, the Capital of the Polish Republic. Other large towns are Wrocław (Breslau) (396,000); Lodz (687,000), centre of the Polish textile industry; Ψ Gdansk (Danzig) (260,000); Poznan (383,000); Krakow, on the Vistula, a town of great beauty and the capital of mediæval Poland (469,000); Bydgoszcz (211,000); Katowice (204,000); Czestochowa (155,000); Lublin (142,000); Ψ Gdynia (133,000); Chorzow (144,000) and Ψ Szczecin (Stettin) (237,000).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(No. 1 Aleja Róż, Warsaw)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Eric Alfred Berthoud, K.C.M.G. (1956) £5,000
Counsellor, J. V. Rob.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Seaward, R.N. (Resident in Moscow).
Military Attaché, Col. A. T. Sedgwick.
Air Attaché, Group-Capt. A. Hughes, D.F.C.
Consul, A. Shepherd.
Commercial Secretary, J. H. Lewen.

BRITISH CONSULATE

There is a British Consular Office at Gdynia.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. J. O'Kelly, O.B.E., Al Jerozolimskie, 59, Warsaw.

PORTUGAL

(República Portuguesa)

President of the Republic, Rear-Admiral Americo Deus Rodrigues Tomás, inaugurated President August 9, 1958.

CABINET

(1932—reconstructed on a number of occasions)

Prime Minister, Dr. Antônio de Oliveira Salazar, G.C.M.G.
Minister of the Presidency and Deputy Prime Minister, Dr. Pedro Teotónio Pereira.
Foreign Affairs, Dr. Marcelo Mathias.
Finance, Dr. Antonio Pinto Barbosa.
Defence, Gen. Julio Botelho Moniz.
Interior, Col. Arnaldo Schulz.
Justice, Prof. João Antunes Varela.
Navy, Commodore Quintanilha de Mendonça Dias.
Public Works, Eng. Eduardo de Arantes e Oliveira.
Overseas Territories, Commodore Vasco Lopes Alves.
Education, Prof. Francisco Leite Pinto.
Economy, Eng. Ferreira Dias.
Communications, Dr. Carlos Ribeiro.
Army, Col. Almeida Fernandes.
Health, Henrique Martins de Carvalho.
Corporations and Social Insurance, Dr. Henrique Martins de Carvalho.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

Chancery: 11 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Belgravia: 5331]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Gen. Adolfo do Amaral Abrachens Pinto.
Counsellor, (vacant).
1st Secretary, Senhor João Hall Themido.
Military and Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Augusto Casimiro Ferreira Gomes.
Naval and Naval Air Attaché, Commander João Ramalho Rosa, C.V.O.
2nd Secretary, Senhor Antonio Braga Fortunato de Almeida, M.V.O.
3rd Secretary, Senhor Bartolomeu Perestrello de Vasconcelos.
Press Attaché, Senhor Antonio Potier, M.V.O.
Commercial Attachés, Senhor Luiz Leotte do Rego; Senhor Antonio Bento Franco Mendes.
Asst. Commercial Attaché, Senhor José Henriques da Rocha Ramos.
Consulate-General, 103 Sloane St., S.W.1.

Area and Population.—Continental Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula, bounded on north and east by Spain, and on south and west by the Atlantic ocean; it contains an area of 34,500 square miles, with an estimated population (including the Azores and Madeira) of 8,980,682 (1958). It lies between 36° 58'–42° 9' 12" N. lat. and 6° 11' 48"–9° 29' 45" W. long., being 302 miles in length from N. to S., and averaging about 117 in breadth from E. to W. The Azores and Madeira Islands in North Atlantic are politically an integral part of the Republic. In 1958 there were 212,467 live births, 91,891 deaths and 73,096 marriages in Continental Portugal.

Government.—From the eleventh century until 1910 the government of Portugal was a monarchy, and for many centuries included the Vice-Royalty of Brazil, which declared its independence in 1822. In 1910 an armed rising in Lisbon drove King Manoel II, and the Royal family into exile, and the National Assembly of Aug. 21, 1911, sanctioned a Republican form of government. The President is elected for seven years by indirect vote of the electors, who vote for members of an electoral

college to select the President. He is not eligible for a second term. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, who also appoints the other Ministers on the recommendation of the Prime Minister. The Government is responsible only to the President. There is a single Chamber Legislature (*Assembleia Nacional*) of 120 members elected by direct vote of the electors. There is also a "Corporative Chamber" consisting of representatives of local authorities and industrial, commercial, cultural and religious interests, to which all bills introduced into the Chamber must be submitted for its opinion. The Legislature is in session for three months in the year. In the recess the Government legislates by decrees or decrees-laws, of which the latter only must be confirmed by the legislature. Both men and women enjoy the franchise; but there are certain educational or tax-payment qualifications.

Production.—The chief agricultural products of Portugal are cork, wheat, maize, rye, rice, oats, barley, potatoes, beans, chickpeas, onions, olives, oranges, lemons, figs, almonds, resinous products, timber and wine (including the rich red "port" shipped from Oporto). Sardine fisheries are important.

There are extensive forests of pine, oak, cork, eucalyptus and chestnut, covering about 20 per cent. of the total area of the country, and lumbering is the second largest industry.

The principal mineral products are wolfram, lead, tin, antimony, pyrites, iron ore, coal, manganese, kaolin and slate. The principal manufactures are textiles, pottery and chemical products (fertilizers, etc.), paper and glassware.

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959-64) provides *inter alia* for irrigation, agricultural resettlement and afforestation, for the development of electricity generation, mainly by hydroelectric means, of the steel and chemical industries, for extensive port works including a new shipyard at Lisbon, railway electrification, a bridge over the River Tagus at Lisbon and the expansion of the fishing and merchant fleets.

Defence.—Military service is compulsory for all men who are physically fit, less than 25 per cent. being exempted each year. The peace strength of the army is: officers 2,821 (active list), and about 2,000 (reserve); other ranks—permanent cadre of 34,000 with a yearly class of 31,000. A considerable amount of modern equipment has been received from the U.S.A. The navy consists of 860 officers and 6,375 ratings, manning a total of over 50 destroyers, frigates, sloops, submarines, mine-sweepers, patrol vessels and other small craft. With one exception the larger ships are of pre-war or wartime construction, though some are being modernized. Four new ocean and 8 new coastal minesweepers were received from the U.S.A. during 1954-55, and a further 4 coastal minesweepers and 12 patrol vessels have recently been completed. The establishment of the Air Force is 500 officers and 1,984 men with 332 aircraft of all types.

Language and Literature.—Portuguese is a Romance language with admixtures of Arabic and other idioms. It is the language of Portugal and Brazil. Portuguese language and literature reached the culminating point of their development in the *Lusitadas* (dealing with the voyage of Vasco da Gama) and other works of Camoens (Camões), born in 1524, died in 1580. Until the second quarter of the nineteenth century Portuguese literature dominated that of Brazil. Modern literature, both prose and verse, is in a flourishing condition and there are more than twenty daily newspapers, of which 9 are published in Lisbon.

Education is free and compulsory for three years from the age of 7. In 1952 a series of new measures was decreed to ensure school attendance and to reduce illiteracy, which was 30 per cent. at the time of the 1950 Census. Secondary education is mainly conducted in State lycées, but there are also private schools. There are also military, naval, technical and other special schools. There are Universities at Coimbra (founded in 1290), Lisbon (1911) and Oporto (1911).

Communications.—On Jan. 1, 1957 there were 2,230 miles of railway open for traffic, of which 475 miles were narrow gauge. Electric traction on the Lisbon-Sintra (25 km.) and Lisbon-Carregado (40 km.) lines began in April 1957 and work on the electrification of the Carregado-Entroncamento line (70 km.) is proceeding. The mercantile marine consisted (Dec. 31, 1956) of 266 vessels over 100 tons, with a total tonnage of 515,162. In 1956, 32,042,493 gross tons of shipping entered ports in Continental Portugal and adjacent islands, including 6,485,609 gross tons under the British flag.

Civil Aviation is controlled by the Ministry of Communications. There is an international airport at Portela, about 5 miles from Lisbon, and the airport of Pedras Rubras near Oporto is also used for some international services. There is a civil airline, an inter-island service, services in Portuguese Africa and a separate airline running services within Portuguese India and to Karachi. British European Airways and Transportes Aereos Portugueses operate a daily service between London and Lisbon by agreement between them. There are altogether 19 airlines operating a total of about 400 services a month through Lisbon airport.

FINANCE		1959
Revenue (<i>Budget</i>).....	<i>Escudos</i>	9,519,600,000
Expenditure (<i>do.</i>).....		9,517,800,000
Internal Debt (Dec. 1957)...		12,301,539,000
External Debt (Dec. 1957)...		1,963,945,000
of which: 1902 Conversion		582,832,000
Marshall Plan		1,381,113,000

The Second Six-Year Development Plan (1959-64) contemplates an expenditure of about 21,000,000,000 *Escudos* in metropolitan Portugal, and about 9,000,000,000 *Escudos* in the Overseas Provinces.

Escudo (of 100 Centavos) = 3*d.*

Conto (of 1,000 *escudos*) = £12 10*s.*

Exchange Rate (stable) about 80 *escudos* = £1.

(See also p. 84.)

TRADE		1957	1958
		<i>Escudos</i>	<i>Escudos</i>
Imports.....	14,388,665,000		13,809,474,000
Exports.....	8,252,621,000		8,298,745,000
Imports from U.K.	£22,343,954		£21,194,963
Exports to U.K.	16,520,890		14,345,242

The principal exports in 1958 were unmanufactured cork, canned fish, cork manufactures, cotton piece goods, port wine, boxboards, pit props, other red wines, colophony resin. 27.4 per cent. (by value) of exports went to the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 11.3 per cent. to the United Kingdom and 8.3 per cent. to the United States.

Principal imports in 1958 were iron and steel, raw cotton, motor vehicles, crude oil, oilseeds, sugar, industrial machinery, wheat, coal and copper, 14.7 per cent. (by value) of imports came from the Portuguese Overseas Provinces, 12.9 per cent. from the United Kingdom and 17.6 per cent. from Western Germany.

CAPITAL, Ψ Lisbon. Population (estimated, 1950), 784,000. Ψ Oporto 280,000; Ψ Setubal 44,000.

FLAG: Green and red, with arms in centre.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador's Residence—Rua S. Francisco de Borja 63, Lisbon. *Chancery Offices*, Rua Sao Domingos a Lapa 37, Lisbon.

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Charles Norman Strirling, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1955) £4,100
Counsellor, J. D. Murray, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor and Consul-General, D. MacFarlane.

Naval, Military and Air Attaché, Comdr. T. A. Beet, R.N.

1st Secretary and Head of Chancery, J. McAdam Clark, M.C.

1st Secretary and Consul, L. W. Blackwell.

1st Secretary (Commercial), A. C. Goodison.

2nd Secretary, A. Brooke Turner.

Attachés, W. Watson, M.B.E.; T. H. Froebelius, M.B.E.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Lisbon*, *Oporto*, *Setubal* and *Vila Real de Santo Antonio* (Portugal), *Ponta Delgada* (Azores), *St. Vincent* (Cape Verde Islands), *Funchal* (Madeira), *Lourenço Marques* and *Beira* (Portuguese East Africa), *Luanda* (Portuguese West Africa) and *Macão*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, A. M. Welsh (acting). The British Institute, Rua de Luis Fernandes 3, Lisbon.

There is a British Institute at *Coimbra* (Rua Alexandre Herculano 34) and an Anglo-Portuguese Association at *Oporto* (Rua de Breyner, 79).

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN PORTUGAL, 4 Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon (Branches at Madorninha Senhora de Hora, Oporto, and 13a Rua 5 de Junho, Funchal, Madeira).

Lisbon, distance 1,110 miles; transit, 50 hours; by air, 4 hours.

MADEIRA AND THE AZORES

Madiera and The Azores are administratively parts of metropolitan Portugal.

The *Madeiras* are a group of islands in the Atlantic Ocean about 520 miles west of Lisbon, and consist of Madiera, Porto Santo and 3 uninhabited islands (Desertas). The total area is 314 square miles, with a population of 269,769. Ψ Funchal in Madiera, the largest island (270 square miles), is the capital, with a population of 37,035; Machico (4,734). Trade with U.K., 1958: Imports from U.K., £740,270; Exports, £293,393.

The *Azores* are a group of 9 islands (Flores, Corvo, Terceira, Sao Jorge, Pico, Fayal, Graciosa, Sao Miguel and Santa Maria) in the Atlantic Ocean, with a total area of 922 square miles and a population of 318,558. Ψ Ponta Delgada the capital of the group, has a population of 22,448. Other ports are Ψ Angra, in Terceira, (10,296) and Ψ Horta (8,564). Trade with U.K., 1958: Imports from U.K., £778,697; Exports, £147,222.

PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

CAPE VERDE ISLANDS, off the west coast of Africa, consist of two groups of islands, Windward (Santo Antão, São Vicente, Santa Luzia, São Nicolau, Boa Vista and Sal, the last-named having a South Atlantic air base, opened in 1949) and Leeward (Maio, São Tiago, Fogo and Brava) with a total

area of 1,516 square miles and a population (Census of 1950) of 148,331. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 119,969,000; Imports (1957) *Escudos* 378,361,000; exports *Escudos* 346,820,000, shipping entries (1957) 8,749,927 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Praia (6,000). Vessels take coal and oil at Ψ Mindelo, Sao Vicente (pop. 20,000).

SÃO TOMÉ and PRÍNCIPÉ ISLANDS, in the Gulf of Guinea (area 372 square miles, population (1950), 60,159). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,899,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 137,345,000; exports, *Escudos* 173,670,000. Capital, Ψ São Tomé (3,187). The fort of St. John Baptist on the Slave Coast is a dependency of the Province of São Tomé.

ANGOLA has an area of 483,000 sq. miles, pop. 4,145,266, with present capital Ψ St. Paul de Luanda (pop. 40,000), and capital designate Nova Lsboa, and includes also Kabinda and Portuguese Zaire (N. of Congo). Angola was restored to Portugal by the Netherlands in 1648. Revenue (1957): *Contos* 2,172,394; imports (1957), *Contos* 3,565,578; exports, *Contos* 3,327,927. Imports from U.K., 1958, £4,478,332. Shipping entries (1957) 8,991,000 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE GUINEA, area 14,000 sq. miles, pop. (1950) 510,777 (capital Ψ Bissau, population 6,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 150,446,000; imports (1956) *Escudos* 208,082,000; exports, *Escudos* 207,359,000; shipping entries (1953), 186,783 gross tons.

A transcontinental railway from *Benquela* (Lobito Bay) in Angola, traversing the Katakanga mineral district of the Congo and thence running southwards through Rhodesia to Bulawayo and eastwards to Beira, is being developed under British, Belgian and Portuguese control. This line makes through communication from Lobito Bay on the Atlantic to Beira on the Indian Ocean.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, OR MOZAMBIQUE, Lourenço Marques, Inhambane, Quelimane, Tete, Mozambique, Cape Delgado and Nyasa, together with the territory of Manica and Sofala, has a total area of 297,657 square miles, with a population (1950) of 5,732,317. Capital Ψ Lourenço Marques (48,000). Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 3,131,067,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 3,111,562,000; exports, *Escudos* 2,029,294,000; trade with U.K., 1958: Imports from U.K., £5,157,039; Exports, £2,396,567. Shipping entries (1956), 18,463,714 gross tons.

Ψ MACAU, in China, on the Canton River, has an area of 5 square miles and a population (1950) of 187,772. Revenue (1957), *Escudos* 109,755,000.

PORTUGUESE INDIA. Portuguese Possessions in India cover about 1,500 sq. miles and consist of the colony of Goa with the islands of Anjediva, São Jorge and Morcegos on the Arabian (Malabar) sea coast; *Daman* (Damao) with the territories of Dadra and Nagar-avely on the Gujerat coast at the entrance to the Gulf of Cambay, together with the tiny island of *Diu* with coastal tracts of Gogola and Simbor. (Dadra and Nagar-avely came under the *de facto* control of the Indian Government in July, 1954). The total area of these territories is 1,540 sq. miles, with a population in 1950 of 637,591. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 344,913,000; imports (1955) *Escudos* 710,990,000; exports *Escudos* 328,107,000; shipping entries (1957), 2,475,971 gross tons.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR (the eastern portion of the island), in the Malay Archipelago, has an area of 7,329 square miles, with a population (1950) of 442,378. Revenue (1957) *Escudos* 71,546,000; imports (1957), *Escudos* 61,330,000; exports *Escudos* 38,880,000; shipping entries (1957), 88,587 gross tons. Capital, Ψ Dili, pop. 7,000.

ROUMANIA

(Republica Populara Romina)

President of the Præsidium of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic, Ion Gheorghe Maurer, elected President of the Præsidium by the Grand National Assembly, January 11, 1958.

Vice Presidents, Mihail Sadoveanu; Anton Moisescu; Mihail Ralca.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

(March 19, 1957)

President of the Council, Chivu Stoica.

Vice Presidents of the Council, Emil Bodnaras; Petre Borilă; Alexandru Moghioros; Stefan Voitec; Alexandru Birladeanu; Gheorasim Popa; Atanas Joja.

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Avram Bunaciu.

President of State Control Commission, Dumitru Coliu.

Justice, Gheorghe Diaconescu.

Finance, Aurel Vijoli.

Internal Affairs, Col.-Gen. Alexandru Draghici.

Petroleum Industry and Chemicals, Mihail Florescu.

Education and Culture, Athanas Joja.

Construction and Building Materials, Mihai Suder.

Agriculture and Forestry, Ioan Cosma.

Health and Social Welfare, Voinea Marinescu.

Heavy Industry, Carol Loncar.

Consumer Goods Industry, Alexandru Sencovici.

Commerce, Gheorghe Radulescu.

Armed Forces, Col.-Gen. Leontin Salajan.

Transport and Communications, Dumitru Simulescu.

Problems of Local Agencies and of the State Administration (vacant).

President of State Planning Committee, Gaston Marin.

ROUMANIAN LEGATION IN LONDON

4 Palace Green, W.8

[Western: 9666]

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Petre Baleceanu (1957).

Area and Population.—Roumania is a republic of South-Eastern Europe, formerly the classical *Dacia* and *Scythia Pontica*, having its origin in the union of the Danubian principalities of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* (and the addition thereto of a strip of Southern *Bessarabia*) under the *Treaty of Paris* (April, 1856). The area in October, 1945, was estimated at 91,600 sq. miles, with a population (Census, 1956) of 17,489,794.

Government.—The principalities remained separate entities under Turkish suzerainty until 1859, when Prince Alexandru Ion Cuza was elected Prince of both, still under the suzerainty of Turkey. Prince Cuza abdicated in 1866 and was succeeded by Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, in whose successors the crown was vested. By the *Treaty of Berlin* (July 13, 1878) the Principality was recognized as an independent State, and part of the *Dobruđja* (which had been occupied by the Roumanians) was incorporated. On March 27, 1881, it was recognized as a Kingdom.

The outcome of the War of 1914-18 added *Bessarabia*, the *Bukovina*, *Transylvania*, *The Banat* and *Crişana-Maramures*, these additions of territory being confirmed in the *Treaty of St. Germain*, 1919, and the *Treaty of Petit Trianon*, 1920.

On June 27, 1940, in compliance with an ultimatum from U.S.S.R., *Bessarabia* and Northern *Bukovina* were ceded to the Soviet Government, the area affected being about 20,000 sq. miles, with a population of about 4,000,000.

In August, 1940, Roumania ceded to Bulgaria the portion of Southern *Dobruđja* (about 3,300 sq. miles) taken from Bulgaria in 1919.

During 1947 the historical parties, the National Peasant Party and the National Liberal Party, were liquidated and the trials and condemnations of their leaders took place. On Dec. 30, 1947, King Michael was forced to abdicate and the establishment of the Roumanian Peoples' Republic was proclaimed. On February 23, 1948, the Social Democrats were swallowed up by the Communist Party when the two fused to form the Roumanian Workers' Party, since when the Social Democrat element has been steadily liquidated. On March 28, elections were held for the Grand National Assembly. The People's Democratic Front, composed and dominated by the Roumanian Workers' Party, with its puppets the Ploughmen's Front, the National Popular Party and the Popular Hungarian Union, allocated itself 405 out of 411 seats; the new Constitution was passed and the Præsidium and Council of Ministers appointed. Thereafter the progress of the new People's Democracy towards socialism was hastened by the nationalization law of June 11, which brought under State control all industrial enterprises, mining, banking, transport and insurance. In October the Uniate Church was forcibly suppressed. At the turn of the year the dictatorship of the proletariat was officially established. The landowners were dispossessed, disfranchised and exiled on March 2, 1949. In 1950 the creation of collective farms was intensified. The liquidation of the middle classes continued, and on April 20 most buildings owned by former members of the "bourgeoisie" were nationalized without compensation.

The currency reform of January, 1952, effectively wiped out the savings of the peasants. In May, 1952, several ministers were attacked for opposing the currency reform, following a deviationist policy of economic opportunism, and sabotaging the economic development of Roumania. They were replaced by other ministers, and the changes were made the occasion for a tightening of the Workers' Party organization and the elimination of the remaining Social Democrats from the Government and Workers' Party.

A new Constitution, modelled on the Soviet Constitution of 1936, was adopted unanimously on September 24, 1952, by the Grand National Assembly. The Assembly was later dissolved and elections were held for a new Grand National Assembly on November 30, 1952; in each constituency there was only one candidate for election, representing the People's Democratic Front. Further elections on similar lines were held in March, 1956.

Agriculture.—The soil of *Wallachia* and *Moldavia* is among the richest in Europe, producing wheat, maize, millet, oats, barley, rye, beans, peas and other vegetables. Grape vines and fruits are abundant. The fertile plain of *Transylvania* yields large crops of maize, wheat, rye, oats, flax, and hemp. Agriculture and sheep and cattle raising are the principal industries of Roumania, but the climate of this part of South-Eastern Europe is of the Continental character, and the intense winter cold and summer heat, and fierce summer drought sometimes defeat these principal industries. The forests of the mountainous regions are extensive (17,851,401 acres), and the timber industry is important. The total arable land under cultivation in 1959 was about 10,000,000 hectares.

Natural Resources and Industry.—Petroleum is the backbone of Roumanian industry and of the country's general economy. Production in 1935 (the peak pre-war year) amounted to 8,700,000 tons. In the immediate post-war period, production declined to less than half this figure, but it is now claimed that, with the discovery of new oil-

fields, production has recovered and reached a new peak of 11,336,000 tons in 1958. The country is also rich in other minerals, and produces in limited quantities coal, lignite, iron, gold, silver, mica and uranium. At the end of the first Five-Year Plan, 1951-55, the Government claimed to have exceeded their intention of increasing industrial production by 244 per cent. compared with 1950. A new Five-Year Plan was begun at the beginning of 1956 and it is planned to increase annual production by 60 per cent. compared with 1955 by the end of 1960. Production of crude oil is planned to reach over 13,000,000 tons per annum by 1960.

Other 1958 production figures, with 1960 targets in brackets are:

Coal.....	7,387,000 metric tons (11-11,5,000,000)
Steel.....	932,000 metric tons (1,600,000)
Pig Iron.....	737,000 metric tons (1,150,000)
Natural Gas..	5,075,000 cu. metres (10,000,000,000)
Electric Energy..	6,184,000,000 kWh (8,000,000,000)

Language and Literature.—Roumanian is a romance language with many archaic forms and with admixtures of Slavonic, Turkish, Magyar and French words. The folk-songs and folklore, composed by the people themselves, and transmitted orally through many centuries (and collected in the 19th century), form one of the most interesting of such collections. The publication of all books and reviews is controlled and authorized by the *Editura de Stat*, which comes under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers. In 1957, 31 daily newspapers were published. The dominating religion is that of the Roumanian Orthodox Church.

Education is free and nominally compulsory with 2,400,000 in attendance, including over 400,000 at secondary schools and 80,000 in higher education. There are four Universities, at Bucharest, Iași, Cluj and Timisoara. A "Marxist-Leninist" University was opened in Bucharest in 1951. There are four polytechnics at Bucharest, Timisoara, Craiova and Iași, two commercial academies at Bucharest and Brasov, and one agricultural college at Bucharest.

Communications.—In 1939 there were about 7,000 miles of railway open for traffic, of which about 1,000 miles were in Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, now ceded to the Soviet Union. The mercantile marine, as a result of war losses, seizure and reparations, has been reduced to a few moderate-sized sea-going steamers and a number of coastal and river craft. The principal ports are Constantza (on the Black Sea), Giurgiu, Braila, and Turnu-Severin (on the Danube), and Sulina (on the Danube Estuary). Work on a canal linking the Danube and the Black Sea just north of Constantza was abandoned in 1953 and no more was heard of the project to build a canal linking Bucharest with Danube Estuary.

FINANCE

Preliminary figures of actual state revenue expenditure in 1958 were: Revenue, Lei 46,300,000,000; Expenditure, Lei 44,700,000,000.

	1958 Lei	1959* Lei
Estimated revenue.	47,967,000,000	51,833,000,000
Estimated expenditure....	47,167,000,000	51,033,000,000

*Budget Estimates.

Internal Debt (1947).....	79,734,196,285
External Debt (1947).....	45,226,229,184

Up-to-date figures of the Public Debt are not available. No foreign loans (other than short-

term commercial loans) are known to have been contracted since March, 1947. The internal debt was virtually wiped out by stabilization in August, 1947; there has been no internal loan issue since that date.

The Roumanian *Leu* (of 100 *Bani*) was revalued for the third time since the war on Feb. 1, 1954, foreign exchange rates being fixed at £1=16.80 lei and 1 U.S. \$=6.00 lei. On July 1, 1957, the Roumanian State Bank announced the payment of 100 per cent. premium on all "capitalist" currencies for non-commercial transactions. This premium brings the tourist exchange rate to £1=33.60 lei and 1 U.S. \$=12 lei.

TRADE 1947

Imports.....	U.S. \$61,300,000
Exports.....	34,300,000

No complete figures for foreign trade have been published since the start of the Communist régime. Imports are chiefly semi-manufactured goods, raw materials, machinery and metals; exports consist principally of maize, wheat, barley, oats, petroleum, timber and cattle. Trade with U.K., and particularly exports to Roumania, increased considerably after the War, but has been relatively small recently. In 1958 the value of U.K. exports was £1,009,363; that of Roumanian exports to U.K. £2,064,418. By far the greater part of Roumania's foreign trade is now with the Soviet Union and the other countries of Eastern Europe. Roumania is a member of the Soviet-sponsored "Council for Mutual Economic Assistance."

CAPITAL, Bucharest, on the Dimbovitza, population (1956) 1,236,905. Other towns with a population of over 100,000 in 1956 are: Cluj (154,752); Timișoara (142,251); Stalin (123,882); Ploesti (114,560); Iași (112,989); Arad (106,457); and Braila (102,491).

FLAG: Three vertical bands, blue, yellow, red, with the emblem of the Republic (mountains, fir trees, and an oil derrick, with a rising sun in the background, the whole surrounded by ears of wheat, at the top a five-cornered star, and at the bottom a ribbon with the letters "R.P.R.") in the centre band.

BRITISH LEGATION

24 Strada Jules Michelet, Bucharest 3

British Minister, His Excellency Robert David John

Scott Fox, C.M.G. (1959)..... £3,800

1st Secretary, A. J. Wilton.

Military Attaché, Colonel L. Curtis, M.C.

Air Attaché, Group Captain E. C. S. Fewtrell, D.F.C.

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, P. McKearney.

2nd Secretary and Vice-Consul, H. M. Paterson.

SALVADOR

(República de El Salvador)

President, Lt.-Colonel José Lemus, took office Sept. 1956.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

6 Roland Gardens, S.W.7

[Fremantle: 2455]

Ambassador, Dr. Antonio Melendez (1958).

Secretary and Consul-General, Señor Don Guillermo Paz.

Area and Population.—The Republic of El Salvador extends along the Pacific coast of Central America for 160 miles with a general breadth of about 50 miles, and contains an estimated area of 8,058 square miles, with a population estimated (1958) at about 2,400,000. El Salvador is therefore one of the most densely populated countries of the new world. It is divided into 14 Departments.

The surface of the country is very mountainous, many of the peaks being extinct volcanoes. The highest peaks are the Santa Ana volcano (7,700 ft.) and the San Vicente volcano (7,200 ft.). Much of the interior has an average altitude of 2,000 feet. The lowlands along the coast are generally hot, but towards the interior the altitude tempers the severity of the heat. Much has been done in recent years to improve sanitary conditions and services. There is a wet season from May to October, and a dry season from November to April. Earthquakes have been frequent in the history of El Salvador, the most recent being that of May 6, 1952, when the towns of Jucuapa and Chinameca were destroyed.

The principal river is the Rio Lempa. There is a large volcanic lake (Ilopango) a few miles to the east of the capital, while farther away and to the west lies the smaller but very picturesque lake of Coatepeque, which appears to have been formed in a vast crater flanked by the Santa Ana volcano.

Government.—Salvador was conquered in 1526 by Pedro de Alvarado, and formed part of the Spanish vice-royalty of Guatemala until 1821. In 1839 the Republic broke away from the federation of Central American States. A new Constitution was adopted in 1950. The President is elected for six years and the Legislature for two.

Production and Industry.—The chief industry is the cultivation of coffee, which is grown under shade-trees principally on the slopes of the volcanoes; cane sugar is also produced, as well as cotton, maize, sesame, indigo, rice, balsam, etc. In the lower altitudes towards the east, sisal is produced and used in the manufacture of coffee and sugar bags.

Education.—A high degree of illiteracy still prevails. Primary education is nominally compulsory, but the number of schools and teachers available is too small to enable education to be given to all children of school age. In recent Budgets, however, a high percentage of the national revenue has been devoted to education and great efforts are being made to eliminate the existing shortage of schools and teachers.

Language and Literature.—The language of the country is Spanish. Indigenous literature has not yet produced work of international repute. There are 4 daily newspapers published at the capital, and 4 in the provinces.

Communications.—A British railway (the Salvador Railway Co.), nearly 100 miles in length, connects Acajutla with the capital and with the important coffee centre of Santa Ana. The International Railways of Central America have a line from the port of La Union (on the Gulf of Fonseca) to the capital and another one in the opposite direction which taps the richest coffee growing region in the country and proceeds to Zacapa (in Guatemala) thereby affording continuous railway communication between San Salvador and Guatemala City and Puerto Barrios on the Caribbean coast. The re-draining and re-paving of most of the capital has been completed, as has also the macadamizing or paving of several hundred miles of rural roads, many of which are now passable all the year round. There is a good motor road between the port of La Libertad and the capital (23 miles), while motor transportation is possible throughout the year between the capital and Guatemala City. The Pan-American Highway from the Guatemalan frontier follows this route and continues to the Honduran frontier. The highway is now completed through the country. Pan-American Airways and TACA connect El Salvador with the U.S., Mexico and Central American countries and KLM with Europe.

There are post and telegraph offices throughout the country. There are many broadcasting stations and a television station.

FINANCE

	1958	1959
	Colones	Colones
Revenue (Budget).....	181,000,000	150,000,000
Expenditure (do.).....	181,000,000	181,000,000
Public Debt (Dec. 31, 1958)...	\$ (U.S.) 116,930,800	(£239,000)

TRADE

	1958	1959
	Colones	Colones
Imports.....	269,600,000	269,700,000
Exports.....	£1,783,017	326,419

Par of Exchange 2.50 Colones = \$1 (U.S.), 7.00 Colones = £1. (See also p. 84.)

Coffee accounts for 85 per cent. of the exports. The others are sisal (in the form of the bags used for exporting coffee, sugar, etc.), gold, sugar, indigo, sesame, balsam, hides and skins and cotton. The chief imports are cotton textiles, iron and steel goods, motor cars, manures, chemical products and petrol.

CAPITAL, San Salvador. Pop. (1954), 187,000. Other towns are Santa Ana (54,265), San Miguel (27,685), San Vicente (11,278), Santa Tecla (19,170), Ahuachapan (10,771), Sonsonate (18,533), La Union (8,394), La Libertad (3,013), Acajutla (2,130), Zacatecoluca (9,597), Cojutepeque (10,531).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands light blue, white, light blue.

BRITISH EMBASSY

13A Avenida Norte (Continuación), Colonia Dueñas, San Salvador

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Frederick Charles Everson, C.M.G. (1956).

1st Secretary and Consul, M. V. Miller.

Hon. Commercial Attaché, S. M. Stadler, O.B.E.

There is a Consular Office at La Libertad. San Salvador is 5,700 miles from London.

SAN MARINO

(Republica di San Marino)

Regents, Two "Capitani Reggenti".

CONSULATE GENERAL IN LONDON

37-39 High Holborn, W.C.1
[Holborn: 9861]

Consul General, G. T. MacEwan.

A small Republic in the hills near Rimini, on the Adriatic, founded, it is stated, by a pious stonecutter of Dalmatia in the 4th century. The Republic always resisted the Papal claims and its integrity was respected by Italy, with which country it concluded (June 28, 1897) a treaty *di amicizia e buon vicinato*; a new treaty on similar lines was signed on April 29, 1953. The Republic is governed by a Council of 60, of whom two are elected as Regents for six months (1 April and 1 October), being thereafter ineligible for office for three years. A Council of Twelve forms a Supreme Court of Justice. The area is approximately 23 square miles, the population 14,900. There is an army of 180. The city of San Marino, on the slope of Monte Titano, has three castles, a fine church and Government palace, a theatre and a museum. The principal industries are wine, cereals, cheese, olive oil, cattle and ceramics, in addition to the utilization and export of worked

stone from Monte Titano and production of white and hydrated lime at Gualdicciolo. A Treaty of Extradition between the Governments of Great Britain and the Republic of San Marino has been in force since 1899.

In 1958, revenue totalled lire 227,087,000; expenditure lire 287,660,950; there is no debt. The capital San Marino, has a population of 2,000.

FLAG: Two horizontal bands, white, blue (with coat of arms of the Republic in centre).

SAUDI ARABIA. *See* Arabia

SERBIA. *See* Yugoslavia

SIAM. *See* Thailand

SPAIN

(Estado Español)

Head of the Spanish State, Generalissimo Don Francisco Franco Bahamonde, born Dec. 17, 1892, assumed office, Oct. 1, 1936.

CABINET

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sr. Don Fernando María Castiella.

Interior, Teniente General Don Camilo Alonso Vega.

Army, Teniente General Don Antonio Barroso y Sánchez-Guerra.

Navy, Admiral Don Felipe Abárzuza y Oliva.

Air, Teniente General Don José Rodríguez y Diaz de Lecea.

Justice, Sr. Don Antonio Iturmendi Bañales.

Finance, Sr. Don Mariano Navarro Rubio.

Industry, Sr. Don Joaquín Planell Riera.

Agriculture, Sr. Don Cirilo Cánovas García.

Labour, Sr. Don Fermín Sanz Orrio.

Education, Sr. Don Jesús Rubio García-Mina.

Public Works, Sr. Don Jorge Vigón Suerodíaz.

Commerce, Sr. Don Alberto Ullastres Calvo.

Information and Tourism, Sr. Don Gabriel Arias Salgado.

Under Secretary to the Presidency, Rear-Admiral Don Luis Carrero Blanco.

Minister Secretary-General of the Falange, Sr. Don José Solís Ruiz.

Minister of Housing, Sr. Don José Luis de Arrese y Magra.

Minister without Portfolio and President of the Council of Economy, Sr. Don Pedro Gual Villalbi.

SPANISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

24 Belgrave Square, S.W.1

[Sloane: 6187]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency the Marqués de Santa Cruz (1958).

Minister-Counsellor, Don Juan Serrat.

Minister-Counsellor (Consular), Don Alvaro de Aguilar y Gomez Acebo.

Minister-Counsellor (Economic Affairs), Don Manuel Orbea.

2nd Secretary, Viscount Priego.

3rd Secretaries, Don Santiago Martínez Caro; Don Francisco Javier Palazon.

3rd Secretary (Consular), Don Luis Jordana Fuentes.

Naval and Military Attaché, Captain Don Andrés Galán Armarlo.

Air Attaché, Col. Don Manuel Bengoechea.

Commercial Attachés, Don Enrique Muñoz Vargas; Don Francisco Bozzano.

Press Attaché, Don Luis López Ballesteros.

Agricultural Attaché, Don Antonio Lavín.

Labour Attaché, Don Luis Burgos Boezo.

Cultural Attaché, Don Francisco-Javier de Salas.

Honorary Attachés, Don Rafael de Romero; Don Aurelio Valls Belda.

Consular Section, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.

Commercial Office, 12 Cadogan Place, S.W.1.

Spanish Institute, 102 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

Area and Population.—A National State in the south-west of Europe, between 36°-43' 45" N. lat. and 4° 25' E.-9° 20' W. long., bounded on the south and east by the Mediterranean, on the west by the Atlantic and Portugal, and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and France, from which it is separated by the Pyrenees. Continental Spain occupies about eleven-thirteenth of the Iberian peninsula, the remaining portion forming the Republic of Portugal. Its coast-line extends 1,317 miles—712 formed by the Mediterranean and 605 by the Atlantic—and it comprises a total area of 190,700 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec., 1958) of 29,662,000. Provisional returns for 1958 gave 646,041 births, 256,010 deaths and 251,433 marriages. Infantile mortality was estimated at 35.66 per 1,000 births.

Physical Features.—The interior of the Iberian Peninsula consists of an elevated tableland surrounded and traversed by mountain ranges—the Pyrenees, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Sierra Guadarrama, Sierra Morena, Sierra Nevada, Montes de Toledo, &c. The principal rivers are the Douro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquivir, the Ebro, and the Minho.

Government.—Phoenician traders visited the peninsula more than a thousand years before the Christian era, but they were traders rather than settlers, although Cadiz has preserved its identity and claims to be "the oldest city in the world." The Roman occupation of Spain was completed after the close of the Second Punic War (201 B.C.) and *Hispania* was divided into two provinces. After the decline of the Roman Empire the Italian elements, which had partly displaced the Celts and Iberians, were in turn disturbed by settlers of Germanic origin. After the union of Aragon and Castile in the 15th century Spain was ruled by sovereigns of the Aragon, Habsburg and Bourbon lines (with the intervention of a Republic 1873-74). Alfonso XIII. succeeding at birth in 1886. On April 14, 1931, following the results of the Municipal Elections, which showed anti-monarchical feeling to be extremely high in all the chief towns of Spain, King Alfonso XIII. left the country, and the Queen and other members of the Royal Family on the following day. A Republic was immediately proclaimed and a Provisional Government, drawn from the various Republican and Socialist parties, was formed. The Republican Assembly (*Cortes*) was a single Chamber Congress of Deputies. Each Province had an Assembly (*Diputación Provincial*), and, with the approval of the *Cortes*, Provinces might combine to form an Autonomous Region within the Republic.

On July 18, 1936, a counter-revolution broke out in many military garrisons in Spanish Morocco and spread rapidly throughout Spain. The principal leader was General Francisco Franco Bahamonde, formerly Governor of the Canary Islands, from which office he was dismissed by the Azaña Government. The struggle, in its later phases, threatened to embroil some of the European Powers, those of Nazi-Fascist tendency lending aid to General Franco (leader of the Military-Fascist fusion, or *Falange*) while those of Communist views supported the Azaña (*Popular Front*) government. In October, 1938, many of the supporting troops were withdrawn, and on March 29, 1939, the Civil War was declared to have ended, the Popular Front Governments in Madrid and

Barcelona surrendering to the *Nationalists* (as General Franco's followers were then named). On June 5, 1939, the Grand Council of the *Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas Ofensivas Nacional-Sindicalistas*, which replaced the former *Cortes*, met at Burgos to legislate for the reorganization of the country under the Presidency of General Franco, who had assumed the title of *Caudillo (Leader) of the Empire and Chief of the State*. In the Civil War of 1936-39 over 1,000,000 lives were lost.

On July 1, 1942, General Franco announced the reinstatement of the *Cortes de España*, which was composed (May, 1955) of 515 members: *ex officio members*—16 ministers, 101 National Councilors of Falange, the President of the Council of State, the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the President of the Supreme Court of Military Justice, 12 rectors of universities, 3 presidents of Royal Academies, and 52 mayors of the provincial capitals including Ceuta and Melilla. *Elected Members*—159 representatives of national syndicates, 101 representatives of municipalities, 4 representatives of Royal Academies, and 15 representatives of professions. *Nominated Members*—50 persons of high ecclesiastical, military, administrative or social rank.

On April 1, 1947, a draft law was submitted to the *Cortes* by which Spain was again to become a monarchy, but for the present without a King. A Council of the Realm was, however, to assist General Franco, and to select a successor after his death or incapacity. On July 6, 1947, a referendum asking approval of this law was announced (July 27) to have received 14,145,163 affirmative votes out of a recorded total of 15,219,563. Under this law a Regency Council was to be set up in the event of the death or incapacitation of the Head of the State.

Defence.—*Army*—Spain is divided into 9 Military Regions. Seven of these regions have a Corps headquarters with 2 infantry Divisions (with the exception of the 8th region, which has one Division). The 9th region has no Corps headquarters, and only one Division. There are independent commands in the Balearics and Canaries. There are also one armoured and one motorized cavalry Division. The Spanish Army in Morocco is being reorganized as a consequence of Moroccan independence.

The *Navy* consists of 4 cruisers, 13 destroyers, 8 frigates, 2 corvettes, 6 mine-layers, 1 gunboat, 19 minesweepers and 8 submarines, with many auxiliary craft.

The *Air Force* is divided into 5 Air Regions and 3 Oversea Commands. There are 3 Fighter Wings, 2 Light Bomber Wings, 2 Reconnaissance Wings, 2 Transport Wings, and 2 Air Sea Rescue Squadrons. An Air Defence Command was set up in April, 1956.

Education.—Primary education is free, but compulsory attendance cannot be enforced because of the inadequate number of schools. Official figures of illiteracy in 1950 give a total number of illiterates, excluding children under 10, of 3,983,800, or 14.24 per cent. of the population (men, 9.86 per cent., women, 18.30 per cent.). There are 11 Universities in continental Spain and 1 at La Laguna in the Canary Islands. The University of Salamanca was founded in 1230, Valencia (1245), Oviedo (1317), Valladolid (1346), Barcelona (1450), Saragosa (1474), Santiago (1501), Seville (1502), Granada (1526), Madrid, Murcia (1925).

Language and Literature.—Castilian is the language of more than two-thirds of the population of Spain and is the form of Spanish spoken in Mexico, Central and (except in Brazil) Southern America. Basque, reported to have been the original language

of Iberia, is spoken in the rural districts of Vizcaya, Guipuzcoa and Alava. Catalan is a dialect in Provençal Spain, and Gallican, spoken in the north-western provinces, is allied to Portuguese. The literature of Spain is one of the oldest and richest in the world, the *Poem of the Cid*, the earliest and best of the heroic songs of Spain, having been written about A.D. 1140. The outstanding writings of its golden age are those of Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547-1616), Lope Felix de Vega Carpio (1562-1635) and Pedro Calderón de la Barca (1600-1681). The Nobel Prize for Literature has three times been awarded to Spanish authors—J. Echegaray (1904), J. Benavente (1922) and Juan Ramón Jiménez (1956).

FINANCE 1953

Revenue..... *Pesetas* 55,744,000,000
Expenditure..... 54,146,000,000

Public Debt (December 31, 1957) excluding parastatal entities and State-guaranteed issues: *Pesetas* 95,067,054,542.

The rate of exchange for the *peseta* was altered on July 20, 1959, to 168.0 *pesetas* = £1 sterling (see also p. 84).

Production and Industry.—The country is generally fertile, and well adapted to agriculture and the cultivation of heat-loving fruits—as olives, oranges, lemons, almonds, pomegranates, apricots and grapes. The agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, rice, hemp and flax. In 1958 the orange crop, of which Germany, France and the United Kingdom were the chief importing countries, amounted to 1,325,000 tons. The vine is cultivated widely; in the south-west, Jerez, the well-known sherry and tent wines are produced. Exports of agricultural products in 1958 represented about 67 per cent. of Spain's export earnings.

Spain's mineral resources of coal, iron, wolfram, copper, lead and other ores are variously exploited. Many of the richer and more easily worked deposits have been exhausted, but the authorities are actively engaged in stimulating the exploitation of hitherto unworked or lower grade deposits. In 1958 the coal output amounted to 17,076,000 tons; iron ore 4,908,000 tons and pyrites 2,015,000 tons. The iron and steel industries produced 1,302,000 tons of pig iron and 1,560,000 tons of steel in 1958. Other production figures (in tons) included: raw steel, 1,347,000, lead, 70,500, zinc, 20,500, aluminium 16,100, copper 5,100 and cement 4,848,000. Production of electric power was 15,468 million kwh. The fishing industry is of importance.

The principal manufactures are textile goods of all kinds, footwear and other leather goods, ceramics, sewing machines, bicycles, chemical products and light engineering manufactures.

The tourist industry is becoming increasingly important and it is estimated that 2,247,000 tourists visited Spain in 1957.

Communications.—In 1958 there were 8,270 miles of railways in service. The sea-going mercantile marine in 1958 consisted of 1,481 vessels of 1,479,896 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Air Ministry; there are several inland and international services in operation.

TRADE

	1957	1958
	*Gold <i>Pesetas</i>	*Gold <i>Pesetas</i>
Imports.....	2,639,296,000	2,598,870,000
Exports.....	1,456,509,000	1,484,262,000

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£26,260,094	£24,252,953
Exports to U.K.	38,552,016	37,034,285

* Gold *pesetas* 8.571 = £1.

The principal imports are cotton, tobacco, cellulose, timber, coffee and cocoa, fertilizers, dyes, machinery, motor vehicles and agricultural tractors, wool and petroleum products. The principal exports include iron ore, cork, salt, vegetables, citrus fruits, wines, olive oil, potash, mercury, pyrites, tinned fruit and fish, bananas and tomatoes.

CAPITAL, Madrid. Population 2,000,000. Other large cities are Ψ Barcelona (1,467,000), Valencia (529,000), Ψ Seville (419,000), Ψ Malaga (283,000), Zaragoza (292,000), Bilbao (268,000); Murcia (241,000).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands (red, yellow and red).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London—Barcelona (713 miles), 3 hrs.; Madrid (775 miles), 3 hrs. 30 mins.; Valencia, 3 hrs. 30 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Calle Fernando el Santo, 16, Madrid)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir William Ivo Mallet, K.C.M.G. (1954)..... £5,000
Counsellors, B. Malley, C.B.E.; C. P. Hope, C.M.G., T.D.

1st Secretaries, P. Mennell, M.B.E.; E. A. Pearson.

1st Secretary and Consul, F. W. Hall.

2nd Secretary, T. B. Beattie.

Counsellor (Commercial), P. S. Stephens.

1st Secretary (Commercial), D. H. Clibborn.

2nd Secretary (Commercial), B. C. Camous, M.B.E.

Counsellor (Labour), G. T. Corley-Smith, C.M.G.

1st Secretary (Information), D. R. Ashe.

2nd Secretary (Information), S. E. Croft.

Naval and Air Attaché, Commander J. Wood,

D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier P. H. Graves-Morris,

D.S.O., M.C.

Archivist, J. L. Crouch.

Chaplain, Rev. R. B. Ney.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at *Barcelona, Palma de Mallorca, Tarragona, Fernando Pó (Spanish Guinea), Valencia, Cartagena, Granada, Seville, Cadiz, Jerez, Algeciras, La Línea, Vigo, Coruña, Bilbao, San Sebastian, Tenerife, Las Palmas, Orotava (Canary Islands), Ceuta and Melilla (Morocco), and Madrid.*

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, D. A. A. Traversi, O.B.E., Calle de Almagro 5, Madrid.

There are British Institutes at Madrid, Barcelona, Seville and Valencia.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF SPAIN, Carrera San Jerónimo 28, Madrid; Paseo de Gracia 11 (Segundo), Barcelona; Pascual y Genís 22, Valencia.

Madrid, 1,150 miles; transit, 45 to 50 hours.

The BALEARIC ISLES are an archipelago off the east coast of Spain. There are four large islands (Majorca, Minorca, Iviza and Formentera), and seven smaller (Aire, Aucanada, Botofoch, Cabrera, Dragonera, Pinto and El Rey). The islands were occupied by the Romans after the destruction of Carthage and provided contingents of the celebrated Balearic slingers. The total area is 1,935 square miles, with a population of 433,444. The archipelago forms a province of Spain, the capital being Ψ Palma in Majorca, pop. 138,071; Ψ Mahón (Minorca), pop. 20,000.

THE CANARY ISLANDS are an archipelago in the Atlantic, off the African coast, consisting of 7 islands and 6 uninhabited islets. The total area is 2,807 square miles, with a population

of 696,982. The Canary Islands form two Provinces of Spain.—*Las Palmas* (Gran Canaria, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura and the islets of Alegranza, Roque del Este, Roque del Oeste, Graciosa, Montaña Clara and Lobos), with seat of administration at Ψ Las Palmas (pop. 1948, 150,010) in Gran Canaria, where U.S. oil companies have installed tanks for re-fuelling shipping; and *Santa Cruz de Tenerife* (Tenerife, La Palma, Gomera and Hierro), with seat of administration at Ψ Santa Cruz in Tenerife, pop. 106,798. Trade with U.K., 1958: Imports from U.K., £3,210,188; Exports, £13,088,139.

ISLA DE LOS FAISANES or ILE DE LA CONFÉRENCE is a Franco-Spanish condominium, under the Treaty of Bayonne Dec. 2, 1856, and March 27, 1901. It lies at the mouth of the Bidassoa in La Higuera bay. It is uninhabited.

Ψ CEUTA is a fortified post on the Moroccan coast, opposite Gibraltar. The total area is 5 square miles, with a population of 67,790.

Ψ MELILLA is a town on a rocky promontory of the Rif coast, connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. Melilla has been in Spanish possession since 1492. The population is 94,319. Ceuta and Melilla are parts of Metropolitan Spain.

Spanish Colonies

The Spanish Colonies consist of certain settlements in, and islands round the coast of, Africa, with a total area of close on 82,400 square miles, and a population estimated in 1935 at 951,000.

SPANISH GUINEA, consisting of the islands of Fernando Póo and Annobon, the Corisco Islands and Río Muni (mainland). *Fernando Póo* lies in the Bight of Biafra in 3° 12' N. lat. and 8° 48' E. long., about 20 miles distant from the west coast of Africa, and is a mountainous island (Pico de Santa Isabel, 10,800 feet), with forests of oil palm, ebony, mahogany, and oak, and sugar-cane, cotton, and indigo. Cocoa, coffee, sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nut are cultivated, and large quantities of cocoa and other products are exported. With its dependencies it has an area of about 800 square miles, and a population estimated at 34,200. The capital of Spanish Guinea is Ψ Santa Isabel (pop. 9,000) on the island of Fernando Póo. The total area, mainland and islands, is about 10,000 sq. miles, with an estimated population of 204,495, of whom about 4,124 are whites.

Annobon Island (Anno Bom), in the Gulf of Guinea, in 1° 24' S. lat. and 5° 3E. long.; population 1,410.

Corisco Islands, consisting of Corisco, Elobey Grand, and Elobey Chico, lie in Corisco Bay, and export ebony, logwood, and other forest produce.

Río Muni is a coastal settlement between Cameroon and French Congo (1° N.—2° 10' N. lat.), extending about 125 miles inland. The inhabitants are Bantu tribes, and the principal settlements are at the mouths of the Muni, Benito, and Campa rivers, and at Ψ Bata (the principal town) on the coast.

WESTERN SAHARA.—Spanish possessions in the Western Sahara consist of two provinces—Ifni and Spanish Sahara. Ifni (capital, Sidi Ifni) extends on the coast from the mouth of Bou Sedra (Asif Salogquad) (approximately 26° 38' N. lat.) to the River Assaka (Nun) which forms the S.W. boundary. The eastern boundary runs between 9° 50' and 9° 55' W. long. The coast line is 36 miles in length and the territory measures approximately 950 square miles. The province of Spanish Sahara extends from 27° 40' N. lat. in the north to La Agüera (Cape Blanco) in the south, though the main southern boundary runs along

latitude $21^{\circ} 20'$. The land area is approximately 125,000 square miles. Spanish Sahara is divided into two regions separated by latitude 26° which passes south of Cape Bojador. The northern region is the Segua el Hamra (Rio Rojo) of which the capital is Aaiun. It extends eastward to approximately $8^{\circ} 40'$ W. long. The southern region is the Rio de Oro, of which the capital is Villa Cisneros. Its eastern boundary is approximately 12° W. long. Total population about 36,000.

SPANISH MOROCCO.—In addition to Ceuta and Melilla, Spain exercised until 1956 a protectorate over a part of Northern Morocco. Moroccan independence was proclaimed after negotiations with France and Spain in 1956 (see "Morocco"). Remaining Spanish settlements on the Moroccan seaboard are:—

Alhucemas, the bay of that name, includes six islands: population 366.

Peñon de la Gomeria (or *Peñon de Velez*) is a fortified rocky islet about 40 miles west of Alhucemas Bay; population 450.

The Chaffarinas (or *Zafarinas*) are a group of three islands near the Algerian frontier, about 2 miles north of Cape del Agua; population 610.

SUDAN

(Republic of the Sudan)

Supreme Council for the Armed Forces
President, Ferik Ibrahim Ahhoud (Prime Minister and Minister of Defence).

Members

Minister of the Interior, Miralai Ahmed Magdoub el Bahary.

Information and Labour, Lewa Mohamed Talaat Farid.

Agriculture and Irrigation (vacant).

Works and Mineral Resources, Miralai Ahmed Rida Farid.

Cabinet Affairs and Deputy Kaid, Miralai Hassan Beshir Nasr.

Communications (vacant).

Commerce, Industry and Supply, Mohamed Miralai Ahmed Irwa.

Local Government (vacant).

Minister of State, Miralai el Magboul el Amin el Hag.

Council of Ministers

The Council of Ministers consists of the Members of the Supreme Council above, together with the following civilian ministers.

Foreign Affairs, Sayed Ahmed Kheir.

Finance and Economics, Sayed Abdel Magid Ahmed.

Education and Justice, Sayed Ziada Osman Arhab.

Animal Resources, Sayed Santino Deng Teng.

Health, Sayed Dr. Mohamed Ahmed All.

SUDANESE EMBASSY IN LONDON

3 Cleveland Row, S.W.1.

[Trafalgar: 8080]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Mohammed Hamad El-Niel.

Counsellor, Sayed Fakhradin M oh med.

1st Secretary, Sayed Hassan Mohamed Hassan.

2nd Secretary, Sayed Hamid Mohamed El Amin.

3rd Secretary, Sayed Mohamed Osmou el Shendi.

Cultural Attaché, Sayed Bushra Abdel Rahman.

Asst. Cultural Attaché, Sayed Mutwakil Ahmed Amin.

Press Attaché, Sayed Hassan Mohamed El Amin.

Area and Population.—The Sudan extends from the southern boundary of Egypt, 22° N. lat., to the northern boundary of Uganda, $3^{\circ} 36'$ N. lat., and reaches from French Equatorial Africa about $21^{\circ} 49'$ E. (at $12^{\circ} 45'$ N.) to the north-west boundary of Eritrea in $38^{\circ} 35'$ E. (at 18° N.). The greatest length from north to south is approximately 1,300 miles, and from east to west 950 miles.

The northern boundary is the 22nd parallel of North latitude; on the east lie the Red Sea, Eritrea and Ethiopia; on the south lie Kenya Colony, the British Protectorate of Uganda and the Belgian Congo; and on the west French Equatorial Africa and Libya.

The *White Nile* enters from Uganda at the Sudan frontier post of Nimule in Equatoria Province, as the *Bahr el Jebel*, and leaves the Sudan at Wadi Halfa. The *Blue Nile* flows from Lake Tana on the Ethiopian Plateau. Its course in the Sudan is nearly 500 miles long, before it joins the White Nile at Khartoum. The next confluence of importance is at Atbara where the main Nile is joined by the River Atbara. The total length of the Nile, now accepted as the longest river in the world, is estimated to be 4,160 miles from its source to the Mediterranean Sea. Between Khartoum and Wadi Halfa occur five of the six *Cataracts*.

The estimated area is about 976,750 sq. miles, with a population of 10,262,536 (census, 1956), partly Arabs, partly Negroes, and partly Nubian of mixed Arab-Negro blood, with a small foreign element, including some 8,000 Europeans. The Arabs and Nubians are all Moslems. The Negroes are generally pagans, but some have been converted to Christianity. Population of provinces at the census of 1956 was: Bahr-el-Ghazal 991,022; Blue Nile 2,069,646; Darfur 1,328,765; Equatoria 903,503; Kassala 941,039; Khartoum 504,923; Kordofan 1,761,968; Northern 873,059; Upper Nile 888,611.

Government.—By virtue of the Condominium Agreement of 1899 between H.M. Government and the Egyptian Government, and Article 12 of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan was administered by a Governor-General on the joint behalf of Great Britain and of Egypt.

On February 12, 1953, an Anglo-Egyptian Agreement guaranteed to the Sudanese the right to determine their own future and reserved the sovereignty of the Sudan until the day of self-determination for the Sudanese. The first Sudanese General Election was held at the end of 1953.

The Sudan House of Representatives on Dec. 19, 1955, voted unanimously a declaration that the Sudan was a fully independent sovereign state, and on Jan. 1, 1956, the Republic was proclaimed and was recognized by Great Britain and Egypt, a Supreme Commission being sworn in, to take over sovereignty. On November 17, 1958, by means of a *coup d'état*, the Army took over control of the country. The constitution was suspended, Parliament and political parties dissolved. A Supreme Council of the Armed Forces and a Council of Ministers were set up.

Education.—Arabic has been adopted as the national language, and the Government has taken over formal education in the southern provinces, which had hitherto been largely in the hands of various Christian Missions. The University of Khartoum (formerly Gordon Memorial College) was raised to university status on July 24, 1956. It has nearly 1,000 students. There are 41 boys' and 2 girls' secondary schools with 5,425 boys and 520 girls; 622 boys' and 234 girls' elementary schools, with 123,200 boys and 46,200 girls; 127 boys' and 23

girls' intermediate schools with 23,600 boys and 2,760 girls; 4 elementary teachers' training centres with 449 men; 1 intermediate teachers' training centre with 50 men; 3 girls' training centres with 240 girls; 9 technical intermediate schools with 932 boys; 3 secondary technical schools with 322 boys; Khartoum Technical Institute with 304 boys and 1,228 junior elementary schools with a total of 184,200 pupils.

Production.—The principal grain crop is *dura* (great millet), the staple food of the people in the Sudan. Sesame and ground-nuts are other important food crops, which also yield an exportable surplus. The principal export crop is cotton. Main production is of long-staple (Egyptian type) cotton, but smaller quantities of short-staple (American type) cotton are also grown. Much of the high quality, long-staple cotton is provided by the Sudan Gezira Scheme, a Government-controlled project irrigated from the Sennar Dam on the Blue Nile. The Sudan also produces the bulk of the world's supply of gum arabic. Livestock is the mainstay of the nomadic Arab tribes of the desert and the negro tribes of the swamp and wooded grassland country in the South.

Communications.—The railway system (3 ft. 6 in. gauge) has a route length of about 2,800 miles, linking Khartoum with Wadi Halfa, Port Sudan, Wad Medani, Sennar, Kosti, El Obeld and Nyala. Regular rail and Nile steamer services (operated by Sudan Railways) connect with the Egyptian State Railways to the North, and with the East African Railways and Steamers system to the South. Port Sudan is a well-equipped modern seaport. Sudan Airways run regular services from Khartoum to many parts of the Sudan and to Egypt, Greece, Italy and the United Kingdom.

FINANCE

	1959-60*
Revenue.....	£S42,885,631
Expenditure.....	42,779,764

* Estimated.

£S=Sudanese Pound of 100 Piastres.

Exchange Rate 97.15 Piastres=£1 sterling.

TRADE

	1958
Total imports	£S63,309,164
Exports	46,301,622
Imports from U.K., 1958	£14,778,691
Exports to U.K., 1958	13,275,829

The principal export is cotton, the value of which, together with cotton-seed, amounted in 1958 to £S25,034,325. Exports of gum arabic amounted to £S5,402,457. The chief imports are cotton piece goods, base metals, vehicles and transport equipment, machinery, petroleum products, sugar, tea, coffee and wheat flour.

CAPITAL, KHARTOUM. The town contains many mosques, an Anglican Cathedral, and the University, with extensive Government buildings. Estimated population, 93,103. Omdurman has an estimated population of 113,551.

FLAG: Tricolour, blue, yellow and green stripes.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Khartoum

Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Edwin Arthur Chapman-Andrews, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1956).....£4,100

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. F. C. Springford.

SWEDEN

(Sverige)

*King of Sweden, of the Gotths and the Wends**, Gustaf VI., Adolf, K.G., elder son of the late King Gustaf V, born Nov. 11, 1882; married (1) June 15, 1905, H.R.H. the late Princess Margaret of Connaught (died May 1, 1920), (2) Nov. 3, 1923, Lady Louise Mountbatten, Princess of Battenberg, born July 13, 1889; succeeded Oct. 29, 1950.

Heir Apparent, Carl Gustaf, Duke of Jämtland, grandson of the King, born April 30, 1946.

Children of the King (by 1st marriage), (1) The late Prince Gustaf Adolf, born April 22, 1906, married Oct. 10, 1932, Princess Sibylle of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, died Jan. 26, 1947, leaving issue:—Prince Carl Gustaf (Heir Apparent); Princess Margaretha, born Oct. 31, 1934; Princess Birgitta, born Jan. 19, 1937; Princess Desirée, born June 2, 1938; Princess Christina, born Aug. 3, 1943; (2) Princess Ingrid, born March 28, 1910, married May 24, 1935, Frederik, King of Denmark; (3) Prince Bertil, Duke of Halland, C.C.B., born Feb. 28, 1912.

CABINET

Prime Minister, Tage Erlander.*Justice*, Ingvar Lindell.*Foreign Affairs*, Dr. Östen Undén.*Defence*, Sven Andersson.*Social Affairs*, Torsten Nilsson.*Civil Service Affairs*, Sigurd Lindholm.*Communications*, Gösta Skoglund.*Finance*, Gunnar Sträng.*Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs*, Ragnar Edenman.*Agriculture*, Gösta Netzer.*Commerce*, Gunnar Lange.*Interior*, Rune B. Johansson.*Ministers without Portfolio*, Herman Kling; Mrs. U. Lindström; Sven af Geijerstam.

SWEDISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Portland Place, W.1

[Langham: 2680]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Gunnar Häggblöf, C.C.V.O.

Councillors, C. Carbonnier (*Minister Plenipotentiary*); P. B. Kollberg.

2nd Secretaries, G. Lorentzon; V. Hellners.

Military Attaché, Col. F. Ljunggren.

Naval Attaché, Commodore O. Krokstedt.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cmdr. R. Ncrpin.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. G. Tegner.

Agricultural Attaché, N. Agren.

Press Attaché, S. Sundfeldt.

Cultural Attaché, P. A. Hildeman.

Chaplain, Rev. S. Evander.

Consulate-General, 14 Trinity Square, E.C.3 (Royal: 1901).

Consul-General, C. A. M. Hallenborg, K.C.V.O.

Consul, B. Akerrén.

Area and Population.—Sweden occupies the eastern half of the Scandinavian peninsula in N.W. Europe and comprises 25 local government districts, "Län," with an area of 173,436 sq. miles, and a population, Jan. 1, 1958, of 7,392,872. Of the 53,726 foreigners (non-Scandinavians) with permission to reside in Sweden, about 7,390 are Baltic refugees and 21,014 Germans. In 1957 there were 107,207 births (14.5 per 1,000 inhabitants), 73,111 deaths (9.9 per 1,000) and 52,366 marriages (7.1 per 1,000). In 1957 the infantile mortality rate was 17.4 per 1,000.

* This is the official title of the King of Sweden.

Government.—Under the Constitution of June 6, 1809 (with amendments) the throne is hereditary in the House of Bernadotte, Prince of Ponte Corvo, a Marshal of France, who was invited to accept the title of Crown Prince, with succession to the throne. The Marshal landed at Helsingborg on Oct. 20, 1810, and succeeded Charles XIII. in 1818. There is a Diet (*Riksdag*) of two Chambers, *Första Kammar* of 150 members, elected for 8 years; and *Andra Kammar* of 230 members, elected for 4 years. The Council of Ministers (*Statsråd*) is responsible to the Riksdag.

Production and Industry.—About 24 per cent. of the working population is devoted to agriculture, forestry and fisheries, about 290,000 being owners and 55,000 tenants of the land they cultivate. The country may be divided into three separate districts, the northern, forest; central, mining, industrial agricultural and forest; the southern, agricultural and industrial. The climate in the south is favourable for producing grain. The principal articles of cultivation are oats, wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, roots, oiliferous plants and grasses. Dairy produce. However, accounts for about half the value of Swedish agricultural production. Sweden contains the great lakes of Vänern, Vättern, Mälaren and Hjälmaren. The forests are very extensive, covering over one-half of the surface of the country, and consisting chiefly of pine, spruce and birch; these are of great importance, supplying timber, pitch, fuel and tar, in addition to sulphite, sulphate and mechanical wood pulp for the paper-making and rayon industries. The mineral resources are extremely rich; iron ore of excellent quality; lead, zinc, sulphur, manganese, arsenic, gold, granite and marble. There are also considerable deposits of low grade uranium ore. There is a railroad opening up the rich iron-ore districts of Lapland and mineral trains run from Gällivare and Kiruna to Luleå on the Gulf of Bothnia and to Narvik on the Atlantic; coal is being worked in Scania (Skåne).

In 1956 there were 16,904 industrial establishments (including mines and quarries) employing 691,246 operatives, and 179,327 in administrative and executive posts. The fishing industry landed catches valued at Kr. 148,914,000 in 1957.

Communications.—Railroads totalling 10,140 miles in length (of which 9,375 are the property of the State) were open on June 1, 1956. At the beginning of 1958 there were 117 main telephone exchanges in operation, of which 76 were fully automatic; 3,720 of the 6,936 sub-stations were fully automatic. There were 326 telephones for every 1,000 of the population, 353 per 1,000 had obtained wireless licences and at the beginning of 1959 the number of television licences issued totalled about 250,000. The number of private cars in use on the same date was estimated at 950,000 or 1 to every 7 of the population. The Mercantile Marine (Jan. 1959), consisted of a total of 1,574 ships of 3,492,705 gross tons. Civil aviation is under the control of the Ministry of Communications, under whose supervision all matters concerning civil aviation are handled by the Department of Civil Aviation. Regular domestic air traffic is maintained by the Scandinavian Airlines system (on behalf of the Swedish Airlines) and by A. B. Linjeflyg. Regular European and inter-continental air traffic is maintained within the framework of the Scandinavian Airlines System in Copenhagen by the Swedish Airlines in collaboration with the Danish and Norwegian Airlines.

Defence.—Service in the Defence Forces is universal and compulsory, between 35,000 and 40,000 being trained annually; strength of the Army during the war of 1939-45 was about 500,000, equipped

on modern lines and principally mechanized. The Navy consists of 3 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 13 frigates, 28 motor torpedo boats, 24 submarines and a large number of minor craft and auxiliaries. The naval stations are Stockholm, Karlskrona and Göteborg. The Air Force consists of 20 wings, chiefly fighters.

Religion.—The State religion is Lutheran Protestant, to which over 95 per cent. of the people adhere.

Language and Literature.—Swedish is one of the Teutonic languages spoken by the people of Scandinavia and is closely allied to Icelandic, Danish and Norse. Swedish national literature may be dated from the foundation of the University of Uppsala in 1477 and reached its golden age under Gustavus III. (1771-1792), who founded the Swedish Academy in 1786. Among modern Swedish authors who have achieved world-wide reputations are August Strindberg (1849-1912), dramatist and novelist; Selma Lagerlöf (1858-1940), who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1909 on account of her pre-eminence as a novelist; Verner von Heldenstam (1859-1940), poet and Nobel Prize-winner (1916); Erik A. Karlfeldt (1864-1931), Nobel Prize-winner in 1931 after his death, and Par Lagerkvist, Nobel Prize-winner, 1951. In 1958 there were 200 daily newspapers in the country, 9 major papers being published at Stockholm, 5 at Göteborg and 4 at Malmö.

Education.—(i.) *Primary:* Compulsory and free, illiteracy rare. Maintained by the State and by local taxation. Attendance good. (ii.) *Secondary:* Well-developed, schools numerous and efficient. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of technics, commerce and navigation. (iv.) *Universities:* State Universities at Uppsala (founded 1477) and Lund (founded 1668) and private but grant-aided Universities in Stockholm and Göteborg.

FINANCE
1959-60
(Estimated)
Kronor

Revenue (Operational Budget)...	12,708,700,000
Expenditure (Operational Budget)	13,573,100,000
Debt (May, 1959):—	
Consolidated Internal.....	14,649,305,799
Internal (Floating).....	4,380,434,819

Total Internal debt..... 19,029,740,618

The Swedish Krona (of 100 Ore) exchanges at 14.37-14.6 Kronor=£1 sterling. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1957 Kronor	1958 Kronor
Imports.....	12,561,100,000	12,247,700,000
Exports.....	11,062,300,000	10,806,900,000
Imports from U.K....	£110,752,611	£104,291,687
Exports to U.K....	156,897,182	134,803,624

The chief imports are coffee, tobacco, and other ordinary colonial produce, coal and coke, machinery, motor cars, mineral oils, cloth, cotton, wool, artificial fertilizers, chemicals, skins, copper, iron and steel. The chief exports are timber, wood pulp, paper, machinery, iron ore, iron and steel, ball-bearings, matches and food products.

CAPITAL: Ψ Stockholm. Population (1958), 798,913. Other towns are Ψ Göteborg (392,577), Ψ Malmö (217,330), Ψ Norrköping (89,612), Hålsingborg (75,473), Örebro (73,224), Borås (63,451), Västerås (73,165), Uppsala (73,374), Linköping (63,232), Eskilstuna (57,822), Ψ Gävle (52,667).

AIR TRANSIT: Stockholm (899 miles), 4 hrs. 10 mins.

FLAG: Blue, with yellow cross.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Lahoratoriegatan 8; Chancery, Strandvägen 82, Stockholm.)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Hon. Sir Robert Maurice Alers Hankey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O. (1954).....£4,100
 Counsellor, S. H. Hebblethwaite.
 1st Secretaries, A. G. Michelsen, O.B.E., M.V.O. (Information and Press); A. D. Thomas, O.B.E. (British Council Representative, Cultural Attaché); H. L. O'Bryan Tear.
 2nd Secretary, C. T. Brant.
 Counsellor (Commercial), J. B. Cullen.
 1st Secretary (Commercial), D. F. Murray.
 Naval Attaché, Cmdr. I. D. S. Forbes, D.S.C., R.N.
 Military Attaché, Col. G. F. L. Gilbert, M.V.O.
 Assistant Military Attaché, Major H. G. Jenks.
 Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. L. Troop.
 Assistant Air Attaché, Squadron-Ldr. D. P. Roherts.
 Scientific Attaché, G. H. Greenhalgh.
 Labour Attaché, J. Oates.
 Consul, W. F. M. Davies, O.B.E.
 Vice-Consul, R. F. G. Taylor.
 Archivist, Miss M. D. Gillespie.
 Chaplain, Rev. C. E. Rycart, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Göteborg, Helsingborg, Luleå, Malmö, Norrköping, Stockholm and Sundsvall.

British-Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Sweden: Hovslagaregatan 5B, Stockholm.

SWITZERLAND

(Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft—Confédération Suisse—Confederazione Svizzera.)

GOVERNMENT

*President (1959) and Military Affairs, M. Paul Chaudet.
 Vice-President (1959) and Posts, Telegraphs and Railways, M. Guiseppe Lepori.
 Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Max Petitpierre.
 Interior, Dr. Philipp Etter.
 Justice and Police, Dr. Friedrich Wahlen.
 Finance and Customs, Dr. Hans Streuli.
 Public Economy, Dr. Thomas Holenstein.

SWISS EMBASSY IN LONDON

(18 Montagu Place, Bryanston Square, W.1)

[Paddington: 0701]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency M. Armin Daeniker (1955).

Counsellor, Jean-Jacques de Tribolet.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Theophil Mosimann.

Counsellor for Economic Affairs, René Faessler.
 Counsellor for Press and Cultural Affairs, Ernst Bircher.

1st Secretary, Marcel Vogelbacher.

2nd Secretaries, William Roch; Hans Müller.

Attaché, Alfred Reinhard Hohl.

Asst. Military and Air Attaché, Capt. Heinrich Würzler.

Labour Attaché, Félix Ansermoz.

Consular Section, 1 Montagu Place, W.1.

Consul and Head of Chancery, Ernst Ribi.

There is a Swiss Consulate in Manchester.

Area and Population—The Helvetia of the Romans, a Federal Republic of Central Europe,

situated between 45° 50'–47° 48' N, lat. and 5° 58'–10° 3' E, long. It is composed of 22 Cantons, 3 subdivided, making 25 in all, of very dissimilar size, united under a Constitution dated May 29, 1874, and comprises a total area of 15,950 square miles, with an estimated population (Dec. 1958) of 5,204,000. In 1957 there were 90,823 live births, 51,066 deaths and 41,669 marriages. The infant mortality rate was 23 per 1,000 live births. In 1950, out of a total of 47,000,000, 56 per cent. of the population was Protestant, 41 per cent. Roman Catholic and 0.4 per cent. Jewish.

Physical Features.—Switzerland is the most mountainous country in all Europe. The Alps, covered with perennial snow and from 5,000 to 15,217 feet in height, occupy its southern and eastern frontiers, and the chief part of its interior; and the Jura mountains rise in the north-west. The Alps occupy 61 per cent., and the Jura mountains 12 per cent., of the country. The Alps are a crescent-shaped mountain system situated in France, Italy, Switzerland, Bavaria and Austria, covering an area of 80,000 square miles from the Mediterranean to the Danube (600 miles). The highest peak, Mont Blanc, Pennine Alps (15,732 feet) is partly in France and Italy; Monte Rosa (15,217 feet) and Matterhorn (14,780 feet) are partly in Switzerland and partly in Italy. The highest wholly Swiss peaks are Finsteraarhorn (14,026), Aletschhorn (13,711), Jungfrau (13,671), Mönch (13,456), Eiger (13,040), Schreckhorn (13,385), and Wetterhorn (12,150) in the Bernese Alps, and Dom (14,918), Weisshorn (14,803) and Breithorn (13,685).

The Swiss lakes are famous for their beauty and include Lakes Maggiore, Zürich Lucerne, Neuchâtel, Geneva, Constance, Thun, Zug, Lugano, Walensee and Brienz.

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is followed chiefly in the valleys, where wheat, oats, malze, barley, flax, hemp, and tobacco are produced, and nearly all English fruits and vegetables as well as grapes are grown. Dairying and stock-raising are the principal industries, about 3,000,000 acres being under grass for hay and 2,000,000 acres pasturage. The forests cover about one-quarter of the whole surface. The chief manufacturing industries comprise engineering and other metallurgical industries, clothing, watchmaking, wood-working, foodstuffs, chemicals, cotton, silk and rayon, embroidery and footwear.

Government.—The legislative power is vested in a Parliament consisting of two Chambers, a National Council (Nationalrat) of 196 members, and a Council of States (Ständerat) of 44 members; both Chambers united are called the Federal Assembly, and the members of the National Council are elected for four years, an election taking place in October. The executive power is in the hands of a Federal Council (Bundesrat) of 7 members, elected for four years by the Federal Assembly and presided over by the President of the Confederation. The members of the Federal Council are elected for four years; each year the Federal Assembly elects from this council the President and the Vice-President; they are elected for one year. Not more than one of the same canton may be elected member of the Federal Council; on the other hand, there is a tradition that Italian and French-speaking areas should between them be represented on the Federal Council by at least two members.

Defence.—Army. Elite (ages 20 to 36), 16 yrs.; initial training, 118 days. Subsequently 8 training periods of 21 days; then Landwehr (36 to 48) and Landsturm (48 to 60). Air Force. Ground personnel: as Army. Flying personnel: age 20 to 36. Initial training 1 year. 6 weeks with squadron

* The President is elected in December and remains in office from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31; he is generally succeeded by the Vice-President.

each year and completion of 70 hours' flying. After 36 revert to ground duties with Air Force or Army.

Communications.—In 1957 there were 3,467 miles of railway (including tramways, rack railways, etc.) in operation. At Dec. 31, 1958, there were 37,459 miles of telegraph and telephone lines, 968,136 telephone subscribers and 4,049 post offices. There were 1,349,505 licensed radio receivers and 50,304 television receivers. At the end of 1958, the total length of first-class roads was 10,815 miles, the number of motor vehicles being 725,577 (386,417 private cars, 265,355 motor cycles and motor scooters, 2,932 buses, 69,785 trucks and 1,088 tractors). A merchant navy, established in 1940, consisted in 1958 of 23 vessels with a total displacement of 171,125 tons.

In addition, there were 409 vessels with a total tonnage of 335,900 engaged in Rhine shipping. In 1958 goods handled in Rhine traffic at Basle amounted to 6,868,010 tons; 108 lake vessels transported 8,832,000 passengers and 399,772 tons of freight in 1958. In 1958 Swissair flew 32,912,000 kilometres and carried 1,058,715 passengers.

Education.—Control by cantonal and communal authorities. No central organ. Illiteracy practically unknown. (i.) *Primary*: Free and compulsory. School age varies, generally 7 to 14. (ii.) *Secondary*: Age 12-15 for boys and girls. Schools numerous and well-attended, and there are many private institutions. (iii.) *Special schools* make a feature of commercial and technical instruction. (iv.) *Universities*: Basle (founded 1460), Berne (1834), Fribourg (1889), Geneva (1873), Lausanne (1890), Zürich (1832), and Neuchâtel (1909), and the technical University of Zürich and commercial University of St. Gall.

Language and Literature.—There are three official languages: French, German and Italian. In addition Romansch is recognized as a national, but not an official language. German is the dominating language in 19 of the 25 cantons; French in Fribourg, Geneva, Neuchâtel, Valais and Vaud; Italian in Ticino, and Romansch in parts of the Grisons. Many modern authors, alike in the German school and in the Suisse Romande, have achieved international fame. Karl Spitteler (1845-1924) and Hermann Hesse (1877-) were awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature, the former in 1919, the latter in 1947.

FINANCE		1958
Revenue.....	Swiss Francs	2,826,200,000
Expenditure.....	" "	2,643,200,000
Federal Public Debt		
(Dec. 31, 1958):—		
Internal consolidated		6,680,200,000

Since the convertibility of sterling in December, 1958, the rate of exchange has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 12.10 and 12.19 = £1 sterling for transactions through normal financial channels. The rate of exchange for sterling notes has fluctuated between Swiss Francs 12.05 and 12.25 = £1 since the abolition of controls on imports of sterling notes into the United Kingdom.

TRADE		1957	1958
Total Imports..	Fr.8,447,100,000	Fr.6,713,900,000	
Total Exports..	7,335,200,000	6,648,800,000	
Imports from			
U.K.....	£34,443,227	£33,546,177	
Exports to U.K.	36,399,386	39,238,926	

The principal imports are metals and goods manufactured from them, cereals, fruits and vegetables, cotton and woollen goods, chemicals,

machinery and motor vehicles. The principal exports are machinery, clocks and watches, cotton and silk goods, dyes and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Berne. Population (estimated Dec. 1957), 161,300. Other large towns are Zürich (428,200), Basle (200,500), Geneva (168,900), Lausanne (118,900), St. Gallen (73,900), Winterthur (76,200), Lucerne (66,400), Biel (56,500) and La Chaux de Fonds (38,800).

FLAG: Red, with white cross.

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Basle (446 miles), 2 hrs.; Geneva (468 miles), 2 hrs.; Zürich (491 miles), 2 hrs. 10 mins.

RAIL TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London-Berne, 16 hrs.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Willadingweg 83, Berne)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir William Horace Montagu-Pollock, K.C.M.G. (1958)..... £3,800
Counsellors, J. M. Walsh, C.M.G., O.B.E. (Commercial); T. E. Evans, C.M.G., O.B.E.
1st Secretaries, H. T. Kennedy (Commercial); R. S. Scrivener; E. P. N. de Haan.
2nd Secretaries, R. M. Russell; A. L. Kettles (H.M. Consul).
Military Attaché, Col. A. R. F. Martin.
Air Attaché, Group Capt. W. Drake, D.S.O., D.F.C.
Attachés, R. M. M. Brett, M.B.E.; P. W. Homberger.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There is a Consular Section at H.M. Embassy, Berne, and British Consular Offices at Basle, Geneva, Lucerne, Montreux and Zürich.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. J. Perryman, Stockerstrasse 4, Zürich, 2.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND, St. Jakobstrasse 21, Basle. (Branch at 8 Avenue du Théâtre, Lausanne.)

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Berne.—*President, Professor Stamm.*

SWISS-BRITISH SOCIETY, Zürich.—*President, Dr. R. Schneebeli.*

SYRIA. See United Arab Republic

THAILAND (Siam)

King, His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, born 1927; succeeded his brother, June 9, 1946; married Princess Sirikit Kitiyakara, April 28, 1950; crowned, May 5, 1950; daughter born, April 6, 1951; son and heir born, July 28, 1952; second daughter born, April 2, 1955; third daughter born, July 4, 1957.

Prime Minister, Marshal Sarit Thanarat.

Foreign Minister, Nai Thanat Khoman.

ROYAL THAI EMBASSY IN LONDON

21 Ashburn Place, S.W.7

[Frobisher: 2983]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Mom Luang Peckdhip Malakul (1958).

Area and Population.—The Kingdom of Thailand, or Muang Thai, formerly known as Siam, has an area of 188,247 sq. miles with a population (estimated 1956) of 22,811,701. Thailand is in South-Eastern Asia. It has a common boundary with the Federation of Malaya in the south, and is bounded on the west and north-west by the Union of Burma and in the north-east and east by the Kingdoms of Laos and

Cambodia, which were formerly part of the French Colony of Indo-China. Although there is no common boundary between Thailand and China, the Chinese province of Yunnan is only separated from the Thai northern border by a narrow stretch of Burmese and Lao territory. The country slopes southwards from the north-west and from the great mountains of Tibet. The principal rivers are the Salween (which forms a boundary with Burma for 200 miles), the Menam Chao Phya with its tributary the Meping (which are Thai throughout) and the Mekong and its tributaries, which water the eastern plateau.

Government.—Thailand is a sovereign independent state. Under the interim constitution promulgated in February, 1959, following on the bloodless revolution of October, 1958, the King exercises legislative power by and with the advice and consent of a Constituent Assembly, executive power through the Council of Ministers and judicial power through the courts established by law. He is advised by a Privy Council appointed by himself. The 240 members of the Constituent Assembly, who were appointed in February, 1959, under the terms of the interim constitution, as well as acting for the time being as the national legislature, have the additional task of drafting a permanent constitution for Thailand, but no definite date has yet been set for the completion of this.

Language, Religion and Education.—Thai is basically a monosyllabic, tonal language, a branch of the Indo-Chinese linguistic family. The principal religion is Buddhism, its followers numbering over 15 millions in 1953, with 627,435 Moslems and some 70,000 Christians. The 2,500th anniversary of the Buddhist Era was celebrated in Bangkok from May 12-15, 1957, with religious and public ceremonies. Primary education is compulsory and free and secondary education in Government Schools is free. In 1956 there were nearly 23,500 schools of all kinds, with about 3,500,000 pupils and 105,000 teachers. There are 5 Universities attended by about 27,000 students, 35 Training Colleges and 354 Vocational Schools (all types).

Production and Industry.—The country's most important products are agricultural or forest: rice (about 4,500,000 tons a year), rubber (about 130,000 tons a year) and timber (about 1,300,000 cubic metres a year). Other crops of some importance are sugarcane, tapioca, groundnuts, tobacco, maize, soya beans and coconuts.

As regards mineral wealth, tin (production about 10,000 tons a year) is important, and small amounts of wolfram, iron and lead ores are mined, and over 100,000 tons of lignite. Upwards of 200,000 tons a year of salt is produced by sea-water evaporation.

Local industries are relatively under-developed. They include cement, sugar, a little iron and steel, cigarettes, leather, glassware, ceramics, gunny bags, paper, textiles, marble, plywood and shaving board and tapioca. Cottage industries produce silk and cotton textiles in substantial quantity, and these and the local black-engraved (niello) silverware are popular with visitors.

Livestock in 1957 included 4,983,417 head of cattle; 5,938,077 buffaloes; 187,428 horses and mules; 3,738,672 pigs; and 72,000,000 poultry.

Communications.—About 2,250 miles of State-owned railways were open to traffic in 1958. The track is metre gauge. Main lines run from Bangkok to Aranya Pradet, linking up with the Cambodian state railway at this border town (160 miles E.); *via* Korat to Ubol (about 352 miles E.) and to Nongkhai (415 miles N.E.) the ferry terminal on the River Mekhong opposite Vientiane, capital of Laos;

to Chiangmai (411 miles N.); and to Haadyai (600 miles S.), whence lines go down the eastern and western sides of the Malayan Peninsula, *via* Sungai Golok and Penang respectively, to Singapore.

In 1959 the country had about 6,000 miles of main, all-weather roads, of which about 1,000 miles might be termed first-class. A large road-building programme is under way. Bangkok is an international airport of importance, and services connect it with Europe, America, India, Pakistan, Japan and Australasia, as well as other parts of S.E. Asia. The Thai Airways Company also has internal services between Bangkok and all the principal towns. There are about 14,500 miles of telegraph lines. The harbour at Bangkok can take vessels up to 14,000 tons dead weight.

Budget Estimates	FINANCE	
	1958	1959
	Millions of Baht	
Total revenue.....	6,700	7,186
Total expenditure.....	6,700	7,186

Since 1953 Thailand has received a total of U.S.\$106,000,000 in loans from the International Bank for rehabilitation and development of railways, the port of Bangkok, and irrigation, including the latest loan (in 1957) of \$66,000,000 for the Yan-Hee hydro-electric project.

The value of United States economic and technical aid to Thailand amounted by mid-1959 to U.S.\$204,000,000 (including \$27,000,000 in long-term loans), of which \$115,000,000 had actually been disbursed up to mid-1958. In addition, the U.S.A. finances a military aid programme which has so far cost several hundred million dollars.

The exchange rate for the *Baht* is not officially fixed, but has for some time remained in the neighbourhood of *Baht* 59 = £1 sterling, with little fluctuation. Foreign exchange reserves are at present sufficient and steady, and the currency backing is 60 per cent.

TRADE	1958	
	Millions of Baht	£ sterling
Total imports (c.i.f.).....	8,034	136,000,000
Total exports.....	6,456	109,000,000
Imports from U.K.....	816	11,815,167
Exports to U.K.....	342	3,714,278

Of the 1958 exports, rice, rubber, tin ore, and teak accounted for 76 per cent. of the value of all Thailand's exports. Other exports consisted mainly of salt, salted fish, live cattle and pigs, maize, tapioca, lac, hides, wolfram, soya beans, castor seed, groundnuts, and timber, other than teak. Main imports are textiles, metal manufactures, machinery, vehicles and transport equipment, chemicals and petroleum products.

CAPITAL. ΨBangkok (with Dhonburi), pop. 1,956-1,773,318; in the delta of the Menam Chao Phya. Other centres are Chiangmai, Nakorn Sawan and Korat, but no other town approaches Bangkok in size or importance.

FLAG: Five horizontal bands; red, white, dark blue, white, red (the blue band twice the width of the others).

BRITISH EMBASSY (Bangkok)

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Richard Whittington, K.C.M.G., C.B.E. (1957) £3,800

CONSULAR OFFICES

There are Consular Offices at Bangkok, Chiangmai and Phuket.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, R. Bruce, 122 Chakrapetr Road, Bangkok.

TRANSJORDAN

See Jordan

TUNISIA

(Tunisian Republic)

President, Habib Bourguiba, elected July 25, 1957.

CABINET

(April 15, 1956)

Presidency of the Republic and National Defence, Behi Ladgham.

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Sadok Mokaddem.

Interior, Taieb Mehiri.

Justice, Hedi Khfacha.

Finance, Ahmed Mestiri.

Commerce and Industry, Azzedine Abassi.

Education, Youth and Sport, Mahmoud Messadi.

Agriculture, Abdessalem Kuani.

Health and Social Welfare, Ahmed ben Salah.

Posts and Telegraphs, Rachid Driss.

Public Works and Housing, Ahmed Noureddine.

TUNISIAN EMBASSY IN LONDON

29 Princes Gate, S.W.7

[Knightsbridge: 5167]

Ambassador, His Excellency Taieb Slim.

Secretaries, Hachemi Wanès; Slaheddine Abdellah.

Area and Population.—Tunisia lies between Algeria and Libya and extends southwards to the Sahara Desert, with a total area of 45,000 sq. miles. A census held in connection with the preparation of electoral registers showed (Feb., 1956) a total population of 3,800,000 of whom 3,430,000 were Tunisians.

Government.—A French Protectorate from 1881 to 1956, Tunisia became an independent sovereign State with the signing on March 20, 1956, of an agreement whereby France recognized Tunisia's independence and right to conduct her own foreign policy and to form a Tunisian Army. Tunisia remains in the *franc* zone and in customs-union with France. Following a first general election held on March 25, 1956, a Constituent Assembly met for the first time on April 8. The United Kingdom formally recognized Tunisia as an independent and sovereign state on May 10, 1956. Negotiations on the interdependence of Tunisia and France have continued. On July 25, 1957, the Constituent Assembly deposed the Bey, abolished the monarchy and elected Mr. Bourguiba first President of the Republic. A few days later the Government was reconstructed on the "presidential" model, the Ministers becoming Secretaries of State. On June 1, 1959, the Constitution was promulgated.

Important changes in the system of local government were decreed on June 16, 1956. The country was divided into 14 regions each ruled by a Governor assisted by a Secretary-General.

Production and Trade.—The valleys of the northern region support large flocks and herds, and contain rich agricultural areas, in which wheat, barley, and oats are grown. The vine and olive are extensively cultivated. The chief exports are cereals, olive oil, phosphates, iron-ore, lead and derivatives, wines, etc., dates, etc.; the chief imports are textiles and other manufactures, iron, steel, machinery and provisions. Eighty per cent. of the trade is with France and Algeria. In 1955 the imports were valued at 63,276,000,000 Fr.

and the exports at 37,309,367,000 Fr. Imports from U.K. in 1958, £2,193,000; EXPORTS to U.K., £4,754,222.

Currency.—A new currency, the Tunisian *dinar*, was adopted on Nov. 3, 1958. At the same time a new Central Bank of Tunisia became responsible for the issue of notes. The *dinar* stood at 1,175 frs. (French) on Dec. 30, 1958.

CAPITAL, ΨTunis, connected by canal with La Goulette on the coast, had a population (Municipal Council area) of 680,000 at the Census of 1956. The ruins of ancient Carthage lie a few miles from the city. Other towns of importance are ΨSfax (65,635), ΨSousse (48,172), Kairouan (33,968).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Place de la Victoire, Tunis

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and Consul-General, His Excellency Angus Christian Edward Malcolm, C.M.G. (1956) £3,000
1st Secretaries, N. D. Clive, O.B.E., M.C.; S. H. Dearden, M.B.E. (Consul); W. R. Thomson (Labour).

3rd Secretary, M. A. Holding.

TURKEY

(Türkiye Cumhuriyeti.)

President of the Republic (Cumhurbaşkanı), His Excellency Celal Bayar, born 1884, elected May 23, 1950, re-elected, May 14, 1954, and November, 1957.

President of National Assembly, Refik Koraltan.

MINISTRY

(May 22, 1950)

Names as spelt in Turkish characters.

Prime Minister, Adnan Menderes.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Fatin Rüştü Zorlu.

Interior, Namik Gedik.

Justice, Esat Budakoglu.

National Defence, Ethem Menderes.

Health and Social Assistance, Lütfi Kırdar.

Customs and Monopolies, Hadi Hüsnan.

Agriculture, Nedim Ökmen.

Commerce, Heyrettin Erkmén.

Labour, Haluk Şaman.

Finance, Hasan Polatkan.

Public Works and (acting) Education, Tevfik İleri.

Construction, Medeni Berker.

Communications, Muzaffer Kurbanoglu.

Co-ordination and (acting) Industry, Sebati Ataman.

Minister of State, Abdullah Aker (Press, Broadcasting and Tourism).

TURKISH EMBASSY IN LONDON

69 Portland Place, W.1.

[Langham: 5326]

Chancery: 43 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.

[Sloane: 2119]

Turkish Ambassador in London, His Excellency

Muharrem Nuri Birgi (1957).

Counsellor, Haluk Cura.

1st Secretaries, Berduk Olgaçay; Sadi F. Coruk;

Erdem Erner.

2nd Secretaries, Turgut Corabekin; Kamuran

Tüzel; Behiç Hazar; Nusret Aktan.

3rd Secretaries, Saip Sungurtekin; Reşat Arim;

Yüksel Söylemezoğlu; Mustafa Vardar.

Military Attaché, Col. Adnan Örel.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Selim Albatroz.

Asst. Naval Attaché, A. Kerim Olcay.

Asst. Air Attaché, Maj. Izzet Köz.

Commercial Counsellor, Rafal Olgun.

Asst. do., Huscyn Avci; Atalay Sancar.

Press Attaché, Yusuf Sitki Mardin.

Asst. do., İlhan Cevik.

Cultural Attaché, Omer Mart.

Asst. do., Miss Latife Huban Üçüncü.

Attachés, Burhan Karadag; Kâmil Ayhan; Orhan Taşkıran; Cahit Aygün.

Consulate-General, 46 Rutland Gate, S.W.7.

Consul-General, Orhan Kutlu.

Vice-Consul, İldeniz Dıvançoğlu.

Consulate-General in Liverpool, 465 Sefton House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool 2.

Consul-General, Kemal Cenani.

Consul, Cavit Tarakçoğlu.

Vice-Consul, Miss Jâle Yigit.

Area and Population.—The Turks belong to the Turanian Race, which comprises the Manchus and Mongols of North China, the Finns, and the Turks of Central Asia. Their numbers probably exceed 50,000,000, with the same language, religion and culture, but the actual Turkish State occupies only a small part of the area inhabited by the Turkish Race, the remainder being in Soviet Russia, China, Afghanistan and Persia. Under the Seljuks (Turkish rulers in Anatolia) the conquest of Asia Minor was completed in the 11th century. The Seljuks were succeeded, early in the 14th century, by the Osmanli dynasty, which remained in power until the War of 1914-18.

During the 15th, 16th and 17th centuries the Ottoman Empire was one of the strongest Powers in the world, extending from the Caspian Sea to the Adriatic and Hungary, and from the Indian Ocean to Morocco and the Sudan. It comprised Asia Minor; part of Russia, the Ukraine, the Crimea, the Balkan States and the whole of Arabia. The Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Ægean were dominated by Turkish ships, and the Ottoman dominions included not only the Byzantine Empire, but the greater part of the whole Roman Empire.

Turkey now extends from Adrianople to Transcaucasia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean, Syria and Iraq. The sixth general census of population was held in October 1955. The results of the last four counts are:—

Year	Population
Oct., 1940.....	17,820,950
Oct., 1945.....	18,790,174
Oct., 1950.....	20,936,524
Oct., 1955.....	24,111,773

Turkey in Europe (9,256 sq. miles, population 2,262,023 in 1955) consists of Eastern Thrace, including the cities of Istanbul (Constantinople) and Edirne (Adrianople), and is separated from Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and by the *Dardanelles* (Hellespont)—about 40 miles in length with a width varying from 1 to 4 miles—the political neighbours being Greece and Bulgaria on the west.

Turkey in Asia (285,246 sq. miles, population 21,849,755 in 1955), comprises the whole of Asia Minor or *Anatolia* ("Land of the Rising Sun" or Orient), and extends from the Ægean Sea to the western boundaries of Georgia, Soviet Armenia and Persia, and from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and the northern boundaries of Syria and Iraq. The former Turkish Sanjak of Alexandretta (latterly known as the Republic of Hatay), was ceded by France on July 23, 1939, having formed part of Mandated Syria since 1922.

Government.—For two centuries before the War of 1914-18, disintegration had reduced the power and extent of the Turkish Empire, and

after that War its boundaries were still further restricted, Iraq, Syria and Arabia passing into other hands. Sultan Mehmed VI., the last of the Osmanli rulers, fled from Constantinople to Malta on Nov. 20, 1922, and the Sultanate was abolished by the National Assembly. On Oct. 29, 1923,* the National Assembly declared Turkey a Republic and elected Gazi Mustafa Kemal (later known as Kemal Atatürk) President. The Grand National Assembly (*Büyük Millet Meclisi* or *Kanunlay*) is a single-chamber legislature of 610 members, elected for four years by universal adult suffrage, and delegates its executive power to ministers acting in its name and responsible to it for their actions. In October, 1957 the Democrat Party was returned to power for the third time, but with a reduced majority. It now holds 412 seats out of 610. Turkey is divided for administrative purposes into 67 *vilayet*, with sub-divisions into *kaza* and *nahiye*. Vilayet have each a governor (*vâli*) and elective council.

Religion and Education.—The majority of the inhabitants are Moslems. There are numerous Christians (of the Latin and Eastern rites) in Istanbul (Constantinople) and a considerable number of Jews. On April 10, 1928, the Grand National Assembly passed a law in virtue of which Islam ceased to be the State religion of the Republic. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. There are elementary, secondary and vocational schools.

In 1955 there were over 17,800 primary schools, with about 1,877,000 pupils. There are two universities at Istanbul (one being a Technical University), two at Ankara (including the recently-founded Middle East Technical University), one at Izmir and one at Erzerum (the Atatürk University). A fifth university is being built in Eastern Turkey. The expenditure allocated to education in the 1958 budget was £T476,554,258.

Language and Literature.—Osmanli or Ottoman Turkish is one of the Turanian languages spoken from Macedonia to Siberia. Until 1926 this language was written in Arabic script, but in that year the Roman alphabet was substituted for use in official correspondence and in 1928 for universal use, with Arabic numerals as used throughout Europe. Mainly as a consequence of this change the percentage of Turks who can read and write is rising steadily. Ancient Turkish literature aped the Arabic manner, but the revolution of 1908 was followed by a popular reaction against the writings of the past (which appealed only to a small class) and led to the introduction of a native literature free from foreign influences and adapted to the understanding of the people. The vehicle first employed was the newspaper, printed in the neo-Latin alphabet, with supplements for prose and dramatic fiction, poetry and literary criticism. The leading Turkish newspapers are centred in Ankara and Istanbul, although most provincial towns have their own daily papers. There are foreign language papers in French, Greek and English and numerous magazines and weeklies on various subjects.

Production and Industry.—Although it is estimated that 16 per cent. of the country is entirely unproductive and only 16 per cent. fully arable, agriculture provides a livelihood for 75 per cent. of the population and the economy is based extensively on the export of agriculture products. Agriculture is still largely primitive, but is being modernized at an accelerated pace. The principal crops are cereals, cotton, tobacco, sultanas and figs, pulses, oilseeds, valonea, hazel-nuts, opium, sugar beet,

* TURKISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.—Oct. 29 is observed throughout the Republic as a National Holiday.

and many varieties of fruit. Since 1949, when there were only 4 sugar factories in Turkey, the country has become self-supporting in sugar. There are now 15 sugar factories, with a further 3 under construction. With the important exception of wheat, which is grown mostly on the arid Central Anatolian Plateau, most of the crops are grown on the fertile littoral. Tobacco, sultana and fig cultivation is centred at Izmir (Smyrna), where substantial quantities of cotton are also grown. The main cotton area is the Cukurova Plain around Adana. In 1958 it was estimated that there were more than 65,300,000 head of livestock, including camels, horses, donkeys and mules. Animal by-products include wool, hides and skins, and mohair. The forests which lie between the littoral plain and the Anatolian Plateau, contain beech, pine, oak, elm, chestnut, lime, plane, alder, box, poplar and maple. During recent years the Government has attempted, so far not altogether successfully, to combat the depredations of peasant and goat which threaten to destroy the existing forests within the next 25 years.

Turkey's second most important industry is based on her considerable mineral wealth, which is, however, as yet comparatively unexploited. The most important developments are in coal, lignite, iron ore and chrome mining and fair quantities of copper, manganese, lead and sulphur are also produced together with other minerals in only small quantities. Working mainly through the State-owned Eti (mining) and Sumer (industry) Banks, great strides have been made during recent years in industrializing the country. The share of private industry is increasing. Developments include the expansion of the iron and steel works at Karabuk and other factories and plants for the production of textiles, paper, pulp, cement, artificial silk, sugar, leather goods, glassware, heavy chemicals, artificial fertilizers, canned goods, wines and spirits, vegetable oils, soap and refined sulphur. Legislation was passed in 1954 to encourage the investment of foreign capital in Turkey and to permit the exploitation of Turkey's petroleum resources by foreign companies. At the end of 1958, 21 American, British, German and Turkish companies were prospecting for oil in Turkey. Production of oil by the Turkish Petroleum Administration, from the Raman-Garzan field in Eastern Turkey, amounted to 328,540 tons in 1958.

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—The complete network became the property of the State Railways Administration in 1948. The total length in operation is about 7,805 km. Construction, started in 1937 and at present in progress, includes the line to the Persian border (Elazig-Kotur) the Iraq frontier line (Diyarbakir-Cizre), the conversion of the Erzerum-Sarikamis line from narrow gauge to normal, and various branch lines in the Gaziantep and Zonguldak areas. The total length of these additions is to be 1,176 km., of which about 350 km. have been completed at a cost of over £T125,000,000. A 15-year plan for the addition of a further 2,310 km. of railway at a cost of £T800,000,000, which was produced in 1947, has now been shelved—possibly because of the prior claims of the 9-year programme for the construction and improvement of roads and highways. Efforts are however being made to increase rolling stock and locomotives. During 1958 the railways carried 85,422,000 passengers, 15,000,000 tons of freight and 2,600,000 head of livestock.

Roads.—In September, 1948, a 9-year road construction programme was started, involving the construction, reconstruction, improvement and maintenance of a national highway system totalling 24,300 kilometres of all-weather standard roads. Much progress has been made with the help of mechanized road building equipment from American aid sources. At the end of 1957 there were 20,760 kilometres of road open to traffic throughout the year (13,328 km. in 1950), and 22,690 kilometres under regular maintenance. The total number of motor vehicles in 1958 was 86,104 (1950, 29,118).

Posts.—In 1952 there were 46,109 km. of telegraph lines, 2,097 post and telegraph offices, 121,603 telephones were in use in Turkey in 1956.

Shipping.—The strength of the Turkish Merchant Navy at the beginning of 1956 was 1,510 vessels totalling about 752,000 tons, of which just under half is owned by the State Shipping Administration.

Civil Aviation.—The State Airlines operate all internal services and have services to Athens, Beirut and Nicosia, while most of the leading foreign airlines, including British European Airways, operate services to Istanbul and some also to Ankara. The State Airlines fleet is composed of Vickers Viscounts, Dakotas and D.H. Herons. The airports at Istanbul, Ankara and Adana have been improved to P.I.A.C.O. (Class B) standard and a sum of £T45,000,000 is being spent on ten other new airfields in Turkey. In addition, nine military airfields, costing £T160,000,000, are being constructed by N.A.T.O.

	FINANCE	1959-60
Revenue (Budget)	£T5,980,630,000	
Expenditure (Budget) (Ordinary)	4,062,800,000	
(Investment)	1,918,800,000	
Debt (Dec. 31, 1957):—		
Internal funded	£T837,111,700	
Internal floating	388,249,231	
External funded	693,412,374	
External floating	86,179,754	

The Turkish *Lira*, or £T. (of 100 *Kurus*, each of 40 *Paras*) has a nominal value of 7.84 to the £ and 2.80 to the U.S. Dollar, but on August 4, 1958, a system of premiums for exports and imports was introduced, and the effective rate for most transactions is now 25.20 = £1 or 9 = \$1 U.S.

	TRADE	1958
Total imports	£T1,118,000,000	£T882,300,000
Total exports	966,700,000	692,000,000
Imports from		
U.K.	£9,932,250	£10,241,242
Exports to U.K.	11,858,136	7,014,712

The imports include iron and steel, machinery and spares, petroleum products, cotton textiles, wool and woollen yarns, agricultural machinery, locomotives, motor vehicles and pharmaceuticals: the exports include tobacco, cotton, dried fruit, livestock, chrome oilseeds, opium and valonea.

The principal imports from United Kingdom are iron and steel goods, machinery, tractors, motor lorries and chemicals; the principal exports to United Kingdom are tobacco, mohair, nuts, figs and raisins.

CAPITAL OF TURKEY, ANKARA (Angora), an inland town of Asia Minor, about 200 miles E.S.E. of Istanbul, with a population (1955 census), of 353,170 and now estimated to exceed 500,000. Ankara (or Ancyra) was the capital of the Roman Province of *Galatia Prima*, and a marble temple (now in ruins), dedicated to Augustus, contains

the *Monumentum (Marinor) Ancyranum*, inscribed with a record of the reign of Augustus Caesar. A new city has been laid out on modern lines, with parks, statues and avenues. Ψ **ISTANBUL** (Constantinople), the former capital, was the Roman city of Byzantium, and was selected by Constantine the Great as the capital of the Roman Empire about A.D. 328, and renamed by him; it became capital of the Eastern Roman Empire in A.D. 364; population (1955) 1,032,341. Istanbul contains the celebrated Mosque of St. Sophia, since 1934 a museum of Byzantine and Turkish art. Other cities are Ψ **Izmir** (Smyrna) 246,619; Adana 172,465; Bursa (Brusa) 131,336; Eskischir 122,755; Gaziantep 97,144; Konya 93,125; Kayseri (Caesarea) 81,127 and Erzerum 69,499.

FLAG: Red, with white crescent and star.

BRITISH EMBASSY (Ankara)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir Bernard Alexander Brocas Burrows, K.C.M.G. (1958).....£5,000
Counsellor, F. D. W. Brown, C.M.G.
Commercial Counsellor, C. B. B. Heathcote-Smith.

1st Secretaries, L. M. Minford; M. M. Flrth, C.B.E.; D. F. Duncan; J. A. Speares.

2nd Secretaries, D. N. Lanc; A. H. Wyatt; D. J. Melliar Smith.

3rd Secretary, R. J. O'Neill.

Naval Attaché, Capt. P. J. Morgan, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Brigadier E. C. Mitford, M.C.

Air Attaché, Group-Capt. G. R. Howie, D.S.O.

Cultural Attaché, E. W. F. Tomlin, O.B.E.

Information Officer, P. V. O'Regan, M.C.

Asst. Information Officer H. Blair, M.B.E.

Administrative Officer and Consul, H. N. Walmsley.

Asst. do., N. McGregor.

Archivist, Miss I. A. Carpenter.

Accountant, E. C. Horner.

Chaplin, Rev. C. W. Piper.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Istanbul* and *Izmir (Smyrna)*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, E. W. F. Tomlin, O.B.E., 7 Ziya Gökalp Caddesi, Yenisehir, Ankara.

There is also a centre at Istanbul.

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ARCHAEOLOGY, Ankara.—

Director, Seton Lloyd, C.B.E., F.S.A.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF TURKEY, 4/5 Buldanioglu Han, No. 246 Necati Bey Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul (Postal Address, P.K.190 Galata, Istanbul).

Chairman, R. G. Lawson. *Secretary*, N. Covey.

UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC

Egypt and Syria

President, Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser (elected Feb. 21, 1958).

Vice Presidents

Abdel Latif el-Baghdadi (E); Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer (E); Akram Hourani (S).

Cabinet.

Joint Ministries

Foreign Affairs, Dr. Mahmoud Fawzi.

War, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer.

Industry, Aziz Sidky.

Education, Kamaleddin Husseln.

National Guidance, Fathi Radwan.

Religious Affairs, Kamal Rifaat.

Presidential Affairs, Wing Cdr. Ali Sabry.
Arab Affairs (Minister of State), Salah Bitar.

Dual Ministries

Finance, Hassan Abbas Zaki (E); Fakher el-Kayali (S).

Interior, Zakarlla Mohieddin (E); Col. Abdel Hamid Sarraj (S).

Health, Nureddin Tarraf (E); Shawkhat Kanawati (S).

Justice, Ahmad Husin (E); Abdel Wahab Homad (S).

Public Works, Abdul Sharbassl (E); Nureddin Kuhala (S).

Rural and Municipal Affairs, Mohammed Abu Nosselr (E); Maj. Ahmed Abdel Karim (S).

Trade and Economy, Abdel Monelm el-Kalssouny (E); Khalil Kallas (S).

Agriculture, Said Marei (E); Ahmed Yunis (S).
Communications, Dr. Mustafa Khalil (E); Col. Amin Nafouri (S).

Planning, Hussein Shafel (and *Social Affairs*, E); Hassan Jubarrah (S).

Social Affairs (Syria), Maj. Mustafa Hamdun.

Constitution.—The United Arab Republic came into being on Feb. 1, 1958, and the union of Egypt and Syria was confirmed by a plebiscite held simultaneously in Egypt and Syria. A provisional constitution, based on 17 principles was announced on Feb. 5, under which legislative authority in the Republic was to be vested in a National Assembly chosen by the President, with the condition that half its members would be selected from the existing Egyptian and Syrian Chambers. Executive power is vested in the President, assisted by Ministers appointed by himself. The President will select heads of Regional Councils. The provisional constitution included statements that the Republic would be a "Presidential democracy" with a common flag, common people and a common army; it provided that all laws in Egypt and Syria would remain valid within the districts prescribed for them at the time of issue, though subject to later modification or annulment; private property would be safeguarded and not subject to confiscation without due compensation; existing public services and administration would remain as they are until re-organized by Presidential decree; the independence of the judiciary would be guaranteed and all international treaties concluded by Egypt and Syria would remain valid. The 17 provisions were expanded on March 5, when a list of 75 articles was proclaimed, including a new provision that the President could dismiss one or more vice-presidents and that the National Assembly would have the right to pass a vote of no confidence in a Minister. Four Vice-Presidents were nominated on March 6, together with the new Cabinet.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED ARAB REPUBLIC.—Cairo (pop. 2,100,486).

FLAG.—Three horizontal stripes of black, white and red with two green stars in the white stripe.

United Arab States.—On March 8, 1958, a federal agreement between the United Arab Republic and the Kingdom of the Yemen was signed in Cairo. The Yemen joined the United Arab Republic in a federation to be known as the United Arab States and intended to include other Arab countries. Each state would preserve its own system of government; defence and foreign policy would be unified and economic policies co-ordinated; a customs union and a common currency would be established; common councils would be set up for various purposes. The Federal Council, a permanent body, consisting of six representatives of each member state, would have its seat at Hodeida and would also meet on occasion in Cairo or Damascus.

EGYPT

(Misr)

AREA AND POPULATION.—The total area of Egypt is estimated at 1,000,000 square kilometres (386,113 square miles), the inhabited area being only 35,168 square kilometres (13,578 square miles), with a population enumerated in June, 1954, as 22,651,000 (including nomads).

There are three distinct elements in the native population. The largest, or "Egyptian" element, is a Hamito-Semitic race, known in the rural districts as *Fellahin* (*Jellâh*—ploughman, or tiller of the soil). The *Fellahin* have been mainly of the Moslem faith since the conquest of the country in the 7th century, but there are about 1,000,000 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians in Egypt. A second element is the *Bedouin*, or nomadic Arabs of the Libyan and Arabian deserts, of whom about one-seventh are real nomads, and the remainder semi-sedentary tent-dwellers on the outskirts of the cultivated end of the Nile Valley and the Fayûm. The third element is the *Nubian* of the Nile Valley between Aswân and Wadî-Halfa, of mixed Arab and negro blood. The *Bedouin* and *Nubians* are Moslems.

The territory of Egypt comprises (1) *Egypt Proper*, forming the N.E. corner of the African continent, divisible into (a) the valley and delta of the Nile, (b) the Libyan or Western Desert, and (c) the Arabian or Eastern Desert; (2) *The Peninsula of Sinai*, forming part of the continent of Asia; and (3) a number of *Islands* in the Gulf of Suez and Red Sea, of which the principal are Jubal, Shadwan, Gafatin and Zeherged (or St. John's Island). This territory lies between 22° and 32° N. lat. and 24° and 37° E. long. The northern boundary is the Mediterranean, and in the south Egypt is coterminous with the Sudan. The western boundary runs from a point on the coast 10 kilometres N.W. of Sollûm to the latitude of Siwa and thence due S. along the 25th meridian to the parallel of 22° N. (the N. boundary of the Sudan) at 'Uweinât Mountain. The E. boundary follows a line drawn from Rafa on the Mediterranean (34° 15' E. long.) to the head of the Gulf of Aqaba, from which point the remainder of the E. boundary is washed by the waters of the Gulf of Aqaha and the Red Sea. The "settled land area" is stated officially at 7,667,000 *feddâns* (12,431 square miles) and the area of lakes at 641,000 *feddâns* (1,039 square miles), a total of 8,308,000 *feddâns* (13,470 square miles).

Physical Features.—The Nile valley varies in width from less than half a mile in the southern granitic region to over 10 miles in the northern limestone region, and the cliffs in some places rise to heights of over a thousand feet above the river. The fertile lands, on which the prosperity of the country depends, occupy the floor of the valley between the river and the bounding cliffs, while to the north of Cairo they spread out into the irregular fan-shaped formation of the Delta which comprises the six provinces of Lower Egypt, with the richest soil in the country. The Nile has a total length of 4,160 miles. In the 960 miles of its course through Egypt it receives not a single tributary stream. The river has a regular yearly rise and fall, attaining its maximum level about the middle of September and its minimum about the end of May. At Cairo the average rise and fall is about 13 feet. Westward from the Nile Valley into Tripoli stretches the *Libyan Desert*, an arid region, containing some depressions, whose springs irrigate small areas known as *Oases*, of which the principal, from S.E. to N.W., are known as Kharga, Dakhla, Farafra, Baharia, and Siwa. On the eastern edge of the Libyan Desert, a few miles south-west of Cairo

stand the Pyramids of Giza, of which the highest, the *Great Pyramid*, is 451 feet high. Close to the pyramids is the *Great Sphinx*, 189 feet long. In the Eastern Desert a great backbone of high and rugged mountains extends north-westwards from Ethiopia to near Suez, and reappears as a detached mass in the Peninsula of Sinai. Flanking this mountain chain on the west, between the axis of the range and the Nile, are plateaux of sandstones and limestones, dissected by *wadis* (dry water-courses), often of great length and depth, with some wild vegetation and occasional wells and springs. The roads follow the course of the main *wadis* from well to well, and here and there are to be found small encampments of wandering Arabs.

Religions.—At the Census of 1947 there were 19,037,984 Moslems, 1,273,371 Coptic and Greek Orthodox Christians, 50,200 Roman Catholics, 103,256 other Christians (Protestant and Reformed Churches), and 65,639 Jews. The chief Moslem religious authorities in Egypt are the *Sheik el Gani el Azhar* and the *Mufti at Diyar at Misriyyah*.

Government.—From 30 B.C. to A.D. 639 Egypt was a province of the Roman Empire, but in A.D. 640 the Christian inhabitants were subjugated by Moslem invaders, and Egypt became a province of the Eastern Caliphate. In 1517 the country was incorporated in the Ottoman Empire and was governed by pashas sent from Constantinople until the beginning of the 18th century, when for about 100 years the ruler was chosen from among the Mamelukes, or hodyguard. *Mohammed Ali*, who was proclaimed *Pasha* in 1805, exterminated the Mamelukes in 1811 and was eventually made hereditary governor of Egypt and the Sudan by a *firman* from the Sultan of June 1, 1841.

In 1882, a military revolt, headed by an officer of the Egyptian Army (Ahmed Arâhî *Pasha*), assumed alarming proportions and a British expedition was despatched to re-establish the authority of the Khedive. Meanwhile a revolt had broken out in the southern provinces, headed by Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed, of Dongola, who proclaimed himself a *Mahdi* of Islam, and the British expeditionary force, sent to quell the rebellion of 1882, remained in the country as an army of occupation until 1936 (see below).

During the War of 1914-18 a British Protectorate over Egypt was declared (Dec. 18, 1914) and Khedive Abbas Hilmi was deposed. He was succeeded by Hussein Kamel, with the title of Sultan, who died Oct. 9, 1917, being succeeded by his brother, Ahmed Fuad. The British Protectorate terminated on Feb. 28, 1922, and Sultan Ahmed Fuad was proclaimed King of Egypt. Following closely on the accession of King Farouk, the *Anglo-Egyptian Treaty* was signed in London (Aug. 26, 1936); the military occupation by British troops was terminated and Ambassadors were duly accredited at the Courts of St. James's and Cairo.

The security of Egypt was threatened after the outbreak of war in 1939 and reinforcements were sent from Britain and the Dominions. Axis troops invaded Egypt in 1940 and fierce fighting ensued, with Allied victories and reverses, until the decisive victory in "The Battle of Egypt" (Oct.—Nov. 1942) drove the enemy out of the country. In July, 1952, following a military *coup d'état*, King Farouk abdicated in favour of his infant son, who became King Ahmed Fuad II. In June, 1953, however, Gen. Neguib's military council deposed the young king, and declared Egypt a Republic, Gen. Neguib himself assuming the Presidency. In November, 1954, General Neguib was deposed by Lt.-Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser and the military council. On June 23, 1956, Col. Nasser assumed

office as President, after an election at which voting was compulsory, and he was the only candidate. Following the establishment of the United Arab Republic (see above), Col. Nasser was elected its first President on Feb. 21, 1958.

Agriculture.—The principal crops grown during *Saifi* (summer) are cotton, rice, sugar cane, and sorgho (maize). *Nili* (flood) part of *Saifi*, has the date of its commencement fixed by the Irrigation Department according to the quantities of water available before the flood, which reaches its highest level in September—it generally begins in July; the principal crops are maize and rice. *Chitwi* (winter) begins in November and ends in June; the principal crops are cereals, bersim (a variety of clover) and—mainly in Upper Egypt—beans, lentils, onions and helba.

Railways.—The principal lines radiate from Cairo to Alexandria (and on to Rosetta), Damietta and Ismailia (continuing northwards to Port Said and southward to Suez). From Cairo the line runs southwards for a distance of 554 miles to Sheiela, the First Cataract. At this point a steamer connection runs to Wadi Halfa, connecting the Egyptian State with the Sudan Government Railways. Westwards from Alexandria (and close to the coast) runs a line to the frontier at Sollüm, thus joining Tripoli to Egypt. The gauge is standard (4 ft. 8½ in.). There are two other State-owned lines in Egypt, namely, the Auxiliary Railways of Upper Egypt, consisting of 282 miles of standard gauge, and the Western Oases Railways, a length of 141 miles (75 centimetre gauge) connecting the oasis of Kharga with the Nile Valley. In addition to the Government lines, there are 883 miles of light railways exploited by public companies.

Roads and Caravan Routes.—A sea coast motor road exists from Alexandria to Mersa Matruh, with an extension along the coast to Sollüm and thence to connect with the coast road in Libya. The principal caravan routes lead to the Oases of the Libyan Desert (though Kharga can now be reached by train), whence there is a route, known as the Darb el 'Arbain, leading to Dar Für and the south of the Sudan. There are many well-known routes across the Arabian Desert to the Red Sea, that from Qena to Qoseir being probably the most frequently used.

Shipping.—Apart from the three great seaports of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Egypt has but few harbours and anchorages adapted for large craft; the principal are those of Sollüm and Matruh on the Mediterranean, Tor, Abu Zenima, Zeitia, Jemsa and Hurghada in the Gulf of Suez, and Safaga and Qoseir on the Red Sea.

Currency.—£E (Egyptian pound of 100 piastres) = £1 os. 6½d. sterling. Rate of Exchange—(Buying) Piastres 97.40 = £1; (Selling) Piastres 97.60 = £1. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

	1955	
Total Imports.	£E	82,266,000
Domestic Exports.		136,995,000
	1957	
Imports from U.K.	£2,295,950	£12,806,527
Exports to U.K.	733,470	2,016,878

The principal imports are textiles, metals, and manufactures thereof, coal and coke, chemicals, machinery, vehicles, foodstuffs, timber and wood and paper. The exports are principally raw cotton, rice, mineral products and onions.

CAIRO, the capital (population 1947, 2,100,486) stands on the E. bank of the Nile, about 14 miles from the head of the Delta. Its oldest part is the fortress of Babylon in old Cairo, with its Roman bastions and Coptic churches. The earliest Arab

building is the Mosque of 'Amr, dating from A.D. 643, and the most conspicuous is the Citadel, built by Saladin towards the end of the 12th century.

ψ ALEXANDRIA (pop. 1947, 928,237), founded 332 B.C. by Alexander the Great, was for over 1,000 years the capital of Egypt and a centre of Hellenic culture which vied with Athens herself. Its great *pharos* (lighthouse), 480 feet high, with a lantern burning resinous wood, was one of the "Seven Wonders of the World." Other towns are: Tanta (139,965), ψ Port Said (178,432), Mansura (102,709), Asyüt (90,378), Faiyüm (74,314), Zagazig (82,912), Mahalla el Kubra (115,509), Damanhur (84,983), Minya (69,667), ψ Suez (108,250), Beni Suef (57,464), ψ Damietta (68,520), Giza (53,620).

FLAG: Green, with white crescent (convex side to flagstaff), and three 5-pointed white stars (arranged in an equilateral triangle) between the horns.

CAIRO is 2,520 miles from London: transit *via* Trieste, 5 days; *via* Marseilles, 6 days.

SYRIA

Area and Population.—The Republic of Syria is in the Levant, covering a portion of the former Ottoman Empire, with an estimated area of 70,800 sq. miles and a population (1954) of 3,655,904, Arabic speaking and mainly Moslems. Syria includes the districts of Damascus, Aleppo, Homs, Hama, Lattakieh, Deir-uz-zor, Hassetché, Soueida (Jebel Druze) and Deraa. It is bounded on the north by Turkey, on the east by Iraq, on the south by Jordan and Israel, and on the west by the Lebanon and thence northwards by the Mediterranean to the Turkish frontier. The Orontes flows northwards from the Lebanon range across the northern boundary to Antioch (Turkey). The Euphrates crosses the northern boundary near Jerablus and flows through north-eastern Syria to the boundary of Iraq.

Archaeology, etc.—Syria is rich in historical remains. Damascus (*Dimishq ash-Sham*) is the most ancient city in the world, having an existence as a city for over 4,000 years. It is situated on the river Abana (now known as Barada), in an oasis at the eastern foot of the Anti-Lebanon, and at the edge of the wide sandy desert which stretches to the Euphrates. The city contains the Omayyad Mosque, the Tomb of Saladin, and the "Street Called Straight" (Acts ix, 11), while to the North-East is the Roman outpost of Dmeir and further east is Palmyra.

On the Mediterranean coast at Amrit are ruins of the Phoenician town of Marath, where the *tell* has been found and is being excavated and also ruins of Crusaders' fortresses at Markab, Sabyoun, and Krak des Chevaliers. At Tartous (also on the coast) the cathedral of Our Lady of Syria, built by the Knight Templars in the XII-XIII century is being restored as a museum.

Hittite cities, dating from 2,000 to 1,500 B.C., have recently been explored on the west bank of the Euphrates at Terablus and Kadesh and also on the Orontes at Atcbara, near Antioch.

Government.—Syria, which had been under French mandate since the 1914-18 war, became an independent Republic during the 1939-45 war. The first independently elected Parliament met on August 17 1943, but foreign troops were in part occupation until April, 1946. Syria remained an independent Republic until February, 1958, when it became part of the United Arab Republic (see above).

Production and Industry.—Agriculture is the principal source of production; wheat and barley are the main cereal crops, but the cotton crop is the

highest in value. Tobacco is grown in the maritime plain in Sahel, the Sahyoun and the Djebel district of Lattakia; skins and hides, leather goods, wool and silk, textiles, cement, vegetable oil and copper and brass utensils are locally produced. Mineral wealth is small and oil prospecting has not proved successful, but some revenue is derived from the Kirkuk-Banias oil pipeline and the pipeline from the oilfields of Saudi-Arabia to Sidon in Lebanon (Tapline).

Language and Literature.—Arabic is the principal language (see Arabia), but a few villages still speak Aramaic, the language spoken by Christ and the Apostles. There are 25 daily newspapers and 30 periodicals in Arabic published in Damascus and 17 daily newspapers and 25 periodicals in the provinces.

Education.—Education in Syria is under State control and, although many of the schools are privately owned, they all follow a common system and syllabus. Elementary education is free at State Schools, and is compulsory from the age of seven. Secondary education is not compulsory and is free only at the State Schools. Because of the shortage of places, entry to these State Schools is competitive. The Syrian University, founded in 1924, has faculties of law, medicine, engineering, science arts and a Higher Teachers' Training College. Approximately 10 per cent. of all students receive scholarships, and at the present time Palestinian refugees are admitted free. The rest pay fees.

Communications.—A narrow-gauge railway runs from Beirut in the Lebanon to Damascus, connecting at Rayak (Lebanon) with the standard-gauge line which runs from Tripoli (in the Lebanon) through Homs, Hama and Aleppo to the Turkish frontier, from Nusaybin to the Iraq frontier at Tel Kotchek. From Damascus the Hejaz railway runs southwards to Jordan. All the principal towns in the country are connected by roads of varying quality. The trans-desert route from Damascus to Baghdad is covered by the Nairn Bus Service in fourteen hours. A small internal air service operates between Damascus and Aleppo, and between Aleppo and Qamichliyé, and Aleppo, Lattakia and Damascus.

Currency.—The monetary unit is the Syrian paper pound (£Syr.). In February 1955, the Syrian gold pound was returned to circulation at an official rate of £Syr. 26.75. The official rates of exchange are £Syr. 6.13 = £1 sterling, buying, and £Syr. 6.19 = £1 sterling, selling. The free market rate is used for all ordinary commercial transactions. In May, 1956, it was approximately £Syr. 9.8 = £1 sterling. (See also p. 84.)

TRADE

Principal Imports.—Gold, textiles, petroleum products, vehicles, agricultural equipment, machinery of all kinds and electrical material, base metals and wares thereof, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, wood and its manufactures, live animals and animal products, vegetable products, rubber products.

Principal Exports.—Textile materials and manufactures (including raw cotton and wool), cereals and vegetable products, live animals and animal products, raw hides and skins, prepared foods, gold.

The value of Syria's foreign trade at the free rate of exchange, was:—

	1955	
Imports.....	£Syr. 676,887,000	
Exports.....	430,528,000	
	1957	
Imports from U.K.,....	£4,895,871	£7,911,106
Exports to U.K.,.....	1,788,085	1,415,812

CHIEF TOWNS.—Damascus (population 372,708) is the capital of Syria, other important towns being

Aleppo (population 380,919), Homs (261,904) and Hama (155,671), and the principal port of the Syrian Republic is Lattakia (105,363). The principal town of Jebel Druze is Soueida (Black), built in mid-19th century by refugees from Lebanon from stones of the ruined Nabatean city of Soad and of blocks of local black basalt.

SYRIAN FLAG: Green over white, over black horizontal bands, with three red stars on central white band.

URUGUAY

(República Oriental del Uruguay)
NATIONAL COUNCIL OF STATE

Sr. Martín R. Echegoyen (*President*, 1959–March, 1960); Dr. Eduardo V. Haedo; Dr. Justo M. Alonso; Sr. Benito Nardone; Sr. Faustino Harrison; Dr. Pedro Zabalza; Sr. Ledo Arroyo Torres; Ing. Manuel Rodríguez Correa.

Minister of Interior, Dr. Pedro Berro.
Foreign Affairs, Sr. Homero Martínez Montero.
National Defence, General Cipriano Olivera.
Finance, Sr. Juan E. Azzini.
Public Works, Sr. Luis Ginnastasio.
Public Health, Dr. Carlos Stajano.
Public Instruction and Social Welfare, Dr. Eduardo Pons.
Industries and Labour, Sr. Enrique Erro.
Livestock and Agriculture, Sr. Carlos V. Puig.

EMBASSY IN LONDON
48 Lennox Gardens, S.W.1
[Kensington: 8835]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Señor Dr. Don José Antonio Quadros (1954).
Minister-Counsellor and Consul-General, Señor Don Marcos Brondi.
Counsellor, Señor Don Gustavo Magariños.
2nd Secretary, Señor Don M. Eduardo Capurro.
Secretary, Señor Don Guy P. Nery.
Secretary and Consul, Señor Don Carlos A. Ghiringhelli.

Area and Population.—The smallest Republic in South America, on the east coast of the Rio de la Plata, situate in lat. 30°–35° S. and long. 53° 25'–57° 42' W., with an area of 72,280 square miles, and an estimated population of 3,000,000, almost entirely white and predominantly of Spanish and Italian descent. Most Uruguayans are Roman Catholics. There is complete freedom of religion and no church is established by the State.

Physical Features.—The country consists mainly (and particularly in the south and west) of undulating grassy plains. The principal chains of hills are the Cuchilla del Haedo, which cross the Brazilian boundary and extend southwards to the Cuchilla Graude of the south and east. In no case do the peaks exceed 2,000 feet. The principal river is the *Rio Negro* (with its tributary the Yi), flowing from north-east to south-west into the *Rio Uruguay*. The boundary river *Uruguay* is navigable from its estuary to Salto, about 200 miles north, and the Negro is also navigable for a considerable distance. Smaller rivers are the Cuareim, Yaguaron, Santa Lucia, Queguay, and the Cebollati. On the south-east coast are several lagoons, and the north-east boundary crosses (the Brazilian) Lake Merin. The climate is reasonably healthy, with great uniformity of temperature, the summer heat being tempered by the breezes of the Atlantic. The winter is, on the whole, mild, but cold spells, characterized by icy winds from the South Polar regions, are experienced in June, July

and August. Rainfall is regular throughout the year, but there are occasional droughts.

Government.—Uruguay—or the *Banda Oriental*, as this territory lying on the eastern bank of the Uruguay River was then called—resisted all attempted invasions of the Portuguese and Spaniards until the beginning of the 17th century, and 100 years later the Portuguese settlements were captured by the Spaniards. From 1726-1814 the country formed part of Spanish South America and underwent many vicissitudes during the Wars of Independence. In 1814 the armies of the Argentine Confederation captured the capital and annexed the province, and it was afterwards annexed by Portugal and became a province of Brazil. In 1825, the country threw off the Brazilian yoke. This action led to war between Argentina and Brazil, which was settled by the mediation of the United Kingdom, Uruguay being declared an independent state in 1828. In 1830 a Republic was inaugurated.

A new Constitution was approved and brought into force on March 1, 1952, whereby the executive power is discharged by a National Council of State composed of nine members, elected every four years and assisted by nine ministers. The members of the National Council of State are eligible for re-election after four years have elapsed since the date on which their mandate ceased. The Legislature consists of a Chamber of 99 deputies and of a Senate of 30 members, elected for four years by all adult male and female citizens who can read and write. Elections for the National Council of State and the legislature took place in November, 1958. They were won by the Partido Nacional after 93 years in opposition and the new government took office on March 1, 1959.

The Republic is divided into 19 Departments each with a chief of police and a Departmental Council. The most important cities of the interior are Salto and Paysandu, both situated on the River Uruguay, which forms the main line of division from Argentina.

Production and Industry.—Wheat, barley, maize, linseed, sunflower seed and rice are cultivated. The wealth of the country is obtained from its pasturage, which supports large herds of cattle and sheep, the wool of which is of excellent quality. The 1956 livestock census showed figures of 8,154,109 cattle, 22,954,230 sheep, 667,251 horses, 258,980 hogs, 5,568,451 poultry and 511,547 milch cows. In addition to the meat packing industry, textiles and wine and beer are of importance. The development of local industry continues and during and since the Second World War, in addition to the greatly augmented textile industry, marked expansion in local production is notable in respect of tyres, sheet-glass, three-ply wood, cement, leather-curing, beet-sugar, edible oils and the refining of petroleum and petroleum products. There are no mineral deposits of importance.

Communications.—There are about 5,000 miles of national highways, and about 7,508 miles of telegraph, with 48,375 miles of telephones.

In 1955 there were about 1,828 miles of standard gauge railway in use in Uruguay. A national Corporation was formed to administer the railway systems purchased by the Government from four British companies in 1948.

Civil aviation is developing rapidly. An internal airline, PLUNA, which is now owned by the State, runs a daily passenger and limited freight service to the principal capitals of the interior, and has recently extended its services to Southern Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia and Argentina. International passenger and freight services are maintained by American, South American and European

airlines. The airport of Carrasco lies 12 miles outside Montevideo.

Education and Social Services.—Uruguay is one of the most advanced of the South American states, with old-age pensions, maternity and child welfare centres, accident insurance, etc. Primary education is compulsory and free, with about 250,000 pupils in 1,800 state schools and technical and trade schools, and evening courses for adult education. In 1957 there were 50,650 pupils in secondary schools including 9,700 in the 11 State *liceos* of the capital. The University at Montevideo (founded in 1849) had, in 1950, 8,540 students enrolled in its ten faculties.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the Republic. Modern literature has provided some authors with international reputations and the literature of Spain is accessible in all public libraries. Over one-third of the nation lives in the capital and all the main daily newspapers are published there.

FINANCE

The Budget Estimate for 1958 was Pesos 731,000,000.

Internal Debt (April, 1959).....1,473,219,538 Pesos
External Debt (April, 1959).....87,696,162

The monetary unit is the *peso*, which by law is nominally 0.585 grammes fine gold, or the equivalent of U.S. \$1.519. The circulating medium is, however, the paper peso, at present linked with the U.S. dollar and the £ sterling at multiple rates giving the peso an average value of around 35. There is a free financial market for dealings in dollars and other currencies. The rate for the £ in Dec. 1958 was about pesos 26.59 (buying) and for the U.S. dollar pesos 9.50 (buying).

TRADE

	1957	1958
Total imports. \$U.S.	226,442,100	\$U.S. 134,649,400
Total exports.....	128,247,700	138,621,800
Imports from U.K.	£7,828,030	£2,821,683
Exports to U.K....	10,720,245	8,465,892

The exports are principally animal and agricultural products, and include frozen and canned meat, wool, hides, wheat, hair, tallow, poultry, sunflower-seed oil and linseed oil; the imports are principally machinery, motor vehicles, fuels and lubricants, raw materials, construction materials, timber, foodstuffs and beverages. Textile imports are declining with the growth of local industry. The principal imports from the U.K. are machinery, motor vehicles, hardware, yarns and chemicals.

CAPITAL, Montevideo. Pop. (Dec. 1956), 922,885. Other centres are Canelones (182,000), Ψ Salto (78,000), Ψ Paysandu (70,000), Rivera (40,000), Ψ Mercedes (23,000), Ψ Colonia (12,000), and Ψ Fray Bentos (10,000).

FLAG: Four blue and five white horizontal stripes (surcharged with rising sun on a white ground in the top corner, next flagstaff).

Time of transit from London to Montevideo, by air, 36 hours.

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Residence, Calle Jorge Canning 2421, Parque Battle y Ordoñez, Montevideo)

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Malcolm Siborne Henderson, C.M.G. (1957).....£3,800
Chancery, Calle Rincon 454. Ψ 5150.
1st Secretary and Consul, C. M. Rose.
1st Secretary (Commercial), H. B. McKenzie-Johnston.
2nd Secretary, S. de Mowbray.
2nd Secretary and Information Officer, B. Coleman.

Vice-Consul, E. G. Toomer.
Naval and Military Attaché, Capt. D. Vincent-Jones, D.S.C., R.N.
Labour Attaché, J. M. Carlin.
Archivist, J. P. Philips.
Administration Officer, D. Reed.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Montevideo* and *Fray Bentos*.

ANGLO-URUGUAYAN CULTURAL INSTITUTB, Avenida Agraciada 1464, 1er Piso, Montevideo—*Director*, H. B. Forster.

There are branch Institutes at Salto, Paysandu, Fray Bentos, Rivera, Las Piedras, Melo, Trinidad and Treinta y Tres.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN URUGUAY,
 Calle Cerrito 507, Montevideo.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, H. B. Forster, Avenida Agraciada 1464 1er Piso, Montevideo.

U.S.S.R.

(Soyuz Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik = Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)

THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION

(August, 1959)

(K.P.S.S. = Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Sovetskogo Soyuza)

Presidium of the Central Committee, A. B. Aristov; N. I. Belyayev; L. I. Brezhnev; Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva; N. G. Ignatov; N. S. Khrushchev; A. I. Kirichenko; F. R. Kozlov; O. W. Kuusinen; A. I. Mikoyan; N. A. Mukhitdinov; N. M. Shvernik; M. A. Suslov; K. Ye. Voroshilov (*full members*).

J. E. Kalnberzinš; A. P. Kirilenko; D. S. Korotchenko; A. N. Kosygin; K. T. Mazurov; V. P. Mzhavanadze; M. G. Pervukhin; N. V. Podgorniy; D. S. Polyansky; P. N. Pospelov (*candidates for membership*).

Secretaries of the Central Committee, N. S. Khrushchev (*1st*); A. B. Aristov; L. I. Brezhnev; Mrs. Ye. A. Furtseva; N. G. Ignatov; A. I. Kirichenko; O. W. Kuusinen; N. A. Mukhitdinov; P. N. Pospelov; M. A. Suslov.

Party Control Committee, N. M. Svernik (*Chairman*); I. P. Boitsov; P. T. Komarov (*Vice-Chairmen*).

GOVERNMENT OF THE U.S.S.R.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet (= Council) of the U.S.S.R.

President, Marshal Kliment Yefremovich Voroshilov.

Secretary, M. P. Georgadze.

The Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R.

Chairman, Nikita Sergeevich Khrushchev, appointed March 27, 1958.

First Vice-Chairmen, F. R. Kozlov; A. I. Mikoyan.
Vice-Chairmen, A. N. Kosygin; D. F. Ustinov; A. F. Zasyadko.

MINISTERS

Agriculture, V. V. Matskevich.
Communications, N. D. Psurtsev.
Construction of Power Stations, I. T. Novikov.
Culture, N. A. Mikhailov.
Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.
Finance, A. G. Zverev.
Foreign Affairs, A. A. Gromyko.
Geological Prospecting and Mineral Wealth Protection, P. Ya. Antropov.
Higher and Technical Secondary Education, Professor V. P. Yelyutin.

Internal Affairs (M.V.D.), N. P. Dudorov.
Medium Machine-Building (Nuclear Weapons), Ye. P. Slavsky.

Merchant Marine, V. G. Bakayev.

Public Health, S. V. Kurashov.

Railways, B. P. Beshchev.

Trade (External), N. S. Patolichev.

Transport Development, Ye. F. Kozhevnikov.

Gosplan Officials of ministerial rank, N. A. Dygaj;

V. E. Dymshits; A. A. Ishkov; I. G. Kabanov;

G. S. Khlamov; M. V. Khrunichev; I. I. Kuzmin;

M. A. Lesechko; Ye. S. Novoselov; G. V. Perov;

N. I. Strokina; V. P. Zotov.

Chairmen of State Committees and Boards forming part of the Council of Ministers:

State Planning (Gosplan), A. N. Kosygin.

Soviet (= Civil Service) Control, G. V. Yenyutin.

Labour and Wages, A. P. Volkov.

Science and Technology, Yu. Ye. Maksarev.

Automation and Machine-Building, A. I. Kostousov.

Aircraft Industry, P. V. Dementyev.

Defence Equipment, K. N. Rudnev.

Radio and Electronics, V. D. Kalmykov.

Shipbuilding, B. Ye. Butoma.

Chemistry, V. S. Fedorov.

Building, V. A. Kucherenko.

External Economic Relations, S. A. Skachkov.

State Security (K.G.B.), A. N. Shelepin.

State Bank, L. K. Korovushkin.

Central Statistical Board, V. N. Starovsky.

Grain Products, L. R. Korniets.

The Prime Ministers of the 15 constituent Republics belong *ex officio* to the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R. (*see their names under the individual Republics, below*).

EMBASSY OF THE U.S.S.R. IN LONDON

13 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.

[Bayswater: 3628]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Jacob Alexandrovich Malik (1953).

Minister-Counsellor, A. A. Rosbchin.

Counsellors, N. B. Korovin; V. S. Bogatyrev; A. I. Petrushevich; L. S. Tolokonnikov.

1st Secretaries, D. F. Safonov; A. G. Vislykh; A. V. Krasov; A. A. Kudinov; G. Z. Ioanisyán;

V. M. Vasev; N. P. Karpekov; V. S. Safronchuk.

2nd Secretaries, I. V. Milovidov; S. I. Beglov; Y. B.

Teplov; V. P. Gusarov; O. K. Sapunov; N. B.

Litvinov; L. A. Rogov; I. P. Glazkov; V. A.

Dozhdalev; B. A. Averlanov.

Military Air Attaché, Col. A. M. Constantinov.

Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. I. P. Efimov.

Trade Representative, V. A. Kamenskij.

Deputy Trade Representatives, A. G. Tikbonov;

S. F. Anfimov.

AREA AND POPULATION

The U.S.S.R. is now composed of 15 Union-Republics (*see below*). Before the outbreak of the war of 1939-45 the U.S.S.R. consisted of 11 Republics—the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic (R.S.F.S.R.) and the Ukrainian, Belorussian, Armenian, Azerbaidjan, Georgian, Turkmenian, Uzbek, Tadjik, Kazakh and Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republics. After the collapse of Poland in September, 1939, the Soviet Government by agreement with Germany seized five-eighths of Poland's territory, the so-called *Western Ukraine* and *Western Belorussia*, subsequently incorporated into the Ukrainian and Belorussian Republics respectively.

In March, 1940, some territories ceded by Finland under the 1940 Treaty were joined to the Karelian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic to form a Karelo-Finnish S.S.R., which

became the 12th constituent Republic of the U.S.S.R., while others, including the town of Vilipuri (Vyborg), were added to the R.S.F.S.R. Similarly, in August of the same year, the major part of *Bessarabia* ceded by Roumania in June was joined to the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian S.S.R. as the 13th Soviet Republic, while a smaller part of Bessarabia, including the Danube estuary port of Izmall, and *Northern Bukovina*, also ceded by Roumania, became part of the Ukraine. The new Soviet-Roumanian frontier was confirmed by the 1947 Peace Treaty with Roumania.

In August, 1940, the three independent Baltic States, *Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania*, were forcibly incorporated into the Soviet-Union to form the 14th, 15th and 16th Republics respectively. In June, 1945, *Ruthenia* was ceded by Czechoslovakia and became part of the Ukrainian S.S.R. under the name of *Transcarpathia*. After the defeat of Germany, a part of *East Prussia* with its capital Königsberg (renamed Kaliningrad in July, 1946) became part of the R.S.F.S.R., while the port and district of *Memel* (Klaipeda) was incorporated into the Lithuanian S.S.R. By the 1947 Peace Treaty with Finland, the district of *Petsamo* (Pechenga) was added to the territory of the R.S.F.S.R. In the Far East, the southern half of *Sakhalin* and the whole of the *Kurile Islands* were incorporated into the last-named Republic in 1945, after the defeat of Japan. In October, 1944, *Tannu-Tuva*, until the war of 1939-45 a nominally independent state lying to the N.W. of Outer Mongolia, became the autonomous province of *Tuva* within the R.S.F.S.R.

In July 1956, the Karelo-Finnish Republic reverted to the status of an Autonomous (Karelian) Republic within the R.S.F.S.R.

Area and population (according to the 1959 census) of the constituent Republics of the U.S.S.R. (with their capitals):—

Republic	Sq. miles	Population
I. R.S.F.S.R. (Moscow)	6,593,391	117,494,000
II. Ukraine (Kiev)	232,046	41,893,000
III. Belorussia (Minsk)	80,154	8,060,000
IV. Uzbekistan (Tashkent)	158,069	8,113,000
V. Kazakhstan (Alma-Ata)	1,064,092	9,301,000
VI. Georgia (Tbilisi)	26,911	4,049,000
VII. Azerbaidjan (Baku)	33,436	3,700,000
VIII. Lithuania (Vilnius)	26,173	2,713,000
IX. Moldavia (Kishinev)	13,012	2,880,000
X. Latvia (Riga)	24,695	2,094,000
XI. Kirghizia (Frunze)	76,642	2,063,000
XII. Tadzhikistan (Stalinabad)	54,019	1,982,000
XIII. Armenia (Erevan)	11,306	1,768,000
XIV. Turkmenistan (Ashkhabad)	188,417	1,520,000
XV. Estonia (Tallinn)	17,413	1,196,000
Total	8,599,776	208,826,000

The net increase of population since the 1939 census amounts to only 18,100,000. Assuming a theoretical average annual rise of 3,000,000 (at present the annual rise is 3,500,000), the net increase between 1939 and 1959 should have amounted to about 60,000,000. The deficit of 42,000,000 is the measure of direct and indirect losses suffered by the Soviet people as a result of the war and the deportation policies of the Government. The age-groups of young people born between 1942 and 1946 are abnormally thin.

Geographically, the growth of the population has been very uneven. There has been a steady

shift eastwards. Thus, while the total population has increased since 1939 by 9.5 per cent., that of the Urals has risen by 32 per cent.; of Western Siberia, by 24 per cent.; of Eastern Siberia, by 34 per cent.; of the Far East, by 70 per cent.; of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, by 38 per cent. Two Republics on the Western fringes of the Union, *Belorussia and *Lithuania, have actually suffered a net loss of population (844,000 and 167,000 resp.).

Another demographic feature is the growing urbanization. While in 1939 the proportion of urban population was 32 per cent. of the total,* in 1959 it has reached 48 per cent., owing to migration into towns, growth of new towns, incorporation of villages into conurbations and a higher birth-rate in urban areas. There are now 25 towns with over 500,000 (11 in 1939).

The proportion of women to men is 55 to 45 per cent. There is a high incidence of marriages (12 per mille), a high birth-rate (25 per mille) and a low mortality-rate (7.5 per mille).

The composition of the population by nationality has not been made public by August, 1959.

CONSTITUTION

Under the 1936 ("Stalin") Constitution, the *Union of Soviet Socialist Republics* is "a socialist state of workers and peasants" (§ 1) in which "all power belongs to the working people as represented by the Soviets [Councils] of Working People's Deputies" (§ 3), while its economy is based on "the socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production" (§ 4). "The land, its mineral wealth, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large state-organized agricultural enterprises, as well as municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwelling-houses in the cities and industrial localities, are state property" (§ 6), while "the joint enterprises of collective farms and co-operative organizations . . . constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and co-operative organizations" (§ 7). "The law [also] permits the small private economy of individual peasants and handicraftsmen based on their own labour and precluding the exploitation of the labour of others" (§ 9). "The personal property right of citizens in their incomes and savings from work, in their dwelling-houses and subsidiary home enterprises, in household articles . . . as well as the right of citizens to inherit personal property, is protected by law" (§ 10). The whole economic life, however, is subordinated to the state economic plan (§ 11).

The U.S.S.R. is a federal state, "formed on the basis of a voluntary union of equal Soviet Socialist Republics" (§ 13); every Republic has "the right to secede from the U.S.S.R." (§ 17).

"The highest organ of state power in the U.S.S.R. is the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R." (§ 30) which exercises exclusively the legislative power (§ 32). It consists of two Chambers, the *Soviet of the Union* (elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 of the population) and the *Soviet of Nationalities* (elected at the ratio of 25 deputies from each Union Republic, 11 from each Autonomous Republic, 5 from each Autonomous Province and 1 from each National Territory) (§§ 33-35). The *Supreme Soviet* which, as a rule, meets 4 to 5 times a year for about a week, delegates most of its power to its *Presidium* which acts as a kind of collective President of the U.S.S.R. between the sessions.

"The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R." (§ 64). It is appointed by the Supreme

* Within present borders.

Soviet (§ 70) and is accountable to it, or, in the intervals between the sessions, to its Presidium (§ 65).

The Supreme Court of the U.S.S.R. and the Special Courts of the U.S.S.R. are elected by the Supreme Soviet for a term of five years (§ 104). Similarly, the Procurator-General, who exercises "supreme supervisory power to ensure the strict observance of law" (§ 113), is appointed by the Supreme Soviet for a term of seven years.

Citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to work, to rest and leisure, to maintenance in old age and sickness and disability relief and to education (§§ 118-121). "Women are accorded equal rights with men" (§ 122). Citizens are accorded equal rights irrespective of their nationality or race (§ 123). The citizens are also guaranteed freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly and of street processions and demonstrations, "in conformity with the interests of the working people and in order to strengthen the socialist system" (§ 125).

Section 126 of the Constitution is remarkable for containing the only reference to the real master of the country, the Communist Party. It says that the citizens of the U.S.S.R. "are guaranteed the right to unite in public organizations, trade-unions, co-operative societies, youth organizations, sport and defence organizations, cultural, technical and scientific societies," and that "the most active and politically conscious citizens in the ranks of the working class and other sections of the working people unite in the Communist Party of the Soviet-Union, which is the vanguard of the working people in their struggle to strengthen and develop the socialist system and is the leading core of all organizations of the working people, both public and state."

Local Government.—The State power in regions, provinces, autonomous provinces, territories, districts, towns and rural localities is vested in the *Soviets of Working People's Deputies* (§94), elected by the working people of the respective administrative units for a term of two years (§95). The executive and administrative organ of a Soviet is its Executive Committee elected by it (§99). The Union Republics and the Autonomous Republics have Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of their own (§§ 57-63 and 79-88), although their jurisdiction is severely circumscribed in favour of the central Government. Since February, 1944, the Union Republics have had the right to enter into direct relations with foreign states and to conclude agreements and exchange diplomatic and consular representatives with them (§ 18A). So far, however, the only important activity of this kind has been the individual membership of the Ukraine and of Belorussia in the United Nations Organization. Similarly, the 1944 law allowing each Union Republic to possess its own Republican military formations (§ 18B) seems to have remained a paper provision.

The Union Republics possess Ministries of their own for internal affairs, certain branches of heavy and light industry, agriculture, public health, trade, finance and the like. The work of these Ministries is co-ordinated by respective federal Ministries and/or the *Gosplan*. The Union Republics possess exclusive jurisdiction over such matters as motor transport, housing, social security, municipal affairs, local industry, education and, since 1956, inland water transport and justice. The general trend lately has been toward progressive administrative decentralization or, rather, "deconcentration," particularly in industrial matters.

Religion.—Section 124 of the Constitution lays down that "in order to ensure to citizens freedom

of conscience, the church in the U.S.S.R. is separated from the state, and the school from the church," and that "freedom of religious worship and freedom of anti-religious propaganda is recognized for all citizens." Churches have remained open in virtue of contracts concluded between the congregations and the local authorities. The clergy live on voluntary donations from their parishioners. A new *modus vivendi* between the Government and the religious communities was created during the War of 1939-1945. Two administrative bodies, the Council for the Affairs of the Russian Orthodox Church and the Council for the Affairs of Religious Cults, were set up in October, 1943, to provide liaison between the Council of Ministers and the religious bodies. In September, 1943, Stalin agreed to the election of the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, a post which had been vacant since the death of Patriarch Tikhon in 1925. Patriarch Sergius, elected by the Council of the Russian Church in 1943, died in May, 1944, and was succeeded in February, 1945, by the present holder of the See, Patriarch Alexius. A number of seminaries for training of priests, many churches, mosques and synagogues and several big monasteries have been reopened. Several religious periodicals are now published in the U.S.S.R., but religious propaganda is still banned.

The proselytising successes of the religious communities, notably of various sectarian bodies, have become of great concern to the authorities; there has been a great increase of anti-religious articles in the press in 1958-59.

Education.—Under the Constitution, citizens of the U.S.S.R. have the right to education. Since 1956 the entire educational course, including higher education at universities, technical colleges, etc., has been free. In view of an acute shortage of young man-power caused by the abrupt fall of the birth-rate in the years 1942-1946, the government has been discouraging secondary school graduates from going on immediately to the University. Boys and girls of school-leaving age are ordered by law to put in two years of practical work in industry and agriculture, and 80 per cent. of all vacancies in the universities are reserved for young people who have accomplished this spell of practical work.

The state controls all educational institutions, theatres, cinemas, museums, libraries and picture galleries, as well as the press and the radio. The main centre of research and learning is the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R., which is in effect a vast and efficient government-controlled pool of scientists.

Chronological System.—On February 14, 1918, the Soviet Government adopted the Gregorian (Western) Calendar, and by a decree of June 16, 1930, the Soviet Government advanced all the clocks in the Union by one hour, thus adopting permanent Summer Time. The country is divided into several time zones (Moscow time is 3 hours ahead of G.M.T.).

LANGUAGE, LITERATURE AND ARTS

Language and Literature.—Russian is a branch of the Slavonic family of languages which is divided into the following groups: *Eastern*, including Russian, Ukrainian and White Russian; *Western*, including Polish, Czech, Slovak and Sorbish (or Lusatian Wendish); and *Southern*, including Serbo-Croat, Slovene, Macedonian and Bulgarian. The Western group and part of the Southern group are written in the Latin alphabet, the others in the Cyrillic, said to have been instituted by SS. Cyril and Methodius in the ninth century, and largely based

on the Greek alphabet. Before the Westernization of Russia under Peter the Great (1682-1725), Russian literature consisted mainly of folk ballads (*byliny*), epic songs, chronicles and works of moral theology. The eighteenth and particularly the nineteenth centuries saw a brilliant development of Russian poetry and fiction. Romantic poetry reached its zenith with Alexander Pushkin (1799-1837) and Mikhail Lermontov (1814-1841). The 20th century produced great poets like Alexander Blok (1880-1921), the Nobel Prize laureate of 1958 Boris Pasternak (b. 1890) and Vladimir Mayakovsky (1893-1930). Realistic fiction is associated with the names of Nikolai Gogol (1809-1852), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), Fedor Dostoyevsky (1821-1881) and Leo Tolstoy (1828-1910), and later with Anton Tchekov (1860-1904), Maxim Gorky (1868-1936) and Ivan Bunin (1870-1954).

Great names in music include Glinka (1804-1857), Mussorgsky (1839-1881), Rimsky-Korsakov (1844-1908), Rubinstein (1829-1894), Tchaikovsky (1840-1893), Rakhmaninov (1873-1949), Scriabin (1872-1915), Prokofiev (1891-1953), Stravinsky (b. 1882) and Shostakovich (b. 1906).

FINANCE

On March 1, 1950, the Soviet Government revalued the Rouble (of 100 Kopecks), with the result that nominally £1 now equals R.11.20. This revaluation has not affected the Soviet Union's trade with countries outside her sphere of influence, which continues to be calculated on the basis of dollars. A special, slightly more favourable rate for foreign tourists, has been introduced in 1957 (£1=R.27.6).

DEFENCE

No official returns concerning the services have been made for many years. According to Western estimates, the Soviet forces (including the MVD and KGB troops) amounted in 1959 to about 3,500,000 men. The successive reductions of their numerical strength since 1955 amount, according to the same estimates, to about 1,250,000. The ground forces consisted in 1958 of ca. 140 divisions (including 70 armoured), 40 artillery divisions (including some tactical missile units), an unknown number of cavalry divisions and independent brigades and 130 cadre divisions. The Navy is believed to possess 10 cruisers, 20 light cruisers (of the *Sverdlov* type), 150 destroyers, 550 submarines, 500 torpedo boats and 1,000 smaller vessels. The Air Force consists of 400 air regiments and possesses 19,000 aircraft, including 10,000 in the tactical air force, 3,500 in the air defence, 3,500 in the naval air force, 1,500 long range aircraft and 500 transport aircraft. There is an unknown number of strategic missile units (equipped with long- and intermediate-range missiles) and of A.A. units which were made a separate arm in 1955.

Length of service is fixed at two years for the Army and the MVD troops, three years for the KGB border units and the Air Force and four years for the Navy and Coastal Defence Units. The general tendency is to turn the Soviet Armed forces into a professional body.

Minister of Defence, Marshal R. Ya. Malinovsky.
Senior Vice-Minister, Marshal I. S. Konev.
Chief of General Staff, Marshal V. D. Sokolovsky.

On May 14, 1955, a Treaty of Friendship, Co-operation and Mutual Assistance was signed in Warsaw between the Soviet Union and its European satellites (Albania, Bulgaria, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia) to serve as a counter-poise to NATO. A unified military command was set up in Moscow, and the Soviet Vice-Minister of Defence Marshal I. S.

Konev, appointed *Commander-in-Chief of the United Armed Forces.*

INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

One of the most remarkable aspects of Soviet economy has been the transformation of what was primarily an agricultural country into the second-strongest industrial country in the world in the course of the five successive *Five Year Plans* and the current *Seven Year Plan*. The 1958 output amounted to 39,600,000 tons of pig iron, 54,900,000 tons of steel, 42,900,000 tons of rolled metal, 496,000,000 tons of coal, 113,000,000 tons of crude oil, 33,300,000 tons of cement, 233,000,000,000 kWh of electric power.

The area under crops increased from 292,121,000 acres in 1913 to 478,600,000 in 1957. The yield of the major crops has been steadily rising owing to more rational and scientific methods of farming. Land under crops east of the Volga and the Caspian Sea has greatly increased, in Kazakhstan by nearly five times, since 1913. Stock breeding has been less of a success. The *live stock* in 1958 included 66,800,000 cattle (the same as in 1928), including 31,400,000 cows (33,200,000 in 1928), 120,000,000 sheep and 44,300,000 pigs.

Two major reforms in the course of 1958 have given greater scope to the collective farms (*kolkhozy*)—the abolition of the State-owned Machine-and-Tractor Stations and the sale of their equipment to the *kolkhozy*; and the reorganization of the system of compulsory deliveries of produce by the farms to the State.

Forests cover nearly 40 per cent. of the whole area of the Union and form a considerable source of wealth.

TRADE WITH U.K.

Imports from U.K.	£23,678,429
Exports to U.K.	59,500,633

COMMUNICATIONS

Railways.—Length of railways in use:

Year	Miles	Year	Miles
1913	44,551	1950	72,637
1928	47,772	1955	74,998
1940	65,926	1957	75,265

European Russia is relatively well served by railways, Leningrad and Moscow being the two main focal points of rail routes. The centre and south have a good system of north-south and east-west lines, but the eastern part (the Volga lands) traversed as it is by trunk lines between Europe and Asia which enter Siberia *via* Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Magnitogorsk and Ufa, lacks north-south routes. In Asia, there are still large areas of the U.S.S.R., notably in the Far North and Siberia, with few or no railways. Railways built since 1928 include the Turkestan-Siberian line (*Turksib*) which has made possible a large-scale industrial exploitation of Kazakhstan, a number of lines within the system of the *Trans-Siberian Railway* (Magnitogorsk-Kartaly-Troitsk, Sverdlovsk-Kurgan, Novosibirsk-Proyektynaya, etc.), which are of great importance for the industrial development in the east, the Petropavlovsk-Karaganda-Balkhash line which has made possible the development of the Karaganda coal basin and of the Balkhash copper mines, and the Moscow-Donbass trunk line. Lines envisaged under the new Seven Year Plan include the Stalinsk-Magnitogorsk trunk line. In the northern part of European Russia, the North Pechora Railway has been completed, while in the Far East a second Trans-Siberian line is under construction; it will follow a more northerly alignment than the existing Trans-Siberian and will terminate in the Pacific port of Sovetskaya Gavan.

Sea Ports and Inland Waterways.—The most important ports (Odessa, Nikolayev, Batum, Tagan-

rog, Rostov, Kerch, Sebastopol and Novorossiisk) lie around the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov. The northern ports (Leningrad, Murmansk and Archangel) are, with the exception of Murmansk, ice-bound during winter. Several new ports have been built along the Arctic Sea route (between Murmansk and Vladivostok) and are now in regular use every summer. The great Far Eastern port of Vladivostok, the Pacific naval base of the U.S.S.R., is kept open by icebreakers all the year round. Inland waterways, both natural and artificial, are of great importance in the country, although all of them are icebound in winter (from 2½ months in the south to 6 months in the north). The great rivers of European Russia flow outwards from the centre, linking all parts of the plain with the chief ports, an immense system of navigable waterways which carries about 139,000,000 tons of freight per year. They are supplemented by a system of canals which provide a through traffic between the White, Baltic, Black and Caspian Seas. The most notable of them, built largely by forced labour, are the *White Sea-Baltic Stalin Canal*, and the *Moscow-Volga Canal*. The 63-miles long *Volga-Don Canal*, linking the Baltic and the White Seas in the North to the Caspian, the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov in the South, was completed in May, 1952.

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1955 the post offices handled about 3,778,000,000 letters and post-cards and 203,000,000 telegrams.

FLAG OF THE U.S.S.R.—Red, with five-pointed star above hammer and sickle.

NATIONAL DAY OF U.S.S.R.—November 7 (Commemorating the Bolshevik *coup d'état* of 1917).

BRITISH EMBASSY

(Sofiskaya Naberezhnaya 14, Moscow)

British Ambassador, His Excellency Sir D'Arcy Patrick Reilly, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957).

£4,250

Minister, W. H. Young, C.M.G.

1st Secretaries, K. R. Oakshott (*Head of Chancery*);

P. C. H. Holmer (*Commercial*); E. E. Orchard, O.B.E. (*Head of Russian Secretariat*); Dr. J. J. Furlong (*Medical Officer*); A. J. V. George (*H.M. Consul*); C. M. James (*Cultural Attaché*).

2nd Secretaries, A. B. Urwick; F. R. Love; R. F. D. Hutchings; R. A. Longmire; R. H. Fowler (*Ministry of Works representative*).

3rd Secretaries, J. B. Ure; G. Hay; C. G. F. James, M.B.E.; S. W. Martin; D. C. Thomas; W. H. M. Matthews; G. S. Clucas; W. E. Downing.

Naval Attaché, Captain H. R. B. Newton, D.S.C., R.N.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. C. H. Seaward, R.N.; Lt.-Cdr. D. N. F. Davenport.

Military Attaché, Brig. I. R. Burrows, O.B.E.

Assistant Military Attaché, Major W. D. M. Webb, R.A.

Air Attaché, Air Commodore P. J. Sanders, D.F.C.

Assistant Air Attaché, S/Ldr. P. V. Dale; S/Ldr. O. G. Taylor; S/Ldr. L. J. Cooke.

There are no British Consulates in the U.S.S.R., apart from the Consular Section attached to the Embassy.

I.—R.S.F.S.R.

(The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic)

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. G. Ignatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. S. Polyansky.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. D. Yakovlev.

The R.S.F.S.R. has no Communist Party Central Committee of its own; there is, however, a Bureau

of the Central Committee of the CPSU for the R.S.F.S.R., with N. S. Khrushchev as its Chairman.

The R.S.F.S.R., the largest and the most important of the Republics, occupies the major half of the European part of the U.S.S.R., and the major northern half of its Asiatic part and makes up 77 per cent. of the total territory of the U.S.S.R. with 56 per cent. of the total population. It consists of 15 Autonomous Republics (the Bashkir, Buryat, Checheno-Ingush, Chuvash, Dagestan, Kabardin-Balkar, Kalmyk,* Karelian, Komi, Mari, Mordovian, North-Osetian, Tartar, Udmurt and Yakut A.S.S.R.'s); 6 regions (Altai, Khabarovsk, Krasnodar, Krasnoyarsk, Maritime and Stavropol) containing in their turn 5 autonomous provinces and 4 national territories; 49 provinces (Amur, Archangel, Astrakhan, Belgorod, Bryansk, Chelyabinsk, Chita, Gorky, Irkutsk, Ivanovo, Kalinin, Kaliningrad, Kaluga, Kamchatka, Kemerovo, Kirov, Kostroma, Kubyshev, Kurgan, Kursk, Leningrad, Lipetsk, Magadan, Moscow, Murmansk, Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Orel, Orenburg, Penza, Perm, Pskov, Rostov, Ryazan, Saratov, Sakhalin, Smolensk, Stalingrad, Sverdlovsk, Tambov, Tomsk, Tula, Tyumen, Ulyanovsk, Vladimir, Vologda, Voronezh and Yaroslavl), which in their turn include 6 national territories; and 1 autonomous province (Tuva).

Physical Features.—The R.S.F.S.R. may be conveniently divided into three areas, a low-lying flat Western part stretching eastwards up to the Yenisei and divided in two by the Ural ridge; an eastern part, between the Yenisei and the Pacific, consisting of a number of tablelands and ridges, and a southern mountainous part. Climatically, the R.S.F.S.R. lies in all zones, except the tropics, and may be divided into the following belts (from north to south): Arctic, Tundra, Forest, Mixed Forest-Steppe, Steppe, Sub-Tropics.

The Republic has a very long coast-line, including the longest Arctic coast-line in the world (about 17,000 miles). The most important rivers in the European Part of the R.S.F.S.R. are the Volga with its tributaries Kama and Oka, the Northern Dvina and the Pechora, the short but wide Neva, the Don and the Kuban, and in the Asiatic part, the Ob with the Irtysh, the Yenisei, the Lena and the Amur, and, further north, Khatanga, Olenek, Yana, Indigirka, Kolyma and Anadyr. Lakes are abundant, particularly in the north-west. The huge Baikal Lake in Eastern Siberia is the deepest lake in the world. There are also two large artificial water reservoirs within the Greater Volga canal system, the Moscow and Rybinsk "Seas."

Minerals.—The Republic occupies one of the first places in the world for mineral wealth. Coal is mined in the Kuznetsk area, in the Urals, south of Moscow, in the Donets basin (its Eastern part lies in the R.S.F.S.R.) and in the Pechora area in the North. Oil is produced in the Northern Caucasus and in the area between the Volga and the Ural (the so-called "Second Baku"). The Ural mountains contain a unique assortment of minerals—high-quality iron ore, manganese, copper, aluminium, gold, platinum, precious stones, salt, asbestos, pyrites, coal, oil, etc. Iron ore is mined, in addition to the Urals, near Kursk, Tula, Lipetsk, Khoper, in several areas in Siberia

* During the Second World War, the Kalmyks, a Mongolian people, were scattered to remote areas in a deportation programme. Their territory was restored as an autonomous province in 1957, and on July 30, 1958, the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. restored a Kalmyk A.S.S.R.

and in the Kola Peninsula. Non-ferrous metals are found in the Altai, in Eastern Siberia, in the Northern Caucasus, in the Kuznetsk Basin, in the Far East and in the Far North. Nine-tenths of all U.S.S.R. forests are located in the R.S.F.S.R.

Production and Industry.—The vastness of the territory of the Republic and the great variety in climatic conditions cause great differences in the structure of agriculture from north to south and from west to east. In the Far North stag breeding, hunting and fishing are predominant. Further south, timber industry is combined with grain growing. In the southern half of the forest zone and in the adjacent forest-steppe zone, the acreage under grain crops is far larger and the structure of agriculture more complex. In the eastern part of this zone, between the Volga and the Urals, cereiculture is predominant (particularly summer wheat), with cattle breeding next. Beyond the Urals, we find another important grain-growing and stock-breeding area in the southern part of the Western-Siberian plain. The southern steppe zone is the main wheat granary of the U.S.S.R., containing also large acreages under barley, maize and sunflower. In the extreme South (Krasnodar region, Stavropol region) cotton is now cultivated. Vine, tobacco and other Southern crops are grown on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus.

Industrially, the R.S.F.S.R. occupies the first place among the Soviet Republics. Major changes in the location of industry have occurred since the revolution and again since the war with two new industrial areas being developed in the Urals and in the Kuznetsk basin, although Moscow and Leningrad are still the two largest industrial centres in the country. Most of the oil produced in the U.S.S.R. now comes from two areas in the R.S.F.S.R.—the Bashkir and Tartar Autonomous Republics. All industries are represented in the R.S.F.S.R., including iron and steel and engineering. Industrial centres include Magnitogorsk, Chelyahinsk, Stalinsk, Tula, Komsomolsk, Perm, Ufa, Irkutsk, Kuybyshev, Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny-Tagil, Novosibirsk, Omsk, Stalingrad, Gorky, Saratov, Grozny, Rostov and Taganrog.

CAPITAL, MOSCOW. Population 5,032,000 (an increase of 120 per cent. since 1939). Moscow, founded about A.D. 1147 by Yuri Dolgoruki, became first the centre of the rising Moscow principality and, later, in the 15th century, the capital of the whole of Russia (Muscovy). In 1325, it became the seat of the Metropolitan of Russia. In 1703 Peter the Great transferred the capital to the newly built St. Petersburg, but on March 14, 1918, Moscow was again designated as the capital. Ψ Leningrad (before the First World War "St. Petersburg" and from 1914-1924 "Petrograd") has a population of 3,300,000.

Other cities with populations exceeding 500,000 (1959) are:—

Gorky (Nizhny-Novgorod).....	942,000
Novosibirsk (Novonikolayevsk).....	887,000
Kuibyshev (Samara).....	806,000
Sverdlovsk (Yekaterinburg).....	777,000
Chelyahinsk.....	688,000
Kazan.....	643,000
Perm.....	628,000
Ψ Rostov-on-Don.....	597,000
Stalingrad (Tsaritsyn).....	591,000
Saratov.....	581,000
Omsk.....	579,000
Ufa.....	546,000

About three-quarters of the population are Russians.

Ψ Seaport.

II.—THE UKRAINE

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. V. Podgorny.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, D. S. Korotchenko.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. T. Kalchenko.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, L. F. Palamarchuk.

This Republic, second largest in population, lying in the south-western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed in December, 1917. It consists of 25 provinces—Cherkasy, Chernigov, Chernovtsy, Crimea, Dnepropetrovsk, Kharkov, Kherson, Khmelinitzky, Kiev, Kirovograd, Lugansk, Lvov, Nikolayev, Odessa, Poltava, Rovno, Stalino, Stanislav, Sumy, Ternopol, Transcarpathia, Vinitsa, Volhynia, Zaporozhye and Zhitomir.

Physical Features.—The larger part of the Ukraine forms a plain with small elevations. The Carpathian mountains lie in the south-western part of the Republic. The climate is moderate, with relatively mild winters (particularly in the south-west) and hot summers. The main rivers are the Dnieper with its tributaries, the Southern Bug and the Northern Donets (a tributary of the Don).

Production and Industry.—The main centre of Soviet coal mining and iron and steel industry is situated in the southern part of the Ukraine. Engineering and chemical industry have been greatly developed under the Soviet régime. In 1955, the Ukraine provided 37 per cent. of the total Soviet steel, 39 per cent. of metal goods and 32 per cent. of coal. The central forest-steppe region (mainly on the right bank of the Dnieper) is the greatest sugar-producing area in the U.S.S.R. The Ukraine also leads in grain-growing and stock-raising.

There are large deposits of coal and salt in the Donets Basin, of iron ore in Krivoy Rog and near Kerch in the Crimea, of manganese in Nikopol, and of quicksilver in Nikitovka.

CAPITAL (since 1934), Kiev, the oldest city in Russia, founded in the 9th century A.D., was the capital of the Russian State from 865 to 1240. Population (1959) 1,102,000. Other cities with population over 500,000 are:—

Kharkov.....	930,000
Stalino (Yuzovka, i.e. Hughes-ovka).....	701,000
Ψ Odessa.....	667,000
Dnepropetrovsk (Yekaterinoslav).....	658,000

III.—BELORUSSIA

(White Russia)

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, K. T. Mazurov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, V. I. Kozlov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, T. Ya. Kiselev.

Minister of Foreign Affairs, K. V. Kiselev.

The Belorussian S.S.R., lying in the western part of the European half of the U.S.S.R., was formed early in 1919. It now consists of seven provinces (Brest, Gomel, Grodno, Minsk, Mogilev, Molodechno and Vitshsk). It is largely a plain with many lakes, swamps and marshy land. Before the revolution of 1917 the area was one of the most backward parts of European Russia. Since then, agriculture has been greatly developed, thanks to draining of swamps. Most of the Republic's industry is also of recent growth. Woodworking is of great importance, but engineering has also been greatly extended with several major plants built in Gomel and Minsk.

The main rivers are the upper reaches of the Dnieper, of the Niemen and of the Western Dvina.

CAPITAL, Minsk. Population 509,000.

In 1939, Belorussians made up four-fifths of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next, but territorial and demographic changes since then must have greatly altered this proportion.

IV.—UZBEKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Sh. R. Rashldov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, Mrs. Ya. R. Nasriddinova.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Alimov.

The Uzbek S.S.R. was formed in 1924 and consists of the Kara-Kalpak A.S.S.R. and of 9 provinces (Andizhan, Bokhara, Fergana, Kashkardarya, Khorezm, Namangan, Samarkand, Surkhandarya and Tashkent). It lies between the high Tien-shan Mountains and the Pamir highlands in the east and south-east and sandy lowlands in the west and north-west. The major part of the territory is a plain with huge waterless deserts and several large oases, which form the main centres of population and economic life. The largest is the Fergana valley, watered by the Syr-Darya. Other oases include Tashkent, Samarkand, Bokhara and Khorezm. The climate is continental and dry. Minerals include oil (in the Fergana valley and in Khadag), coal (Angren) and sulphur (Sborsu).

There is a major agricultural machinery plant at Tashkent and a chemical combine at Chirchik. Uzbekistan is the main cotton-growing area of the U.S.S.R., producing more than 60 per cent. of all Soviet cotton. Irrigation has always been of decisive importance in this area, and the Soviet Government has done much in this field, including the construction of the Great Fergana Canal (230 miles).

CAPITAL, Tashkent. Population 911,000. Samarkand (195,000) contains the Gur-Emir (Tamerlane's Mausoleum), completed A.D. 1400 by Ulug-bek, Tamerlane's astronomer-grandson, and a 15th-century observatory, recently restored.

V.—KAZAKHSTAN.

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, N. I. Belyayev.

Chairman of the Presidium of Supreme Soviet, Zh. A. Tashenev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, D. A. Kunayev.

The Kazakh S.S.R., the second-largest Union Republic, stretching from the lower reaches of the Volga and the Caspian in the west to the Altai and Tien-shan in the east, and bordering on China, was formed in 1920 as an autonomous republic (under the name of the Kirghiz A.S.S.R.) within the R.S.F.S.R., and was constituted a Union Republic in 1936. It consists of 15 provinces (Akmolinsk, Aktyubinsk, Alma-Ata, Djambul, East-Kazakhstan, Guryev, Karaganda, Kokchetav, Kustanay, Kzyl-Orda, North-Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Semipalatinsk, South-Kazakhstan and West-Kazakhstan).

Kazakhstan is a country of arid steppes and semi-deserts, flat in the west, hilly in the east and mountainous in the south-east (Southern Altai and Tien-shan). The climate is continental and very dry. The main rivers are the (Upper) Irtysh, the Ural, the Syr-Darya and the Ili. Kazakhstan contains rich deposits of non-ferrous metals: copper in Kounrad, Djezkazgan and Boshchekul, other metals in the Altai, in the Kara-Tau Mountains, and elsewhere. It also contains an important coal-producing area (Karaganda) ranking third in the U.S.S.R. and an oil-bearing area (near Emba). Major centres of metal industry exist now in the Altai Mountains, in Chimkent, North of the Balkhash Lake and in Central Kazakhstan. Stock-

raising is highly developed, particularly in the central and south-western parts of the Republic. Grain is grown in the North and north-east and cotton in the south and south-east. In 1954 an ambitious programme of development of "virgin" lands in the steppes was launched by the Government to increase grain production. During 1954 and 1955 some 45,000,000 acres have been ploughed up.

CAPITAL, Alma-Ata (formerly Verny). Population 455,000.

VI.—GEORGIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. P. Mzhavauadze.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, G. S. Dzotenidze.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, G. D. Djavakhishvili.

The Georgian S.S.R., occupying the north-western part of Transcaucasia, lies on the shore of the Black Sea and borders in the south-east on Turkey. It was formed in 1921; in 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation which, in its turn, adhered to the U.S.S.R. in the same year. After the liquidation of the Transcaucasian S.F.S.R. in 1936 Georgia became a Union Republic. It contains two Autonomous Republics (Abkhazia and Adjara) and the South-Osetian Autonomous Province. Georgia is a country of mountains, with the Greater Caucasus in the north and the Smaller Caucasus in the south. A relatively low-lying land between these two ridges is divided into two parts by the Sura Ridge: Western Georgia with a mild and damp climate and Eastern Georgia with a more continental and dry climate. The Black Sea shore and the Rion lowlands are subtropical in their climatic character. The most important mineral deposits are manganese (Cbiatury), coal (Tkibuli and Tkvarcheli) and oil (Kakhetia). Georgia is leading as regards production of manganese in the U.S.S.R. There are also many oil refineries. Viniculture and tobacco-growing are the two main agricultural industries. The Black Sea coast harbours many famous holiday resorts. Georgians make up about three-fifths of the population, the remainder being composed of Armenians, Russians, Azerbaidjani and Osetians.

CAPITAL, Tbilisi (Tiflis). Population 694,000.

VII. AZERBAIDJAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, V. Yu. Akhundov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. K. Abdullayev.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. E. Isken-derov.

The Azerbaidjan S.S.R. occupies the eastern part of Transcaucasia, on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and borders on Persia. It was formed in 1920. Between 1922-1936 it formed part of the Transcaucasian Federation. In 1936 it became a Union Republic. It contains the Nakhichevan Autonomous Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Province.

The north-eastern part of the Republic is taken up by the south-eastern end of the main Caucasus ridge, its south-western part by the smaller Caucasus hills, and its south-eastern corner by the spurs of the Talysh Ridge. Its central part is a depression irrigated by the Kura and by the middle reaches of its tributary Aragva. Sheltered by the mountains from the humid west winds blowing from the Black Sea, Azerbaidjan has a continental climate. The land requires artificial irrigation. The Republic is very rich in minerals, particularly

in oil. The Baku oilfields form the second-largest oil-producing area in the U.S.S.R. A large power station on the Kura (Mingechaur) was completed in 1954. Azerbaidjan is also important as a cotton growing area. The Azerbaidjani (Turks) make up three-fifths of the population of the Republic, Armenians, about 12 per cent., and Russians, about 10 per cent.

CAPITAL, Ψ Baku. Population 968,000.

VIII.—LITHUANIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, A. J. Šničėkus.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, J. I. Paleckis.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. J. Šumauškas.

Lithuania, formerly a Province of the Russian Empire, was declared an independent Republic at Vilna in 1918 and was incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August, 1940. It was occupied by German forces from June, 1941, until the autumn of 1944. The Republic forms a plain with a large number of lakes and swamps. The forests occupy 19 per cent. of the whole area. The main river is the Niemen with its tributaries.

The chief industries are agriculture and forestry, the chief products being rye, oats, wheat, barley, flax, sugar-beet and potatoes. Before its incorporation into the Soviet Union, Lithuania exported a large quantity of meat and dairy produce.

In 1923, the Lithuanians made up 84.2 per cent. of the population, Jews, 7.6, Poles, 3.2, and Russians, 2.5 of the population. The majority of Jews were exterminated by the Germans, and large numbers of Lithuanians and Poles deported by the Soviets.

CAPITAL, Vilnius (Vilna, restored to Lithuania by U.S.S.R. after invasion and collapse of Poland in 1939, and recaptured by Soviet forces in July, 1944). Population 235,000.

IX.—MOLDAVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, Z. T. Serdyuk.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, I. S. Koditsa.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. F. Diorditsa.

Moldavia, occupying the south-western corner of the U.S.S.R., borders in the west on Roumania with the Pruth forming the frontier. In 1918, Roumania seized the Russian Province of Bessarabia. In 1924 a Moldavian Autonomous Republic was formed within the Ukraine, and in 1940 the U.S.S.R. forced Roumania to give back Bessarabia, the major part of which was merged with the Moldavian A.S.S.R. to form a Moldavian Union Republic. Moldavia was occupied by the Germans and Roumanians between 1941-1944.

The northern part of the Republic consists of flat steppe lands, now all under plough. Some forests skirt the Dniester. Further south, around Kishinev, there are woody hills, and further south again, low-lying steppe lands. The climate is moderate. The main river is the Dniester, navigable along the whole course.

The main industry is agriculture (viculture, fruit-growing and market-gardening). Industry is insignificant in both parts of Moldavia, but the Republic has the densest population in the U.S.S.R. A radical agrarian reform has been carried out under the Soviet régime. Moldavians make up 65 per cent. of the population, with Ukrainians, Russians and Jews next. In the south there are colonies of Bulgarians.

CAPITAL, Kishinev (Chisina). Population 214,000.

X.—LATVIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, J. E. Kalnberzins.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, K. M. Ozoliņš.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, V. T. Laciņš.

The Latvian S.S.R., lying on the shores of the Baltic and of the Gulf of Riga, was formerly a Baltic Province of the Russian Empire. It was proclaimed an independent state in 1918 and was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. in August 1940. Between 1941 and 1944 the Republic was occupied by the German forces.

The surface of the country is generally flat, interspersed by occasional chains of hills. The climate is moderately-continental. The main rivers are the lower reaches of the Western Dvina and its tributaries. Forests occupy 20 per cent. of the total territory.

In 1940, Latvians made up three-quarters of the population, with Russians and Jews coming next. Most of the Jews were exterminated by the Germans, and many Latvians deported by the Soviets.

Latvian industry was always highly developed, with shipbuilding, engineering, chemical industry, textile industry, wood-working and dairying being the chief occupations. Both Riga and Liepaja (Libava, Liebau) are important sea-ports.

As in other newly-acquired Republics an agrarian reform was carried out in Latvia in 1930-41 and again after 1944.

CAPITAL, Ψ Riga. Population 605,000.

XI.—KIRGHIZIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. R. Razzakov.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, T. Kulatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, K. D. Dikambayev.

The Kirghiz S.S.R. occupies the north-eastern part of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south-east on China. In 1924, a Kara-Kirghiz Autonomous Province was formed within the R.S.F.S.R. In 1926 it became a Kirghiz Autonomous Republic, and in 1936, a Union Republic. It contains two provinces (Osh and Tien-Shan). The Kirghiz Republic is a mountainous country, the major part being covered by the ridges of the Central Tien-Shan, while mountains of the Pamiro-Altai system occupy its southern part. There are a number of spacious mountain valleys, the Alai, Susamyr, the Issyk-kul lake and others. The majority of the population is concentrated in plains, lying at the foot of mountains—Chu, Talass, part of the Ferghana Valley where agriculture prospers. Industry is insignificant, but some mining is done. A number of railways have been built under the Five Year Plans. About two-thirds of the population are Kirghiz, followed by Russians and Ukrainians in the north and Uzbeks in Eastern Ferghana.

CAPITAL, Frunze (formerly Pishpek). Population 217,000.

XII.—TADJIKISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, T. Uldzhabayev.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, M. Rakhmatov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, N. Dodkhudoyev.

The Tadjik S.S.R. lies in the extreme south-east of Soviet Central Asia and borders in the south on Afghanistan and in the east on China. It was originally formed in 1924 as an Autonomous Republic within the Uzbek S.S.R. and became a Union Republic in 1929. It includes the Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Province and the Leninabad Province.

The country is mountainous: in the east lie the Pamir highlands with the highest point in the U.S.S.R., the Stalin Peak (24,500 feet), in the centre the high ridges of the Pamir-Altai system. Plains are formed by wide stretches of the Syr-Darya valley in the north and of the Amu-Darya in the south.

Like the other Central-Asiatic Republics, Tadjikistan is a cotton-growing country. Its climatic conditions favour the cultivation of Egyptian cotton. Irrigation is of great importance. About 60 per cent. of the population are Tadjiks (linguistically and culturally akin to the Persians), about 24 per cent., Uzbeks, the rest, Russians and Kirghiz.

CAPITAL, Stalinabad (formerly Dyushambe). Population 224,000.

XIII.—ARMENIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, S. A. Tovmasyan.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, Sh. M. Arushanyan.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. Ye. Kochinyan.

The Armenian S.S.R. occupies the south-western part of Transcaucasia; it was formed in 1920. In 1922 it joined the Transcaucasian Federation, and on its liquidation in 1936 became a Union Republic. In the south it borders on Turkey. It is a mountainous country consisting of several vast table lands surrounded by ridges. The population and the economic life are concentrated in the low-lying part of Armenia, the Aras valley and the Erevan hollow; the climate is continental, dry and cold, but the Aras valley has a long, hot and dry summer. Irrigation is essential for agriculture. At the junction of the former Turkish, Persian and Russian boundaries is *Mount Ararat* (17,160 ft.), the traditional resting place of "Noah's Ark." Industrial and fruit crops are grown in the low-lying districts, grain in the hills. Armenia is traditionally noted for her wine. There are large copper ore and molybdenum deposits and other minerals. The Armenian Church centred in Etchmiadzin is the oldest established Christian Church, Christianity having been recognized as the State religion in A.D. 300.

More than four-fifths of the population are Armenians.

CAPITAL, Erevan. Population 509,000.

XIV.—TURKMENISTAN

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, D. D. Karayev.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, N. Bayramov.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, B. O. Ovezov.

Turkmenia occupies the extreme south of Soviet Central Asia, between the Caspian and the Amu-Darya and borders in the south on Iran and Afghanistan. It was formed in 1924 and contains three Provinces (Chardjou, Mary and Tashauz). The country is a low-lying plain, fringed by hills in the south. Ninety per cent. of the plain is taken

up by the arid Kara-Kum desert. Of all Central-Asiatic Republics, Turkmenia is the lowest and driest. The principal industries are agriculture and stock-raising, cotton, wool, astrakan furs, carpets and horses being the principal products. Minerals include oil and sulphur. Most of the land under plough is artificially irrigated. Silk industry is of an old standing. There are also some fisheries in the Caspian.

Turkmen, nomadic in the past, make up 70 per cent. of the population, with Russians coming second, and Uzbeks, third.

CAPITAL, Ashkhabad (formerly Askhabad, Policratsk). Population 170,000.

XV.—ESTONIA

First Secretary of the Party Central Committee, I. G. Käbin.

Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Council, I. G. Elchfeld.

Chairman of the Council of Ministers, A. A. Mürisepp.

Estonia, formerly a Baltic province of the Russian Empire, was proclaimed an independent Republic in 1918. In 1940, it was forcibly incorporated into the U.S.S.R. It lies on the shores of the Baltic and of the Finnish Gulf in the north and of the Gulf of Riga in the south-west. Some 800 islands, among them Dagö and Ösel, form part of Estonian territory. Between 1941-44, Estonia was occupied by the German forces.

The country forms a low-lying plain with many lakes, among them the Chud (or Pskov) Lake, on the border with the R.S.F.S.R. Forests take up about one-fifth of the territory. Agriculture and dairy-farming are the chief industries, rye, oats, barley, flax and potatoes being the chief crops, and butter, bacon and eggs the chief products of dairy farming. There are important manufactures, including textiles, engineering, shipbuilding, wood-working, etc.

The population consists of Estonians and Russians.

CAPITAL, Tallinn (formerly Reval). Population 280,000.

VENEZUELA

(La Republica de Venezuela)

President, Señor Romulo Betancourt, assumed office Feb. 13, 1959.

EMBASSY IN LONDON

3, Hans Crescent, S.W.1
[Knightsbridge: 4206]

Ambassador in London, Dr. Ignacio Iribarren (1959).

Minister-Counsellor, Dr. Hernán Gonzalez Vale.

Commercial Counsellor, Señor Julio Planchart.

1st Secretary, Señor Gabriel Paoli.

3rd Secretary, Dr. Carlos Briccio Vasquez.

Naval Attaché, Commander Tulio Pérez Rojas.

Assistant Naval Attaché, Lt.-Cdr. Luis Angel

Ortega Jugo.

Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Leonardo Gómez Muñoz.

Cultural Attaché, Señora Miriam Blanco-

Fombona de Hood.

There are Consulates-General at London and Liverpool and a Consulate at Birmingham.

Area and Population.—The most northerly Republic of South America, situated approximately between 1° 40' S. lat. and 12° 26' N. lat. and 59° 52' - 73° 15' W. long. It consists of one Federal District, 20 states and 2 territories. The best authorities calculate the actual present area to be approximately

352,051 square miles. The population on Dec. 31, 1956 was 6,038,860.

Venezuela lies on the north of the South American continent, and is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, west by the Republic of Colombia, east by British Guiana, and south by Brazil. Included in the area of the Republic are over 70 islands off the coast, with a total area of about 14,650 square miles, the largest being *Margarita*, which is politically associated with Tortuga, Cubagua and Coche to form the State of *Nueva Esparta*. Margarita has an area of about 400 square miles. In 1942 Great Britain ceded to Venezuela the small island of *Patos* (170 acres) about 3 miles from the mainland.

Physical Features.—The Eastern Andes from the south-west cross the border and reach to the Caribbean Coast, where they are prolonged by the Maritime Andes of Venezuela to the Gulf of Paria on the north-east. The main range is known as the Sierra Nevada de Merida, and contains the highest peaks in the country in Picacho de la Sierra (15,420 feet) and Salado (13,878 feet), the maritime ranges containing the Silla de Caracas (8,531 feet). Near the Brazilian border the Sierras Parima and Pacaraima, and on the eastern border the Sierras de Rincoite and de Usupamo, enclose the republic with parallel northward spurs, between which are valleys of the Orinoco tributaries. The Sierra Parima contains Yaparana (7,175 feet) and Duida (8,120 feet), and Para Caima contains Maraguaca (8,228 feet) and Roralma (9,000 feet), the latter being on the Venezuela-Guiana boundary. The slopes of the mountains and foothills are covered with dense forests, but the basin of the Orinoco is mainly *llanos*, or level stretches of open prairie, with occasional woods.

The principal river of Venezuela is the *Orinoco*, with innumerable affluents, the main river exceeding 1,500 miles in length from its rise in the southern highlands of the republic to its outflow in the deltaic region of the north-east.

A Franco-Venezuelan Expedition, led by Major Frank Risquez, claims to have discovered the source of the Orinoco, on Nov. 27, 1951, at 63° 15' W. long., 2° 18' N. lat., and about 1,100 metres above sea-level.

The Orinoco is navigable for large steamers from its mouth for 700 miles, and by smaller vessels as far as the Maipures Cataract, some 200 miles farther up-stream. Dredging operations completed at the beginning of 1954 opened the Orinoco to ocean-going ships, of up to 24 ft. draft, as far as Puerto Ordaz (about 150 miles up-stream). Among the many tributaries of the main stream are the Ventuari, Caura and Caroni from the south, and the Apure (with its tributary the Portuguesa), Arauca, Meta, and Guaviare from the west, the Meta and Guaviare being principally Colombian rivers. The upper waters of the Orinoco are united with those of the Rio Negro (a Brazilian tributary of the Amazon) by a natural river or canal, known as the *Casiquiare*. The coastal regions of Venezuela are much indented and contain many lagoons and lakes, of which *Maracaibo*, with an area exceeding 7,000 square miles, is the largest lake in South America. Other lakes are Zulía (290 square miles), south-west of Maracalbo, and Valencia (216 square miles), about 1,400 feet above sea-level in the Maritime Andes. The *llanos* also contain lakes and swamps caused by the river floods, but they are dry in the summer seasons.

The climate is tropical and, except where modified by altitude or tempered by sea breezes, is unhealthy, particularly in the coastal regions

and in the neighbourhood of lowland streams and lagoons. The hot, wet season lasts from April to October the dry, cooler season from November to March.

Government.—Venezuela was visited by Columbus in 1498, and in 1499 by Alonso de Ojeda and Amerigo Vespucci, the former naming the Gulf of Maracaibo Venezuela, or "Little Venice" (on account of the Indian pile-built settlements on the coast and shores of the lake), and the name was afterwards extended to the whole of the Orinoco basin. In 1550 the territory was formed into the captaincy-general of Caracas, and the country remained under Spanish rule until the revolt under *Simon Bolivar*, a native of Caracas, who defeated the Spanish forces in the battles of Los Taguanes (1813) and Carabobo (1821), and thus secured the independence of the country. Bolivar was an untiring hero in the cause of independence, and through his efforts (and those of his adjutant Sucre) Venezuela, Ecuador and Colombia achieved their freedom from Spain, while Peru was enabled to establish its independence in consequence of his victories. He died in 1830, at the age of 47. Venezuela formed part of the Federal Republic of Colombia from 1822-30, since which time it has been independent.

On Nov. 30, 1952, polling took place to elect a new Constituent Assembly, which published a new Constitution on Nov. 30, 1952, and chose a Senate and Chamber of Deputies. The validity of these elections was subsequently queried, but Col. Marcos Pérez Jiménez declared himself elected as the Provisional President. On April 19, 1953, with the passing of the new Constitution, he was declared Constitutional President for a term of five years. Before the expiry of this term, however, on January 23, 1958, his military dictatorship was overthrown by a popular and military uprising, and a Government Junta, presided over by Rear-Admiral Wolfgang Larrazábal Ugueto, assumed the temporary government of the country with the announced intention of eventually holding genuinely free elections and steering the country back to constitutional government and democracy. Larrazábal resigned on Nov. 14, 1958, and accepted nomination as presidential candidate in the forthcoming presidential elections for the Democratic Republican Union (URD) Party and for the Communist Party. His place was filled by Dr. Edgar Sanabria who handed over the Government to Señor Betancourt and his party who were successful in the elections of Dec. 7, 1958.

Production and Industry.—The produce of Venezuelan forest and fields includes the following: (a) Tropical-forest region: orchids, wild rubber, timber, mangrove bark, balata gum and tonka beans. (b) Agricultural areas: cocoa beans, coffee, cotton, rice, maize, sugar, sesame, ground-nuts, potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables, sisal, tobacco. There is an extensive beef and dairy farming industry, and although the country does not produce all the grain and other food products it requires, it has now practically achieved self-sufficiency in meat and sugar. Food and drink imports were valued at the equivalent of £61,631,000 in 1958. An autonomous Government department, the *Corporacion Venezolana de Fomento*, and other Government agencies are endeavouring, by loans, investment and other means, to foster agricultural and industrial development. A strong nationalist movement began in 1958 to speed up the rate of industrialization; to this end many tariffs were raised and legislation introduced to compel Governments to give preference to national manufacturers.

The principal industry is that of *Petroleum*.

The production of the oilfields is shown below (in barrels of 42 gallons):—

Year	Barrels	Year	Barrels
1943.....	177,600,000	1951.....	622,187,000
1944.....	257,000,000	1952.....	658,427,000
1945.....	323,400,000	1953.....	644,221,000
1946.....	388,500,000	1954.....	601,181,000
1947.....	438,000,000	1955.....	785,237,000
1948.....	490,000,000	1956.....	899,183,000
1949.....	482,300,000	1957.....	1,014,929,190
1950.....	546,730,000	1958.....	950,763,000

Before the war of 1939-45 over 80 per cent. of the crude oil was exported to Netherlands' West Indies refineries. In 1942 small refineries were established in Venezuela, capable of handling about 200,000 barrels daily. The large Shell plant at Punta Cardon went into production in February, 1949, and the Creole refinery at Amuay a year later. Other refineries are being operated at Caripito, San Lorenzo, Puerto La Cruz, Tucupit6 and El Chaura, and 28 per cent. of the total output of crude oil was refined in Venezuela in 1958. Hitherto the Venezuelan Government has been receiving over 50 per cent. of the profits of local oil companies. As a result of income tax increases decreed in December, 1958, this percentage was raised to over 60 per cent. Rich iron ore deposits in South Venezuela are being developed and production reached 15,485,000 tons in 1958. A steel tube mill is in the process of being erected near Ciudad Bolivar, which is designed to use local iron ore, and power from the newly-opened Caroni River hydro-electric plant.

Other industries include gold, diamonds and asbestos; cotton, wool and rayon weaving; manufacture of paper, cement, beer, tyres, cigarettes, soap, animal feeding concentrates, non-alcoholic drinks, simple steel products, shoes, tins, jewellery, rope, metal and wooden furniture, sacks, paint and motor-vehicle assembly, preparation of pharmaceutical goods, lard, powdered milk, vegetable oil, flour, biscuits and other foods; fishing and fish-canning; pearl fishing. New industries planned include petrochemicals, plate glass, and the manufacture of paper from bagasse.

Language and Literature.—Spanish is the language of the country. Some Venezuelan literature is of international repute. There are 23 daily newspapers in Venezuela, of which 8 are published in Caracas, 75 weeklies and 23 fortnightlies. There are also 233 other periodicals, mostly monthlies, but including also some appearing once, twice or three times a week.

Education is free and primary education compulsory from the age of 7 years. There were (1956-57), 6,791 primary schools, with 694,193 pupils and 297 secondary schools, with 52,420 pupils. There are Universities at Caracas, Mérida and Maracaibo.

FINANCE

	1957-58	1958-59*
	Bolivares	Bolivares
Revenue.....	4,411,000,000	7,200,000,000
Expenditure.....	6,121,000,000	5,209,000,000
Internal Debt		
(Dec. 31, 1958)...		18,800,000

* Estimated.

The market exchange rate of the *Bolivar*, of 100 *Centimos*, at present fluctuates between *Bs.* 9.32 = £1 (buying) and *Bs.* 9.40 = £1 (selling). There are special buying rates for petroleum, coffee and cocoa. (See also p. 84.)

Communications.—There are about 15,800 miles of all-weather roads. The State has now acquired

all but a very few of the railway lines, whose total length is only some 760 miles. A substantial railway reorganization plan has been drawn up which will involve the abandonment of four systems with differing gauges and the construction of new lines of standard gauge. Work has been completed on one of these lines (Puerto Cabello—Barquisimeto). Several British, U.S. and European airlines provide Venezuela with a wide range of services. There are three Venezuelan airlines (two of them state-owned) which between them have a comprehensive network of interual lines and also connect Caracas with New York, Miami, Bermuda, Havana, Lima, Bogotá, the West Indies, Lisbon, Madrid and Rome. The Venezuelan state-owned merchant fleet controls a total tonnage of about 250,000. Foreign vessels are not permitted to engage in the coast trade. The telegraph, radio-telegraph and radio-telephone services are state-owned. There are one government-controlled and 62 commercial broadcasting stations. The latter draw their income from commercial broadcasting. There are 3 television stations in operation in Caracas, and 2 in Maracaibo.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Imports....	<i>Bs.</i> 6,140,317,960	<i>Bs.</i> 4,798,126,346
Exports.....	7,928,360,591	7,776,874,936

The principal imports are machinery, textiles, foodstuffs, steel and iron and chemicals. The principal exports are petroleum and petroleum products (91 per cent. in 1958), iron ore, coffee and cocoa. The value of exports of iron ore in 1958 amounted to *Bs.* 390,635,000.

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K. . .	£39,654,766	£36,418,937
Exports to U.K.	75,450,869	65,983,842

CAPITAL. Caracas (3,000 ft.). Population, December, 1956, 1,102,230; other principal towns are Maracaibo (289,723), Barquisimeto (164,908), Valencia (124,376), Maracay (95,137), San Cristobal (77,816), Cumaná (68,756) and Ciudad Bolivar (42,177).

FLAG: Three horizontal bands, yellow, blue, red (with seven white stars on blue band).

BRITISH EMBASSY

Edificio Titania, San Bernadino, Caracas.
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walker, K.C.M.G., O.B.E.
 (1955)..... £3,800
Counsellor (Commercial), I. C. Mackenzie.
1st Secretaries, H. P. L. Attlee; R. V. Johnston-Smith, O.B.E.
1st Secretary (Commercial), H. F. Bartlett.
1st Secretary (Information), L. Boas.
2nd Secretary (Information), E. V. Nelson.
2nd Secretary (Administration), W. C. Lyall, M.B.E.
Naval and Air Attaché, Group Capt. R. I. M. Bowen, D.F.C.
Consul, A. H. Ashton.
Vice-Consul, T. E. F. Pooley.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at Caracas, Caripito, Carupano, Ciudad Bolivar, El Cardon, Las Piedras, Maracaibo and Puerto La Cruz.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, W. G. Woods, Venezuelan-British Cultural Institute, Avenida Los Jabillos No. 21, La Florida, Caracas.

YEMEN. See Arabia

VIETNAM

President of the Republic of Vietnam, Ngo Dinh Diem.

VIETNAM EMBASSY IN LONDON
12 Victoria Road, W.8
[Western: 3765]

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Ngo Dinh Luyen (1956).

1st Secretaries, Phan Van Thinh; Le Van Ky (Consular); Pham Huy Ty (Press).

2nd Secretaries, Nguyen Trieu Dan; Dao Huu Tuong; Le Van Loi (Economic).

3rd Secretary, Tran Manh Phuc (Cultural). Attaché, Le Dinh Phuoc (Administration).

Since the Geneva Conference of July 1954, Vietnam has been divided into two zones.

The Southern Zone has an area of 66,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1956 at 12,500,000. The capital is Ψ Saigon (1958 population of Saigon-Cholon: 1,799,175). Other principal towns are Hué (1956 population: 100,000) and Ψ Tourane (1956 population: 57,400). Saigon and Tourane are the main ports. Rice and rubber are the chief products. Total trade in 1958 was: Imports £81,250,000; Exports £21,000,000. Trade with the United Kingdom in 1958 was valued at: Imports from U.K., £1,667,753; Exports to U.K., £472,562.

On October 23, 1955, a referendum showed a large majority in favour of the deposition of the former Chief of State, Bao Dai, and the election of Ngo Dinh Diem to his place. The latter was accordingly proclaimed Chief of State on October 26, and his first act was to declare Vietnam a Republic of which he became the President. An elected constituent assembly, after two months' deliberation, set up a democratic constitution which was promulgated on October 26, 1956. This constituent assembly, on the date of the promulgation of the constitution, became the first Legislative Assembly of the Republic of Vietnam. The Government of the Republic of Vietnam in Saigon is recognized by the United Kingdom, the United States, France and other members of the United Nations as the legal government of Vietnam.

BRITISH EMBASSY
Saigon

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Roderick Wallis Parkes, C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957) £3,800

British Council Representative, W. G. Burrow.

The Northern Zone has an area of approximately 63,000 sq. miles. Its population was estimated in 1957 at about 13,500,000. The capital is Hanoi (1957 population: 445,000) and the chief port is Ψ Haiphong (est. population: 180,000). Coal and cement are the chief products, apart from rice of which half is now said to be an exportable surplus. Production of apatite (phosphate) is increasing. The title by which the Northern authorities style themselves is the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. The President of this Republic is Ho Chi Minh. The effective power is the Lao Dong (or Workers') Party which manipulates the Fatherland Front, successor to the Viet Minh. The Party is avowedly Communist and the authorities in the Northern Zone are recognized by the U.S.S.R., China, and most of the satellite states as the government of Vietnam.

There is a British Consulate General at Hanoi.

YUGOSLAVIA

(Federativna Narodna Republika Jugoslavije.)

President of the Republic, President of the Federal Executive Council and Chairman of the National Defence Council, Josip Broz Tito, assumed office, Jan. 13, 1953, re-elected for 4 years, Jan. 29, 1954 and April 19, 1958.

Vice-Presidents of the Federal Executive Council, Edvard Kardelj; Aleksandar Ranković; Mijalko Todorović; Rodoljub Čolaković.

Secretary of the Federal Executive Council, Veljko Žeković.

President of the Federal People's Assembly, Petar Stambolić.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Koča Popović. National Defence, Ivan Gošnjak.

Internal Affairs, Svetislav Stefanović.

Finance, Nikola Minčev.

Goods Traffic and Community Trade, Marjan Breclj. President of Committee for Foreign Trade, Ljubov Babic.

Presidents of the People's Republic, Jovan Veselinov (Serbia); Vladimir Bakarić (Croatia); Lazar Koliševski (Macedonia); Djuro Pucar (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Miha Marinko (Slovenia); Blažo Jovanović (Montenegro).

YUGOSLAV EMBASSY IN LONDON

25 Kensington Gore, S.W.7
[Kensington: 3400]

Ambassador in London, His Excellency Ivo Vojvoda (1956).

Counsellor, Feliks Gorski.

1st Secretaries, Bozidar Gorjan; Nikola Zić.

2nd Secretaries, Cvijeto Job; Milenko Kuković; Mate Rako.

3rd Secretary, Nenad Radovanović.

Military and Air Attaché, Col. Radovan Vojvodić.

Naval Attaché, Capt. Orfeo Ticać.

Economic Counsellor, Ing. Vladimir Saičić.

Commercial Attaché, Dusan Marinković.

Asst. Air Attaché, Lt.-Col. Stevo Leka.

Assistant Military Attaché, Capt. Boro Cerović.

Press Counsellor, Smiljan Pećjak.

Asst. Press Attaché, Ante Ilić.

Area and Population.—Yugoslavia is a Federation comprising the People's Republics of Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Macedonia. Serbia includes the autonomous province of the Vojvodina and the autonomous region of Kosovo and Metohija (Kosmet). In July, 1946, Pelagosa and adjacent islands with all territory east of the line known as the *French Line* in Istria (including Pola and Fiume) were ceded by Italy to Yugoslavia. By an agreement concluded in London on Oct. 5, 1954, between Yugoslavia, Italy, the United Kingdom and the United States, Zone B of the Trieste Territory was transferred to the civil administration of Yugoslavia, under whose military administration it had been since 1945. Zone B, an area of 200 square miles with a population of 73,500, included the towns of Kopar (Capodistria), Piran (Pirano) and Novi Grad (Cittanuova). The area has now been divided between the Republics of Slovenia and Croatia. The area of Yugoslavia in 1953 was estimated at 255,804 square kilometres (98,725 square miles) and the population in 1959 at 18,448,000. As a result of the war there was a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 in the population of Yugoslavia, and this loss has only recently been made up.

Montenegro (Crna-Gora) was united to Serbia by a decision of the Montenegrin Parliament in November, 1918, when King Nicholas was deposed.

Government.—Stretching from Central Europe to the Balkans, different parts have been subjected to different historical, religious, cultural and geographical influences. *Serbia* came early under the Orthodox Church and then passed 500 fallow years of subjection to the Turkish Empire. In *Bosnia*, an outpost of the Turkish Empire, large numbers of the population were forcibly converted to Islam. *Croatia* and *Slovenia*, on the other hand, came under the Roman Catholic Church, and in later years were subjected to the civilizing influence of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Such factors have, despite community of race, hampered the process of fusion into a united nation. In Jan. 1929, King Alexander abrogated the Constitution and instituted an absolute monarchy for two years, when it was superseded by a modified constitution. On King Alexander's assassination in 1934, his brother, Prince Paul governed as Regent, with two others, on behalf of the young King Peter. Faced with the threat of German invasion, the Government came to an accommodation with Hitler on March 25, 1941, but was overthrown two days later by a popular rising, which placed King Peter at the head of the state. The country was invaded by the German and Bulgarian armies on April 6, 1941, and the King and Government went into exile. The invaders parcelled up the country, placing Serbia under a puppet government, Dalmatia under Italian administration and Croatia under the so-called independent régime of Pavelić (Ustashi). Two main resistance movements developed, the Chetniks under Mihajlović, and the Partisans under Marshal Josip Broz commonly known as Marshal Tito. The latter emerged from the turmoil of the war years as the most potent force in the country and the modified constitution was superseded by an agreement signed on November 1, 1944, by the Yugoslav Prime Minister (Dr. Ivan Subasić) and Marshal Tito as leader of the National Liberation Committee, recognizing a provisional parliament. On March 7, 1945, the agreement was confirmed by the Royal Yugoslav government in London, and a provisional government was set up in Belgrade.

On Nov. 29, 1945, the Constituent Assembly of Yugoslavia, at a joint session of the Skupština and the House of Nationalities, proclaimed Yugoslavia a Republic. In January, 1953, a new Constitution became effective, under which two houses (the Federal Council and Council of Producers) were established. Elections to these houses were held in November, 1953 and March, 1958.

Defence.—The Army, Navy and Air Force on a peace footing consist of 370,000 officers and men, the war strength being about 1,250,000.

Religion and Education.—The Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Islamic and Judaic faiths are recognized by the State. According to the 1948 Census, 49.53 per cent. of the population is Orthodox, 36.7 per cent. Catholic, 1.14 per cent. Protestant and other Christian denominations, 12.52 per cent. Moslem and 0.04 per cent. Jews. The Church is separated from the State. All religious instruction in schools has been forbidden since January 1952. Priests are allowed to teach in churches. Eight years elementary education is compulsory and all education is free. In 1958 there were 14,257 elementary schools with 71,803 teachers and 2,316,000 pupils and 1,384 secondary schools with 13,899 teachers and 291,000 pupils, of which 78 were training colleges for teachers with 22,000 students. There are five universities: Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Sarajevo and Skopje, including 98 faculties and schools with 83,000 students and (1957) 11 art academies with 1,320 students.

Language and Literature.—The languages of the country are Serbo-Croat, Slovenian and Macedonian, all South Slav tongues. Serbo-Croat predominates and is the language of the Federal Government. In Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro the Cyrillic script is used and in the rest of the country the Latin; Hungarian, Rumanian, Albanian and Italian are also used in certain districts. The desire for the political union of the South Slavs led to a cultural unity and a revival of Slav literature. There are 3 Serbian daily newspapers in Belgrade, 2 Slovene dailies in Ljubljana (Laibach), 3 Croat dailies in Zagreb, and daily papers at Skopje, Sarajevo, Priština, Novi Sad, Rijeka, Split and Maribor.

Production and Industry.—The majority of the population (about 60 per cent.) is engaged in agriculture, although in recent years industry has expanded rapidly and industrial production has more than doubled since 1947. Since 1955 substantial new investment has been diverted from basic industry to consumer goods. In agriculture the main emphasis is on increased investment in mechanization and fertilizers. The main crops are wheat and maize, of which the average yield in the period 1949-58 was 2,180,000 and 3,500,000 tons respectively. The forest areas produced some 7,535,000 cubic metres of timber in 1958. According to Yugoslav official estimates, the livestock population at the beginning of 1959 was approximately as follows: horses, 1,274,000; cattle, 5,038,000; sheep, 11,247,000; pigs, 5,656,000; poultry, 27,721,000. Minerals are a great source of wealth, particularly in the central regions. Estimated production in 1958 included the following ('000 tons): Hard coal, 1,208; brown coal, 8,378; lignite, 9,401; copper, 64; lead, 84; iron ore, 1,997; pig iron, 748; steel, 1,119; aluminium, 21.7; zinc, 31 and mercury, 0.4. Antimony, pyrites and manganese ores are also produced.

FINANCE

Federal Budget (estimated figures). 1958
Dinars

Revenue.....	271,131,000,000
Expenditure.....	289,279,000,000

The Yugoslav *Dinar* has a nominal value of 2/7 penny, the official exchange rate being 840D=£1 (see also p. 84).

Communications.—In 1958 there were approximately 7,375 miles of standard and narrow gauge railway. There are also 20,714 miles of telephone lines and 21,560 miles of telegraph lines. Yugoslavia has a long seaboard on the Adriatic coast. The principal Yugoslav ports are Rijeka, Šibenik, Split, Zadar, Dubrovnik and Kotor (Carraro) and new ports are under construction at Ploče and Bar. The Danube forms a great commercial highway and the tributary rivers Sava and Tisa provide other shipping routes. There are many international air services operated by the Yugoslav airline and by foreign airlines.

TRADE

	1957	1958
Imports from U.K.	£11,635,407	£10,776,227
Exports to U.K.	9,272,100	13,083,671

The principal exports are timber and wood products, box metals (lead, iron and steel), livestock, meat and meat products, fruit, hops and tobacco. The imports are chiefly wheat, textile raw materials and textiles, machinery, coal, petroleum, chemical fertilisers and base metals.

The chief imports from U.K. are machinery, tractors and textile raw materials and yarns.

CAPITAL, Belgrade (*Beograd* = White City), population (1958) 506,000. Other towns are Zagreb (or Agram) (441,000), Ljubljana or Laibach (145,000), Sarajevo (166,000), Skoplje (156,000), Rijeka (Fiume with Susak) (90,000), Ψ Split (82,000), Maribor (80,000) and Novi Sad (93,000).

NATIONAL FLAG: Blue, white, red with a five-point red star superimposed.

NATIONAL DAY: Founding of Yugoslav Federal Republic (November 29).

AIR TRANSIT FROM U.K.—London—Belgrade, 5 hrs. 20 mins.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Prvog Maja 46, Belgrade

British Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, His Excellency Sir John Walter Nicholls, K.C.M.G., O.B.E. (1957).....£5,000

PASSPORT REGULATIONS

Applications for Foreign Office passports must be made on the forms obtainable at any of the Passport Offices (addresses given below) or at any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

London.—Clive House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

Liverpool.—India Buildings, Water Street, Liverpool 2. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

Glasgow.—1 Princes Square, 48 Buchanan Street, Glasgow, C.1. (Hours: Mon.—Fri., 9.30–4.30.)

Ministry of Labour, Local Offices.—(Hours, 9–5) (Open for urgent cases only, on Saturday mornings.)

The Passport Offices are also open for cases of special emergency only, between 4.30 p.m. and 6 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30–4) and in London on Sundays and Public Holidays between 10 a.m. and noon.

To facilitate the issue of passports applicants are recommended to make personal application to any one of the above mentioned offices. If it is not possible to make personal application at one of the Passport Offices or Ministry of Labour Local Offices, completed forms of applications should be sent to one of the three Passport Offices, with photographs, supporting documents and the fee of £1 10s. Remittances sent with postal applications should be in the form of a Cheque or Postal Order which should be crossed and made payable to the Passport Office. Notes or postage stamps should not be sent in payment.

Foreign Office Passports are granted:—

(i) To citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

(ii) To British subjects without citizenship.

(iii) To British Protected Persons.

Passports are available for *five years* in the first instance, unless otherwise stated. They may be renewed for a further period of 5 years for a fee of £1. Where, however, a passport has already been renewed for a shorter period, it may be extended for the remainder of the 5 year period on payment of a fee of 4s. 6d. for each year of renewal. They are not available *beyond ten years from the original date of issue*. Thereafter, or if at any time the Passport contains no further space for visas, a new Passport must be obtained.

A Passport including particulars of the *holder's wife* is not available for the wife's use when she is travelling alone. A wife's particulars may *only* be added at the time of issue of a passport.

Children who have reached the age of sixteen years require separate Passports. When they

Counsellors, T. W. Garvey, C.M.G.; T. E. Rogers, M.B.E. (*Commercial*).

Naval Attaché, Capt. R. Whinney, D.S.C., R.N.

Military Attaché, Col. A. I. G. Ramsey.

Air Attaché, Group Capt. C. Fothergill.

1st Secretaries, D. D. Brown, M.M. (*Head of Chancery*); R. H. Ellingworth (*Information*);

J. A. N. Graham; A. F. Comfort (*Commercial*).

2nd Secretaries, G. J. Talmadge (*Consular*); A. E. Higgs (*Visa*).

3rd Secretaries, A. F. B. Crawshaw; R. H. T. Bates (*Consular*); G. E. Cheesman (*Commercial*);

Miss D. A. Garton (*Information*); B. Sparrow.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICES

There are British Consular Offices at *Belgrade, Zagreb, and Split*.

BRITISH COUNCIL

Representative, J. B. S. Jardine, O.B.E., Prvog Maja 34, Belgrade. There is also a centre in *Zagreb*.

apply for a Passport the written consent of father or other legal guardian is necessary.

The application must be recommended in Section 9 by a Member of Parliament, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Medical or Legal Practitioner, Bank Officer, established Civil Servant, Public Official, Police Officer or any person of similar standing personally acquainted with the applicant. The applicant's birth certificate and other evidence in support of the statements made in the application must be produced.

In the case of children under the age of 16 requiring a separate passport, an application should be made by the child's father or other legal guardian on form (B) obtainable from a Passport Office or any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

If the applicant for a Passport be a British subject by naturalization or registration, the Certificate of Naturalization or registration must be produced with the application.

British Passports are generally available for travel to all countries. The possession of a Passport does not, however, exempt the holder from compliance with any *Immigration Regulations* in force in British or foreign countries, or from the necessity of obtaining a *visa* where required.

A Passport cannot be issued or renewed by the Foreign Office on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply, in a foreign country, to the nearest British Mission or Consulate, or, within the British Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom of Great Britain and N. Ireland, to the nearest local Passport issuing authority.

Persons resident in *Northern Ireland* should apply in person to the Foreign Office Passport Agency, 1 May Street, Belfast, or by post to the Branch Passport Office, Liverpool; citizens of the United Kingdom and Colonies resident in the Irish Republic should make application to the Visa Section, British Embassy, 30 Merrion Square, Dublin.

RENEWAL OF PASSPORTS

Applications for the renewal of Foreign Office passports must be made on Form D, obtainable at any of the Passport offices (see above) or at any local office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Duplicate unmounted photographs of applicant (and his wife, if to be included in the Passport) must be sent. These photographs should be printed on *thin* paper and must not be glazed on the reverse side. They should measure not more than 2½ in. by 2 in., or less than 2 in. by 1½ in., and should be taken full face without a hat.

MONEYS OF ALL NATIONS

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Afghanistan.....	<i>Afghani</i> of 100 <i>Puls</i>	£ s. d. 0 0 4* (at highest rate)	<i>Afghanis</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	<i>Afghanis</i> 5, 2; <i>Puls</i> 50, 25
Albania.....	<i>Lek</i> of 100 <i>Qintar</i>	0 0 1½	<i>Leks</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10	<i>Leks</i> 5, 2, 1, ½
Argentina.....	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 1	<i>Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Australia.....	<i>Pound</i> of 20 <i>Shillings</i> , or 240 <i>Pence</i>	0 16 0	£A. 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Austria.....	<i>Schilling</i> of 100 <i>Groschen</i>	0 0 3½	<i>Schillings</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	<i>Schillings</i> , 50, 25, 10, 5 1; <i>Groschen</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1
Belgian Congo...	<i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 1½	<i>Frs.</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Frs.</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50, 20, 10
Belgium.....	<i>Franc</i> of 100 <i>Centimes</i>	0 0 1½	<i>Frs.</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	<i>Frs.</i> 100, 50, 20, 5, 1; <i>Centimes</i> 50, 25, 20
Bolivia.....	<i>Boliviano</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 7 (1,000 <i>Bol's</i> free rate)	<i>Bolivianos</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	None in circulation
Brazil.....	<i>Cruzeiro</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 5 4 (100 <i>Cruzeiros</i> free rate)	<i>Cruzeiros</i> 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Cruzeiros</i> 2, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10
Bulgaria.....	<i>Lev</i> of 100 <i>Stotinki</i>	0 1 0½	<i>Leva</i> 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	<i>Stotinki</i> 20, 10, 5, 3, 1
Burma.....	<i>Kyat</i> of 100 <i>Pyas</i>	0 1 6	<i>Kyats</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Kyat</i> 1; <i>Pyas</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Cambodia.....	<i>Riel</i> of 100 <i>Sen</i>	0 0 2½	<i>Riels</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Sen</i> 50, 20, 10
Canada.....	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 7 5	<i>Dollars</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Dollar</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ceylon.....	<i>Rupee</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 1 6	<i>Rupees</i> 100, 50, 10, 5, 2, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Chile.....	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 6 9 (1,000 <i>Pesos</i>) at highest multiple rate	<i>Pesos</i> 50,000, 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	<i>Pesos</i> 10, 1.
China.....	<i>Jenminpi</i> or <i>Yuan</i> of 10 <i>Chiao</i> or 100 <i>Fen</i>	0 2 11	<i>Yuan</i> 10, 5, 3, 2, 1; <i>Chiao</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Fen</i> 5, 2, 1	<i>Fen</i> 5, 2, 1.
Colombia.....	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 11½ (free rate)	<i>Pesos</i> 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50	<i>Centavos</i> 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Costa Rica.....	<i>Colon</i> of 100 <i>Centimos</i>	0 1 2* (highest rate)	<i>Colones</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Colones</i> 2, 1; <i>Centimos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5
Cuba.....	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 7 2	<i>Pesos</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Cents</i> 50, 40, 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Curaçao.....	<i>Florin</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 3 9½	<i>Florins</i> 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	<i>Florins</i> 2½, 1; <i>Cents</i> 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Cyprus.....	<i>Pound</i> of 1,000 <i>Mils</i>	1 0 0	£5, £1; <i>Mils</i> 500, 250	<i>Mils</i> 100, 50, 25, 5, 3
Czechoslovakia...	<i>Crown</i> of 100 <i>Heller</i>	0 1 0* (highest rate)	<i>Crowns</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	<i>Crowns</i> 100, 50, 25, 10, 1; <i>Heller</i> 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Denmark.....	<i>Krone</i> of 100 <i>Öre</i>	0 1 0½	<i>Kroner</i> 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	<i>Kroner</i> 2, 1; <i>Öre</i> 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Dominican Re- public.....	<i>Peso</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 7 2	<i>Pesos</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	<i>Peso</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Ecuador.....	<i>Sucre</i> of 100 <i>Centavos</i>	0 0 5 (free rate)	<i>Sucres</i> 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>Sucre</i> 1; <i>Centavos</i> 20, 10, 5, 1
Egypt.....	<i>Pound</i> of 100 <i>Piastres</i> or 1,000 <i>Millièmes</i>	1 0 6	<i>Pounds</i> 10, 5, 1; <i>Piastres</i> 50, 25, 10, 5	<i>Piastres</i> 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; <i>Millièmes</i> 5, 2½, 2, 1, ½
Ethiopia.....	<i>Dollar</i> of 100 <i>Cents</i>	0 2 10	<i>Dollars</i> 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	<i>Cents</i> 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Finland.....	<i>Markka</i>	0 2 3 (100 <i>Markkas</i>)	<i>Markkas</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100	<i>Markkas</i> 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
France.....	<i>Franc</i>	0 1 5½ (100 <i>Francs</i>)	<i>Francs</i> 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	<i>Francs</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Germany (East)...	<i>Deutsche Mark</i> of 100 <i>Pfennig</i>	0 3 2½	<i>D.M.</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50	<i>D.M.</i> 2, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50, 10, 5, 1
Germany (Federal Republic of)...	<i>Deutsche Mark</i> of 100 <i>Pfennig</i>	0 1 8½	<i>D.M.</i> 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	<i>D.M.</i> 5, 2, 1; <i>Pfennig</i> 50, 10, 5, 2, 1

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit In British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Ghana.....	Pound of 20 shillings OR 240 Pence	£ s. d. 1 0 0	£5, 1; 10s.	2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Greece.....	Drachma of 100 Lepta	0 0 3	Drachmae 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Drachmae 5, 2, 1; Lepta 50, 20, 10, 5
Guatemala.....	Quetzal of 100 Cen- tavos	0 7 2	Quetzales 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50	Centavos 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Haiti.....	Gourde of 100 Cen- times	0 1 5	Gourdes 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 (U.S.A. currency is also used.)	Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5
Honduras.....	Lempira of 100 Cen- tavos	0 3 7	Lempiras 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Lempira 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Hong Kong.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 1 3	Dollars 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 10, 5
Hungary.....	Forint of 100 Fillér	0 0 7½	Forints 100, 50, 20, 10	Forints 25, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Fillér 50, 20, 10, 5, 2
Iceland.....	Krona of 100 Aurar	0 0 5½	Krone 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5	Krone 2, 1; Aurar 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
India.....	Rupee of 100 Naye Paise	0 1 6	Rupees 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee 1; Naye Paise 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Indonesia.....	Rupiah of 100 Sen	0 0 7½* at highest multiple rate	Rupiahs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Sen 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Iraq.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	Dinars 100, 10, 5, 1; Fils 500, 250	Fils 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 4, 2, 1
Ireland (Republic of).....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Israel.....	Pound of 1,000 Prutot	0 4 0	Pounds 50, 10, 5, 1; Prutot 500, 250	Prutot 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Italy.....	Lira of 100 Centesimi (100 Lire)	0 1 2	Lire 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500	Lire 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Japan.....	Yen of 100 Sen	0 2 0 (100 Yen)	Yen 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Yen 100, 50, 10, 5, 1
Jordan.....	Dinar of 1,000 Fils	1 0 0	Dinar 50, 10, 5, 1; Fils 500.	Fils 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Korea.....	Hwan	0 1 5 (100 Hwan)	Hwan 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	None in circulation
Lebanon.....	Pound (Livre) of 100 Piastres	0 2 3	Pounds 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Liberia.....	U.S.A. \$ of 100 Cents	0 7 2	Dollars 20, 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Libya.....	Pound of 100 Piastres OR 1,000 Millienes	1 0 0	£L 10, 5, 1, ½, ¼;	Piastres 2, 1; Millienes 5, 2, 1
Luxemburg.....	Franc of 100 Centimes (Belgian currency is legal tender)	0 0 1½	Francs 10, 50, 20, 10	Francs 5, 1; Centimes 25
Malaya.....	Malayan Dollar of 100 Cents	0 2 4	Dollars 1,000, 100, 50 10, 5, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Mexico.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 0 7	Pesos 10,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 1	Pesos 10, 5, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 1
Morocco.....	Moroccan Franc	0 1 8½ (100 Francs)	Francs 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50	Francs 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Nepal.....	Rupee of 100 Pice	0 0 11	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 1	Rupee 1; Pice 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1
Netherlands.....	Florin (Guilder) of 100 Cents	0 1 10½	Florins 1,000, 100, 50, 25, 20, 10, 2½, 1	Florin 1; Cents 25, 10, 5, 1
New Zealand.....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	0 19 10	£NZ 50, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba of 100 Cen- tavos	0 1 0	Cordobas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Norway.....	Krone of 100 Öre	0 1 0	Kroner 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Krone 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Pakistan.....	Rupee of 16 Annas OR 64 Pice OR 192 Pies	0 1 6	Rupees 100, 10, 5, 2, 1	Rupee 1; Annas 8, 4, 2, 1, ½; Pice 1; Pie 1

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1959.

Country	Monetary Unit	Value of Unit in British Currency†	Denominations in Circulation	
			Notes	Coins
Panama.....	Balboa of 100 Cents (= U.S. \$)	£ s. d. 0 7 2	U.S. \$ 10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Balboa 1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1, ½ (U.S. coins also circulate)
Paraguay.....	Guarani of 100 Céntimos	0 0 7 (10 Guaranis)	Guarani 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Céntimos 50, 25, 15, 10, 5, 1
Persia (Iran).....	Rial of 100 Dinars	0 0 1	Rials 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Rials 10, 5, 2, 1; Dinars 50, 25, 10, 5
Peru.....	Sol of 100 Centavos	0 0 3	Soles 500, 100, 50, 10, 5	Sol 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Philippines.....	Peso of 100 Centavos	0 3 7	Pesos 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10, 5	Peso 1; Centavos 50, 25, 20, 10, 5, 1, ½
Poland.....	Zloty of 100 Groszy	0 1 9½* (highest rate)	Zlotys 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2	Zlotys 5, 2, 1; Groszy 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Portugal.....	Escudo of 100 Centavos	0 0 3	Escudos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20	Escudos 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1; Centavos 50, 20, 10
Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£10, 5, 1; 10s., 5s.	5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
Roumania.....	Leu of 100 Bani	0 1 2½* (highest rate)	Lei 100, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Bani 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Russia, see U.S.S.R.				
El Salvador.....	Colon of 100 Centavos	0 2 10	Colons 100, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1	Centavos 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1
Saudi Arabia.....	Riyal of 22 Qursh Saudi Sovereign of 40 Riyals	0 1 5	Riyals 10, 5, 1	S. Sov 1; Qursh 4, 2, 1, ½, ¼
South Africa (Union of).....	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£SA 100, 20, 10, 5, 1; 10s.	5s., 2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d., ¼d.
Spain.....	Peseta of 100 Céntimos	0 0 2	Pesetas 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 25, 5, 1	Pesetas 50, 25, 5, 2½, 1, Céntimos 50, 10, 5
Sudan.....	Pound of 100 Piastres or 1,000 Milliemes	1 0 6	£S 10, 5, 1; Piastres 50, 25	Piastres 10, 5, 2; Milliemes 10, 5, 2, 1
Surinam.....	Florin of 100 Cents	0 3 10	Florins 1,000, 100, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1	Cents 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
Sweden.....	Krona of 100 Öre	0 1 4½	Kronor 10,000, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5	Kronor 5, 2, 1; Öre 50, 25, 10, 5, 2, 1
Switzerland.....	Franc of 100 Centimes	0 1 7½	Francs 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5	Francs 50, 25, 5, 2, 1; Centimes 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
Syria.....	Pound of 100 Piastres	0 2 0	Pounds 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 1	Pound 1; Piastres 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½
Thailand.....	Baht or Tical of 100 Satang	0 0 4	Bahts 100, 20, 10, 5, 1	Satang 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Tunisia.....	Dinar of 1,000 Millimes	0 17 0½	Dinars 5, 1, ½	Old coins expressed in francs circulate; (1 Franc=1 Millime)
Turkey.....	Piastre of 40 Paras (Turkish £=100 Piastres)	0 2 6½ (100 Piastres)	£T 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 2½	Piastres 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 2½, 1
United Kingdom (See also p. 453).	Pound of 20 Shillings or 240 Pence	1 0 0	£5, 1; 10s.	2s. 6d., 2s., 1s.; 6d., 3d., 1d., ½d.
United States of America.....	Dollar of 100 Cents	0 7 2	\$10,000, 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	\$1; Cents 50, 25, 10, 5, 1
Uruguay.....	Peso of 100 Centésimos	0 0 8 (free rate)	Pesos 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1	Peso 1; Centésimos 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1
U.S.S.R.....	Rouble of 100 Copecks	0 1 0½* (highest rate)	Roubles 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1	Rouble 1; Copecks 50, 20, 15, 10, 5, 3, 2, 1
Venezuela.....	Bolivar of 100 Centimos	0 2 1½ (free rate)	Bolivares 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Bolivares 5, 2, 1; Centimos 50, 25, 12½, 5
Vietnam.....	Piastre of 100 Cents	0 0 2½* (highest rate)	Piastres 500, 200, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1	Cents 50, 20, 10
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar of 100 Paras (100 Dinars—Highest multiple rate)	0 2 4½* (multiple rate)	Dinars 5,000, 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10	Dinars 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1; Paras 50

* Multiple exchange rates in operation. † Sterling equivalents of currency units are approximate and are calculated at the rates ruling in June, 1959.

READY RECKONER, MARKETING, OR HOURLY WAGES TABLE

No.	1/4d.	1/2d.	3/4d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.	No.
1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
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98	0	24	0	47	0	49	0	52	42	51	43	50	44	49	98
99	0	24	0	47	0	49	0	52	42	51	43	50	44	49	99
100	0	25	0	48	0	50	0	53	43	52	44	51	45	50	100

NATIONAL INSURANCE AND ASSISTANCE

For Combined Contributions, see p. 971.

The three State compulsory *insurance* schemes in force up to July 5, 1948, financed by contributions from insured workpeople, their employers and the Exchequer, provided the following cash benefits:

Unemployment Insurance.....	Unemployment benefit.
National Health Insurance.....	Sickness and disablement benefits; maternity benefit.
Contributory Pensions.....	Old age and widows' (over 60) pensions; widows' (under 60) pensions; orphans' pensions.

The National Health Insurance scheme also gave medical benefit, and the Health and Pensions schemes made provision for certain classes of voluntary contributors. Other national schemes gave *assistance* out of State funds, subject to a means test, in three forms—unemployment assistance, non-contributory old age and blind persons' pensions, and supplementary pensions to old age pensioners and to widow pensioners under 60 in receipt of allowances for dependent children. Under the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, compensation for industrial accidents and prescribed industrial diseases was payable by employers without contribution by workpeople or the Exchequer. The Public Assistance Authorities remained responsible for the administration of poor relief on a local basis.

These services, except for non-contributory old age pensions, were replaced after the Second World War by schemes of National Insurance and Industrial Injuries Insurance National Assistance and Family Allowances. The two insurance schemes and the family allowances scheme are administered by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance, and the national assistance scheme and non-contributory old age pensions by the National Assistance Board.

The Ministry of National Insurance was instituted in November, 1944, under the Ministry of National Insurance Act, 1944. On August 31, 1953, the Ministry of Pensions and the Ministry of National Insurance were merged in a single Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. Local offices of the Ministry (Pensions and National Insurance Offices) have been established throughout the country.

NATIONAL INSURANCE

The National Insurance Scheme operates under the National Insurance Act, 1946, as amended by the National Insurance Acts of 1949, 1951, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957 and 1959, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956 and 1959, and the National Health Service Contributions Acts, 1957 and 1958, and Regulations made under these Acts.

The National Insurance Act, 1959, extends the existing flat-rate scheme by providing, for employed persons, a system of contributions graduated according to earnings, with related graduated additions to retirement pensions. Employees with equivalent occupational pension rights may be contracted out of this graduated part of the scheme. These changes are planned to begin in April, 1961. Provision is also made for higher Exchequer supplements, and for four quinquennial increases in contribution rates beginning in 1965.

INSURED PERSONS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

Subject to certain statutory exceptions, every person living in Great Britain who is over school leaving age and under pension age becomes insured under the Acts.

There are three classes of insured persons namely:

- (a) Class 1. Employed persons, i.e. persons who work for an employer under a contract of service or are paid apprentices.
- (b) Class 2. Self-employed persons, i.e. persons gainfully occupied but not working under the control of an employer.
- (c) Class 3. Non-employed persons, i.e. persons who are not gainfully occupied.

Regulations made under the Acts give married women and widows, upon certain conditions, the choice whether to pay contributions or not.

The estimated number of persons in respect of whom contributions were payable in 1958 was as follows: employed, 22 million; self-employed, 1.5 million; non-employed, 0.5 million.

National Insurance contributions are payable by insured persons, by employers of employed persons, and out of moneys provided by Parliament. The normal weekly rates of contribution for the three classes of insured persons and for employers of employed persons are shown on p. 971.

Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over in classes (1) and (2) pay no National Insurance contribution. Men aged 65 to 70 and women aged 60 to 65 in these classes, with certain exceptions, are liable to pay contributions if they have not retired from regular employment. Normally no contributions are payable by men over 65 or women over 60 in class (3).

Regulations state the cases in which insured persons may be exempted from paying National Insurance contributions, and the conditions upon which contributions are credited to persons who are exempted.

Contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card; the stamp also covers the National Health Service contribution and, in the case of employed persons, the Industrial Injuries contribution.

The Exchequer contribution comprises (a) a supplementary payment (currently ranging from 7d. to 3s. 3d.) in respect of each contribution paid by an insured person or employer, and (b) additional sums paid into the National Insurance Fund, viz., for the period of five years beginning with April 1, 1955, sums not exceeding a total of £325 million. No payment was made under (b) in the year ended March 31, 1958.

BENEFITS

The Acts give the following benefits:

- Unemployment benefit.
- Sickness benefit.
- Maternity benefits, including maternity grant, home confinement grant and maternity allowance.
- Widow's benefits, including widow's allowance, widowed mother's allowance and widow's pension.
- Child's special allowance
- Guardian's allowance.
- Retirement pension.
- Death grant.

The benefits available to the various classes of insured persons are as follows:

Employed persons	All benefits.
Self-employed persons.	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment benefit.
Non-employed persons	All benefits <i>except</i> unemployment and sickness benefits and maternity allowance.

There is one system of adjudication on all claims for benefit under the Acts; with certain exceptions, questions as to the right to benefit are decided by independent statutory authorities, consisting of insurance officers, local tribunals and the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioners.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

The standard weekly rates of benefits from Feb. 6, 1958, are as follows:

	s.	d.
Man, single woman or widow over 18...	50	0
Married woman over 18: ordinary rate	34	0
If maintaining an invalid husband, or not living with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband..	50	0
Person under 18 (other than a married woman): ordinary rate.....	28	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant.	50	0
Married women under 18: ordinary rate.	28	6
If entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant...	34	0
If supporting an invalid husband, or if entitled to an increase of benefit in respect of a child or adult dependant other than her husband and not residing with and unable to obtain any financial assistance from her husband.....	50	0
Increase of benefit for only child or elder or eldest child (where payable).....	15	0
Increase of benefit for each additional child (where payable).....	7	0
Increase of benefit for adult dependant (where payable).....	30	0

Normal Contribution Conditions.—The claimant must have paid 26 Class 1 contributions since July 5, 1948, and, to be entitled to benefit at the standard rate during a benefit year, must have paid or had credited 50 Class 1 contributions during the preceding contribution year.

Waiting Period.—Benefit is not payable for the first three days of a spell of unemployment or sickness unless the claimant has twelve days or more of unemployment or sickness within a period of 13 weeks beginning with the first of these days. Odd days of unemployment or sickness count for benefit only where any two or more of them fall within a period of six consecutive days, excluding Sundays, and such spells of two or more days are treated as “linked up” if not separated by more than 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A claimant can draw in respect of any period of interruption of employment 180 days of unemployment benefit, together with additional days of benefit, assessed on his record of contributions and benefit.

Qualification for Benefit.—A person who has exhausted his standard benefit, including any additional days, requalifies therefor when he has paid 13 Class 1 contributions.

Disqualifications.—As in the former scheme, there are disqualifications for receiving benefit, e.g. for a period not exceeding six weeks if a person has lost his employment through his misconduct, or has voluntarily left his employment without just cause, or has, without good cause, refused an offer of suitable employment.

Numbers Unemployed.—During the year 1958 the average number of persons registered as unem-

ployed in Great Britain was 457,400. In mid-Dec. 1957, nearly 201,000 persons were receiving unemployment benefit.

SICKNESS BENEFIT

Standard Rates of Benefit.—Same as for unemployment benefit.

Normal Contribution Conditions.—Same as for unemployment benefit, except that Class 2 as well as Class 1 contributions are counted.

Waiting Period.—Same as for unemployment benefit. Days of sickness are “linked up” with days of unemployment falling within the same period of 13 weeks.

Duration of Benefit.—A person who has paid 156 Class 1 or Class 2 contributions receives sickness benefit of unlimited duration. If he has paid less than 156 such contributions, benefit is limited to 312 days (one year); but he will requalify for benefit when he has paid contributions for 13 weeks.

Disqualifications.—Regulations provide for disqualify a person for receiving sickness benefit for a period not exceeding six weeks if he has become incapable of work through his own misconduct, or if he fails without good cause to attend for or submit himself to prescribed medical or other examination or treatment, or if he acts in a way which would retard his recovery.

Number of Claims.—During 1957, 9,609,000 new claims for sickness benefit were received. The number of claimants incapacitated owing to sickness varied during the year from under 774,000 in July and August to 1,494,000 in October.

MATERNITY BENEFITS

The National Insurance Act, 1953, made changes in the structure of maternity benefits provided by the principal Act. Increases in the benefits under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Feb. 3, 1958.

Maternity Grant.—A cash grant of £12 10s. is payable on the mother's own insurance or on her husband's. Extra grants are payable, in certain circumstances, if more than one child is born. The normal contribution conditions for this grant are (i) that the mother or her husband has paid not less than 26 contributions of any class since his or her entry into insurance, and (ii) that not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to that person during the previous contribution year, or the mother has satisfied the contribution conditions for a maternity allowance at the standard rate or at a reduced rate.

Home Confinement Grant.—An additional grant of £5 is payable to women who are confined at home or elsewhere at their own expense.

Maternity Allowance.—A woman who is gainfully occupied receives in addition a maternity allowance of 50s. a week normally for 18 weeks beginning eleven weeks before the expected week of confinement, provided that she abstains from work. The rate of allowance is increased where the woman has dependants. The normal contribution conditions for this benefit are (i) that the claimant has paid or had credited 50 Class 1 or 2 contributions during the 52 weeks ending 13 weeks before the expected week of confinement; and (ii) that in the same 52 weeks at least 26 Class 1 or 2 contributions have been paid.

During the year ended March 31, 1958, maternity grants were paid for about 815,000 births; in addition, the home confinement grant was paid in about 320,000 cases, and about 185,000 women received weekly maternity allowances.

WIDOW'S BENEFITS

This benefit in any of its three forms is payable to the widow of any class of insured person. The normal contribution conditions to be satisfied by the husband are (a) that he had paid not less than 156 contributions of any class since his last entry into insurance (104 if he was married before July 5, 1948, and insured from before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of the contributions paid by or credited to him since his insurance started was not less than 50. Increases in this benefit under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957 became payable as from Jan. 28, 1958.

Widow's Allowance.—A woman who at her husband's death is under 60, or, if the husband had not qualified for a retirement pension, is over 60, receives (during the first 13 weeks of widowhood) a cash allowance usually of 70s. a week, with an increase of 20s. for the first or only child and 12s. for each other child.

Widowed Mother's Allowance.—When the 13 weeks of widow's allowance have elapsed, a widow who is left with one or more dependent children receives a cash allowance usually of 70s. a week so as long she has a child of qualifying age, and in addition 12s. a week for each child other than the first. A widowed mother's personal allowance, usually 50s. a week, is payable to widows who have living with them a child under 18 who has left school and is not an apprentice.

Widow's Pension.—A widow who is under pensionable age or, being over pensionable age, has not retired from regular employment, receives a widow's pension usually of 50s. a week (i) when widow's allowance ends, if she was over 50 at the time of her husband's death and had been married for not less than three years; or, (ii) when her widowed mother's allowance comes to an end, if she is then over 50 (40 if widowed before February 4, 1957) and not less than three years have elapsed since marriage.

Widow's benefit of any form ceases upon remarriage. A 50s. widow's pension is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 60s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 80s. A widowed mother's allowance is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of any net earnings in excess of 80s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 100s.; but it must not be reduced in any week by more than 50s.

If a woman, who was married before July 5, 1948, to a man insured under the old scheme immediately before that date does not qualify for widow's benefit under the new scheme, she may qualify for a widow's basic pension, usually of 10s. a week.

At the end of March, 1958, about 465,000 widows were receiving widowed mother's allowance, widow's pension or widow's 10s. pension, and about 21,000 widow's allowances were current.

CHILD'S SPECIAL ALLOWANCE

The National Insurance Act, 1957, as amended by the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, provides for a special allowance for a woman whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled and who has not remarried, to be payable on the ex-husband's death if the woman has in her family a child to whose maintenance the ex-husband had before his death been contributing at least 5s. a week in cash or its equivalent. The amount of the allowance is equal to the amount of the ex-husband's contribution, subject to a maximum of 20s. a week for the first or only child plus 12s. for each other child in addition to Family Allowances. The contribution conditions for the allowance are substantially the same as for widow's benefit. The increase in this

allowance under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Jan. 27, 1958.

GUARDIAN'S ALLOWANCE

Where the parents of a child are dead, and one at least of them was an insured person, any person who has the child in his family receives a guardian's allowance of 27s. 6d. a week while the child is of school age. The increase in this benefit under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, took effect as from Jan. 27, 1958. At the end of 1957 about 5,700 allowances were being paid.

RETIREMENT PENSIONS

A retirement pension is payable for life to an insured person who (a) is over pension age (65 for a man and 60 for a woman), (b) has retired from regular employment, and (c) has paid the prescribed number of contributions. Men aged 70 and over and women aged 65 and over are not required to satisfy condition (b).

The basic rate of pension as from Jan. 27, 1958 (under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957) is 50s. a week, plus 30s. for a dependent wife, plus 15s. for the first or only child and 7s. for each other child.

Where the insured person postpones retirement beyond minimum pension age, the weekly rate of pension is increased, when he or she finally retires or reaches the age of 70 (65 for women), in respect of contributions paid as an employed or self-employed person during the five years after reaching minimum pension age. After Aug. 3, 1959, the increment to pension is 1s. for every 12 contributions. A retirement pensioner between the ages of 65 and 70 (60 and 65 for women) can choose to be treated as not retired and thus earn pension increments by temporarily foregoing his pension and paying contributions during employment or self-employment.

A man aged 65 to 70 (or a woman aged 60 to 65) who has qualified for pension will have it reduced by sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 60s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of net earnings in excess of 80s.

The Normal Contribution Conditions are (a) that 156 contributions of any class have been paid (104 if insurance began before September 30, 1946), and (b) that the yearly average of contributions paid or credited is not less than 50.

Special Provisions as to Women.—Subject to certain conditions, a married woman on reaching 60 or a woman on marriage after that age receives by virtue of her husband's insurance a retirement pension of 30s. a week. A widow over the age of 60 when her husband dies will usually qualify for a retirement pension of 50s. a week from her husband's insurance instead of a widow's pension. A retirement pension payable to a woman by virtue of her husband's insurance is increased by 6d. for every 12 contributions paid by the husband after Aug. 3, 1959, as an employed or self-employed person while he is over 65 and under 70 and she is over 60, but if he should die before her, any 6d. increase he earns for her will then be paid at the 1s. rate. The pension of a woman under 65 is reduced by sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 60s. and a further sixpence for each shilling of her net earnings in excess of 80s.

Unemployment and sickness benefit is payable to men between 65 and 70 and women between 60 and 65 who have not retired from regular employment at the same rate as the retirement pension they would have been entitled to had they retired from regular employment.

At the end of March, 1958, retirement pensions, or contributory old age pensions under the old Acts, were being paid to approximately 4,790,000

persons. On July 5, 1958, about 300,000 "late-age entrants" (persons who were within ten years of pension age at July 5, 1948, and who had not previously been insured), and their wives became entitled to retirement pensions.

DEATH GRANT

A death grant is payable on the death of an insured person or of his wife, child or widow or, if the insured person is a woman, of her husband, child or widower. The normal grant (since Feb. 3, 1958) is for an adult £25, a child aged 6-17 £18 15s., a child aged 3-5 £12 10s., a child under 3 £7 10s. For the deaths of people who on July 5, 1948, were between 55 and 65 (men) or between 50 and 60 (women) the grant is £12 10s.

The normal contribution conditions for death grant are that (a) not less than 26 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to the deceased or the person by virtue of whose insurance the grant is claimed since July 5, 1948, and (b) either not less than 45 contributions of any class have been paid by or credited to him in the previous contribution year, or the yearly average of the contributions paid or credited since July 5, 1948 (or 16th birthday if later) is not less than 45. No grant is payable for deaths of persons already over pension age on July 5, 1948, or of children born before July 5, 1948, if they die under the age of 10. In the year ended March 31, 1957, about 230,000 grants were paid.

The grant is paid to the deceased person's executors or administrators, if any; otherwise it is paid to the person who meets the funeral expenses or to the next of kin.

FINANCE

Under the Act of 1946 two funds are set up, viz. the National Insurance Fund, and the National Insurance (Reserve) Fund. The income from contributions, Exchequer grants and interest from both funds are paid into the National Insurance Fund, and payments are made out of the Fund to meet the cost of benefits and administration. Under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, payments hitherto made from the Fund towards the cost of the National Health Service, which were equivalent to 10d. out of each total weekly National Insurance contribution for men, 8d. for women, and 6d. for boys and girls, were discontinued; consequential reductions were made in the rates of National Insurance contributions, and provision was made for separate National Health Service contributions, yielding twice the amount of the payments previously made from the National Insurance Fund to the National Health Service, to be collected in conjunction with the National Insurance contributions. Increases in the rates of National Health Service contributions under the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1958, took effect as from July 7, 1958. (See p. 971.)

Approximate receipts and payments of the National Insurance Fund for the year ended March 31, 1958, were as follows:—

Receipts	£'000
Balance, April 1, 1957.....	351,392
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....	588,544
Exchequer contribution.....	100,880
Income from investments.....	11,243
Transfer from the Reserve Fund of income from investments, etc.....	40,379
Other receipts.....	769
	<u>1,093,207</u>

Benefit:—	Payments	£'000	£'000
Unemployment benefit..		25,374	
Sickness benefit.....		111,351	
Maternity benefit.....		16,000	
Widow's benefit.....		43,800	
Guardian's allowance....		340	
Child's special allowance		2	
Retirement pension.....		482,081	
Death grant.....		3,943	
			682,891
Contribution to the National Health Service.....			18,140
Administration expenses.....			32,855
Other payments.....			5,503
Balance, March 31, 1958.....			353,819
			<u>1,093,207</u>

The changes in the rates of contributions and benefits and of Exchequer supplement introduced by the National Health Service Contributions Act, 1957, and the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, were in effect during part of 1957-58. The surplus of receipts over payments during the year was £2.4 million. Compared with 1956-57, the surplus fell by £31.3 million, receipts increasing by £8.4 million and payments by £39.7 million. The increase in payments was mainly due to a rise of £60.7 million in benefit payments (of which retirement pensions accounted for £34.2 million, and sickness benefit for £14.7 million), partly offset by the fall of £22.7 million in the contribution from the Fund to the National Health Service resulting from the introduction of separate National Health Service contributions.

The balance in the Reserve Fund at March 31, 1958, was £1,167.6 million, as compared with £1,167.5 million at March 31, 1957.

The Government Actuary estimated in January, 1959, that whereas under the present scheme the excess of expenditure over income of the Fund would rise to £138 million in 1961-62, £310 million in 1971-72, and £424 million in 1981-82, the financial provisions of the National Insurance Bill, 1959, would, on the Government's assumptions about future trends in unemployment, earnings, etc. produce small annual deficits up to the mid-70's and increasing annual surpluses thereafter.

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES INSURANCE

The National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Act, 1946, substituted for the Workmen's Compensation Acts, 1925 to 1945, a system of insurance against personal injury caused by accident arising out of and in the course of a person's employment and against prescribed diseases and injuries due to the nature of a person's employment. The scheme, which insures against personal injury caused and prescribed diseases and injuries developed on or after July 5, 1948, operates under the Act of 1946, as amended by the National Insurance (Industrial Injuries) Acts, 1948 and 1953, the National Insurance Acts, 1951, 1954 and 1957, the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, and the Family Allowances and National Insurance Acts, 1952, 1956 and 1959, and Regulations made by the Minister under those Acts. Increases in the rates of contributions and benefits took effect, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, on Jan. 27, 1958 in the case of death benefit, and on Feb. 3, 1958 in the case of other benefits and of contributions.

The Workmen's Compensation Acts, including the Workmen's Compensation (Temporary Increases) Act, 1943, (which is now made permanent) continue to apply, subject to certain amendments, to cases arising before the new scheme started.

The Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, which came into operation on July 11, 1951, provides for the payment out of the Industrial Injuries Fund of allowances supplementing workmen's compensation where the accident or disease happened before 1924.

The Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, provides for payment of benefits out of the Industrial Injuries Fund for those totally disabled by pneumoconiosis or byssinosis, and for dependants of those who died from one of those diseases, after December 31, 1949, if they are not covered by either the Workmen's Compensation Acts or the Industrial Injuries Acts. This Scheme was extended by the Amendment Scheme, 1954, to cases of partial disablement as a result of either disease, and was further amended by the Amendment Schemes, 1957 and 1958.

The Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, provides for payment of benefit out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to or in respect of certain persons who are disabled or die or have died after December 31, 1949, as a result of certain malignant and other diseases due to occupational exposure to carcinogens, in cases where neither workmen's compensation nor benefit under the Industrial Injuries Act is payable.

As from August 28, 1956, under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956, a supplementary benefit of 17s. 6d. a week became payable out of the Industrial Injuries Fund to the classes of totally disabled persons mentioned in the Act who are receiving workmen's compensation.

INSURED PERSONS

The persons covered by the Industrial Injuries scheme correspond closely to the class of "employed persons" under the National Insurance Act, 1946 (excluding members of the Forces), and numbered in 1957 over 21½ million, of whom about one-third were women.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions are payable by insured persons and their employers, unless exempted, and the Exchequer contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined contributions of insured persons and employers.

The normal weekly rates of contributions payable by insured persons and employers respectively are 8d. and 9d. for men over 18, 5d. and 6d. for women over 18, 4d. and 5d. for boys under 18, and 3d. and 3d. for girls under 18. Normally contributions are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card, the same stamp also covering National Insurance and National Health Service contributions.

There are no contribution conditions for the payment of benefits. Persons employed in insurable employment are covered from the time of starting work, but if employed while of school age pay no contributions.

BENEFITS

Injury Benefit is payable for not more than the first 26 weeks of incapacity; no payment is made for the first three days unless there are a further nine days of incapacity within the injury benefit period. Benefit is payable to persons over 18 and to juveniles with dependant's allowances, at the weekly rate of 85s. (days being paid for at one-sixth of the weekly rate), plus 30s. for one adult dependant, plus 15s. for the first or only child and 7s. for each other child. Juveniles not entitled to a child or adult dependant's allowance receive benefit at half the adult rate if under 17 and at three-quarters the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Disablement Benefit is payable if at or after the end of the injury benefit period the insured person suffers from loss of physical or mental faculty

such that the resulting disablement is assessed at not less than one per cent. (In cases of pneumoconiosis and byssinosis disablement benefit is paid from the start without a period of injury benefit.) The amount of disablement benefit varies according to the degree of disablement (in the form of a percentage) assessed by a medical board or medical appeal tribunal by reference to the claimant's disabilities (incurred as a result of the loss of faculty) as compared with a normal person of the same age and sex. In cases of disablement of less than 20 per cent., benefit normally takes the form of a gratuity paid according to a prescribed scale, but not exceeding £280. Where the degree of disablement is 20 per cent. or more, the benefit is a weekly pension payable either for a limited period or for life according to the following scale:

Degree of disablement	Weekly Rate	
	s.	d.
100 per cent	85	0
90 " "	76	6
80 " "	68	0
70 " "	59	6
60 " "	51	0
50 " "	42	6
40 " "	34	0
30 " "	25	6
20 " "	17	0

These are basic rates applicable to adults and to juveniles entitled to an increase for a child or adult dependant; other juveniles receive one-half the adult rate if under 17, and three-quarters of the adult rate if 17 and under 18.

Basic rates of pension are not related to the pensioner's loss of earning power, and are payable whether he is in work or not. Upon prescribed conditions, however, pension is supplemented for unemployment and in cases of special hardship. There is provision also for increases of pension during approved hospital treatment or if the pensioner requires constant attendance. An increase of 30s. for an adult dependant and of 15s. for the first or only child and 7s. for each other child is also payable where the pensioner is either entitled to an unemployment supplement or receiving approved hospital treatment. Subject to certain exceptions, a pensioner who is not in receipt of unemployment supplement can draw other national insurance benefits in full in addition to disablement pension.

Death Benefit, in the form of a pension, a gratuity or a weekly allowance for a limited period, available for widows and other dependants in fatal cases, depends in amount upon their relationship to the deceased and their circumstances at the time of death and not upon the deceased's earnings. A widow who was living with her husband at the time of his death receives a pension of 70s. a week for the first 13 weeks and thereafter of 56s. or 20s. a week according to circumstances, plus 20s. for the first or only child and 12s. for each other child.

Regulations impose certain obligations on claimants and beneficiaries and on employers, including, in the case of the former, that of submitting to medical examination and treatment and attending courses of vocational training or rehabilitation approved by the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

Industrial Diseases, etc.—The Act of 1946 extends insurance to prescribed industrial diseases and prescribed personal injuries not caused by accident, which are due to the nature of an insured person's employment and developed on or after July 5, 1948.

Determination of Questions and Claims.—Provision is made for the determination of certain questions (e.g., as to insurability and liability to contribute) by the Minister, and of "disablement questions"

by a medical board (or a single doctor) or medical appeal tribunal or, on appeal on a point of law, by the Industrial Injuries Commissioner, subject to leave. Claims for benefit and certain questions arising in connection with a claim for or award of benefit (e.g., whether the accident arose out of and in the course of the employment) are determined by an insurance officer appointed by the Minister, or a local appeal tribunal consisting of a chairman appointed by the Minister and equal numbers of members representing employers and insured persons, or, on appeal, by the Commissioner.

About three-quarters of a million new awards of injury benefit are made each year. The number of awards of disablement benefit and of special hardship allowance has increased year by year. The number of disablement pensions in payment rose during the year ended October 31, 1957, from 143,500 to 148,300; of those in payment at the end of the period 40,900 were in respect of pneumoconiosis. During the same year the number of special hardship allowances in payment increased from 88,800 to 85,500. The annual number of awards of death benefit slightly exceeds 2,000; at the end of 1957, about 16,000 pensions and nearly 13,000 allowances were in payment.

FINANCE

Contributions from employers, insured persons and the Exchequer are paid into, and benefits and administrative expenses are paid out of, a fund established under the Act of 1946, viz., the Industrial Injuries Fund.

Receipts, 1957-58		£'000
Balance, April 1, 1957.....		155,328
Contributions from employers and insured persons.....	44,258	
Exchequer contribution.....	9,039	
Income from investments.....	5,889	
Other receipts.....		8
		<u>214,530</u>
Payments, 1957-58		£'000
Benefit:—		
Injury.....	12,501	
Disablement (a).....	19,632	
Death (a).....	2,200	
Other benefits (b).....	1,319	
		<u>35,651</u>
Administration expenses.....	5,539	
Other payments.....	20	
Balance, March 31, 1958.....	173,320	
		<u>214,530</u>

(a) Division estimated. (b) Allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation (Supplementation) Scheme, 1951, allowances and death benefit paid under the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Scheme, 1952, as amended by the Pneumoconiosis and Byssinosis Benefit Amendment Scheme, 1954, or under the Industrial Diseases (Miscellaneous) Benefit Scheme, 1954, and allowances paid under the Workmen's Compensation and Benefit (Supplementation) Act, 1956.

As the Industrial Injuries scheme in general applies to cases arising after July 4, 1948, expenditure on benefits will not reach maturity for many years.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE

The National Assistance Act, 1948, was designed, from July 5, 1948, to substitute for certain existing services provided by the State or by local authorities a unified State service of financial assistance according to need. The service is administered by the National Assistance Board, the ultimate responsi-

bility to Parliament resting with the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance.

Application for assistance may be made by any person aged 16 or over who is in need, including a person who needs assistance in supplementation of a pension or insurance benefit. The National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1959, and the National Assistance (Determination of Need) Regulations, 1948, as amended, lay down how the need of an applicant shall be determined, and for this purpose how his requirements and resources shall be computed.

The scale rates for requirements other than rent, prescribed by the amending Regulations which came into operation on September 7, 1959, are as follows:

	Ordinary		Special (a)	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Husband and wife.....	85	0	107	6 (b)
Single householder.....	50	0		
Other persons:—				
Aged 21 or over.....	46	0	72	6
Aged 18-20.....	36	0	55	0
Aged 16-17.....	30	0	45	0
Aged 11-15.....	23	0	23	0
Aged 5-10.....	19	0	19	0
Aged under 5.....	16	0	16	0

(a) For blind and certain tuberculous persons.

(b) 12s. 6d. when both husband and wife are in the special classes.

The amount to be added for rent, if the applicant, or his wife or her husband, is a householder, or if the applicant is living alone, will be the net rent payable, or such a part thereof as is reasonable in the circumstances. If an applicant over the age of 18 is a member of a household but is not himself the householder, the amount to be added for rent will be a reasonable share of the rent payable by the householder, subject to a minimum addition of 2s. 6d. a week and a maximum of 15s. a week.

The rules for the computation of resources contain provisions for the treatment of capital and earnings and certain statutory disregards.

The amount to be paid by way of assistance is settled by the local officer of the Board; an applicant who is dissatisfied with the amount granted has a right of appeal to the local Appeal Tribunal, whose decision is final.

On July 5, 1948, national assistance had to be given to some 800,000 persons who had previously been receiving unemployment assistance (31,000), supplementary pensions (512,000), outdoor relief (200,000), blind domiciliary assistance (40,000), or tuberculosis treatment allowances (20,000). The number of weekly assistance allowances in payment rose from 1,011,000 at the end of 1948 to 1,810,000 in February, 1955. By the end of September, 1955, the number had fallen to 1,595,000, due mainly to the increase in benefit rates under the National Insurance Act, 1954. Subsequently, the number again rose, and at the end of 1957 had reached 1,712,000. Some reduction followed the increase in insurance benefit rates in January and February, 1958, and at the end of 1958 the number was 1,649,000, when the needs of nearly 2.4 million persons were being provided for wholly or in part. At the end of 1958 about 151,000 recipients were registered at the Employment Exchange; most of the rest were old, sick or otherwise incapable of work. More than two-thirds of the allowances were paid in supplementation of insurance benefits. During 1957 the Board also made about 922,000 single payments and 152,000 exceptional needs grants. In addition, assistance amounting to

£1,797,000 was given to meet charges raised under the National Health Service for prescriptions, spectacles, dentures and dental treatment, and surgical appliances.

The total net expenditure of the Board during 1958 was about £139,120,000, as compared with £134,448,000 in 1957 and £60,760,000 in 1948. Included in the figure for 1958 were payments of national assistance £116,600,000, and payments of non-contributory old age pensions £13,800,000.

NON-CONTRIBUTORY OLD AGE PENSIONS

The maximum non-contributory old age pension payable under the Old Age Pensions Act, 1936, to persons aged 70 and over, and under the Blind Persons Act, 1938, to blind persons aged 40 and over, was increased in October, 1946, from 10s. a week to 26s. a week for single persons of either sex and married men, and 16s. a week for married women. Pension was payable at the maximum rate where the yearly means, calculated in accordance with the provisions of the Act, did not exceed £26 5s. 0d. Where the yearly means were between £26 5s. 0d. and £89 5s. 0d., pension was payable at rates varying from 24s. (16s. for married women) to 2s. Where the yearly means exceeded £89 5s. 0d., no pension was payable. As from Jan. 27, 1958, when, under the National Insurance (No. 2) Act, 1957, the issue of weekly tobacco tokens to pensioners ceased, non-contributory pensions were increased by an amount equal to the current value of the tokens, i.e., 2s. 4d.

The National Assistance Act, 1948, which charged the National Assistance Board with the administration of non-contributory old age pensions, assimilated the pensions procedure to the national assistance procedure, and the Board has power to supplement old age pensions by national assistance in case of need.

COMBINED WEEKLY CONTRIBUTIONS

Contributions to National Insurance, the National Health Service and, in the case of employed persons, Industrial Injuries Insurance are paid by means of stamps on a single insurance card.

	Employed Person		Employer*		Total		Self-employed Person		Non-employed Person	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Men 18 and over.....	9	11	8	3	18	2	12	0	9	7
Women 18 and over..	8	0	6	9	14	9	10	0	7	7
Boys under 18.....	5	5	4	11	10	4	6	9	5	5
Girls under 18.....	4	8	4	0	8	8	5	11	4	6

* The special rates of contribution payable by employers for certain employed married women, widows and people over pension age are:—Women: 18 and over, 7s. 2d. (5d.); under 18, 4s. 3d. (3d.); Men, 8s. 11d. (8d.). The amount in brackets is the employee's share. Full details are given in Leaflet N.1. 103, available at all Pensions and National Insurance Offices.

Distribution of National Contributions

	Employed Person				Employer											
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.								
National Insurance.....	7	4½	6	2½	4	2½	3	6½	7	0½	5	9½	4	0½	3	3½
Industrial Injuries Insurance.	0	8	0	5	0	4	0	3	0	9	0	6	0	5	0	3
National Health Service....	1	10½	1	4½	0	10½	0	10½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½	0	5½

	Self-employed Person				Non-employed Person											
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Boys	Girls								
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.								
National Insurance.....	9	10	8	4	5	7	4	9	7	5	5	11	4	3	3	4
National Health Service ...	2	2	1	8	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	8	1	2	1	2

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE

The National Health Service was inaugurated on July 5, 1948, by the Minister of Health under the *National Health Service Act, 1946*, "to promote the establishment in England and Wales of a comprehensive Health Service designed to secure improvement in the mental and physical health of the people of England and Wales and the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of illness." There are separate Acts for Scotland and Northern Ireland, where the Health Services are run on very similar lines.

The National Health Service is available to everybody in the country and is a charge on the National Income. Everyone is entitled to use any complete part or all of the services and no Insurance qualification is necessary. The cost of the Service is met by the National Exchequer, by contributions collected by the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance together with National Insurance contributions (see p. 971) and by charges for the Service. About half the expenses of the local health services fall on local rates.

Under the 1946 Act, the only charges falling on the patient for any of the services were in certain cases for the renewal or repair of glasses or for the replacement of dentures; for domestic help, extra food at home, blankets, etc.; and for accommodation and treatment in private wards in hospitals. It was open to anyone, if they wished, in certain cases to pay the extra cost of more expensive glasses, more expensive dental treatment than is clinically necessary, and artificial limbs. In May, 1951, and May, 1952, charges were introduced for certain items in the National Health Service.

The *National Health Service (Amendment) Act, 1949*, had empowered the Minister *inter alia* to introduce a charge for prescriptions; a charge of 1s. for each prescription form was introduced on June 1, 1952, and this was increased to a charge of 1s. for each item on a prescription form on December 1, 1956. The *National Health Service Act, 1951*, authorized the making of charges to meet part of the cost of dentures and spectacles supplied through the Service. These charges came into force on May 21, 1951. The *National Health Service Act, 1952*, authorized the making of charges for medicines and certain appliances supplied to hospital out-patients, for dental treatment (excluding examination) provided under the General Dental Services and for day-nurseries run by local health authorities. These charges were effective from June 1, 1952. *Patients who are unable without hardship to meet charges under these Acts may apply to the National Assistance Board and there are also some exemptions from charges made to out-patients and for dental treatment.*

THE HEALTH SERVICES

Family Doctor Service

The Family Doctor Service is organized by 138 Executive Councils which also organize the Dental, Pharmaceutical and Supplementary Eye Services for their areas. There is an Executive Council for each County and County Borough area, but in some cases one Council covers two areas. Members, who serve voluntarily, are appointed by local doctors, dentists and pharmacists (12), the Local Health Authority (8) and the Minister of Health (5). All doctors may take part in the Family Doctor Scheme and about 20,000 out of some 21,000 general practitioners do so. They may at the same time have private fee-paying patients. Health Service doctors are paid on a capitation basis, i.e. an annual fee in respect of each patient accepted.

Everyone aged 16 or over can choose his doctor (parents or guardians choose for children under 16) and the doctor is also free to accept a person or not as he chooses. A person may change his doctor if he wishes, either at once if he has changed his address or obtained permission of the doctor on whose list he is, or by informing the local Executive Council (in which case a delay of about 14 days is usual). When people are away from home they can still use the Family Doctor Service if they ask to be treated as "temporary residents," and in an emergency, if a person's own doctor is not available, any doctor in the service will give treatment and advice.

Patients are treated either in the doctor's surgery or when necessary, at home. Doctors may prescribe for their patients all drugs and medicines which are medically necessary for their treatment and also a certain number of surgical appliances (the more elaborate being provided through the hospitals).

Drugs, Medicines and Appliances.—The number of chemists (including drug stores and appliance suppliers) in England and Wales, within the National Health Service at December 31, 1958, was 15,849. 203,384,933 prescriptions were dispensed in 1958. Since December 1, 1956, there has been a charge of 1s. in respect of each item on a prescription form made out by the family doctor and presented for dispensing. The only exception is where the doctor prescribes elastic hosiery, in which case the patient pays 5s. or 10s. on each article. In those country areas where the doctor does his own dispensing, the 1s. is paid to the doctor.

Dental Service

Dentists, like doctors, may take part in the Service and may also have private patients. About 10,300 of the dentists available for general practice have joined the National Health Service. They are responsible to the Executive Councils in whose areas they provide services.

Patients are free to go to any dentist taking part in the Service and willing to accept them, and do not require to register with any particular dentist. Dentists receive payment for items of treatment for individual patients, instead of the capitation fee received by doctors. There is no need for the patient to obtain a recommendation before seeking dental treatment. The dentist is able to carry out at once all normal conservative treatment (e.g. fillings), emergency treatment and ordinary denture repairs; he seeks prior approval from the Dental Estimates Board before undertaking treatment when it involves the removal of teeth necessitating replacement by denture; provision of dentures; extensive and prolonged treatment of the gums; gold fillings; inlays; crowns; special appliances and oral surgery.

A dentist may, with the approval of the Dental Estimates Board, charge his patient a prescribed sum for gold fillings or metal dentures where these are not clinically necessary, if the patient wishes to have them. Where a denture supplied under the Service has to be replaced because of loss or damage the whole or part of the cost may be charged to the patient if he has been careless. In May, 1951, charges were introduced for dentures whereby the patient has to pay £2 to £2 10s. for the supply of one denture or up to £4 5s. for a set. In June, 1952, a charge of £1, or the full cost of any treatment if less than £1, was introduced. No charge is made for the clinical examination of a patient's mouth. Charges for dental treatment (other than the usual charges for dentures) are not made in the case of anyone under 21 years of age or expectant mothers or mothers who have had a child during the preceding twelve months.

Supplementary Ophthalmic Service

Supplementary Ophthalmic Services which are run by the Executive Councils, form part of the

Eye Services available under the National Health Service, and provide for the testing of sight and supply of glasses only. Any ophthalmic medical practitioner or ophthalmic optician who has joined the Service may be consulted. The first time a person uses the Service he must obtain a recommendation from his doctor that his sight needs testing. After this he can use the Service direct without first obtaining a note from his doctor.

Until 1951 there were no charges under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Service except, in certain cases, for the renewal or repair of glasses or where the patient chose a more expensive spectacle frame than one of the standard frames available free, or asked to be supplied with special lenses where only flat lenses were necessary. In May, 1951, charges to patients of 10s. for each lens, plus the actual cost of the frames, were introduced. Children's glasses in the standard type of children's frame remain free of charge.

Hospitals and Specialists

On July 5, 1948, ownership of 2,688 out of 3,040 voluntary and municipal hospitals in England and Wales was vested in the Minister of Health. The remaining hospitals were disclaimed; many were run by religious orders. The hospital service, of which the specialist and consultant facilities are a part, includes general and special hospitals; maternity accommodation; tuberculosis sanatoria; infectious diseases units; provision for chronic sick; mental hospitals and mental deficiency institutions; accommodation for convalescent hospital treatment and medical rehabilitation, and all forms of specialized treatments—for example, plastic surgery, cancer, orthopaedic and ear, nose and throat treatment, together with the provision of most surgical and medical appliances.

In the main, this part of the Service is organized by 15 Regional Hospital Boards (see p. 387); in each hospital region there is a University having a teaching hospital or medical school. Hospitals are administered on behalf of the Boards by 388 Hospital Management Committees. The only hospitals in the Service outside the Regional Boards' immediate responsibility are the teaching hospitals which provide facilities for undergraduate and post-graduate medical or dental education and which are administered by Boards of Governors. There are 26 Boards of Governors in London and 10 in the rest of the country.

Specialists and consultants who take part in the Service (and nearly all of them are doing so) hold hospital appointments. They can take up whole-time or part-time service and those who have part-time appointments can still accept fee-paying patients outside the Service.

Certain hospitals have accommodation in small wards or single rooms which, if not required for patients who need privacy for medical reasons, may be made available to patients who desire it as an amenity. Amenity bed charges are fixed under Regulations and are at present 6s. or 12s. per day. In such a case the patient pays nothing for the cost of treatment or the normal cost of maintenance. In some hospitals a number of pay-beds has been placed at the disposal of part-time specialists taking part in the Service for use by private patients who agree to pay full hospital maintenance costs, and (usually) private fees to the specialist as well. The fees that may be charged by specialists to patients occupying private pay-beds are normally restricted to 75 guineas to cover everything. For exceptionally long or complicated treatment this limit may be raised to 125 guineas and special arrangements may be made in a limited proportion of pay-beds for patient and doctor to agree to fees outside these limits.

Arrangements to obtain the service or advice of a hospital specialist are made by the patient's family doctor as in the past. A specialist usually sees a patient at the hospital or clinic at which he works, but arrangements will be made for the specialist to visit the patient at home if he is unable, for medical reasons, to be taken to hospital. No charges are made to National Health Service in-patients (except for amenity beds as above), but since December 1, 1956, a charge of 1s. has been made to out-patients for each item on a prescription form for drugs and medicines (unless administered at hospitals). Exemptions from this charge are made in the case of patients receiving National Assistance or their dependants; war pensioners receiving medicines for their accepted disability; and patients attending V.D. clinics who receive medicines as part of their treatment. Also since June, 1952, hospital out-patients have to pay fixed charges for elastic hosiery, surgical abdominal supports, surgical footwear (and heeling and soling repairs), dentures, glasses and wigs. Exceptions are made in the case of a child under 16 years of age or at full-time attendance at school, to National Assistance recipients and their dependants and to war pensioners in respect of their accepted war disabilities.

In June, 1959, there were 83 hospitals providing distribution centres where hearing aids can be obtained after recommendation by a specialist.

Local Health Authority Services

The Local Health Services, mainly concerned with the care of patients in their own homes, are the responsibility of the major local authorities—County Councils and County Borough Councils. There are 146 Local Health Authorities in England and Wales.

Local Health Services provide such services as midwifery; ante-natal, post-natal and infant welfare clinics, and dental services where practicable for expectant and nursing mothers and young children; health visiting; home nursing; ambulances; provision of domestic help on health grounds; special care and after-care of the sick; local mental health services; and also vaccination and immunization. It will also fall to the Local Health Authorities to develop Health Centres.

All these services are free of charge except for domestic help and, in certain cases, provision of residential accommodation, meals, nursing requisites, bedding, etc., for which a charge may be made according to means. Since June, 1952, Local Health Authorities have also had power to make charges for the use of day nurseries. The Local Health Authorities may only charge what is reasonable, having regard to the means of the users.

Cost of the Service

	England and Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland
	£	£	£
1948-49†..	179,281,787	22,360,725	5,660,000
1949-50..	305,288,243	40,095,900	8,328,000
1950-51..	336,559,753	40,297,713	9,416,000
1951-52..	348,457,732	43,426,325	10,091,000
1952-53..	384,155,261	47,563,768	10,863,000
1953-54..	367,947,357	46,423,240	10,848,985
1954-55..	388,860,290	49,865,376	11,772,991
1955-56..	423,796,657	53,271,739	13,454,000
1956-57..	468,012,590	57,894,572	14,698,000
1957-58..	480,445,973	59,462,208	15,569,138
1958-59*..	489,049,136	60,629,500	16,417,200
1959-60*..	477,549,810	59,585,155	17,443,390

† July 5—March 31.

* Estimated.

Legal Notes

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN

In England and Wales the adoption of children is regulated mainly by the Adoption of Children Acts, 1926 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958. An order of court is necessary to legalize the adoption. Adoption puts the child adopted practically on the same footing as a child born to the adopter in lawful wedlock, in all matters of custody, education and maintenance; further, it is provided by the Act of 1958 that an adopted child shall be treated as the child of the adopter (and not the child of its natural parents) for the purpose of the devolution of property on an intestacy occurring, or under any disposition made, after the date of the adoption order. Applications are made to the High Court (Chancery), County Court, or Magistrates Court. Orders will not usually be made for a man to be sole adopter of a girl, and the applicant must be either:—

- (a) Twenty-five years of age or over; or
- (b) Twenty-one years of age or over and a relative (as defined in the Act of 1958) of the infant; or
- (c) the mother or father of the infant.

Two spouses may jointly adopt an infant, but unless one of them is the mother or father of the infant, condition (a) or (b) above must be satisfied in respect of one of the applicants and the other spouse must have attained the age of twenty-one.

The consent of the child's parents or guardian is required before an adoption order will be made, but in certain circumstances (e.g., where the parent or guardian has ill-treated or neglected the child) the Court may dispense with this consent. Since the 1949 Act, marriage between the adopter and the adoptee is prohibited, but marriages of that kind, solemnized before the passing of the Act, are not thereby invalidated.

The 1958 Act places restrictions on societies which make arrangements for the adoption of children.

Scotland.—The Adoption of Children (Scotland) Acts, 1930 to 1949, and the Adoption Act, 1958, cover the law relating to the adoption of children in Scotland, where an Adopted Children Register is maintained. Applications are made to the Court of Session, or the Sheriff Court within whose jurisdiction either the applicant or the child resides at the date of application. The Adoption Act, 1958, which is a consolidating Act, also applies, with modifications, to Scotland. Owing to divergence of the laws of England and Scotland there is not, however, complete uniformity in this branch of the law in both countries. Thus, in regard to property rights, an adopted child in Scotland remains a member of the family of his actual parents, and an adoption order does not deprive him of any legal rights competent to him in the estate of his parents, nor are any rights conferred on him as the child of the adopter.

All adoptions in Great Britain are registered in the Registers of Adopted Children kept by the Registrars General in London and Edinburgh respectively. Certificates from these registers, including short certificates which contain no reference to adoptions, can be obtained on conditions similar to those relating to birth certificates. (See below.)

BIRTHS (REGISTRATION)

When a birth takes place, personal information of it must be given to the Registrar of Births and Deaths for the sub-district in which the birth

occurred, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—

1. The father or mother of the child. If they fail;
2. the occupier of the house in which the birth happened;
3. a person present at the birth; or,
4. the person having charge of the child.

The duty of attending to the registration therefore rests firstly on the parents. The mother is responsible for the registration of the birth of an illegitimate child. The registration is required to be made within 42 days (*Scotland* 21 days) of the birth. Failure to do this, without reasonable cause, involves liability to a penalty of forty shillings (in *Scotland* the penalty is £1). The registration of a birth will be free when it takes place within 42 days (in *Scotland* 21 days). In England or Wales, the informant, instead of attending before the registrar of the sub-district where the birth occurred, may make a declaration of the particulars required to be registered in the presence of any registrar. The fee payable for this is 3s. *od.* There are special provisions relating to late registration. Under the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, notice of every birth must be given by the father, or person in attendance on the mother, to the district medical officer of health by post within 36 hours of the birth. *This is in addition to the registration already mentioned.*

A "Stillbirth" must be registered and a certificate signed by the doctor or midwife who was in attendance at the birth or has examined the body of the child must be produced to the registrar.

The re-registration of the birth of a person legitimated by the subsequent marriage of the parents is provided for in the Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953. In *Scotland* re-registration of a child legitimated *per subsequens matrimonium* or whose birth entry is affected by a Decree of Court respecting status or paternity is provided for by the Registration of Births, etc. (*Scotland*), Amendment Act, 1934.

Birth at Sea: The master of a British ship must record any birth on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Birth Abroad: Consular Officers are authorized to register births of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable in due course at Registrar General's office, London.

The registration of births occurring out of the United Kingdom among members of the armed forces, or occurring on board H.M. ships and aircraft, is provided for by the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Special Provisions) Act, 1957.

CERTIFICATES

OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, OR DEATHS

England and Wales.—Certificates of Births, Deaths, or Marriages can be obtained at the General Register Office, Somerset House, on payment of fees amounting to 5s. 3d., viz., 1s. 6d. for search, and 3s. 9d. for the certificate. (When application is made by post the charges are 7s. 6d.) They can also be obtained from the Superintendent Registrar having the legal custody of the register containing the entry of which a certificate is required. Certificates of marriages can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church in which the marriage took place (the customary fee being 3s. 9d.); or from the Nonconformist minister (or other "authorized person") where the marriage takes place in a registered building (See *post* under Marriage).

Certificates at reduced rates can be obtained for the purposes of certain Acts of Parliament, and under Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1953, a modified form of birth certificate, showing the names, sex and date of birth and certain other particulars, but not the parentage, may be obtained from the Registrar General, or the appropriate Superintendent Registrar or Registrar, on payment of a fee of *qd.* (inclusive of search) and on furnishing certain particulars.

English Registers.—Records of births, deaths and marriages registered in England and Wales since 1837 are kept at the General Register Office, Somerset House. *The Society of Genealogists*, 37 Harrington Gardens, S.W.7, possesses many records of Baptisms, Marriages and Deaths prior to 1837, including copies, in whole or in part, of about 4,000 Parish Registers.

Scottish Registers of Births, Deaths and Marriages.—Certificates of births, deaths or marriages registered from 1855 when compulsory registration commenced in Scotland can be obtained at the General Registry Office, New Register House, Edinburgh, or from the appropriate local Registrar, on payment of the fee of 3s., viz.:—1s. for search and 2s. for the certificate. Certificates are issued at reduced rates for specified purposes as in England & Wales and similar provision exists for abbreviated birth certificates (see 6d).

There are also available at the General Registry Office old parish registers of date prior to 1855, which were formerly kept under the administration of the Established Church of Scotland. An extract of an entry in these registers may be obtained at the fee of 3s. A fee of 20s. is payable for a general search of all the Scottish registers.

BRITISH NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND COLONIES

General.—The law as to British Nationality is now to be found mainly in the British Nationality Act, 1948, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1949. The Act introduces a new term, "citizenship." Every person who under the Act is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies, or any citizen (by virtue of legislation in that country) of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, India, Pakistan, the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland or Ceylon (hereafter referred to as "the Dominions") has by virtue of that citizenship the status of a British subject, and may be known either as a British Subject or as a Commonwealth citizen. Under s. 2 of the Newfoundland (Consequential Provisions) Act, 1950, potential citizens of Newfoundland under the British Nationality Act, 1948, are deemed to have been potential citizens of Canada.

Nationality before Jan. 1, 1949, was determined mainly by the British Nationality and Status of Alien Acts, 1914-1943, though these Acts did not affect the status of any person born before Jan. 1, 1915.

Retention of nationality by persons born in or who are citizens of Eire (now by virtue of the Ireland Act, 1949, styled the Republic of Ireland).

By the Ireland Act, 1949, a person who was born before Dec. 6, 1922, in what is now the Republic of Ireland (Eire) and was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, is not deemed to have ceased to be a British subject unless either (i) he was domiciled in the Irish Free State on Dec. 6, 1922, or (ii) was on or after April 10, 1935, and before Jan. 1, 1949, permanently resident there, or (iii) had before Jan. 1, 1949, been registered as a citizen of Eire under the laws of that country.

In addition by the British Nationality Act, 1943,

any citizen of Eire who immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, was also a British subject can retain that status by submitting at any time a claim to the Home Secretary on any of the following grounds: (a) he has been in the service of the United Kingdom government; (b) he holds a British passport issued in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory; (c) he has associations by way of descent, residence or otherwise with any such place; or on complying with similar legislation in any of the "Dominions."

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

In the majority of cases, a person who is a British subject becomes also a "citizen," either of one of the "Dominions" by virtue of legislation in that country, or of the United Kingdom and Colonies under the 1948 Act. In the latter case, citizenship is acquired by:—

1. *Birth* on or after Jan. 1, 1949, in the United Kingdom and Colonies (which term does not include the "Dominions"), except

(a) children born to non-citizen fathers enjoying diplomatic immunity from suit or legal process;

(b) children born to fathers who are enemy aliens in enemy occupied territory.

2. *Descent*, if the father was a citizen by birth. If the father was a citizen by descent only, the child acquires citizenship by descent if either:—

(a) the child is or his father was born in a protectorate, protected state, mandated territory or trust territory, or in a foreign country where Her Majesty then had jurisdiction over British subjects; or

(b) the birth (occurring elsewhere than (a)) is registered at a United Kingdom consulate within one year; or

(c) the father is at the time of birth in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom government; or

(d) the child is born in one of the "Dominions" in which a citizenship law has then taken effect and does not become a citizen thereof by birth.

3. *Registration* by the Home Secretary upon application by:—

(a) a citizen of one of the "Dominions" or of the Republic of Ireland who can show either that he is ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom and has been so resident for a period of twelve months, or is in Crown service under the United Kingdom government, or, in certain circumstances, if he is serving under an international organization of which the United Kingdom Government is a member, or is in the employment of a body established in the United Kingdom;

(b) a woman married to a United Kingdom, etc. citizen. If she is a British protected person or an alien she must take an oath of allegiance. (A woman who marries on or after Jan. 1, 1949, does not by virtue of that marriage acquire citizenship.)

A minor child of a citizen can be registered upon application being made by his parent or guardian.

4. *Naturalization.*—In order to be eligible for a certificate of naturalization an alien must:—

(a) during the eight years preceding his application have resided for not less than five years (of which not less than one year immediately preceding the application

must have been spent in the United Kingdom) in the United Kingdom or in any colony, protectorate, United Kingdom mandated or trust territory, or have been for five years in the service of the Crown; and

- (b) bc of good character and have a sufficient knowledge of the English language; and
- (c) intend to reside in the United Kingdom or any colony, etc., or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown or in the service of certain organizations.

A British protected person who satisfies (b) and (c) above can apply for naturalization if he can show either that he has resided in the United Kingdom for the twelve months (or such shorter period as the Home Secretary may allow) immediately preceding his application, or that he is in the service of the Crown under Her Majesty's United Kingdom Government.

Instructions for the guidance of persons desiring to apply for a Certificate of Naturalization are supplied with the form of application which may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office.

5. *Incorporation of Territory* when citizenship is granted to such persons as are specified by Order in Council.

6. *Transitional Provisions*, which confer citizenship on a person who was a British subject immediately before Jan. 1, 1949, if either:—

- (i) (a) he would, if born after that date, have qualified for citizenship by birth; or
- (b) he is a person naturalized in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (c) he became a British subject by reason of annexation of territory which on Jan. 1, 1949, was included in the United Kingdom and Colonies; or
- (ii) at the time of his birth his father was a British subject and possessed any of the above qualifications; or
- (iii) he was born within territory comprised on Jan. 1, 1949, in a protectorate, protected state or United Kingdom trust territory; or
- (iv) he was not on that date a citizen or potential citizen of one of the "Dominions"; or
- (v) being a woman, had before Jan. 1, 1949, been married to a man who becomes, or would but for his death have become, a citizen.

A British subject who is merely a potential citizen of one of the "Dominions" continues as a British subject without citizenship until he becomes a citizen of such "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, or an alien. If none of these has happened at the date when a citizenship law is passed in the country of which he is potentially a citizen, he becomes a citizen by descent of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

A woman who lost British nationality by reason of marriage to an alien regained it on Jan. 1, 1949.

By the Adoption Act, 1958, an adopted child becomes a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies as from the date of the adoption order if the adopter or, in the case of a joint adoption, the male adopter, is a citizen of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

Citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies can be lost:—

- (i) by declaration in the prescribed manner by a person who is also a citizen of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland or a national of a foreign country.

The Home Secretary can withhold registration of the declaration in time of war;

- (ii) where the Home Secretary is satisfied that citizenship by registration or naturalization was obtained by fraud, false representation, etc.;
- (iii) by the Home Secretary depriving a naturalized person of citizenship if such person has:—

(a) shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards Her Majesty; or

(b) in time of war, traded with the enemy; or

(c) within five years after becoming naturalized, been sentenced in any country to a term of twelve months imprisonment; or

(d) continuously resided in foreign countries for seven years, and during that period has neither at any time been in the service of the Crown or of certain international organizations, nor registered annually at a United Kingdom consulate his intention to retain citizenship;

and the Home Secretary is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that such person should retain his citizenship;

- (iv) where a naturalized person is deprived of citizenship of a "Dominion" or of the Republic of Ireland, the Home Secretary can also deprive him of citizenship of the United Kingdom and Colonies.

- (v) Under sect. 2 of the British Nationality Act, 1958, which contains special provisions with regard to citizens of Ghana.

STATUS OF ALIENS.—Property may be held by an alien in the same manner as by a natural-born British subject, but he may not hold public office, exercise the franchise or own a British ship or aircraft. The Republic of Ireland Act, 1949, declares that the Republic, though not part of H.M.'s Dominions, is not a foreign country, and any reference in an Act of Parliament to foreigners, aliens, foreign countries, etc., shall be construed accordingly.

CROWN—PROCEEDINGS AGAINST

Before 1947 proceedings against the Crown were generally possible only by a procedure known as a petition of right, which placed the litigant at a considerable disadvantage and which was not normally available at all in cases of tort (i.e., civil wrongs other than breach of contract). Thus, no proceedings would normally lie against the Government if a subject were injured by the negligent driving of a Government vehicle (although the driver could be sued) or if a Government employee were injured by the defective condition of the Crown premises on which he worked. Now, however, by the Crown Proceedings Act, 1947, which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1948, the Crown, in its public capacity, is largely placed in the same position as a subject, although some procedural disadvantages remain. Among exceptions to the Act are the following: (a) No action lies in tort against the Crown or the individual Crown servants for anything done or omitted to be done in relation to any postal packet or telephone communication, except for loss of a registered in and postal packet (in which case the action must be brought within one year of posting), not being a telegram. (b) The Crown and any member of the armed forces are immune from liability in tort in respect of death of, or

personal injury to, another member of the armed forces on duty, provided that the death or injury is attributable to service for purposes of pension.

Scotland.—The Act extends to Scotland and has the effect of bringing the practice of the two countries as closely together as the different legal systems will permit. While formerly actions against the Crown, when permissible, were confined to the Court of Session, proceedings may now be brought in the Sheriff Court. The Lord Advocate is the proper defender in proceedings against the Crown.

The Act lays down that arrestment of money in the hands of the Crown or of a Government Department is competent in any case where arrestment in the hands of a subject would have been competent, but an exception is made in respect of Post Office Savings Bank deposits. On the other hand, the former rule that the wages and salaries of the servants of the Crown are not arrestable remains unaltered.

DEATHS, BURIAL AND CREMATION

DEATHS

(For Certificates, see under BIRTHS)

In England and Wales.—When a death takes place, personal information of it must be given to the local Registrar of Births and Deaths, and the register signed in his presence, by one of the following persons:—1. A relative of the deceased present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness. If they fail, 2. Some other relative of the deceased. In default of any relatives, 3. A person present at the death; or, the occupier of the house in which the death happened. If all the above-named fail, 4. An inmate of the house, or, the person causing the disposal of the body. Relatives present or in attendance are first required to attend to the registration. The registration must be made within five days of the death, or within the same time written notice of the death sent to the Registrar. If the deceased was attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of cause of death must be sent by the doctor to the registrar. The doctor must give to the informant of the death a written notice of the signing of the certificate, which must be delivered to the registrar. It is essential that a certificate for disposal should be obtained from the registrar before the funeral and delivered to the clergyman or other person in charge of the churchyard or cemetery. No fee is chargeable for this certificate. If the death is not registered within five days (or fourteen days if written notice of the occurrence of the death is sent to him) the Registrar may require any one of the above-mentioned persons to attend to register at a stated time and place. Failure to comply involves a penalty of forty shillings. The registration of a death is free of charge when it takes place within the above-mentioned periods. After twelve months no death can be registered without the Registrar General's consent and on payment of fees amounting to fifteen shillings.

A body must not be disposed of until (1) either the Registrar has given a certificate to the effect that he has registered or received notice of the death, or (2) until the Coroner has made a disposal order (*Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1926, s. 1*).

A person disposing of a body must within ninety-six hours deliver to the Registrar a notification as to the date, place, and means of the disposal of the body (*ib. s. 3*).

"Still-born" child. (See under Births (Registration), p. 974.)

Death at Sea.—The master of a British ship

must record any death on board and send particulars to the Registrar General of Shipping.

Death Abroad.—Consular Officers are authorized to register deaths of British subjects occurring abroad. Certificates are procurable at the Registrar General's Office, London. If the deceased was of *Scottish* domicile, particulars are sent to the Registrar General for Scotland.

With regard to the registration of deaths of members of the armed forces, and deaths occurring on H.M. ships and aircraft, see the Registration of Births, etc. Act, 1957.

In Scotland, the rules of registration are similar, but (1) the death must be registered within 8 days, failure to do so involving a penalty of £1; (2) the medical man concerned must give a certificate of death to the Registrar in terms of the Registration of Births, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1854, within 7 days; (3) the informant of a death receives from the Registrar a certificate that the death has been registered. This is given to the undertaker, who delivers it to the keeper of the cemetery. Failure to comply is under penalty in all cases.

BURIAL

The duty of burial is incumbent on the deceased person's Executors (if any appointed); it is also a recognized obligation of the husband of a woman, and the parent of a child, also of a householder where the body lies. Funeral expenses of a reasonable amount will be repayable out of deceased's estate in priority to any other claims. Directions as to place and mode of burial are frequently contained in the deceased's will or in some memorandum placed with private papers, or may have been communicated verbally to a relative. Consequently steps should immediately be taken to ascertain the deceased's wishes from the above sources. If the wishes are considered objectionable, they are not necessarily enforceable; legal advice should be taken. A person may legally leave directions for the anatomical examination of his body. As to the place of burial—unless closed by Order in Council—the parish churchyard is the normal burying place for parishioners, or any person dying in the Parish, but nowadays this will apply only in villages and the smaller towns. In populous districts cemeteries and crematoria have been established either by the local council, or a private company, and burials will take place there in accordance with the regulations. For an exclusive right to a burial space in the churchyard a faculty is required from the Ecclesiastical Court. Poor persons may be buried at the public expense by the local authority. As to the necessity for obtaining a registrar's certificate or authority from the Coroner for disposal, see above.

CREMATION

Under the Cremation Acts, 1902 and 1952, regulations are made by the Home Secretary dealing fully with the cremation of a body, disposal of ashes, etc., and containing numerous essential safeguards.

If Cremation is desired it is advisable for instructions to be left in writing to that effect. Cremation may not take place if deceased has prohibited that form of disposal.

To arrange for Cremation the Executor or near relative should instruct the undertaker to that effect and obtain from him the Statutory Forms required as given in the Cremation Regulations issued in 1930 (Statutory Rules and Orders, 1930, No. 1016).

DIVORCE, ETC.

Preliminary.—Matrimonial Suits may be conveniently divided into three classes, viz. (1) those

in which a declaration that there has never been a marriage is sought; (2) those in which the duties arising from marriage are sought to be upheld; and (3) those in which, the marriage being admitted, it is sought to end the marriage or the duties arising from it.

(1) *Nullity of Marriage*.—Marriage is void *ab initio* if the parties were in the prohibited degrees of affinity, if it was bigamous, if there was no sufficient consent on the part of one or both of the parties, if one of the parties was insane, or if one of the parties was under the age of consent, *i.e.*, 16—Marriage Act, 1949. Where the formalities of the marriage were defective, the marriage is generally void if both parties knew of the defect (*e.g.*, where marriage took place otherwise than in an authorized building). But absence of the consent of parents or guardians (or of the Court or other authority, in lieu thereof) in the case of minors does not invalidate the marriage. Inability to consummate a marriage may also be a ground for a nullity decree; but in this case, the marriage is only voidable and remains valid until the decree is made.

Under the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, which does not apply to Scotland, a marriage is also voidable (*i.e.*, a decree of nullity may be obtained) on the following grounds—(a) respondent's wilful refusal to consummate the marriage; (b) that either party at the time of marriage was mentally defective or subject to recurrent fits of insanity or epilepsy; (c) that at the time of marriage the respondent was suffering from communicable venereal disease; (d) that at the time of the marriage the respondent was pregnant by another man. In cases, (b), (c) and (d), the petitioner must have been ignorant of the grounds at the date of the marriage and must not have agreed to intercourse taking place since discovering the grounds, and proceedings must be instituted within a year of the marriage.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, and, as to Scotland, by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1949, it is provided that a decree of nullity in respect of a voidable marriage shall not operate so as to bastardize any child, who would have been the legitimate child of the parties to the marriage if the marriage had been dissolved instead of annulled.

A spouse's insistence upon the use of contraceptives will not constitute wilful refusal to consummate within (a) above, even though there has been no normal intercourse, but it may in certain circumstances enable a petition for *Divorce* to be brought on the grounds of cruelty (as to which see below). Further it has been allowed as a defence to a charge of desertion against the aggrieved party.

In one High Court case the judge held that a husband's insistence on the practice of *coitus interruptus* amounted to wilful refusal to consummate the marriage, where there had been no other intercourse. In other High Court cases the judges have disagreed with this view, but held that, in the circumstances of the particular cases, a divorce could be granted on the ground of legal cruelty.

(2) *Restitution of Conjugal Rights*.—This is a form of relief generally sought by a spouse who has been deserted. Disobedience to a decree of restitution of conjugal rights is a ground for obtaining judicial separation.

(3) *Judicial Separation and Divorce*.—The third class of suit includes a suit for judicial separation (which does not dissolve a marriage) and a suit for divorce (which, if successful, dissolves the marriage altogether and leaves the parties at liberty to marry again). Either spouse may petition for judi-

cial separation on the same grounds as those for divorce and also on the ground specified in (2) above.

Divorce.—Complete divorce is now obtainable by either husband or wife upon any one of the following grounds: adultery of respondent since marriage; desertion by respondent for 3 years immediately before petition; cruelty to petitioner; incurable insanity (under certain conditions); and by the wife, also on commission by the husband of certain criminal sexual offences. Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, s. 1.

The foregoing is subject to a clause prohibiting any petition for divorce before the lapse of three years from the date of marriage, except in the case of exceptional hardship (upon petitioner) or of exceptional depravity of respondent.

Cruelty, in a legal sense, is conduct of such a character as to have caused injury or a reasonable apprehension of injury to life, limb, or health (bodily or mental). A course of conduct calculated to break the spirit of the sufferer, continued until health breaks down or is likely to break down under the strain, constitutes legal cruelty.

Desertion may be defined as a voluntary withdrawal from cohabitation by one spouse without just cause and against the wishes of the other. Where one spouse is guilty of conduct of a serious nature which forces the other to leave, the party at fault is said to be guilty of constructive desertion.

If, upon disputes arising, the parties agree to live apart, then in general neither can be said to have deserted the other.

When the decree will be refused.—A decree must be refused, even if the suit is undefended, if the allegations in the petition for divorce are not proved. (There is no such thing in the Divorce Court as judgment against the respondent by default.) Other absolute bars to relief are (i) connivance at the adultery of the respondent; (ii) collusion, as where the initiation of the suit is procured by agreement or bargain (but this does not prevent a fresh suit being brought free from collusion); (iii) condonation of the respondent's adultery or cruelty, *i.e.*, complete forgiveness which restores the *status quo* (although the offence may be revived by later misconduct). There are also certain discretionary bars, *as e.g.*, where the petitioner has been guilty of adultery; of unreasonable delay; of cruelty; or of wilful neglect or misconduct conducing to the adultery, insanity, or desertion alleged. (1950 Act, s. 4.)

Intervention by Queen's Proctor.—At any time during the progress of a suit, and before the decree *nisi* is made absolute, the Queen's Proctor may intervene.

Decree Absolute.—Every decree of dissolution or nullity is in the first instance a decree *nisi*. The marriage subsists until the decree is made absolute, usually three months after decree *nisi*. After that date either spouse may marry again; but as to marriage within "Prohibited Degrees" see Marriage—Miscellaneous Notes, pp. 987-8. By the Matrimonial Proceedings (Children) Act, 1958 a decree *nisi* cannot be made absolute until the Court is satisfied that arrangements have been made for the care and upbringing of every child of the family who has not attained the age of sixteen which are satisfactory or the best which can be desired in the circumstances or that it is impracticable for the parties before the Court to make any such arrangements.

Maintenance, etc..—The Court has wide powers to make orders as to maintenance or alimony (usually payable to an innocent wife), and as to costs. The husband can be ordered to pay his wife's costs, ever

if she is unsuccessful in her suit or defence. A guilty co-respondent may be ordered to pay costs and damages.

By the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1950, the High Court in England may, where the husband has wilfully neglected to provide reasonable maintenance for the wife or children, order the husband to make provision for them, *even though* no matrimonial suit is pending between the parties to the marriage, and while such an order is in force the Court may also deal with custody of and access to the children.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In suits for nullity, divorce or judicial separation, whether the suit succeeds or is dismissed, the Court can make orders as to the custody of and access to the children and as to their upkeep and education, and these orders can be made not only in respect of children of the marriage but also in respect of a child of one party who has been accepted as one of the family by the other party. A guilty spouse will normally be entitled to reasonable access to the children and may even be awarded the custody if the Court thinks fit. The paramount consideration is always the welfare of the child.

A spouse who has been deprived of the custody of a child will not thereby be deprived of his other rights as the child's *guardian* unless the Court expressly so orders.

SEPARATION BY AGREEMENT

Husband and wife may agree, with or without consideration, to separate and live apart, but the agreement, to be valid, must be followed by an immediate separation. It is most desirable to consult a solicitor in every such case.

MAGISTRATE'S SEPARATION AND MAINTENANCE ORDERS

When a husband has been guilty of adultery or assault or has deserted his wife, or has been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or her children, or of wilful neglect to maintain her or her infant children, or where he is an habitual drunkard, or insists on having intercourse while suffering from a venereal disease, or compels her to submit herself to prostitution, the wife may obtain relief from the local magistrates' court. A husband may apply on the ground that the wife has been persistently cruel to his children; or is an habitual drunkard, or has committed adultery. The Court may declare that the applicant is no longer bound to cohabit with the other spouse. Where a wife is the applicant, the legal custody of children under sixteen may be given to her, and the husband may be ordered to pay a weekly sum not exceeding £5 for the benefit of the wife and a sum not exceeding £1 10s. a week for each child until the child attains sixteen. Further, if a child is or will be engaged in a course of education or training after attaining the age of sixteen, the Court may on the application of the wife continue an order for the payment of maintenance in respect of that child for a further period of up to two years from the date of the making of the order; such further period may be extended on subsequent applications to the Court, but this maintenance provision will in no case be extended beyond the date when the child attains the age of twenty-one. Where the husband applies, the custody of any children of the marriage may be given to him. The Court may, on giving the custody of any children to either spouse, make such order as to access to those children by the other spouse as it thinks fit. If the wife has been

guilty of adultery, no order will be made on her application unless there was condonation or connivance or conduct conducing thereto by the husband; and if, having obtained an order, she commits adultery, the order must be discharged, unless the Court is of opinion that the husband condoned to the adultery by failing to make such payment of the separation allowances as he was able. An order may be altered, varied or discharged at any time on fresh evidence, or, as regards orders for payment, on cause being shown. All applications for relief, except on grounds of desertion or failure to maintain, must be made within six months of the offence complained of. The Magistrates' Courts Act, 1952, separates the hearing of matrimonial disputes from ordinary Court business; specifies the persons allowed to be present; limits newspaper reports, etc., etc.

SCOTLAND DIVORCE

Proceedings are brought in the Court of Session and it is necessary that the husband be domiciled in Scotland, or, he not being domiciled in the United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man, that the wife is resident in Scotland and has been ordinarily resident there for a period of three years immediately preceding commencement of proceedings.

The following are the grounds for divorce:—

1. *Adultery*.—A mere confession by the defender is of itself insufficient; there must be proof of the facts. Direct evidence is not required, if facts can be established which give rise to an inevitable inference of adultery. There must be no collusion between the parties, and the pursuer is required to swear to this. It is not collusion, however, for a guilty spouse to give information of an act of adultery already committed. It is a defence to an action of divorce for adultery to plead that the innocent spouse has condoned the misconduct on which the action is founded.

2. *Desertion*.—The defender must have wilfully and without reasonable cause deserted the pursuer and persisted in such desertion for a period of not less than three years. It must be shown that the desertion was without reasonable cause, and that the pursuer has throughout the period been willing to adhere. Refusal by one spouse to have marital relations with the other for any period of three years without any overt act of desertion does not constitute desertion. Here also, collusion is fatal to the success of the action.

3. *Incurable Insanity*.—The defender must, for five years preceding the raising of the action, have been under care and treatment as an insane person.

4. *Cruelty*.—The degree of cruelty to be established depends on the circumstances of each individual case, but the test, generally speaking, is that the conduct complained of must be such as to endanger the health of the pursuer. Cruelty may take the form of habitual drunkenness on the part of one of the spouses.

5. *Unnatural Sexual Offences*.—An extract of the criminal conviction is sufficient proof.

Effect of Divorce on Property.—A husband or wife obtaining decree of divorce against the other, except on the ground of incurable insanity, is entitled to claim his or her legal rights, *jus relictii*, however, being excluded, as if the offender was dead. Where there has been a successful cross-action the effect is the same as though both spouses had died at the date of decree.

Nullity of Marriage.—A declaration of nullity of marriage may be obtained on the ground of any impediment, viz., consanguinity and affinity, subsistence of a previous marriage, non-age of one of

the parties, incapacity or insanity of one of the parties, or by the absence of genuine consent.

SEPARATION

A decree of judicial separation may be obtained by one spouse against the other on the grounds of (a) adultery, (b) cruelty. This entitles the parties to live apart, but does not dissolve the marriage. The husband, if the guilty party, is liable for alimony.

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN

In actions for divorce and separation, the Court has a discretion in awarding the custody of the children of the parties. The welfare of the children is the paramount consideration, and the mere fact that a spouse is the guilty party in the action does not of itself deprive him or her of the right to claim custody, though where the considerations of welfare are equally balanced the Court will have regard to the element of guilt.

HIRE-PURCHASE

ENGLAND AND WALES

Protection of the purchaser against unscrupulous dealings is given by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1938 (as amended by the Hire-Purchase Act, 1954), which applies to a hire-purchase agreement under which the hire-purchase price *i.e.*, the total sum payable by the hirer to complete the purchase of the goods, does not exceed £1000 for livestock, or £300 in any other case.

Before any agreement is made, the owner of the goods must state in writing to the hirer the cash price at which the goods can be purchased, and there must be a memorandum of the agreement signed by the hirer himself and by or on behalf of the owner and any guarantor. The memorandum must contain (i) the cash price, (ii) the hire-purchase price, (iii) the amount of each instalment, (iv) when each instalment falls due, (v) a list of the goods, and (vi) a notice informing the hirer of his right to terminate the agreement (*below*), and of the restrictions on the owner's right to recover the goods (*below*), and a copy of the memorandum must be sent to the hirer within seven days of the agreement being made. In breach of any of these conditions the owner can neither recover the goods nor enforce the agreement or any security given, although the Court can dispense with any of these requirements save that as to the signed memorandum. The same result ensues (while default continues) if the owner fails without reasonable cause within four days after written request (with a tender of 1s. for expenses) to supply to the hirer a copy of the agreement and a statement of amounts paid, in arrear, and not yet payable. Before the last instalment becomes due, the hirer may by writing determine the agreement, and, although he will not thereby escape liability for any instalments which have already become due he will be under no further obligation under the agreement. Under the Act, however, he must allow the owner to retake the goods and, if one-half of the hire-purchase price exceeds the total of the sums paid and due, he must pay the difference to the owner. These rights of the hirer cannot be taken away from him, but he can enforce more favourable rights (if any) under the agreement.

Any provision in the agreement giving the owner a right to enter any premises for the purpose of seizing the goods is invalidated by the Act. Further, even though the agreement may have been terminated because the hirer has broken it, or because the owner has exercised a right to terminate it, if one-third of the hire-purchase price has been paid or tendered, the owner cannot recover the

goods otherwise than by action in a County Court, in which the Court can ensure that the hirer is fairly treated. If the owner disregards this provision, the hirer cannot recover the goods, but can recover all sums paid under the agreement.

SCOTLAND

The Hire Purchase and Small Debt (Scotland) Act, 1932, provides that no contract of hire purchase to which the Act applies is binding on the hirer unless (1) it is signed by him and (2) either a copy is acknowledged by him to have been delivered at the time of his signature or sent to him by registered post within fourteen days thereafter. Any contract which limits any right conferred by the Act on the hirer is void to that extent. The hirer may terminate the contract at any time by (1) re-delivery of the article in a good state of repair, fair wear and tear excepted, and (2) paying any instalment then due together with the amount, if any, by which one-third of the total payments stipulated for in the contract by way of instalment exceeds the *cumulo* amount of the instalments due. Even after the owner has obtained decree of delivery of an article, the hirer is entitled to retain it in his possession or to recover it if, within fourteen days of the decree, he pays the whole instalment which is due, with expenses.

The above Act was extended by the Hire Purchase Act, 1954, to apply to articles exceeding £300 in value.

ILLEGITIMACY AND LEGITIMATION

ENGLAND AND WALES

A man may be summoned to petty sessions on the application of the mother of a bastard child, or by the Public Assistance Authority where the child becomes chargeable to the local authority, and the Justices, on his being proved to be the father of the child, may make an order requiring him to pay for its maintenance and education a sum not exceeding 20s. a week. The evidence of the woman must be *corroborated* in a material particular. The mother has the custody of her bastard children. *Prima facie* every child born of a married woman during a marriage is legitimate; and this presumption can only be rebutted by strong, distinct, satisfactory and conclusive evidence.

LEGITIMATION.—By the *Legitimacy Act, 1926*, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1927, where the parents of an illegitimate person marry, or have married, whether before or after that date, the marriage, if the father is at the date thereof domiciled in England or Wales, renders that person, if living, legitimate as from Jan. 1, 1927, or from the date of the marriage, whichever last happens. Under the Act of 1959, marriage legitimates a person whose father or mother was married to a third person at the time when the illegitimate person was born. It is the duty of the parents to supply to the Registrar General information for re-registration of the birth of a legitimated child.

Declarations of Legitimacy.—A person claiming that he, his parent, or any remoter ancestor has become legitimated, may petition the High Court or the County Court for the necessary declaration.

Rights and Duties of Legitimated Persons.—A legitimated person, his spouse or issue may take property under an intestacy occurring after the date of legitimation, or under any disposition (*e.g.*, a will) coming into operation after such date, as if he had been legitimate.

He must maintain all persons whom he would be bound to maintain had he been born legitimate, and he is entitled to the benefit of any Act of Parliament which confers rights on legitimate persons to recover damages or compensation. The

Act specially provides that nothing therein contained is to render any person capable of succeeding to or transmitting a right to any dignity or title.

SCOTLAND

Illegitimate Children (Scotland) Act, 1930.—The mother of an illegitimate child may raise an action of affiliation and aliment against the father, either in the Court of Session or, more usually, in the Sheriff Court. Where in any such action the Court finds that the defender is the father of the child, the Court shall, in awarding inlying expenses, or aliment, have regard to the means of the parties, and the whole circumstances of the case. The Court may, upon application by the mother or by the father of any illegitimate child, or in any action for aliment for an illegitimate child, make such order as it may think fit regarding the custody of such child and the right of access thereto of either parent, having regard to the welfare of the child and to the conduct of the parents and to the wishes as well of the mother as of the father and may on the application of either parent recall or vary such order. The obligation of the mother and of the father of an illegitimate child to provide aliment for such child shall (without prejudice to any obligation attaching at common law) endure until the child attains the age of sixteen years.

By Scots Law an illegitimate child is legitimated by the subsequent marriage of its parents provided there was no impediment to the marriage of the parents at the time of the conception of the child. Such legitimation is recognized by International Law so far as the laws of particular countries allow it and is valid to that extent in England. By the Legitimacy Act, 1926, an illegitimate child may, in certain circumstances, succeed on intestacy. By the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1934, a child so legitimated, who has already been registered as illegitimate, may, in certain circumstances be re-registered as legitimate. The consent of the father of an illegitimate child to its adoption is not required.

INTESTACY

ENGLAND AND WALES

As regards deaths on or after January 1, 1953, the position is governed by the Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952. The latter Act considerably increased the benefits of a surviving spouse of an intestate, and also extended the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938 (see under "Wills"), to intestacies. These notes deal with the position under the 1952 Act, so that if the death occurred before 1953 reference must be made elsewhere. If the intestate leaves a spouse and issue, the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment; and (iii) a life interest in half of the rest of the estate. This life interest can be capitalized at the option of the spouse. "Personal chattels" are articles of household use or ornament (including motor-cars), not used for business purposes. The rest of the estate goes to the issue. If the intestate leaves a spouse and no issue, but leaves a parent or brother or sister of the whole blood or issue of such brothers and sisters the spouse takes (i) the "personal chattels"; (ii) £20,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from death until payment, and (iii) half of the rest of the estate absolutely. The other half of the rest of the estate goes to the parents, equally if more than one, or, if none, to the brothers and sisters of the whole blood. If the intestate leaves a spouse, but no issue, no parents, and no brothers or sisters

of the whole blood or their issue, the spouse takes the whole estate absolutely. If resident therein at the intestate's death, the surviving spouse may generally require the personal representatives to appropriate the interest of the intestate in the matrimonial home in or towards satisfaction of any absolute interest of the spouse, including the capitalized value of a life interest. In certain cases, leave of Court is required. On a partial intestacy, any benefit (other than personal chattels specifically bequeathed) received by the surviving spouse under the will must be brought into account against the statutory legacy of £5,000 or £20,000 as the case may be. If there is no surviving spouse, the estate is distributed among those who survive the intestate in the following order (those entitled under earlier numbers taking to the exclusion of those entitled under later numbers):—(1) issue; (2) father or mother (equally, if both alive); (3) brothers and sisters of the whole blood; (4) brothers and sisters of the half blood; (5) grandparents (equally, if more than one alive); (6) uncles and aunts of the whole blood; (7) uncles and aunts of the half blood; (8) the Crown.

In cases (1), (3), (4), (6) and (7) the persons entitled lose their interests unless they or their issue not only survive the intestate, but also attain twenty-one or marry under that age, their shares going to the other persons (if any) within the same group who do attain twenty-one or marry. Moreover, in the same cases, succession is not *per capita*, but *per stirpes*, i.e., by stocks or families. Thus, if the intestate leaves one child and two grandchildren, being the children of a child of the intestate who pre-deceased the intestate, the two grandchildren represent their deceased parent and take between them one-half of the issue's share, the remaining half going to the surviving child. Similarly, nephews and nieces represent a deceased brother, and so on.

When the deceased died partially intestate (i.e., leaving a will which disposed of only part of his property), the above rules apply to the intestate part.

Children must bring into account (hotchpot) any substantial advances received from the intestate during his lifetime before claiming any further share under the intestacy. Special hotchpot provisions apply to partial intestacy.

Note that the old rule of primogeniture no longer applies.

For further details, see Administration of Estates Act, 1925, as amended by the Intestates' Estates Act, 1952.

The Legitimacy Act, 1926, contains special provisions concerning the intestacy of an illegitimate child or the mother of an illegitimate child.

SCOTLAND

Heritage.—The lines of succession are: (1) descendants; (2) collaterals; (3) ascendants and their collaterals and so on in the ascending scale. Males have preference over females and the rule of primogeniture obtains. Regard is had, however, to the right of representation; thus, if the eldest son of the deceased, being his heir, has predeceased him leaving issue, the issue (whether male or female) are preferred to the younger sons of the deceased. Daughters only succeed if there are neither sons nor the issue of predeceasing sons, and where there are more than one, they share equally. There being no descendants, brothers, etc., will succeed, those of the full blood excluding those of the half blood. Among collaterals it is noted that the deceased's immediate younger brother is preferred to an elder brother. Failing a younger brother and his issue the estate ascends to the next elder brother and so on. If there are no brothers and sisters, nor the issue of brothers and sisters, the

estate goes to the father and failing him to his collaterals; failing these the estate ascends to the paternal grandfather and his collaterals. The succession never ascends to the mother and her relations; even the mother's own estate, after vesting in her son or daughter, never ascends to the maternal line again.

By the Intestate Husband's Estate (Scotland) Acts, 1911, 1919 and 1959, the widow of a man dying intestate and without lawful issue is entitled to the whole estate both heritable and moveable if under £5,000 in value; if over that amount, she takes £5,000 with interest at 4 per cent. from the date of death, out of the heritable and moveable estate rateably before any division is made, and without prejudice to her rights of terce and *ius relictae* (see *post*, p. 991). Section 5 of the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1940, gives like rights to a surviving husband. The same section covers the case of partial intestacy.

Moveable.—One-third of the moveable estate goes to the surviving spouse as *ius relicti (relictae)*; one-third to surviving children as *legitim* (see *post*, p. 991); and one-third to surviving children and issue of predeceasing children *per stirpes*, i.e., the share which would have fallen to a predeceased parent, if alive, is divided equally among the children. Where no children or issue of children survive, half of the estate goes to the surviving spouse and half to the heirs *in mobilibus*, i.e., nearest heirs including representatives of predeceasing, subject to the spouse's right to £5,000 (*supra*). The lines of succession are the same as in heritable succession, but the right of representation (*supra*) only applies where there are next of kin or the issue of predeceasing next of kin, Intestate Moveable Succession (Scotland) Act, 1855 (amended 1919). Beyond that relationship heirs take *per capita*. Where an intestate leaves no issue and is predeceased by his father, his mother is entitled to the same rights as the father would have had on survivance (1919 Act).

JURY SERVICE

Liability to Jury Service depends upon inclusion in the local Jury Book. This is compiled from the Electors Lists for each year (see *post* under "Voters' Qualifications"). The names of all persons who are on 10th October qualified and liable to serve as jurors are marked with the letter "J" on the Electors Lists. The marked Electors Lists are published, and anyone whose name is improperly marked may before the following 17th December claim that, although qualified to serve [see below] he is exempt from service [see below]; the marks will be removed from the names of exempted persons. The remaining marked names are thereafter included in the Jury Book. No one whose name actually appears in the Jury Book may claim exemption on any ground whatever except illness or, if a woman, for medical reasons.

QUALIFICATIONS

England and Wales.—Every man and woman between the ages of 21 and 60 years [persons over 60 are exempt but not disqualified] residing in England or Wales being the owner, legally or under a trust, of freehold land worth £10 a year or more, or of leasehold land worth £20 a year or more (if the lease is for at least 21 years) in the county in which they live; or being a householder, rated in respect of premises of a net annual value of at least £20 (or in London or Middlesex £30); is qualified and liable to serve on juries in the superior courts (civil and criminal), and at Assizes in their own county, and on petty juries in the local County Court or Quarter Sessions. Also all

hurgesses of boroughs having separate quarter sessions or a borough civil court are qualified and liable to serve on juries therein. Special regulations govern the qualifications and method of listing common jurors in the City of London; and jurors for a coroner's inquest. By the Juries Act, 1949, a person attending for jury service is entitled to be paid travelling and subsistence allowances together with compensation for loss of earnings and other loss or expenses.

Disqualifications.—Any person who has been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any infamous crime (unless he has obtained a free pardon) is disqualified from service on all juries.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries (including coroner's juries) include: peers; M.P.'s; judges; ministers of religion (Christian and Jewish); practising lawyers; officers of the Courts; coroners; prison, etc., officers; asylum keepers; practising M.R.C.S.'s, M.R.C.P.'s and L.R.C.P.'s; practising apothecaries, doctors and chemists (and registered practising dentists at their option); midwives; members of the armed forces; members of the Territorial Army (in certain cases) or the Royal Auxiliary Air Force; members of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and of the Port of London Authority; certain members of Trinity House, Deptford Strand; masters of buoy and light vessels under the Trinity Houses, and all licensed water pilots; household servants of the Crown; officers of the Post Office, customs and excise; sheriff's officers; police officers; special constables; metropolitan magistrates and their court clerks and servants; officers of the Houses of Parliament; Registrars of births, deaths, and marriages.

As to their own counties: members of the L.C.C., and commissioners of income tax.

As to their local counties: borough councillors and J.P.'s., town clerks and borough treasurers; hurgesses of boroughs having separate Quarter Sessions are exempt from serving on the County Sessions.

As to their own area of jurisdiction: J.P.'s.

Moreover a juror can never be called upon to serve oftener than once in each year; this period of exemption is longer in certain counties.

JURY SERVICE IN SCOTLAND

It is the duty of the Sheriff in each county to make up a list of persons qualified and liable to serve as jurors. The list is compiled from information which every householder is required to provide. From this list the General Jury Book is made up. Part II of the Juries Act, 1949, applies only to Scotland and provides, *inter alia*, for the payment of travelling expenses and subsistence allowances to jurors, and for compensation for loss of earnings, of which the latter must not exceed 20s. per day.

QUALIFICATIONS

Every man or woman between the ages of 21 and 60 is qualified, who is possessed of heritable property of the yearly value of at least £5, or of moveable property of the value of at least £200 sterling.

Exemptions.—The persons who are exempt from serving on juries include: peers, judges of the supreme courts, sheriffs, magistrates of Royal Burghs, ministers of religion, parochial schoolmasters, practising lawyers, clerks and officers of court, prison officers, university professors, physicians, surgeons and dentists, officers in the Navy or Army on full pay, customs officers, messengers-at-arms and other officers of the law, lighthouse keepers and their assistants, soldiers,

members of the Territorial Army and the Auxiliary Air Force (in certain circumstances), Inland Revenue officials and officers of the Post Office.

Jurors failing to attend without good cause are liable to a penalty.

LANDLORD AND TENANT ENGLAND AND WALES

Although basically the relationship between the parties to the lease is governed by the lease itself, the law on this subject is complicated by the mass of legislation thereon, and no attempt is made here to deal in any detail with that legislation. Some of the statutes which govern specific aspects of the topic are set out at the end of this note with brief particulars. The few points dealt with may show the desirability of seeking professional assistance in these matters. Important statutes include:—

(1) As to agricultural holdings—the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1948. Among other things, this Act regulates the length of notice necessary to determine an agricultural tenancy, the tenant's right to remove fixtures on the land, his right to compensation for damage done by game, for improvements and for disturbance, and his right to require the consent of the Agricultural Land Tribunal to the operation of a notice to quit.

(2) As to business premises—the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, which does not extend to Scotland, has made substantial changes in the law. The compensation for improvement provisions of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927, are still applicable, although slightly amended, but the compensation for loss of goodwill and right to a new lease provisions of the 1927 Act have gone. Part II of the 1954 Act gives security of tenure to the tenant of most business premises, and in effect he can only be ousted on one or more of the seven grounds set out in the Act. In some cases, where the landlord can resume possession, the tenant is entitled to compensation.

(3) As to unfurnished dwelling houses—the complicated mass of legislation generally known as the Rent Acts. If a house is within these Acts, the tenant may have a personal right to reside in the house and can only be ousted on certain grounds. Further, each house within the Acts has a rent limit, and the rent recoverable by the landlord is limited to this rent. Details of how this rent limit is determined are contained in the Rent Act, 1957 (see below). If there is a mortgage of a house which is within the Acts, the mortgagee can only take steps to enforce his security if certain grounds exist. Further, he cannot in general increase the rate of interest.

Houses let at a rent which includes board or substantial attendance or furniture are governed by the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act, 1946, as amended by the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Control) Act, 1949, if within the limits of rent control imposed by the Rent Act, 1957 (see below).

Since the Rent Act, 1957, the Rent Acts do not apply to a lease of a dwelling house granted for a term certain exceeding twenty-one years, but Part I of the Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, gives protection in such cases, provided the rateable value does not exceed £100 in London and elsewhere in England and Wales, £75. Under this Act, the contractual tenancy is automatically extended until brought to an end in the manner prescribed by the Act, and in effect the landlord can only get possession on one of the grounds specified in the Act.

The Rent Act, 1957, has made considerable inroads into the importance of rent control by removing many houses from control altogether and fixing new maximum rent limits for all houses

which remain subject to control. The principal changes effected by this Act are as follows:

1. Any house whose rateable value on November 7, 1956, exceeded £40 in London and elsewhere £30, is automatically decontrolled (and the operation of the Furnished Houses (Rent Control) Act is restricted to houses within the same limits of rateable value). However, the landlord cannot recover possession earlier than the date specified in a notice served by him, which must not be earlier than six months after service of the notice, and to recover possession the landlord must bring court proceedings. If, in these proceedings, the tenant can satisfy the court as to certain matters, the court can suspend the execution of the order for possession for a certain period. There are special provisions with regard to the rent payable by the tenant after the date specified in the landlord's notice. (Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958.)

2. No tenancies beginning on or after July 6, 1957, are subject to control unless the person to whom the tenancy is granted is already a protected tenant of that house.

3. For all houses remaining subject to control the maximum rent is determined by reference to the gross value shown in the rating valuation list on November 7, 1956. The maximum rent is then computed as follows:—(a) where the tenant is not responsible for repairs other than internal decorative—twice the 1956 gross value; (b) where the landlord is responsible for all repairs including internal decorative— $\frac{7}{3}$ of the gross value; (c) where the tenant is responsible for all repairs— $\frac{4}{3}$ of the gross value. (There are varying proportions in certain other cases.) In all cases there may be added, (a) rates borne by the landlord; (b) a reasonable charge for services provided by the landlord.

4. All increases in rent are only applicable to a statutory and not a contractual tenancy, except so far as may be consistent with the terms of the tenancy.

5. In order to obtain any increase in the rent of premises remaining subject to control, the landlord must serve notice of increase in the prescribed form which will take effect from the date specified therein; this date must be at least three months after service of notice, and the rent cannot be increased by more than 7s. 6d. a week during the nine months following service of the notice.

6. A notice to quit any dwelling house must be given at least four weeks before it is to take effect.

The 1957 Act also provides that the tenant of a decontrolled house may, before giving up possession, claim compensation for an improvement made after August 15, 1945, unless the landlord has made written objection to the improvement before completion.

SCOTLAND

A Lease is a Contract, the relationship of the parties being governed by the terms thereof. As is also the case in England (see the foregoing Section) legislation has played an important part in regulating that relationship. Thus, what at Common Law was an Agreement binding only the parties to the deed, becomes in virtue of Statute 1449 c. 17, a contract binding the landlord's successors, as purchasers or creditors, provided the following four conditions are observed; (1) the lease, if for more than one year, must be in writing, (2) there must be a rent, (3) there must be a term of expiry, and (4) the tenant must have entered into possession.

It would be impracticable in a brief section of these Notes to enter upon a general discussion of

this branch of the law and, accordingly, the plan adopted in the preceding Section of quoting a few important Statutes is followed here.

The Agricultural Holdings (Scotland) Act, 1949, which is a consolidating act applicable to Scotland, contains provisions similar to those in the English Act, which is alluded to in the preceding Section. It cannot here be analysed in detail.

It is of interest to note that the Small Landholders Act, 1911, provided for the setting up of the Land Court which has jurisdiction over a large proportion of agricultural and pastoral land in Scotland.

In Scotland business premises are not controlled by Statute to so great an extent as in England, but the Tenancy of Shops (Scotland) Act, 1949, gives a measure of security to tenants of shops. This Act enables the tenant of a shop who is threatened with eviction to apply to the Sheriff for a renewal of the tenancy. If the landlord has offered to sell the subjects to the tenant at an agreed price the application for a renewal of the tenancy may be dismissed. Reference should be made to Section 1 (3) of the Act for particulars of other circumstances under which the Sheriff has a discretion to dismiss an application. The Act applies to premises held by the Crown or Government Departments, either as landlord or tenant.

The series of complicated statutes known as The Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts, 1920 to 1939, largely govern the relations between landlord and tenant in regard to certain unfurnished houses—including parts thereof if let as separate dwellings—and it is important to note that notwithstanding conditions in the lease of a controlled house providing for the removal of the tenant, it is not possible to contract out of the Acts. Employees occupying premises by virtue of their employment are not tenants and so cannot claim protection. The Housing (Repairs and Rents) (Scotland) Act, 1954, provides for increase in rent of a controlled dwelling house on which repairs of a certain value have been carried out. The Rent of Furnished Houses Control (Scotland) Act, 1943 contains provisions applicable to houses or parts of houses let with furniture and with or without services, as also to unfurnished premises let with services. These Acts have however been substantially altered or modified by The Rent Act, 1957. The changes in the law are *inter alia* as follows:—(1) Dwelling houses, the rateable value of which was on November 7, 1956, over £40, are released from control. (2) All tenancies coming into operation on or after July 6, 1957, are free from control, except where a new tenancy is granted to a statutory tenant already in occupation. (3) Provision is made for the increase of rent by a maximum of one quarter of all controlled houses. (4) The repairs increase of two-fifths provided for in the 1954 Act is increased to one-half.

The Rent Act, 1957, further provides that a notice to quit a dwelling house (furnished or unfurnished) must be sent at least four weeks before the date on which it is to take effect. It should be noted, however, that transitional provisions operate when a house is to be decontrolled: thus a landlord cannot recover possession earlier than 15 months after the date of decontrol and during this interim period the landlord cannot impose an increase in rent. Further, to obtain possession, he must serve a notice specifying the date when the tenancy will terminate, and must, under the Landlord and Tenant (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1958, bring court proceedings for possession. (See further *ante*, under England and Wales.) Compensation for an improvement made after August 15, 1945, may also be claimed. (See *ante*, under England and Wales.)

The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1954, referred to

in the preceding section, does not apply to Scotland.

LEGAL AID

LEGAL AID IN CIVIL PROCEEDINGS

The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, is designed to make legal aid and advice more readily available for persons of small and moderate means. The main structure of the new service is contained in the Act itself, but the administrative details are embodied in a scheme made by the Law Society.

Legal aid is at present limited to proceedings (including matrimonial causes) in the High Court and Court of Appeal, proceedings in any County Court and in certain local courts *e.g.*, the Liverpool Court of Passage. Legal aid is *not* available in civil proceedings before Magistrates. In any event, an application for legal aid will not be approved if it appears that the applicant would gain only a trivial advantage from the proceedings. Further, proceedings wholly or partly in respect of defamation, breach of promise of marriage, seduction, inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other are excepted from the scheme, as are also relator actions, election petitions and proceedings by way of judgment summons.

Eligibility for legal aid in civil proceedings depends upon an applicant's "disposable income" and "disposable capital." Legal aid cannot be granted if the former exceeds £420 per annum, and a person may be refused assistance if he has a disposable capital of more than £500 and it appears that he can afford to proceed without legal aid. Even so, the applicant may be required to contribute up to half the excess of his disposable income above £156, together with the whole excess of his disposable capital above £75. Disposable income is calculated by making deductions from gross income in respect of certain matters such as dependants, interest on loans, income tax, rates, rent and other matters for which the applicant must or reasonably may provide. Disposable capital is calculated by excluding from gross capital the value of the house in which the applicant resides, of furniture and household possessions; a deduction of up to £75 may be made in respect of dependants. Except in matrimonial proceedings or cases where the spouses are living apart, any resources of a person's wife or husband are to be treated as that person's resources. These figures will be assessed by the National Assistance Board, and will be certified to a Local Committee, who will determine whether reasonable grounds exist for the grant of a civil aid certificate. Appeal from refusal of a certificate lies to an Area Committee. A person resident in England or Wales desiring legal aid may apply for a certificate to any Local Committee; if resident elsewhere, application should be made to the Local Committee for London. However, if the application is made in respect of proceedings in an *appellate* court and the applicant is resident in England or Wales, application should generally be made to any Area Committee—if resident elsewhere, to the Area Committee for London. If a certificate is granted, the applicant may select his solicitor, and, if necessary, counsel, from a panel. However, in matrimonial causes, where the maximum contribution payable by an applicant does not exceed £10, his case will be conducted by a solicitor employed whole time to deal with such cases.

LEGAL ADVICE

Legal advice from a solicitor on the Legal Aid Panel is now available to anyone over the age of sixteen. Persons on National Assistance can get it free of charge, whilst those whose means are within the limits set out below can get it for 2s. 6d. An

application form should be obtained from a Citizens' Advice Bureau, Court Office or from one of the Law Society's Legal Aid Offices, or from a solicitor whose name is on the panel, and, after completing the form, it should be taken to a solicitor on the panel and an interview requested. A person is entitled to advice on any one legal question only from one solicitor; and for not more than one hour and thirty minutes, but application for further advice may be made to the Area Committee. Lists of solicitors concerned may be consulted at the places mentioned above.

Legal advice is available for 2s. 6d. to a person whose capital is £75 or less and whose income has not been more than £4 10s. during the seven days up to and including the day of application for legal advice. Capital and income of husband and wife must be added together for this purpose, unless they are living apart or the applicant seeks advice on a matter in which the spouse has a contrary interest. In working out capital, the value of the applicant's house, its contents and the value of clothing and tools can be ignored. In working out income, a deduction of £1 10s. may be made for a spouse living with or maintained by the applicant, of £1 5s. for each child maintained by the applicant, and of £1 10s. for any other adult person maintained by the applicant. There may also be deducted any income tax and any National Insurance, Industrial Injuries or National Health contributions paid by the applicant during the week immediately before the date of obtaining legal advice.

Quite apart from the above statutory scheme for legal advice, there exists a voluntary scheme under which any person may apply to a solicitor who is on the panel for advice for a fee of £1 for up to thirty minutes. If the matter cannot be disposed of in thirty minutes, the solicitor should give an estimate of the approximate cost of any further advice or steps which may be necessary.

It should be mentioned that under both schemes a solicitor, even though he is on the panel, is entitled to decline to give advice to the applicant without giving any reason to the applicant.

LEGAL AID IN CRIMINAL CASES

The Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, provides for free legal aid in criminal proceedings in specified cases, and official lists are kept of solicitors and barristers willing to undertake the defence of poor prisoners. On trial for an indictable offence (*i.e.*, before the higher courts, such as Assizes or Quarter Sessions) the person charged may have free legal aid, if Justices, on committal for trial, or Judge of trial court grant a *Defence Certificate*. If the person's means are insufficient, such Certificate may be granted in cases where desirable, and must be given for a murder charge. In Magistrates' Courts, a Defence Certificate may be granted to a person of insufficient means if it is considered desirable to do so owing to gravity of charge or exceptional circumstances. The Legal Aid and Advice Act, 1949, provides that application for free legal aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, may be made by letter by any person arrested or summoned for an offence, as well as by a person charged with an offence. The letter should be addressed to the clerk to the Justices and must give particulars of the offence charged and set out the grounds of the application. Refusal of a legal aid certificate by a Justice after such application does not prevent the applicant being granted a legal aid certificate at the hearing. Legal aid is also available under the 1930 Act in proceedings on the question of the sentence to be passed, and after as well as before the defendant has pleaded or been found guilty.

Provision is also made for applications for legal aid in the event of an appeal under the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, and the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933.

In any application for aid under the Poor Prisoners' Defence Act, 1930, the Summary Jurisdiction (Appeals) Act, 1933, or the Criminal Appeal Act, 1907, if any doubt exists as to whether the applicant can afford to provide his own legal aid, or whether it is desirable in the interests of justice that he should have free legal aid, such doubt is to be resolved in favour of the applicant. Further, the Justices have an almost absolute discretion in deciding applications.

SCOTLAND

Civil Proceedings

The Legal Aid and Solicitors (Scotland) Act, 1949, came into force on 2nd October, 1949. For the time being the scheme provided by the Act is limited to civil actions in the Court of Session and in the Sheriff Courts except actions in respect of defamation or verbal injury, breach of promise of marriage, the inducement of one spouse to leave or remain apart from the other, election petitions (under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868, or the Elections (Scotland) (Corrupt and Illegal Practices) Act, 1890), and small debt proceedings (*i.e.*, under £20) and proceedings for summary removing, in both of which liability for the debt and the amount thereof are admitted.

As to those to whom legal aid is available, the same considerations as to income and capital apply in Scotland as in England. (See the preceding paragraph.) A person believing himself to be eligible may instruct any solicitor of his own choice who is on the official lists, or he may apply for a solicitor to one of the various Legal Aid Committees which are set up to administer the scheme. Application for a certificate granting legal aid is thereafter made to the appropriate Committee by the applicant's solicitor, who is required to prepare, for the signature of the applicant, a memorandum setting forth the grounds of the proposed action. Investigation into the applicant's financial means is carried out by the National Assistance Board after the Committee has considered the memorandum and, on a suitable contribution, if any, by the applicant being approved, a Certificate is granted enabling the applicant to proceed with his action.

LEGAL ADVICE

Since March, 1959, legal advice, as distinct from legal aid in proceedings, is available to anyone in Scotland on terms similar to those stated in the preceding paragraph dealing with legal advice in England. Application forms are available in the offices of all Legal Aid Committees and Citizens' Advice Bureaux.

Criminal Proceedings

In every sheriffdom there are Solicitors for the poor, and in the Court of Session there are Counsel and Solicitors for the poor, all of whom act gratuitously. No Court dues are payable in the first instance. The means that preclude a person from the benefit of the Poores' Roll are not fixed, and each application depends on its own circumstances.

MARRIAGE

A.—MARRIAGE ACCORDING TO RITES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

1. MARRIAGE BY BANNIS.—The Marriage Act, 1949, prescribes audible publication according to

the rubric, on three Sundays preceding the ceremony during morning service or, if there is no morning service on a Sunday on which the banns are to be published, during evening service. Where the parties reside in different parishes, the banns must be published in both. Under the Act, banns may be published and the marriage solemnized in the parish church, *which is the usual place of worship* of the persons to be married or either of them, although neither of such persons dwells in such parish; but this publication of banns is *in addition* to any other publication required by law and does not apply if the church or the residence of either party is in Wales. The Act provides specially for the case where one of the parties resides in Scotland and the other in England, the publication being then in the parish in England in which one party resides, and, according to the law and custom in Scotland, in the place where the other party resides. After the lapse of three months from the last time of publication, the banns become useless, and the parties must either obtain a licence (see below), or submit to the republication of banns.

2. MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.—Marriage licences are of two kinds:—

(i) *A Common Licence*, dispensing with the necessity for banns, granted by the Archbishops and Bishops through their Surrogates, for marriages in any church or chapel duly licensed for marriages. A Common Licence can be obtained in London by application at the Faculty Office (1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.1) and (for marriages in London) at the Bishop of London's Diocesan Registry (1 Dean's Court, Doctors' Commons, E.C.4), by one of the parties about to be married. In the country they may be obtained at the offices of the Bishops' Registrars, but licences obtained at the Bishop's Diocesan Registry only enable the parties to be married in the diocese in which they are issued; those procured at the Faculty Office are available for all England and Wales. No instructions, either verbal or in writing, can be received, except from one of the parties. Affidavits are prepared from the personal instructions of one of the parties about to be married, and the licence is delivered to the party upon payment of fees amounting to thirty shillings. [The cost of licences through a clerical Surrogate in the country (see below) is £21 5s.] *No previous notice is required and the licence is available as soon as it is issued.* Before a licence can be granted one of the parties must make an affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the intended marriage; and also that one of such parties has had his or her usual place of abode for the space of fifteen days immediately preceding the issuing of the licence within the parish or ecclesiastical district of the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized, or the church in which the marriage is to be solemnized is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them. In the country there may generally be found a parochial clergyman (Surrogate) before whom the affidavit may be taken, and whose office it is to deliver the licence personally to the applicant. (In some dioceses it is necessary for the Surrogate to procure the licence from the Bishop's Registry.) The licence continues in force for three months from its date.

(ii) *A Special Licence* granted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, under special circumstances,

for marriage at any place with or without previous residence in the district, or at any time, etc.; but the reasons assigned must meet with his Grace's approval. Application must be made to the Faculty Office. Fees for licence, etc., £25.

3. MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.—A marriage may be performed in church on the Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (as to which see below) without banns, provided that the incumbent's consent is obtained. One of the parties must be resident within the ecclesiastical parish of the church in which the marriage is to take place unless the church is the usual place of worship of the parties or one of them.

MARRIAGE FEES.—The Church Commissioners settle tables of fees for all parishes. The usual fees are paid although a stranger-clergyman be invited to perform the service.

B.—MARRIAGE UNDER SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE

The following marriages may be solemnized on the authority of a Superintendent Registrar's Certificate (either with or without a licence):—

- (a) A marriage in a registered building (e.g., a nonconformist church registered for the solemnization of marriages therein).
- (b) A marriage in a register office.
- (c) A marriage according to the usages of the Society of Friends (commonly called Quakers).
- (d) A marriage between two persons professing the Jewish religion according to the usages of the Jews.
- (e) A marriage according to the rites of the Church of England (see above—in this case the marriage can only be *without licence*).

NOTICE.—Notice of the intended marriage must be given as follows:—

- (i) *Marriage by certificate (without licence)*—If both parties reside in the same registration district, they must both have resided there for seven days before the notice can be given. It may then be given by either party. If the parties reside in different registration districts, notice must be given by each to the Superintendent Registrar of the district in which he or she resides, and the preliminary residential qualification of seven days must be fulfilled by each before either notice can be given.
- (ii) *Marriage by certificate (with licence)*—One notice only is necessary, whether the parties live in the same or in different registration districts. Either party may give the notice, which must be given to the Superintendent Registrar of any registration district in which one of the parties has resided for the period of fifteen days immediately preceding the giving of notice, but both parties must be resident in England or Wales on the day notice is given.

The notice (in either case) must be in the prescribed form and must contain particulars as to names, marital status, occupation, residence, length of residence, and the building in which the marriage is to take place. The notice must also contain or have added at the foot thereof a solemn declaration that there is no legal impediment to the marriage, and, in the case of minors, that the consent of the person whose consent to the marriage is required by law (see below) has been duly given, and that

the residential qualifications (mentioned above) have been complied with. A person making a false declaration renders himself or herself liable to prosecution for perjury. The notice is entered in the marriage notice book.

ISSUE OF CERTIFICATE:

- (i) *Without licence.*—The notice (or an exact copy thereof) is affixed in some conspicuous place in the Superintendent Registrar's office for 21 days next after the notice was entered in the marriage notice book. After the lapse of this period the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate for the marriage, which can then take place at any time within three months from the date of the entry of the notice.
- (ii) *With licence.*—The notice in this case is not affixed in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. After the lapse of one whole day (other than a Sunday, Christmas Day or Good Friday) from the date of entry of the notice, the Superintendent Registrar may, provided no impediment is shown, issue his certificate and licence for the marriage, which can then take place on any day within three months from the date of entry of the notice.

SOLEMNIZATION OF THE MARRIAGE:

- (i) *In a Registered Building.*—The marriage must generally take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties, but if the usual place of worship of either is outside the district of his or her residence, it may take place in such usual place of worship. Further, if there is not within the district of residence of one of the parties a registered building within which marriages are solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies which the parties desire to adopt in solemnizing their marriage, it may take place in an appropriate registered building in the nearest district.

The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary at marriages at registered buildings which have adopted the provisions of section 43 of the Marriage Act, 1949. This section provides for the appointment of an "authorized person" (a person, usually the minister or an official of the building, certified by the trustees or governing body as having been duly authorized for the purpose) who must be present and must register the marriage.

The marriage must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. with open doors in the presence of two or more witnesses. The parties must at some time during the ceremony make the following declaration—"I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D." Also each of the parties must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]," or, if the marriage is solemnized in the presence of an authorized person without the presence of a Registrar, each party may say in lieu thereof: "I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my wedded wife [or husband]."

- (ii) *In a Register Office.*—The marriage may be solemnized in the office of the Superintendent Registrar to whom notice of the marriage has been given. The marriage

must be solemnized between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m., with open doors in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and a Registrar of the registration district of that Superintendent Registrar, and in the presence of two witnesses. The parties must make the following declaration: "I do solemnly declare that I know not of any lawful impediment why I, A. B., may not be joined in matrimony to C. D.," and each party must say to the other: "I call upon these persons here present to witness that I, A. B., do take thee, C. D., to be my lawful wedded wife [or husband]." No religious ceremony may take place in the Registry Office, though the parties may, on production of their marriage certificate, go through a subsequent religious ceremony in any church or persuasion of which they are members.

- (iii) *Other Cases.*—If both parties are members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), or if, not being in membership, they have been authorized by the Society of Friends to solemnize their marriage in accordance with its usages, they may be married in a Friends' meeting-house. The marriage must be registered by the registering officer of the Society appointed to act for the district in which the meeting house is situated. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

If both parties are Jews they may marry according to their usages in a synagogue, which has a certified marriage secretary, or private dwelling-house at any hour; the building may be situated within or without the district of residence. The marriage must be registered by the secretary of the synagogue of which the man is a member. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages is not necessary.

FEEs OF SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRARS.

For entering notice of a marriage by certificate (with or without licence) in the marriage notice book	s. d.
For a certificate for marriage (with or without licence)	1 6
For a licence for marriage	45 0
For a marriage by certificate (without licence) in the presence of a Registrar	7 6
For a marriage by certificate (with licence) in the presence of a Registrar	15 0

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES

Consanguinity and Affinity.—A marriage between persons within the prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity is void. Relaxations have, however, been made by various statutes which have now been replaced by the Marriage Act, 1949 (see the 1st Schedule to the Act). It is now permitted to contract a marriage with:—

- Deceased wife's sister.
- Deceased brother's widow.
- Deceased wife's brother's daughter.
- Deceased wife's sister's daughter.
- Father's deceased brother's widow.
- Mother's deceased brother's widow.
- Deceased wife's father's sister.
- Deceased wife's mother's sister.
- Brother's deceased son's widow.
- Sister's deceased son's widow.

No clergyman can be compelled to solemnize any of the foregoing marriages, but he may allow

his church to be used for the purpose by another minister. During the lifetime of a person upon whose decease a marriage is now authorized (but which would otherwise be prohibited owing to affinity), it is not lawful for such a marriage to be contracted.

Minors.—Persons under 21 years of age are generally required to obtain the consent of certain persons (see Marriage Act, 1949, section 3 and 2nd Schedule). Where both parents are living, both must consent; where one is dead, the survivor, or, if there is a guardian appointed by the deceased parent, the guardian and the survivor. No consent is required in the case of an infant's second marriage. In certain exceptional cases consent may be dispensed with, e.g., the insanity of a parent. If consent is refused the Court may, on application being made, consent to the marriage; application can be made for this purpose to the High Court, the County Court, or a Court of Summary Jurisdiction. The Act prohibits any marriage where either party is under 16 years of age.

C.—MARRIAGE IN ENGLAND OR WALES WHEN ONE PARTY LIVES IN SCOTLAND OR NORTHERN IRELAND

Notice for a marriage by a Superintendent Registrar's certificate in a register office or registered building may be given in the usual way by the party resident in England. As regards Scotland, the party there, after a residence of fifteen days, should either apply to the session clerk to publish banns or give notice of marriage to the registrar; as regards Northern Ireland, the party there, after a residence of seven days, must give notice to the District Registrar of Marriages. Notice cannot be given for such marriages to take place by Certificate with licence of the Superintendent Registrar.

Marriage of such parties may take place in a church of the Church of England after the publication of banns, or by Ecclesiastical licence.

MARRIAGES IN SCOTLAND

According to the law of Scotland, marriage is a contract which is completed by the mutual consent of parties.

Impediments to marriage: These render the marriage null and void. (a) Age: If either party is under the age of 16. (b) Forbidden Degrees: If the parties are within certain degrees of relationship. (c) Subsisting previous marriage. (d) Impotency of either party. (e) Non-residence, i.e., if the legal requirement of prior residence of one or other of the parties in Scotland have not been complied with. (f) Insanity of either party.

No consent of parents or guardians is necessary. Marriages may be regular or "irregular."

Regular Marriages.

A regular marriage is one which is celebrated by a Minister of religion or authorized Registrar after due notice by the publication of banns or publication by the Registrar. Any Minister of any denomination (including a person officiating at a Quaker wedding) who performs the ceremony is reckoned to be a minister of religion. It must be performed before two witnesses and one of the parties must have resided in the Registration District for at least 15 days before the ceremony. No form, place or hours are prescribed by law. There are no canonical hours as in England. Public proclamation is made by (a) banns or (b) notice by the Registrar. Banns must be proclaimed in the parish church of both parties. It is ordered that the proclamation of banns should be made three times, but by immemorial practice proclamation on one Sunday is sufficient. The

Clerk of the Kirk Session of the Parish takes in notices of banns and issues certificates of proclamation. The fee for proclamation may not exceed 2s. 6d. A certificate of proclamation of banns is only valid for three months.

Under the Marriage Notices (Scotland) Act, 1878, a notice posted up in a conspicuous or accessible place on the board or outer wall of the Registrar's office is equivalent to the proclamation of banns, but a minister of the Church of Scotland is not bound, although he is entitled, to celebrate a marriage not preceded by banns. The statute is limited to persons living in Scotland, i.e., for at least 15 clear days prior to the notice. Exhibition is made for 7 consecutive days, during which time any person may appear personally and lodge an objection in writing subscribed by him. If no objections are lodged the Registrar issues a certificate: fees, 2s. 6d. Such certificate of publication is only valid for three months. The Naval Marriages Act, 1908, regulates the publication of banns on board H.M. ships and the granting of certificates by the Officer-Commanding.

Marriage before Registrar: After obtaining a certificate of due publication as above, it is competent for the parties to contract the marriage in the office of the authorized Registrar in his presence and in the presence of two witnesses. Such a marriage is regular and valid in all respects.

Marriage by Licence: In unforeseen and exceptional circumstances—see Section 2 of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939—where normal methods of publication cannot be carried through, the Sheriff, on application by the parties may grant a licence which is deemed in all respects to be equivalent to a certificate of publication.

Irregular Marriages.

Since the passing of the Marriage (Scotland) Act, 1939, only one form of irregular marriage is recognized, viz. marriage by co-habitation and habit and repute. If parties live together constantly as husband and wife, and if they are held to be such by the general repute of the neighbourhood, then there may arise a presumption from which marriage can be inferred. Before such marriage can be registered, however, a decree of declarator of marriage must be obtained from the Court of Session.

MASTER AND SERVANT

WAGES AND HOLIDAYS

Under the Truck Acts, it is in general forbidden for an employer to pay wages other than in current coin of the realm, and it is illegal for an employer to deduct from the employee's wages sums alleged to be due to the employer. However, the application of these Acts is confined to workmen, and domestic servants are specifically excluded from their operation. Even in the case of payments to workmen certain deductions, including rent and the price of food to be consumed on the employers' premises, are not forbidden where the employee's written consent is obtained. These Acts did not relate to the amount of wage to be paid to the employee, but to-day minimum wage rates for particular trades are prescribed by numerous statutes. The Wages Councils Act, 1945, established Wages Councils, which are given power to fix minimum wages in respect of a number of trades and industries. The Councils may also direct as to the length of holidays for workers in such trades and industries, and for payment of wages during holidays, under the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938. Subject to this Act, a servant's right to a holiday is a matter of contract. The terms of the contract may be express or implied; but if there is a right to a holiday once in a year

and the servant is rightfully dismissed before the end of that year, he cannot successfully claim pay in respect of the loss of the holiday.

RECEIPTS

Receipts should be kept for six years from the date of payment, after which period no action can be brought concerning the goods, etc., received.

In *Scotland*, as in *England*, inability to produce receipts does not necessarily bar defence to an action for payment.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

The Town and Country Planning Act, 1947, contains very far-reaching provisions affecting the liberty of an owner of land to develop and use it as he will. A person has generally to get planning permission before carrying out any development on his land from the Local Planning Authority. Development charge is not payable in respect of operations begun or uses of land instituted on or after the 18th November, 1952.

What is Development:—

(a) Carrying out of building, engineering, mining or other operations.

(b) Making a material change in use.

It is expressly provided that if one dwelling-house is converted into two or more dwelling-houses, this involves a material change in use.

Examples of what is not Deemed Development:—

(a) Maintaining, improving or altering the interior of a building (except works for making good war damage), provided there is no material change to the exterior.

(b) Change of use of property within the curtilage of a dwelling-house for a purpose incidental to the use of the dwelling-house as such. (It will, however, be development if building operations are carried out.)

Application can be made to the Local Planning Authority to determine whether or not an operation or change of use constitutes development.

Planning Permission.—Application for such permission is not always necessary, as the Minister may make Development Orders giving general permission for a specified type of development. Thus a General Development Order of 1950 specified a number of types of development for which no permission is required e.g., enlargement of a dwelling-house (including erection of a garage), so long as the cubic content of the original dwelling (external measurement) is not exceeded by more than 1,750 cubic feet or one-tenth whichever is greater, subject to a maximum of 4,000 cubic feet.

Appeal against refusal of permission lies to the Minister, and from the Minister, in limited circumstances, to the High Court. If the result of the appeal is unsatisfactory, an applicant may in certain circumstances require the Council to purchase the land.

Enforcement Notice.—If development is carried out without permission, or in defiance of conditions attached to such permission, the Local Planning Authority may serve an enforcement notice on the owner of the land calling upon him to demolish or alter any building, or to discontinue the use of land, or to comply with the said conditions. If the notice is not complied with, the Local Planning Authority may take appropriate steps to enforce it, recovering their expenses from the owner for the time being of the land. Appeal against an enforcement order lies to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction and thence to Quarter Sessions.

For further details and other provisions of the planning law, the Act of 1947 and the Orders made under the Act, the Town and Country Planning

(Amendment) Act, 1951, and the Town and Country Planning Acts, 1953, 1954 and 1959, should be consulted. Elaborate provisions as to payments for loss of development value by reference to established claims on the £300 million fund (established under the 1947 Act) are contained in the 1954 Act.

Scotland.

In *Scotland* special provisions, on similar lines, have been made by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1947, which incorporates certain provisions of the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1945, all other earlier planning Acts being repealed. The financial provisions of the 1947 Act, have, however, been amended by the Town and Country Planning Act, 1953, which abolished development charges, and by the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1954, which set up a new Scheme of compensation. See also the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1959.

VOTERS' QUALIFICATIONS

The franchise is governed by the Representation of the People Acts, the latest of which, the Acts of 1948 and 1949, have made important changes in the law. Those entitled to vote as electors at a parliamentary election in any constituency are those resident there on the qualifying date who, at that date and on the date of the poll, are British subjects of at least twenty-one years of age and not subject to any legal incapacity to vote; but registration as an elector in the register to be used at the election in question in that constituency is a prerequisite, and at a general election no person may vote in more than one constituency. Since the Electoral Registers Act of 1949, the registers are prepared once in each year only. Under the Electoral Registers Act, 1953, the Register (of parliamentary and local government electors or, in Northern Ireland, of parliamentary electors) is published not later than February 15 in each year and is for use in the period of 12 months commencing on February 16. The qualifying date referred to is, in *England*, *Wales* and *Scotland* the preceding October 10, and in Northern Ireland the preceding September 15. It is, however, provided that any person who is not of full age on the relevant qualifying date, but is of full age on June 15, and is otherwise duly qualified, is entitled to vote at elections held in Great Britain between October 2 of that year and February 15 of the following year. Detailed provisions are laid down as to the meaning of "residence" in doubtful cases.

The Act of 1948 abolished the university constituencies and the business premises vote.

The Register is prepared by the Registration Officer in each constituency in Great Britain. It is the registration officer's duty to have a house to house or other official inquiry made as to the persons entitled to be registered and to publish preliminary electors lists showing the persons appearing to him to be entitled to be registered. Any person whose name is omitted may claim registration, and any person on the list may object to the inclusion therein of other persons' names: the registration officer determines the claims and objections. The procedure is slightly different for Northern Ireland.

Special provision is made for "Service voters," who include wives of Service voters resident with their husbands outside the United Kingdom. Such persons may make a Service declaration in a prescribed form and are then treated as resident at the address specified in the declaration. Service voters may vote by post or by proxy, on making the necessary application to the registration officer.

Certain other persons (e.g., those unable to go in person to the polling station owing to the general nature of their occupation, blindness or other physical incapacity, etc.) may vote by post or, in some cases, by proxy as "absent voters."

The local government franchise now depends upon either residence in the area or the possession of a non-resident qualification, i.e., occupation as owner or tenant of rateable lands or premises of the yearly value of not less than £10, excluding occupation of furnished dwelling-houses let for less than nine weeks and excluding occupation as a lodger. There are provisions, similar to those relating to the parliamentary franchise, for the preparation of registers, etc., and in fact the same register is used, as far as possible, with a mark indicating those persons entitled to vote for local government purposes only.

The Acts apply generally to Scotland where certain matters relating to local government and parliamentary elections are further regulated by Representation of the People (Scotland) Regulations, 1949.

WILLS

IMPORTANT NOTE.—The following notes must be read subject to the provisions of the Inheritance (Family Provision) Act, 1938, which is liable to affect or modify the will of any person (domiciled in England) dying after July 13, 1939. This Act empowers the High Court to order maintenance out of the testator's estate for the benefit of certain "dependants," i.e., a surviving wife or husband; an unmarried (or invalid) daughter; an infant (or invalid) son. Such order can be made if the will does not itself make "reasonable provision" for the maintenance of the dependant who seeks the order. An application must normally be made within six months of probate. A legally adopted child comes within the definition of a "son" or "daughter" under the Act. For further details as to the limits of an order, the Act itself should be consulted.

Since the object of the Act is to provide maintenance for dependants, an application is not likely to be successful where the estate is very small, e.g., two or three hundred pounds.

REASONS FOR MAKING A WILL.—Every person should make a will. However small the estate, it is safer in every case to protect the interests of the survivors by a will, and by the appointment of one or more trustworthy persons as executors to carry the testator's wishes into effect. The help of a lawyer in making a will is not in every case essential, but it is always advisable, particularly where there is a desire on a testator's part to provide for his property being "settled" as it is called—e.g., the income being paid to his widow and the capital being ultimately divided among his children, for this requires the skill of a practised lawyer. When property is thus "settled," there may be a saving in death duties. Assuming a lawyer is not employed, a person having resolved to make a will must remember that it is only after a person is dead, and cannot explain his meaning, that his will can be open to dispute. It is the more necessary, therefore, to express what is meant in language of the utmost clearness, avoiding the use of any word or expression that admits of another meaning than the one intended. Avoid the use of "legal terms," such as "heirs" and "issue," when the same thing may be expressed in plain language. If in writing the will a mistake be made, it is better to rewrite the whole. Before a will is executed (see below) an alteration may be made by striking through the words with a pen, but opposite to such alteration the testator and witnesses should

write their names or place their initials. Never scratch out a word with a knife or other instrument, and no alteration of any kind whatever must be made after the will is executed. If the testator afterwards wishes to change the disposition of his estate, it is best to make a new will, revoking the old one. The use of *codicils* should be left to the lawyer. A will should be written in ink and very legibly, on a single sheet of paper. Although, of course, forms of wills must vary to suit different cases, the following forms may be found useful to those who, in cases of emergency, are called upon to draw up wills, either for themselves or others.

Nothing more complicated should be attempted. The forms should be studied in conjunction with the notes following.

This is the last will and testament of me [Thomas Smith] of [Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks] which I make this [thirteenth] day of [February, 1960] and whereby I revoke all previous wills and testamentary dispositions.

1. I hereby appoint [John Green of — and Richard Brown of —] to be the executor(s) of this my will.

2. I give all my property real and personal to [my wife Mary or my sons Raymond and David equally or as the case may be].

Signed by the testator in the presence of us both present at the same time who, at his request, in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereunto set our names as witnesses.

Thomas Smith
Signature of
Testator;

William Jones (signed) of Green Gables, South Street, Reading, tailor.

Henry Morgan (signed) of 16, North Street, Reading, butcher.

Should it be desired to give legacies and or gifts of specific property, instead of giving the whole estate to one or more persons, the form above should be used with the substitution for clause 2 of the following clauses:—

2. I give to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — the sum of £ — and to — of — all my books (or as the case may require).

3. All the residue of my property real and personal I give to — of —.

TERMS.—Real property includes freehold land and houses; while personal property includes debts due, arrears of rents, money, leasehold property, house furniture, goods, assurance policies, stocks and shares in companies, and the like. The words "my money," apart from the context, will normally only include actual ready money. The expression "goods and chattels" should not be used. In giving particular property, ordinary language is sufficient, e.e., "my house, Vine Cottage, Silver Street, Reading, Berks." Such specific gifts fail if not owned by the testator at his death.

RESIDUARY LEGATEES.—It is well in all cases where legacies or specific gifts are made, to leave to some person or persons "the residue of my property," although it may be thought that the whole of the property has been disposed of in legacies, etc., already mentioned in the will. It should be remembered that a will operates on property acquired after it has been made.

EXECUTION OF A WILL, AND WITNESSES.—The testator should sign his name at the foot or end of the will, in presence of two witnesses, who will immediately afterwards sign their names in his and in each other's presence. A person who has been left any gift or share of residue in the will, or whose wife or husband has been left such a gift, should not be an attesting witness. Their attes-

tation would be good, but they would forfeit the gift. It is better that a person named as executor should not be a witness. Husband and wife may both be witnesses, provided neither is a legatee. If a solicitor be appointed executor, it is lawful to direct that his ordinary fees and charges shall be paid; but in this case he (as an interested party) must not be a witness to the will.

It is desirable that the witnesses should be fully described, as they may possibly be wanted at some future time. If the testator should be too ill to sign, even by a mark, another person may sign the testator's name to the will for him, in his presence and by his direction, and in this case it should be shown that the testator knew the contents of the document. The attestation clause should therefore be worded: "Signed by Thomas Brown, by the direction and in the presence of the testator, Thomas Smith, in the joint presence of us, who thereupon signed our names in his presence and in the presence of each other, the will having been first read over to the testator, who appeared fully to understand the same."

A blind person may make a will in Braille. If the testator be blind the will should be read aloud to him in the presence of the witnesses, and the fact mentioned in the attestation clause. A blind person cannot witness a will.

If by inadvertence the testator should have signed his will without the witnesses being present, then the attestation should be:—"The testator acknowledged his signature already made as his signature to his last will and testament, in the joint presence," etc. Any omission in the observance of these details may invalidate the will. *The stringency of the law as to signature and witnessing of a will is only relaxed in favour of soldiers, sailors and airmen in certain circumstances.*

EXECUTORS.—It is usual to appoint two executors, although one is sufficient; any number up to and including four may be appointed. The name and address of each executor should be given in full. An executor may be a legatee. Thus a child of full age or wife to whom the whole or a portion of the estate is left may be appointed sole executor, or one of two executors. The addresses of the executors are not essential; but it is desirable here as elsewhere, to avoid ambiguity or vagueness.

LAPSED LEGACIES.—If a legatee die in the lifetime of the testator, the legacy generally lapses and falls into the residuum. Where a residuary legatee pre-deceases the testator, his share of the residuary estate will not generally pass to the other residuary legatees, but will pass to the persons entitled on the deceased's intestacy. In all such cases it is desirable to make a new will.

TESTAMENTARY CAPACITY.—A minor cannot make a will except, in certain circumstances, if he be a soldier, sailor or airman. A married woman (married on or since January 1, 1883) may dispose by will of any real or personal property as if she were a man.

REVOCAION.—A will is revoked by a subsequent will (but, if it does not expressly revoke former wills, only so far as such subsequent will operates as an implied revocation as by making other provisions inconsistent with the previous will; for this reason a will should always have a clause revoking previous testamentary dispositions), or by burning, tearing or otherwise *destroying* the same with the intention of revoking it. Such destruction must either be by the testator or by some other person in his presence and at his direction. *It is not sufficient to obliterate the will with a pen.* Marriage in every case acts as the revocation of a will, unless, in the case of a will made on or after Jan. 1, 1926, it is expressed to have been made in

contemplation of a particular marriage (Law of Property Act, 1925, s. 177); so that after marriage a new will should be made, except in this last case.

PERSONAL APPLICATION FOR PROBATE OR LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

Application for probate or for letters of administration may be made in person at the Principal Probate Registry, or at a district registry, by the executors or persons entitled to a grant of administration. Applicants should bring (1) the will, if any; (2) a certificate of death; (3) particulars of property liable to estate duty; and (4) generally, a list of debts and funeral expenses. In an application for administration, the applicant will be required to enter into a bond for due administration, generally with two sureties who must attend at the Registry, although they need not do so at the same time as the applicant.

WHERE TO FIND A PROVED WILL

A will proved since 1858 must have been proved either at the Principal Registry at Somerset House, or a District Registry. In the former case the original will itself is carefully preserved at Somerset House, the copy of which probate has been granted is in the hands of the executors who proved the will, and another copy for Parliament is bound up in a folio volume of wills made by testators of that initial and date; the indices to these volumes fill a room of considerable size at Somerset House, where the indices may be examined and a copy of any will read on payment of a search fee of one shilling. In the latter case, the original will proved in the District Registry, is there kept, and may be seen or a copy obtained, but a copy is sent to and filed at Somerset House, where also it may be seen. A general index of grants, both probates and administrations, is prepared and printed annually in lexicographical form, and may be seen at either the Principal or a District Registry. This index is usually ready by about October of the following year.

SCOTS LAW OF WILLS

A domiciled Scotsman, unlike a domiciled Englishman, cannot in certain circumstances dispose of the entirety of his estate. If he leave a widow and children, the widow is entitled to a one-third share in the whole of the moveable estate (her *jus relictae*), and the children are entitled to another one-third share equally between them (their *legitim*). If he leave a widow but no children—or children but no widow—the *jus relictae* or *legitim* is increased to a one-half share in the estate. The remaining portion is known as the *dead's part*. The widow is also entitled to *terce*, i.e., a life rent in one-third of her husband's heritable property. A surviving husband and children have comparable rights in the wife's estate. The *dead's part* is the only portion of which the testator can freely dispose. All burdens falling upon the representatives in moveables are payable out of the whole of the moveables before any division. Burdens in the nature of legacies are payable out of the *dead's part*. Pupils cannot make wills. Minors may dispose of moveables without the consent of any other person; but minors (unless they be serving in H.M. forces) cannot dispose of heritage. A will must be in writing (except that a person may leave a legacy verbally if the amount of that legacy does not exceed 100 Scots (£8 6s. 8d. sterling) and may be typewritten or even in pencil. A will may be either (1) *holograph*, i.e., written by the testator himself, in which case no witnesses are necessary; a printed form filled up by the testator is not necessarily *holograph* but may be made

effectual when it has clearly been adopted as *holograph*. Words written on erasure or marginal additions or interlineations in *holograph* writings, if proved to be in the handwriting of the maker of the deed, are valid; (2) *tested*, i.e., signed in presence of two witnesses. It is not necessary that these witnesses should sign in presence of one another, or even that they should see the testator signing so long as the testator acknowledges his signature to the witnesses. If the testator cannot write, or is blind, his will may be authenticated by a notary and two witnesses. It is better that the will be not witnessed by a beneficiary thereunder, although this circumstance will not invalidate the attestation of the will or (as it would in England) the gift. A parish minister may act as a notary for the purpose of subscribing a will in his own parish. Wills are registered in the Books of the County in which the deceased died domiciled, and in the Books of Council and Session, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh. The original deed may be inspected on payment of a small fee and a certified official copy may be obtained. A Scottish will is not revoked by the subsequent

marriage of the testator. The subsequent birth of a child, no testamentary provision having been made for him, may revoke a will in whole or in part. A will is revoked by a subsequent will, either expressly or by implication; but in so far as the two can be read together both wills have effect.

“Confirmation,” the Scottish equivalent of Probate, is obtained in the Sheriff Court of County in which the deceased was domiciled at the date of his death or, where he had no fixed domicile or died abroad, in the commissariat of Edinburgh. Executors are either “nominated” or “dative.” An Executor nominate is one nominated by the deceased in his will. An Executor dative is one appointed by the Court (1) in the case of intestacy or (2) where the deceased had failed to name an executor in his will. In the former case the deceased’s next-of-kin are all entitled to be declared executors dative. An inventory of the deceased’s estate and a schedule of debts, together with an affidavit, must first be given up. In estates under £500 confirmation is obtained under a simplified procedure at reduced fees.

SEASONABLE AND UNSEASONABLE FISH

The following table shows the periods when the different kinds of edible fish mostly in use are “in season” and “out of season.”

in their prime or most plentiful; the letter *x* signifies that the fish may be obtained, but are not at their best; the letter *c* signifies that it is “close-time” as fixed by statute.

The letter *p* signifies that the fish are then

NAME OF FISH													NAME OF FISH.												
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Barbel.....	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	Lobster.....	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x
Bass.....	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	Mackerel.....	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	x
Bream.....	p	p	x	x	c	c	-	x	p	p	p	p	Mullet (red)....	-	-	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x
(sea).....	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	(grey).....	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	-
Brill.....	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	Mussel.....	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Carp.....	p	p	c	c	c	c	-	x	x	p	p	p	Oyster (b).....	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	x	p	p	p
Catfish.....	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	Perch.....	p	-	c	c	c	c	-	-	x	x	p	p
Char.....	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	c	c	c	c	Periwinkle.....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p
Chub.....	x	x	x	c	c	c	x	p	p	p	p	x	Pike.....	p	p	c	c	c	c	x	x	x	p	p	p
Coal fish or Saithe	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	Pilchard.....	-	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x
Cockle.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	Plaice.....	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Cod.....	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	Poifock.....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Conger.....	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	Prawn.....	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	-	-
Crab.....	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	Salmon & Sea												
Crayfish (a).....	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	Trout (d).....	c	p	p	p	p	p	x	-	-	c	c	c
Dab.....	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Shad.....	-	-	-	p	p	x	p	-	-	-	-	-
Dace.....	p	p	p	c	c	c	-	x	x	x	p	p	Shrimp (e).....	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Dory.....	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	Skate.....	p	p	x	x	x	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Eel.....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	Smelt or Sparling.	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
Flounder.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	Sole.....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	x	p	p
Grayling.....	x	x	c	c	c	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	Sprat.....	p	p	p	-	-	x	x	x	x	p	p	p
Gudgeon.....	x	x	p	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	Sturgeon.....	p	p	p	-	-	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Gurnard (red).....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	Tench.....	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p
(grey).....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	Thornback.....	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p
Haddock.....	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Torsk or Tusk... Trout.....	c	c	p	x	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Hake.....	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Turbot.....	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	x	x	p	p
Halibut.....	p	p	p	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Whelk.....	p	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p
Herring.....	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Whitebait.....	p	p	x	x	x	x	-	-	p	p	p	p
Lampern.....	p	p	c	c	c	-	-	x	p	p	p	p	Whiting.....	p	p	p	x	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p
Lamprey.....	x	x	x	p	p	p	x	-	-	-	-	-	Wrasse.....	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	x	x	-	-	-
Ling.....	p	p	p	x	x	x	p	p	p	p	p	p													

(a) This is for sea crayfish (or crawfish). River crayfish can be obtained in the summer and autumn. It is illegal to take fresh-water crayfish from March to June.

(b) Foreign oysters can be sold in the close season, and are to be had almost all through the year, even though they have been laid down in English beds for temporary storage.

(d) In the close season, salmon from the Netherlands, and also from certain British rivers where net fishing is permitted later in the year than usual, are largely sold.

(e) In normal times, for the first six months, the bulk of our London supply of shrimps comes from the Netherlands, but Dutch shrimps are far inferior to the English, which are plentiful from July to Dec.

PROFESSIONAL FEES

The following notes on the Fees and Charges of various Professions are based on information supplied by the appropriate professional Societies and Institutes.

SOLICITORS

Solicitors and their clients may (subject to certain rules designed to prevent undercutting) make special agreements as to remuneration in non-contentious business (including conveyancing) under Section 57 of the Solicitors Act, 1957. In the absence of any such agreement the solicitor's remuneration is governed by Orders made under Section 56 of that Act. There are two methods of charging under the Orders. The more usual is by a scale based upon the amount of money involved; the other is by a charge (usually known as a Schedule II charge) determined by reference to all the circumstances of the case, the amount of money involved being only one factor amongst many. Usually a scale charge is payable in conveyancing matters, provided the transaction has not been abortive, but a solicitor has an option to elect, before undertaking any business, to be paid a

Schedule II charge instead. For negotiating sales or purchases the charges are always under Schedule II. In addition to solicitors' charges, disbursements such as Government stamp duty, search fees and Land Registry fees may be payable.

Where under Table I below the charges would amount to less than £7 10s. 0d. there is a minimum fee of £7 10s. 0d.; if, however, the amount of money involved is less than £100 the minimum fee (except for conducting a sale of property by public auction) is £4 10s. 0d.

In sales by auction further charges may be payable, which will be computed under Schedule II below, e.g. for preparing or perusing Particulars of Sale and poster and attending the sale.

The following tables illustrate the scales of charges on sales, purchases and mortgages based upon the amount of money involved:—

I. For land (including houses) having a title which is not registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of Charges.

	For the first £1,000		For the second and third £1,000		For the fourth and each subsequent £1,000 up to £10,000		For the remainder without limit	
	per £100 s.	d.	per £100 s.	d.	per £100 s.	d.	per £100 s.	d.
Vendor's solicitor for conducting a sale of property by public auction, including the conditions of sale:—								
When the property is sold.....	30	0	15	0	7	6	3	9
When property not sold, then on the reserved price.	15	0	7	6	3	9	1	10½
NOTE:—A minimum charge of £7 10s. is to be made whether a sale is effected or not.								
Vendor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, and perusing and completing conveyance (including preparation of contract or conditions of sale, if any).....	45	0	30	0	15	0	10	0
Purchaser's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing conveyance (including perusal and completion of contract, if any).....	45	0	30	0	15	0	10	0
Mortgagor's solicitor for negotiating loan.....	16	10½	16	10½	5	7½	3	9
Mortgagor's solicitor for deducing title to freehold or leasehold property, perusing mortgage and completing.....	45	0	30	0	15	0	10	0
*Mortgagee's solicitor for negotiating loan.....	33	9	33	9	11	3	7	6
Mortgagee's solicitor for investigating title to freehold or leasehold property, and preparing and completing mortgage.....	45	0	30	0	15	0	10	0

* These charges apply equally to land having a registered title.

Title registered after completion.—Where the title is registered under the Land Registration Act, 1925, after completion, charges under Schedule II are payable in addition in respect of the first registration.

II. For land (including houses) having a title registered at the Land Registry.

Scale of solicitor's charges for Transfers on Sale, Charges, Sub-Charges, Mortgages, Sub-Mortgages and Transfers thereof.

Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration	Value of Land or Amount of Charge	Scale of Remuneration
(1) Up to and including £200	£4.	For each subsequent £1,000 up to £17,000.	5s. per £100.
Over £200 but not exceeding £300.....	£4 10s.	For the remainder without limit.....	4s. per £100.
For each additional £100 thereafter up to £1,000.	£1 10s. per £100.		
For the second and third £1,000....	£1 per £100.	(2) Fractions of £100 under £50 are to be reckoned as £50.	
For the fourth £1,000... For each subsequent £1,000 up to £13,000.	10s. per £100. 7s. 6d. per £100.	Fractions of £100 above £50 are to be reckoned as £100.	

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The Councils of the several Institutes of Chartered Accountants and of the Association of Certified and Corporate Accountants have not laid down any scale of fees for their members. There are no statutory scales of fees except for certain special appointments such as Approved Auditors under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act.

Accountancy and auditing.—The Councils of the above Institutes have stated that accountants' charges should generally be calculated on the basis of the type of work involved, the seniority of the persons necessarily engaged on the work and the time occupied by each person engaged. The normal practice is therefore to calculate charges at an appropriate rate per day for the principal and for each of the clerks engaged on the work.

Special work.—The general basis referred to above will not usually be applicable to special types of work involving a special degree of skill or calling for priority, for example, prospectus reports and special investigations. For this type of work special fees are usually agreed with the client.

Receivers, Liquidators and Trustees in Bankruptcy.—Usually a percentage on the amount realized and on the amount distributed in dividend.

The remuneration of a liquidator of a company in a members' voluntary winding-up is fixed by the company in general meeting. In the case of a creditors' voluntary winding-up remuneration is fixed by the Committee of Inspection, or, if there be no such committee, by the creditors. In either case application may be made to the Court to fix the remuneration.

Taxation.—The rates charged for taxation matters are generally higher than those for audits. The Councils of the accountancy Institutes have all intimated that a member undertaking taxation work on the basis that he should be remunerated by a percentage on the amount recovered, or receive no remuneration if no recovery results would be liable to be regarded as acting discredibly.

ARCHITECTS

A.

Conditions of Engagement

1. Members of the R.I.B.A. are governed by the Charters, Bye-laws and Code of Professional Conduct of the Royal Institute.

2. The Architect shall give such periodical supervision and inspection as may be necessary to ensure that the works are being executed in general accordance with the contract; constant supervision does not form part of the duties undertaken by him.

3. In cases where constant superintendence is required a Clerk of Works shall be employed for this purpose. He shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. He shall be under the Architect's direction and control.

4. The Architect shall not make any material deviation, alteration, addition to or omission from the approved design without the knowledge and consent of the Client.

5. The Architect has authority to give orders on behalf of the Client if such are necessitated by constructional requirements provided that the Client shall be immediately notified thereof.

6. The Architect shall, if requested to do so, at the completion of the work, prepare free of charge to the Client, drawings sufficient to show the main lines of drainage and other essential services as executed.

7. The following Architects' charges do not include for Surveyors' work for which see Clauses B 11 to B 16 which are those of the Royal Institu-

tion of Chartered Surveyors adopted by the R.I.B.A.

8. The employment of Consultants shall be at the Architect's discretion in agreement with the Client and Consultants shall be nominated or approved by the Architect, and appointed and paid by the Client. Where it is agreed to retain the services of Consultants in no case shall the Architect's fee be reduced by more than one-third on the cost of the work upon which the services of the Consultants are retained, provided always that the Architect's fee on the cost of the whole scheme shall not be reduced by more than one-sixth.

9. An engagement entered into between the Architect and the Client may be terminated at any time by either party upon reasonable notice being given.

10. Copyright in all drawings and in the work executed from them will remain the property of the Architect.

11. Under these Conditions of Engagement, the fees and charges payable to the Architect shall be in accordance with the following Scale of Charges.

B

Scale of Charges

NOTE.—Apart from the two copies of the drawings and documents provided for in Clause B 1 and the drawings specified in Clause A 6, the fees as set out in this Scale of Charges are in all cases exclusive of the cost of all prints and other reproductions of drawings and documents, travelling and hotel expenses, and other reasonable disbursements.

i. New Works

For taking the Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, submitting applications for building or other licences and town planning, bye-law or other approvals, preparing working drawings, specification or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, advising on tenders and preparation of contract, nominating and instructing Consultants (if any), preparing, and supplying for the use of the Contractor, two copies of all drawings, specification, or other particulars and of such further details as are necessary for the proper carrying out of the works, giving general supervision as defined in the Conditions of Engagement, issuing certificates for payment, and certifying accounts, exclusive of the services enumerated in Clauses B 5 and B 14, the charge is to be a percentage on the total cost of all executed works as follows:

Total Cost of Executed Works	Percentage Fee	Minimum
(i) Up to £500	10	
£500—£1,000	9½	£50
£1,000—£1,500	9	£95
£1,500—£2,000	8½	£135
£2,000—£2,500	8	£170
£2,500—£3,000	7½	£200
£3,000—£3,500	7	£225
£3,500—£4,000	6½	£245
Over £4,000	6	£260

(ii) When work is executed wholly or in part with old materials, or where material, labour or carriage is provided by the Client, the percentage shall be calculated as if the works had been executed wholly by the Contractor supplying all labour and materials.

(iii) In addition to a percentage on the total cost of executed works, the Architect is entitled to

charge in respect of all works included in the tenders, but subsequently omitted, two-thirds of the charge which would have been payable had they been executed.

2. Variations of Charges

The above Scale of Charges is subject to variation by prior written agreement between Client and Architect in respect of the following:

(i) Repetitive Works: In the case of extensive works of a simple repetitive character, the charge may be reduced by one-sixth.

(ii) Works to Existing Buildings: In the case of works to existing buildings a higher percentage is chargeable, not exceeding twice the amount payable under the Scale for new works of the same cost, and depending upon the intricacy of the work involved.

(iii) Special Works: In works involving special services in respect of fittings, furniture, decorations, exhibitions, garden or landscape design, special fees appropriate to the circumstances are chargeable.

3. Partial Services

In cases where the Architect performs partial services for any reason, including the abandonment, deferment, substitution or omission of any project and/or works, or part thereof, or if the services of the Architect are terminated, the charges in respect of the services performed are as follows:

(i) For taking Client's instructions and preparing preliminary sketch designs to illustrate possibilities of a site or cost of a scheme the charge is on *quantum meruit*.

(ii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions (but not in detail adequate to enable bills of quantities to be prepared) and making approximate estimate of cost, the charge is on *quantum meruit* and shall not exceed one-sixth of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iii) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs sufficient to indicate the Architect's interpretation of the Client's instructions, and preparing drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, the charge is one-third of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(iv) For taking Client's instructions, preparing sketch designs, making approximate estimate of cost by cubic measurement or otherwise, and preparing working drawings, specification, or such particulars as may be necessary for the preparation of bills of quantities by an independent Quantity Surveyor, or for the purpose of obtaining tenders, the charge is two-thirds of the percentage due under Clause B 1 or B 2 (as the case may be) on the estimated cost of such works.

(v) If the project or any part thereof is abandoned or deferred or any part omitted or substituted on the Client's instructions during the preparation of the working drawings, the charge is two-thirds of the appropriate percentage on the estimated cost of such works less a *quantum meruit* charge for bringing the working drawings and other particulars up to the stage defined in Clause B 3 (iv).

(vi) In all cases where fees are assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* regard must be had to all relevant factors.

4. Mode and Time of Payment

The Architect is entitled to payment in stages as follows:

(i) On the completion of sketch designs one-sixth of the total fees payable.

(ii) On the completion of the drawings and particulars sufficient to enable applications to be made for Town Planning, Bye-law and/or Building Act approvals, one-third of the total fees payable less the amounts of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-clause B 4 (i).

(iii) During the preparation of working drawings and other particulars instalments consistent with the amount of work completed by the Architect.

(iv) On completion of the said working drawings and other particulars, two-thirds of the total fees payable less the amount of any payments already received by the Architect pursuant to sub-Clauses B 4 (i), B 4 (ii) and B 4 (iii).

(v) The remaining one-third of the total fees to be paid by instalments as the building work proceeds consistent with the value of the said building work as certified from time to time.

5. Services not Included in the Scale

Charges assessed on the basis of *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi) shall be payable in respect of any additional services involved:

(i) In advising as to the selection and suitability of sites, negotiating as to sites or buildings, surveying sites or buildings and taking levels, and making surveys, measurements, and plans of existing buildings.

(ii) In preparing for the use of the Client special drawings in addition to working drawings, and preparing drawings for negotiations with ground landlords, adjoining owners, public authorities, licensing authorities or others.

(iii) In amending working drawings or preparing new working drawings to give effect to alterations of the Client's instructions or changes in design due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

(iv) In negotiations arising from applications for building or other licences, town planning, bye-law or other approvals, and negotiations in connection with Party Walls, Rights of Light and other easements, reservations or restrictions.

(v) Arising out of delay in building operations due to causes outside the control of the Architect.

6. Inspections and Reports

For making inspections, preparing reports or giving advice on the condition of premises, the charge is on *quantum meruit* in accordance with Clause B 3 (vi).

7. Litigation and Arbitration

For qualifying to give evidence, settling proofs, conferences with Solicitors and Counsel, attendance in Court or before Arbitrations or other tribunals, and for services in connection with litigation, the charge is based upon the time occupied in accordance with Clause B 10.

Architects acting as Arbitrators are recommended to base their charges upon the total time occupied in dealing with a case at the rate of £3 3s. an hour exclusive of out-of-pocket expenses and other disbursements.

8. Dilapidations

For preparing schedule and settling the amount if required, the charge is 5 guineas per cent. on the amount of the settlement, or on the estimated cost of complying with the Schedule. (Minimum fee, 5 guineas.)

9. Travelling Time

An additional charge may be made by prior written agreement if the work should be at such a distance as to lead to an exceptional expenditure of time in travelling.

10. *Time Charges*

In cases in which charges are based upon time occupied the minimum fee is $1\frac{1}{2}$ guineas per hour exclusive of charges for Assistants' time.

NOTE.—*Clauses dealing with the following subjects are in accordance with the Schedule of Professional Charges of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors and are adopted by the Royal Institute of British Architects.*

11. For approving plans submitted by lessees and inspecting buildings during progress.

12. The laying out or development of estates.

13. For land surveying and the preparation of plans and maps.

14. Preparing bills of quantities and valuing work executed.

15. Valuation of freehold or leasehold properties.

16. Work under the Lands Clauses Consolidation Act or other Acts for the compulsory acquisition of property.

STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS

The following charges are those usually in operation among Consulting Structural Engineers who are not connected with any firm of contractors and who receive remuneration for their services directly from their clients. Full details of the scales which it authorizes can be obtained from the Institution of Structural Engineers, 11 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.

Reports, Advisory Work and Surveys

For Inspections, professional advice, opinions and reports: a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, minimum three hours at rate agreed, plus any necessary expenses for travel and services of Engineer's staff.

Constructional Work

A fee of £25, plus (1) for Reinforced Concrete, $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on total cost of work, with an additional 1 per cent. on the first £20,000; for preparation of Bending Lists, 5 per cent. on cost of steel bent and fixed in work; (2) for Structural Steelwork and other work except (1) above, 6 per cent. on total cost of work, with additional 1 per cent. on first £20,000; (3) an additional fee where the Engineer is required to give advice or accept responsibility for the strength or safety of brickwork or other items not covered by (1) and (2) above.

The above scale is governed by conditions regarding constructional emergencies, remuneration for work done to the Engineer's Specification and/or Drawings, remuneration for works varied or abandoned, travelling and out-of-pocket expenses, etc.

Bills of Quantities, etc.

A fee of from $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. (depending on the size and complexity of the work) of the total actual cost or, in the case of abandoned work, the total estimated cost. Measuring and making-up accounts for variations upon contracts, including pricing and agreeing totals with contractors: $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the additions and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the amount of the omissions, less the provisional sums or work omitted as a whole.

Technical Evidence

For "qualifying," considering documents, preparing proof of evidence, attending consultations, appearing before Parliamentary Committees, Courts of Law, Arbitration Tribunals and Official Enquiries: (1) a fee of Three Guineas per hour upwards, varying in accordance with the standing of the Engineer and the importance of the case, with

a minimum of three hours at whatever rate is agreed; (2) a charge for the time spent by the Engineer's assistants; (3) a refresher for each day for which the Engineer is requested to hold himself in readiness to attend but is subsequently not required, at the rate agreed for one hour per day; (4) fees at the agreed hourly rate for time occupied in travel, together with travelling and out-of-pocket expenses.

Valuations and Negotiations for Purchase

For valuation of, and negotiations for the purchase of, engineering undertakings less than £10,000: a percentage charge dependent on the amount of work and responsibility involved; £10,000 or more: a fee in accordance with Ryde's Scale, i.e. Thirteen Guineas, plus one-half of one Guinea per cent. of the total.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS

The fees payable to Consulting Engineers for design and supervision are based on a percentage scale and for project reports, inspections, etc., on a lump sum or time scale. Full details can be obtained from the Association of Consulting Engineers (Incorp.), 36 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

A booklet "Professional Rules and Practice and Scales of Fees" which gives full details of fees in addition to containing Model Forms of Agreement between a Client and a Consulting Engineer is issued at 5s. per copy. The Model Forms of Agreement contained in this booklet are:—

Form "A"—For Design and Supervision of Works of Civil Engineering Construction.

Form "B"—For Design and Supervision of Works Principally of an Electrical and Mechanical Nature (not being Electrical or Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings or other Structures to which Model Form "D" applies).

Form "C"—For Design and Supervision of Structural Engineering Work in Buildings and other Structures (where an Architect has been appointed by the Client).

Form "D"—For Design and Supervision of Electrical and Mechanical Installation Work for Buildings and other Structures.

QUANTITY SURVEYORS

In general Quantity Surveyors' fees are calculated as a percentage upon the estimated cost of the work or are based upon the time involved. Details of the scales of charges which they authorize can be obtained from:—

THE ROYAL INSTITUTION OF CHARTERED SURVEYORS, 12 Great George Street, S.W.1., and
THE INSTITUTE OF QUANTITY SURVEYORS,
98 Gloucester Place, W.1.

STOCKBROKERS

The Rules and Regulations drawn up by the London Stock Exchange Council are voluminous and technical. On British Government stocks the scale of brokerage is $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. on Stock up to £10,000 Stock and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on Stock on any balance in excess of £10,000 Stock. On shares not exceeding 15s. the brokerage is $\frac{1}{4}$ d. to $2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per share,

Not exceeding 20s.....	3d. per share
" " 30s.....	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. "
" " 40s.....	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. "
" " 50s.....	6d. "
" " 60s.....	7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. "

and so on. There are minimum charges of 5s. on less than £20; 10s. on less than £100; and £1

on £100 and over. In certain circumstances the above charges may be modified. Copies of the Rules and Scale of Commission may be obtained from the Secretary.

SHIPBROKERS

A scale of Minimum Agency Charges became operative for members of the Institute of Chartered Shipbrokers (*Office, 25 Bury Street, E.C.3*) from 1920, and has been revised from time to time. Copies (price 6d. post free) may be obtained from the Secretary.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS

(Summary based on the Scales of Charges of the Professional Societies. In all cases expenses are excluded)

Sales by Private Treaty or by Auction

Freehold Property and Leasehold Property, where the rent is less than 2/3rds. of the rateable value, including in the case of auctions the preparation of particulars and advising as to reserves:—On the first £500, 5 per cent.; on the next £4,500, 2½ per cent.; on the residue, 1½ per cent.

In addition to the above charges:—On payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on amounts paid by the purchaser for *Chattels, Fixtures, Fittings, Furniture, Trade Stocks, and other Movable Effects, Timber, and Tenant-right*, 5 per cent. to include inventory and valuation if required.

Where the division of an estate into a number of lots involves substantial additional work, an extra fee may be charged.

Sales before Auction

After acceptance of instructions, whether sale arranged by auctioneer or not, the same scale as for sale by auction.

Non-Sale

In the event of non-sale at the auction, a fee, the amount of which is a matter of arrangement, is payable.

Sales within 3 Months after Auction

Whether arranged by auctioneer or not, same commission as for sale by auction merging any fee for non-sale previously paid.

Disposal of Leasehold Property.—On disposing of all leases (other than those to which the foregoing sale scale applies and building leases) either by private treaty or by auction (whether effected by assignment, surrender or otherwise):—On the rent, the same commission as for a letting (*see below*); and, on the premium and any consideration equivalent thereto, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and, where the necessary instructions are held, on payments for goodwill, 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue; and on payments for *Chattels, Fixtures, etc.*:—As for Freehold Property (*see above*).

NOTE.—Where two Agents are co-operating at the request of the owner, the commission shall be at the rate of a scale and a half.

Purchases

Freehold and Leasehold Property.—For seeking and negotiating the purchase of a property to suit a

client's requirements:—2½ per cent. on the first £5,000; 1½ per cent. on the next £10,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. For abortive work a fee to be fixed by arrangement. For negotiating the purchase of a particular property named by the client:—1½ per cent. on the first £15,000; and 1 per cent. on the residue. If no purchase is effected, the usual scale for valuation should be charged: one guinea per cent. on first £1,000; half a guinea on next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea per cent. beyond on the residue. Minimum fee, £7 17s. 6d.

Lettings

NOTES.—(a) Should the rent be a progressive one, the commission is based on the average rent for the period up to the first possible break of the tenancy. (b) When a property, which an Agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let with an option to purchase, and the tenant afterwards exercises his option, or becomes the purchaser within the period of the option, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable. (c) "Letting" includes a letting to a sitting tenant (including negotiating and agreeing a new rent) or to a nominee of the landlord. (d) For the purposes of these scales "rent" means (except where otherwise stated) the rent reserved by the letting plus any regular payments made to the landlord for which the tenant is responsible.

(1) *Unfurnished Premises.*—(a) Where there is a premium or any equivalent consideration and the rent (exclusive of any payment in respect of rates, heat, light, water, service or other incidental charges) is less than two-thirds of the rateable value, the same commission as is payable for the sale of such property (*see above*); (b) in all other cases, 10 per cent. on 1 year's rent, or, in the case of a letting for less than a year, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting, and in addition a commission on the premium or goodwill as for the disposal of leasehold property (*see above*).

(2) *Furnished Premises*, including collection of rent, if required, but excluding the making and checking of inventories: (a) for lettings of six weeks or less, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting; (b) for lettings of more than six weeks, 7½ per cent. on the amount of rent payable, with a minimum of the amount payable under (a) if the letting had been for six weeks.

(3) *Sporting Rights*, including collection of rent if required—10 per cent. on one year's rent or, where letting is for less than one year, 10 per cent. on the amount of rent payable under the letting.

(4) *Farms and Agricultural Land.*—10 per cent. on the first £250 and 7½ per cent. on the residue, of 1 year's rent.

(5) *Land on Building Lease, or at a Fee Farm Rent.*—100 per cent. on the first £100; 50 per cent. on the next £900; and 25 per cent. on the residue, of one year's ground rent; and in addition where a premium is paid, a Commission of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000 and 2½ per cent. on the residue.

THE HIGHEST BUILDINGS

	Feet
Empire State, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,472
Chrysler Building, N.Y., U.S.A.....	1,046
Eiffel Tower, Paris (originally).....	985
60 Wall Tower, N.Y., U.S.A.....	950
Bank of Manhattan, N.Y., U.S.A.....	927
Rockefeller Centre, N.Y., U.S.A.....	850
Woolworth's, N.Y., U.S.A.....	792
City Bank Farmers' Trust, 20 Exchange Place, N.Y., U.S.A.....	741

	Feet
Metropolitan Life Building, Madison Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.....	700
500 Fifth Avenue, N.Y., U.S.A.....	697
Chanin, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, N.Y., U.S.A.....	680
Pyramid of Cheops, Egypt.....	453
Salisbury Cathedral (Spire), England.....	404
St. Paul's Cathedral (Cross) England.....	365

LONDON:—

The Times (*Ind.*) 4d., Printing House Sq., E.C.4.
 Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½d., Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Herald (*Lab.*) 2½d., 27 Floral St., W.C.2.
 Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d., Northcliffe House, E.C.4.
 Daily Mirror (*Ind.*) 2½d., Geraldine House, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.
 Daily Sketch (*Ind.*) 2½d., New Carmelite House, E.C.4.
 Daily Telegraph and Morning Post (*Cons.*) 2½d., 135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Daily Worker (*Communist*), 3d., 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
 Financial Times (*Ind.*) 4d., 10 Cannon St., E.C.4.
 Lloyd's Lst, 4d., Lloyd's, E.C.3.
 Morning Advertiser (*Ind.*) 4d., 18-20 St. Andrews St., E.C.4.
 News Chronicle (*Ind.*) 2½d., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d., Carmelite House, E.C.4.
 Evening Standard (*Ind.*) 2½d., 47 Shoe Lane, E.C.4.
 Star (*Ind. prog.*) 2½d., 19 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 ABERDEEN.....Press and Journal (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 Evening Express (*Cons.*) 3d.
 BARROW.....North-Western Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 BATH.....Bath and Wilts. Chronicle and Herald (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 BELFAST.....News Letter (*Un.*) 2d.
 Northern Whig (*Un.*) 2d.
 Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 Irish News (*Nat.*) 2d.
 BIRMINGHAM....Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Despatch (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 BLACKBURN.....Northn. Evening Teleg. (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 BLACKPOOL.....W. Lancs. Ev. Gazette (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 BOLTON.....Evening News (*Ind.*) 3d.
 BOURNEMOUTH...Evening Echo, Bournemouth (*Ind.*) 2d.
 BRADFORD.....Telegraph and Argus (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 BRIGHTON.....Evening Argus (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 BRISTOL.....Western Daily Press (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening World (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 BURTON.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2½d.
 CAMBRIDGE.....Daily News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 CARDIFF.....South Wales Echo and Evening Express (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Western Mail (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 CARLISLE.....Cumberland Evening News (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 CHELTENHAM....Gloucestershire Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 COVENTRY.....Coventry Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 DARLINGTON....Northern Echo (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Northern Despatch (*Ind.*) 3d.
 DERBY.....Evening Telegraph and Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 DOUGLAS (Isle of Man). Isle of Man Daily Times (*Cons.*) 1½d.
 DUNDEE.....Courier and Advertiser (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Telegraph and Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 EDINBURGH.....Scotsman (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Evening Dispatch (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Scottish Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 EXETER.....Express and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 GLASGOW.....Glasgow Herald (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Bulletin (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Daily Record and Mail (*Cons.*) 2½d.

GLASGOW (*contd.*) Evening Citizen (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Evening Times (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Scottish Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 GLOUCESTER.....Citizen (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 GREENOCK.....Telegraph (*Lib.*) 2½d.
 GRIMSBY.....Evening Telegraph (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 GUERNSEY.....Evening Press (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 HALIFAX.....Daily Courier and Guardian (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 HUDDERSFIELD...Daily Examiner (*Lib.*) 2½d.
 HULL.....Daily Mail (*Un.*) 2½d.
 IPSWICH.....East Anglian Daily Times (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Evening Star (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 KETTERING.....Northants Ev. Tele. (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 LEAMINGTON SPA..Leamington Spa, Warwick, etc. Morning News (*Ind.*) 1½d.
 LEEDS.....Yorkshire Post (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Yorkshire Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Yorkshire Evening Post (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 LEICESTER.....Evening Mail (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Mercury (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 LINCOLN.....Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 LIVERPOOL.....Echo (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Daily Post (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Journal of Commerce (*Ind.*) 4d.
 MANCHESTER....Guardian (*Lib.*) 3d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3d.
 Manchester Evening News (*Ind.*) 3d.
 MIDDLESBROUGH..Evening Gazette (*Cons.*) 3d.
 NEWCASTLE.....Journal (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 Evening Chronicle (*Cons.*) 3d.
 NEWPORT, MON...South Wales Argus (*Ind.*) 3d.
 NORTHAMPTON...Chronicle and Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 NORWICH.....Eastern Daily Press (*Ind.*) 3d.
 Eastern Evening News (*Ind.*) 3d.
 NOTTINGHAM....Guardian, Journal (*Cons.*) 2d.
 Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d.
 Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2d.
 NUNEATON.....Nuneaton Evening Tribune (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 OLDHAM.....Evening Chronicle (*Lib.*) 2½d.
 OXFORD.....Mail (*Ind.*) 3d.
 PAISLEY.....Daily Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 PLYMOUTH.....Western Morn. News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 Western Evening Herald (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 PORTSMOUTH....Evening News (*Ind.*) 2d. [2½d.
 PRESTON.....Lancashire Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 St. Helier (JERSEY).Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½d. [2½d.
 SCARBOROUGH...Evening News (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 SHEFFIELD.....Sheffield Telegraph (*Cons.*) 2½d.
 Star (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 SHIELDS.....Gazette & Shipping Telegraph (*Ind.*) 3d.
 SOUTHAMPTON...Southern Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 STOKE.....Evening Sentinel (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 SUNDERLAND....Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 SWANSEA.....South Wales Evening Post (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 SWINDON.....Evening Advertiser (*Ind.*) 3d.
 TORQUAY.....Herald Express (*Ind.*) 2½d.
 WEST HARTLEPOOLNorthern Daily Mail (*Ind.*) 2d.
 WEYMOUTH.....Dorset Evening Echo (*Ind.*) 2d.
 WOLVERHAMPTON,Express and Star (*Ind.*) 2d.
 WORCESTER.....Evening News and Times (*Ind.*) 3d.
 WORKINGTON...Cumberland Even. Star. (*Ind.*) 2d.
 YORK.....Yorkshire E. Press (*Cons.*) 2½d.

SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS

- Empire News (*Cons.*)—Withy Grove, Manchester. 4d.
 News of the World (*Ind.*)—30 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Observer (*Ind.*)—Friars Bridge House, Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 5d.
 People (*Ind.*)—222 Strand, W.C.2. 4d.
 Reynolds's News (*Lab.*)—Pioceur House, Wicklow St., W.C.1. 4d.
 Sunday Disp. (*Ind.*)—Northcliffe House, E.C.4. 4d.
 Sunday Express (*Ind.*)—Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Sunday Graphic (*Cons.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 4d.
 Sunday Mail (*Cons.*)—Record House, Glasgow. 4d.
 Sunday Mercury (*Ind.*)—Corporation St., Birmingham. 4d.
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 Sunday Post (*Ind.*)—144 Port Dundas Road, Glasgow. 4d.
 Sunday Sun (*Cons.*)—Kemsley House, Newcastle-on-Tyne. 4d.
 Sunday Times (*Ind.*)—Kemsley House, W.C.1. 5d.
 Western Ind.—Royal Buildings, St. Andrews Cross, Plymouth. 4d.

RELIGIOUS PAPERS

- Baptist Times—6 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 4d.
 British Weekly—121 George St., Edinburgh. 6d.
 Catholic Herald—67 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Catholic Times—12 Crane Ct., Fleet St., E.C.4. 3d.
 Christian—15 Portpool Lane, Holborn, E.C.1. 4d.
 Christian Endeavour—31 Lampton Rd., Hounslow, Mx. 1s.
 Christian Herald—4 Western Esplanade, Portslade, Brighton, Sussex. 4d.
 Christian World—110 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Church of England Newspaper and Record—15 Portpool Lane, Holborn, E.C.1. 4d.
 Church of Ireland Gazette—61 Middle Abbey St., Dublin. 3d.
 Church Times—7 Portugal St., W.C.2. 4d.
 English Churchman—69 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Friend—467 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 9d.
 Inquirer—14 Gordon Square, W.C.1. 3½d.
 Jewish Chronicle—32 Furnival St., E.C.4. 9d.
 Jewish Telegraph—Levi House, Bury Old Road, Manchester. 8. 2d.
 Life and Work—121 George St., Edinburgh 2. 4d.
 Methodist Recorder—176 Fleet St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Student Movement—Annandale, North End Road, N.W.11. 6d.
 Sunday School Chronicle—104 Newgate St., E.C.1. 4d.
 Tablet—128 Sloane St., S.W.1. 9d.
 Universe—Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 4d.
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 Amateur Photographer—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 3d.
 Angling Times—Newspaper House, Broadway, Peterborough. 6d.
 Antiquaries' Journal—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Sq., E.C.4. 20s.
 Antique Collector—16 Strutton Gd., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Apollo—10 Vigo St., W.1. 5s.

- Argosy—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Asian Review—197 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 5s.
 Birds and Country Magazine—17 Creechurch Lane, E.C.3. 2s. 6d.
 Blackfriars—34 Bloomsbury St., W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
 Blackwood's Mag.—45 George St., Edinburgh 2s. 6d.
 Blighy Parade—64 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 8d.
 Bowls News—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 4d.
 Boxing News—92 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 Boy's Own Paper—4 Bouverie St., E.C.4. 1s.
 Brain—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 15s.
 British Bee Journal—1 Gough Sq., E.C.4. 9d.
 Burlington Mag.—12 Bedford Sq., W.C.1. 6s.
 Cage Birds and Bird Fancy—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
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 Children—National Children's Home and Orphanage, Highbury Park, N.5. 2d.
 Children's Newspaper—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Classical Quarterly—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 18s.
 Classical Review—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick Square, E.C.4. 16s.
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 Dublin Review—128 Sloane St., S.W.1. 7s. 6d.
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 East Africa—66 Great Russell St., W.C.1. 8d.
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 Economica—Lond. Sch. of Economics, Houghton St., Aldwych, W.C.2. 10s.
 Economist—22 Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
 Edinburgh Gazette (*Official*)—Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
 Elizabethan—2 Bream's Buildings, E.C.4. 2s.
 Empire Record—28 Duke St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d. p.a.
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 Fishing Gazette—171 High St., Beckenham, Kent. 1s.
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- Golf Monthly—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow, C.1. 2s.
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St., E.C.2. 1s.
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head, Surrey. 2s. 6d.
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chester. 4d.
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- Men Only—Tower House, Southampton St.,
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- Meteorological Magazine—Atlantic House, Hol-
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- Oxford—Oxford U. Press, Amen House, Warwick
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Vandon St., S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
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 United Nations News—25 Charles St., W.1. 1s.
 Universities Quarterly—10 Gt. Turnstile, W.C.1. 7s. 6d.
 Vanity Fair—30, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
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 West India Committee Circular—40 Norfolk St., W.C.2. 42s. p.a.
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 Woman and Home—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 Woman's Companion—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Woman's Illustrated—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 5d.
 Woman's Journal—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Woman's Own—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 5d.
 Woman's Realm—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 4d.
 Woman's Weekly—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 4d.
 Women's Employment—25, Ebury St., S.W.1. 6d.
 World Digest—Fleetway House, Farringdon St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
 World Today—Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
 Yachting Monthly—3-4 Clements Inn, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Yachting World (Ind.)—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s.
 Yachts and Yachting—21 Cliff Town Rd., South-end-on-Sea. 1s. 6d.
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 Accountants' Magazine—27 Queen St., Edinburgh. 2s. 9d.
 Advertiser's Weekly—109 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
 Aeronautics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
 Aeroplane and Astronautics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 1s. 6d.
 Agricultural Machinery Journal—1 Dorset Buildings, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
 Aircraft Engineering—12 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 3s.

- Aircraft Production—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 35. 6d.
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 Architect and Building News—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 15.
 Architects' Journal—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 15.
 Architectural Review—9-13 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1. 55.
 Architecture & Building—33, Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
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 Atomic World—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 70s. p.a.
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 Author—84 Drayton Gardens, S.W.10. 2s.
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 Banker—10 Cannon St., E.C.4. 3s.
 Bankers' Magazine—85-6 London Wall, E.C.2. 3s.
 Bedding & Upholstery—33, Furnival St., E.C.4. 20s. p.a.
 Board of Trade Journal (*Official*)—Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 15.
 Bookseller, The—13 Bedford Square, W.C.1. 8d.
 Bottler and Packer—33 South Audley St., W.1. 35. 6d.
 Brewers' Guardian—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 30s. p.a.
 Brewers' Journal—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3s.
 Brewing Trade Review—21-23 Laurence Pountney Lane, E.C.4. 35. 6d.
 British and Overseas Pharmacy and Medicine—104 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 15s. p.a.
 British Baker—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 6d.
 British Book News—65 Davies St., W.1. 25. 6d.
 British Clay Worker—23 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 2s.
 British Communications & Electronics—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 25. 6d.
 British Dental Journal—13 Hill St., W.1. 3s.
 British Engineering International—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.
 British Export Gazette—119 Moorgate, E.C.2. 2s.
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 British Jeweller—27 Frederick St., Birmingham. 15. 6d.
 British Journal for Philosophy of Science—Parkside Works, Edinburgh, 9. 10s. 6d.
 British Journal of Applied Physics—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 12s. 6d.
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 British Manufacturer—6 Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1. 25.
 British Medical Journal—Tavistock Square, W.C.1. 35.
 British Packer—311 Grays Inn Rd., W.C.1. 42s. p.a.
 British Plastics—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 35. 6d.
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 British Stationer—9 Frystone Ave., Croydon. 25.
 British Steelmaker—7 Chesterfield Gdns., W.1. 25. 6d.
 British Sugar Beet Review—134 Piccadilly, W.1. 15.
 British Trade Journal and Export World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 35. 6d.
 British Veterinary Journal—7-8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 45.
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 Builder—4 Catherine St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Builders' Merchants' Journal—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 15.
 Building Equipment News—33 Tothill St., S.W.1.
 Building Materials and Floors—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Building Societies' Gazette—Burgon St., E.C.4. 35. 9d.
 Bus and Coach—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 25. 6d.
 Cahnet Maker—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Caterer—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 15.
 Caterers' Journal—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Catering Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 15. 6d.
 Chamber of Commerce Journal—69 Cannon St., E.C.4. 15.
 Chemical Age—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15. 6d.
 Chemical and Process Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 30s. p.a.
 Chemical Trade Journal—147-9 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Chemist and Druggist—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 15.
 Chemistry and Industry—14 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1. 55.
 Chief Steward—7-17 Jewry St., E.C.3. 25.
 Chiroprapist—8 Wimpole St., W.1. 15. 8d.
 Cinema—93-5 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
 City Observer—70 Blandford St., W.1. 4d.
 City Press (Non-Political)—4 Angel Court, E.C.2. 3d.
 Civil Engineering—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 35. 6d.
 Coal and Appliances Trade Digest—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 10s. p.a.
 Coal Merchant and Shipper—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 9d.
 Coke and Gas—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Colliery Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 25. 6d.
 Colliery Guardian—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. 15. 3d.
 Commercial Grower—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 15.
 Commercial Motor—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 15.
 Concrete and Constructional Engineering—14 Dartmouth St., S.W.1. 25.
 Confectionery and Baking Craft—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 25.
 Confectionery Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 4d.
 Confectionery and Ice Cream News—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 8d.
 Contract Journal—32 Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.1. 15. 6d.
 Contractors' Record—Lennox House, Norfolk St., W.C.2. 15.
 Cordage, Canvas and Jute World—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 55. 3d.
 Corrosion Technology—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 40s. p.a.
 Corsetry and Underwear—47 Hertford St., W.1. 45. 6d.
 Cost Accountant—63 Portland Place, W.1. 15. 6d.
 Cotton—330-2 Royal Exchange, Manchester. 63s. p.a.
 Daily Film Renter—142 Wardour St., W.1. 6d.
 Dairy Engineering—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 35s. p.a.
 Dairy Industries—9, Gough Sq., E.C.4. 35. 6d.
 Decorator—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 15. 6d.
 Design for Industry—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 35.
 Director—10 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.
 Display—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 35.
 Dock and Harhour Authority—19 Harcourt St., W.1. 25. 6d.

- Draper's Record—229-231 High Holhorn, W.C.1. 9d.
- Drapery and Fashion Weekly—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 4d.
- Dyer, Textile Printer—Drury Hse., Russell St., W.C.2. 1s. 10d.
- Education—10 Queen Anne St., W.1. 6d.
- Electrical and Radio Trading—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
- Electrical Industries Export—6 Cavendish Place, Regent St., W.1. 20s. p.a.
- Electrical Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
- Electrical Review—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
- Electrical Times—Sardinia House, Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 6d.
- Electronic Engineering—28 Essex St., W.C.2. 3s.
- Embroidery—25 Caxton St., S.W.1. 3s.
- Engineer—28 Essex St., Strand, W.C.2. 2s.
- Engineering—35-6 Bedford St., W.C.2. 2s.
- Engineer's Digest—120 Wigmore St., W.1. 4s. 6d.
- Estates Gazette—28 Denmark St., W.C.2. 1s. 4d.
- Factory Manager—117 Kingsway W.C.2. 6d.
- Fairplay (Shipping)—Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1s. 6d.
- Fancy Goods Trader—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 20s. p.a.
- Far East Trade—3 Belsize Crescent, N.W.3. 2s.
- Farm Implement and Machinery Review—34B The Broadway, Woodford Green, Essex. 3s. 3d.
- Farm Mechanization—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 2s. 6d.
- Farmer and Stockbreeder—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 9d.
- Farmers' Weekly—Hulton House, Fleet St., E.C.4. 9d.
- Farming News—70 Mitchell St., Glasgow. 6d.
- F.B.I. Review—21 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Journal—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
- Fibres, Engineering & Chemistry—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 55s. p.a.
- Financial World—Empire House, Union Court, E.C.2. 6d.
- Fire (British Fire Service)—72 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
- Fire Protection Review—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
- Fish Friers' Review—City Chambers, Infirmary St., Leeds. 9d.
- Fish Trades Gaz.—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 6d.
- Flight—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s. 6d.
- Food—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Food Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 60s. p.a.
- Food Trade Review—7 Garrick St., W.C.2. 40s. p.a.
- Foundry Trade Journal—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s.
- Free Trader—116 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
- Fruit, Flower and Vegetable Trades Journal—6-7 Gough Square, E.C.4. 1s.
- Fuel—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 30s.
- Funeral Service Journal—Hillingdon Press, Uxbridge, Mx. 15s. p.a.
- Fur Record—14 King St., Richmond, Surrey. 1s. 6d.
- Fur Weekly News—5 Barrett St., W.1. 20s. p.a.
- Furnishing—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
- Furnishing World—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 1s. 3d.
- Furniture Record—44a Worship St., E.C.2. 1s.
- Games and Toys—30-1 Knightrider St., E.C.4. 3s.
- Garage and Motor Agent—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
- Gas and Oil Power—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 2s.
- Gas Journal—11 Bolt Court, Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
- Gas Times—1 Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
- Gas World—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
- George Broomhall's Corn Trade News—37 Victoria St., Liverpool. 25s. p.a.
- Glass—9 Moor Park Rd., Northwood, Mx. 2s.
- Goldsmiths' Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 1s. 3d.
- Grocer—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 8d.
- Grocers' Gazette—26 Fish Street Hill, E.C.3. 6d.
- Grower—49 Doughty St., W.C.1. 1s.
- Hair and Beauty—18-20 York Bldgs., W.C.2. 3s. 3d.
- Hairdressers' Journal—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 9d.
- Handy Shipping Guide—12-16 Laystall St., E.C.1. 1s. 3d.
- Hardware Trade Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
- Harper's Sports and Games—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 6d.
- Harper's Wine and Spirit Gazette—8 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.3. 63s. p.a.
- Hatter's Gazette—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 2s.
- Head Teachers' Review—59 Victoria Rd., Surbiton, Surrey. 4d.
- Heating—90 High Holhorn, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
- Heating and Air Treatment Engineer—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Heating and Ventilating Engineer—8 Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
- Horological Journal—226 Latymer Ct., W.6. 1s. 6d.
- Hosiery Times—41 Spring Gdns., Manchester. 1s. 3d.
- Hosiery Trade Journal—11 Millstone Lane, Leicester. 2s.
- Hospital—75 Portland Place, W.1. 2s. 9d.
- Hospital and Health Management—9 Catherine Place, S.W.1. 2s.
- Hotel Management—16 West Central St., W.C.1. 2s.
- Hotel Review—1 Dorset Buildings, Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
- Ice Cream Industry—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s.
- Illus. Carpenter and Builder—Pioneer House, Wicklow St., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.1. 6d.
- Impact—1 Old Burlington St., W.1. 10s.
- Incident Gazette—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 105s. p.a.
- Industria Britannica—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s. 8d.
- Industrial Chemist—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Industrial Daily News—Pear Tree Court, E.C.1. 336s. p.a.
- Industrial Diamond Review—226 Latymer Court, W.6. 15s. p.a.
- Industrial Welfare—48 Bryanston Square, W.2. 3s.
- Insurance Record—75 Carter Lane, E.C.4. 2s.
- Interbuild—11 Manchester Sq., W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Investor's Chronicle—110 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4. 1s.
- Investors' Guardian—Guardian House, Wormwood St., E.C.2. 1s.
- Investors' Review—79 Temple Chambers, E.C.4. 1s.
- Iron and Coal Trades Review—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s.
- Iron and Steel—Dorset Hse., Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s.
- Ironmonger—28 Essex Street, W.C.2. 1s.
- Jeweller and Metalworker—10 Alhemarle Way, E.C.1. 8d.
- Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph—6-8 Fenchurch Buildings, Fenchurch St., E.C.3. 4d.
- Journal of Scientific Instruments—47 Belgrave Square, S.W.1. 120s. p.a.
- Journal of the Chemical Society—Burlington House, W.1. 200s. p.a.
- Journal of the Society of Dyers and Colourists—19 Piccadilly, Bradford. 8s. 9d.

- Journal of the Textile Institute—10 Blackfriars St., Manchester 3. 12s.
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 Laundry Record & Journal—Drury House, Russell St., W.C.2. 1s.
 Law Journal—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Law Quarterly Review—119 Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 12s. 6d.
 Law Reports, The—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 240s. p.a.
 Law Society's Gazette—Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 31s. 6d. p.a.
 Law Times—88 Kingsway, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
 Leather Goods—15 Cursitor St., E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
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 Linen Trade Circular—5 Fountain Lane, Belfast. 70s. p.a.
 Lloyd's Loading List—Lloyd's, E.C.3. 1s. 3d.
 Lloyd's Shipping Index—Lloyd's, E.C.3. Subs. only.
 Local Government Flnance—1 Buckingham Place, Westminster, S.W.1. 52s. 6d. p.a.
 Locomotive Journal—9 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 3d.
 Locomotive, Railway Carriage and Wagon Review—Craven House, Hampton Court, Surrey. 2s.
 London Corn Circular—7 Northumberland Alley, E.C.3. 75s. p.a.
 Machine Shop Magazine—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 2s.
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 Machinery Lloyd—6, Cavendish Place, W.1. 50s. p.a.
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 Meat Trades Journal—5 Charterhouse Square, E.C.1. 9d.
 Mechanical Handling—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s. 6d.
 Mechanical World and Engineering Record—31 King St. West, Manchester. 2s. 6d.
 Medical Officer—72-8 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Medical Press—8 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
 Melody Maker—6 Catherine St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Members Circular (Master Printers)—11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.
 Men's Wear—229-231 High Holborn, W.C.1. 6d.
 Mercantile Guardian—52 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 35s. p.a.
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 Motor Cycle and Cycle Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 28s. p.a.
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 Motor Trader—Dorset House, Stamford Street, S.E.1. 48s. 6d. p.a.
 Motor Transport—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 6d.
 Music Trades Review—44A Worship St., E.C.2. 2s. 3d.
 Musical Times—160 Wardour St., W.1. 1s. 6d.
 National Builder—82 New Cavendish St., W.1. 2s.
 National Master Painter—40 King St., W., Manchester, Subs.
 National Newagent—149 Fleet St., E.C.4. 6d.
 N.R.A. Journal—Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey. 2s. 6d.
 Nuclear Energy Engineer—147 Victoria St., S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
 Nurseryman and Seedsman—62 Doughty St., W.C.1. 40s. p.a.
 Nursing Mirror—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 8d.
 Nursing Times—St. Martin's St., W.C.2. 6d.
 Off Licence Journal—1 Dorset Bldgs., Salisbury Square, E.C.4. 1s. 3d.
 Official Architecture—63 Neal St., W.C.2. 2s.
 Oil Engine—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s.
 Optician—69 Aldwych, W.C.2. 1s.
 Outfitter—17-19 John Adam St., W.C.2. 6d.
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 Packaging Review—Gt. Queen Street, W.C.2. 3s.
 Paint Manufacture—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 60s. p.a.
 Paint, Oil and Colour Journal—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 50s. p.a.
 Paint Technology—58 College Road, Harrow, Middlesex. 3s. 6d.
 Painting and Decorating—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 1s. 9d.
 Paper Container—20 The Mall, W.5. 1s. 8d.
 Paper Maker—50-51 Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 9d.
 Passenger Transport—Avenue Chambers, Vernon Place, Southampton Row, W.C.1. 2s.
 Perambulator Gazette—13 St. George St., W.1. 2s.
 Perfumery and Essential Oil Record—33 Chiswell St., E.C.1. 4s. 6d.
 Personnel Management, and Methods—109-119 Waterloo Rd., S.E.1. 2s. 3d.
 Petroleum—Leonard Hill House, Eden St., N.W.1. 60s. p.a.

- Petroleum Times—Bowling Green Lane, W.C.1. 45.
- Pharmaceutical Journal—17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1. 15. 6d.
- Philatelic Magazine—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 9d.
- Philatelic Trader—27 Maiden Lane, W.C.2. 15s. p.a.
- Pianomaker—13 St. George St., W.1. 2s. 3d.
- Plastics—Bowling Green Lane, E.C.1. 3s.
- Plumbing Trade Journal—Cromford House, Cromford Court, Manchester. 1s. 9d.
- Police Chronicle—53 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2d.
- Police Review—67 Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.1. 4½d.
- Policy Holder—18 Booth St., Manchester. 9d.
- Post Mag—12-13 Henrietta St., W.C.2. 9d.
- Pottery and Glass—Maclaren House, 131 Gt. Suffolk St., S.E.1. 35s. p.a.
- Pottery Gazette—83 Farringdon St., E.C.4. 30s. p.a.
- Power and Works Engineering—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Power Laundry—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 1s.
- Practical Mechanics—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
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- Practical Wireless—Tower House, Southampton St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
- Practitioner—5 Bentinck St., W.1. 5s.
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- Public Ledger—11 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2. 8d.
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- Publishers' Circular—92 Park Lane, Croydon, Surrey. 8d.
- Quarry Manager's Journal—Salisbury Square House, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
- Railway Gazette—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s.
- Railway Magazine—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Railway Review—205 Euston Rd., N.W.1. 4d.
- Rating and Income Tax—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 2s. 6d.
- Retail Chemist—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 2d.
- Retail Newsgent—15 Charterhouse St., E.C.1. 6d.
- Review (Insurance)—10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. 2s.
- Review of Economic Studies—7 West Road, Cambridge. 8s. 4d.
- Ridley's Wine and Spirit Trade Circular—110 Cannon St., E.C.4. 50s. p.a.
- Roads and Road Construction—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. 2s.
- Royal Society of Health Journal—90 Buckingham Palace Rd., S.W.1. 10s.
- Rubber and Plastics Age—Gaywood House, Gt. Peter St., S.W.1. 3s.
- Sales Appeal—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. 3s. 6d.
- School and College—18-20 York Bldgs., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s. 8d.
- School Government Chronicle and Education Review—24-26 Black Friars Lane, E.C.4. 1s.
- Schoolmaster—Hamilton House, Hastings St., W.C.1. 4d.
- Science and Art of Mining—Rowbottom Square, Wigan. 4d.
- Scope—9 Grosvenor St., W.1. 6d.
- Scotland—1 Castle St., Edinburgh. 1s. 6d.
- Scottish Farmer and Farming World and Household—109 Hope St., Glasgow. C.2. 6d.
- Scottish Grocer—34-6 North Frederick St., Glasgow. 5d.
- Secretaries' Chronicle—Devonshire House, 12 Devonshire St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Secretary—14, New Bridge St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
- Service Station—2 Caxton St., S.W.1. 1s. 9d.
- Sheet Metal Industries—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
- Shipbuilder—39 Victoria St., S.W.1. 3s.
- Shipbuilding and Shipping Record—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s.
- Shipping World—1 Arundel St., W.C.2. 2s.
- Shoe and Leather News—South Place, E.C.2. 9d.
- Shoe and Leather Record—Granville House, Arundel St., W.C.2. 9d.
- Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly—4 Market Place, Leicester. 3d.
- Skinner's Silk and Rayon Record—44 Brazennose St., Manchester. 2s.
- Soap, Perfumery and Cosmetics—9 Gough Square, E.C.4. 3s. 6d.
- Solicitors' Journal—Oyez House, Bream's Bldgs., Fetter Lane, E.C.4. 1s. 9d.
- Sports Trader—15 Curstort St., E.C.4. 2s.
- Stage—19 Tavistock St., W.C.2. 9d.
- Steam Engineer—90 High Holborn, W.C.1. 2s. 6d.
- Stock Exchange Gazette—330 Gresham House, Old Broad St., E.C.2. 1s.
- Stores and Shops—68 Welbeck St., W.1. 2s. 6d.
- Structural Engineer—11 Upper Belgrave St., S.W.1. 5s. 3d.
- Surveyor and Municipal and County Engineer—42 Russell Square, W.C.1. 1s. 6d.
- Syren and Shipping—7-17 Jewry St., E.C.3. 1s. 6d.
- Tailor and Cutter—42 Gerrard St., W.1. 1s.
- Tea and Rubber Mall—47 Fleet St., E.C.4. 9d.
- Teacher's World—Montague House, Russell Sq., W.C.1. 6d.
- Textile Manufacturer—31 King St. West, Manchester. 2s. 6d.
- Textile Mercury—41 Spring Gardens, Manchester. 6d.
- Textile Recorder—Old Colony House, South King St., Manchester. 3s.
- Timber and Plywood—194-200 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. 1s. 3d.
- Timber Technology and Machine Woodworking—8 Buckingham St., W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
- Timber Trades Journal—154 Fleet St., E.C.4. 1s. 6d.
- Times Review of Industry—Printing House Square, E.C.4. 1s.
- Tohacco—17-19 John Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.2. 1s. 3d.
- Tobacconist and Confectioner (*inc.* Tobacco Trade Review)—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 3d.
- Tooling—4 Ludgate Circus, E.C.4. 2s.
- Town and Country Planning—28 King St., W.C.2. 2s.
- Toy Trader—Chansiter House, Chancery Lane, W.C.2. 1s. 9d.
- Trade Marks Journal—25 Southampton Bldgs., W.C.2. 2s. 9d.
- Transport Management—18 Kensington Gate, W.8. 1s.
- Transport World—3 Fleet St., E.C.4. 25s. p.a.
- Waste Trade World—Maclaren House, 131 Great Suffolk St., S.E.1. 6d.
- Watchmaker, Jeweller and Silversmith—Drury House, Russell Street, W.C.2. 2s. 6d.
- Water and Water Engineering—30 Furnival St., E.C.4. 2s.
- Weekly Law Reports (Legal)—3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2. 115s. 6d. p.a.
- Welding—Dorset House, Stamford St., S.E.1. 3s.
- Wine and Food—28-30 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1. 3s. 6d.
- Wine and Spirit Trade Record—7 Laurence Pountney Hill, Cannon St., E.C.4. 84s. p.a.
- Wine and Spirit Trade Review—Eastcheap Buildings, E.C.3. 9d.
- Wire Industry—33 Furnival St., E.C.4. 30s. p.a.

Wireless and Electrical Trader—Dorset House,
Stamford St., S.E.1. 55s. p.a.
Wireless World—Dorset House, Stamford St.,
S.E.1. 2s.
Women's Wear News—3-5 Barrett St., W.1. 9d.
Wood—33 Tothill St., S.W.1. 2s. 6d.
Woodworker—Montague House, Russell Sq.,
W.C.1. 1s.
Wool Record—91 Kirkgate, Bradford. 85s. p.a.
World Crops—Leonard Hill House, Eden St.,
N.W.1. 60s. p.a.
World Sports—185 Fleet St., E.C.4. 2s.
World's Carriers—66 Victoria St., S.W.1. 1s. 6d.
World's Fair—Unlon St., Oldham. 6d.
World's Paper Trade Review—296-302 High Hol-
born, W.C.1. 1s.
World's Press News—9-10 Old Bailey, E.C.4.
1s. 6d.

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Adelaide News—34 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Brisbane Courier-Mail—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Brisbane Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Launceston Examiner—30 New Bri. St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Age—132 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Australian Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Melbourne Sun News-Pictorial—107 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Melbourne Weekly Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth Daily News—110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Perth West Australian—110 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Bulletin—71 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Mirror—Red Lion Court, E.C.4.
Sydney Morning Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Sydney Sun-Herald—85 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
Sydney Telegraph—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Canada:—

Calgary Albertan—26 Craven St., W.C.2.
Calgary Herald—162A Queen Victoria St.,
E.C.4.
Edmonton Journal—162A Queen Victoria St.,
E.C.4.
Globe and Mail (Toronto)—34-40 Ludgate Hill,
E.C.4.
Montreal Gazette—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Montreal La Presse—4 Old Burlington St., W.1.
Ottawa Citizen—34-40 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
Ottawa Journal—4 Old Burlington St., W.1.
Toronto Daily Star—83-80 Farringdon St.,
E.C.4.
Toronto Star Weekly—83-86 Farringdon St.,
E.C.4.
Vancouver Province—162A Queen Victoria St.,
E.C.4.

Ceylon:—

Ceylon Daily News—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Ceylon Observer—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
Times of Ceylon—Stuart House, 1 Tudor St.,
E.C.4.

India:—

Allahabad Leader—3 Salisbury Court, Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Bombay Evening News of India—4 Albemarle
St., W.1.
Hindu, The (Madras)—2-3 Salisbury Court,
Fleet St., E.C.4.
Hindustan Standard (Calcutta)—Salisbury Square
House, E.C.4.

Hindustan Times (New Delhi)—2 Salisbury
Court, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Illustrated Weekly of India—4 Albemarle St.,
W.1.
Madras Mail—302-8 Regent St., W.1.
National Herald (Lucknow)—2-3 Salisbury
Court, E.C.4.
Pioneer (Lucknow)—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Statesman (Calcutta)—41 Whitehall, S.W.1.
Times of India—4 Albemarle St., W.1.

New Zealand:—

Auckland Star—30 New Bridge St., E.C.4.
Auckland Weekly News—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Christchurch Press—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dominion (Wellington)—34 New Bridge St.,
E.C.4.
Dunedin Evening Star—34 New Bridge St.,
E.C.4.
New Zealand Evening Post—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Free Lance—34 New Bridge St.,
E.C.4.
New Zealand Farmer (Auckland)—34 New
Bridge St., E.C.4.
New Zealand Herald—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Otago Daily Times and Witness—107 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Southland Daily News (Invercargill)—34 New
Bridge St., E.C.4.
Southland Times—107 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Wanganui Chronicle—34 New Bridge St., E.C.4.

Northern Ireland:—

Armagh Guardian—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Observer—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ballymena Weekly Tel.—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Banbridge Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast News Letter—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Belfast Telegraph (and Weekly Telegraph)—
112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Coleraine Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
County Down Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Journal—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Derry Standard—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Down Recorder—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Dungannon Observer—120 Bank Chambers, 329
High Holborn, W.C.1.
Impartial Reporter (Enniskillen)—69 Fleet St.,
E.C.4.
Ireland's Saturday Night—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish News—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Irish Weekly and Ulster Examiner—177 Fleet
St., E.C.4.
Larne Times—112 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lisburn Standard—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Londonderry Sentinel—80 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Lurgan Mail—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Mid Ulster Mail—177 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Chronicle—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Newtownards Spectator—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Constitution (Coleraine)—Clifford's
Inn, Fleet St., E.C.4.
Northern Whig—143 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Portadown Times—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Strabane Weekly News—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Constitution—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Tyrone Courier—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Gazette (Armagh)—69 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Ulster Herald—120 Bank Chambers, 329 High
Holborn, W.C.1.

Pakistan:—

Karachi Dawn—24-27 High Holborn, W.C.1.
Pakistan Times—150 Fleet St., E.C.4.

South Africa:—

Bloemfontein Friend—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
Burger (Cape Town)—231 Strand, W.C.2.
Cape Argus—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

Cape Times—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Durban Daily News—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 East London Dispatch—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Eastern Province Herald—231 Strand, W.C.2.
 Johannesburg Star—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Kimberley Diamond Fields Advertiser—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Natal Mercury—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Natal Witness—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Queenstown Daily Rep.—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Rand Daily Mail (Johannesburg)—135 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Rhodesia Herald—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.

U.S.A.:—

Baltimore Sun—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Daily News—8 Bouverie St., E.C.4.
 Chicago Tribune—85 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 Christian Science Monitor—163-4 Strand, W.C.2.
 New York Daily Mirror—78 Fleet St., E.C.4.
 New York Herald-Tribune—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Times—The Adelphi, W.C.2.
 New York Wall Street Journal—245 Oxford Circus, W.1.

NEWSPAPER GROUP PUBLISHERS

In recent years a large number of newspapers in London and the Provinces have been acquired by various groups of publishers, either in one company or in a series of companies associated with each other. The following is a list of the chief newspaper group publishers, with the journals controlled:

Northcliffe Group (Viscount Rothermere):

LONDON—Daily Mail, Daily Sketch, Evening News, Sunday Dispatch.

PROVINCES—*Bristol*, Evening World; *Cheltenham*, Gloucester Echo, Cheltenham Chronicle; *Derby*, Evening Telegraph; *Edinburgh*, Scottish Daily Mail; *Gloucester*, Citizen, Gloucester Journal; *Grimby*, Evening Telegraph, Saturday Telegraph; *Hull*, Daily Mail, Hull Times; *Leicester*, Evening Mail; *Lincoln*, Echo; *Stoke on Trent*, Evening Sentinel, Weekly Sentinel; *Swansea*, Herald of Wales, South Wales Evening Post.

Harmsworth Group

PROVINCES—*Barnstaple*, North Devon Journal-Herald; *Bodmin*, Cornish Guardian; *Crediton*, Gazette; *Exeter*, Express & Echo, Western Times & Gazette; *Exmouth*, Chronicle; *Ifracombe*, Chronicle; *Penzance*, Cornish Evening Herald, Cornishman; *Plymouth*, Western Morning News, Western Evening Herald; *Tiverton*, Gazette; *Torquay*, Herald Express; *Truro*, West Briton; *Wellington*, Wellington Weekly News.

Daily News Group

LONDON—News Chronicle, Star.

Provincial Newspapers Group

PROVINCES—*Blackburn*, Times; *Burnley*, Express and News; *Doncaster*, Gazette; *Edinburgh*, Evening News; *Leeds*, Yorkshire Evening News; *Northampton*, Chronicle and Echo, Independent, Mercury and Herald; *Nuneaton*, Observer; *Preston*, Lancashire Evening Post, Guardian.

LONDON SUBURBAN—*Balham*, News and Mercury; *Clapham*, Observer; *Merton*, News; *Mitcham*, News and Mercury; *Norbury*, News; *Norwood*, News; *Penge*, News; *Sreatham*, News; *Wimbledon*, Boro News.

Borrow's Newspapers Ltd.

(WORCESTER)

PROVINCES—*Worcester*, Evening News and Times, Saturday Sports News, Borrow's Worcester Journal; *Stourport*, News; *Kidderminster*, Times; *Droitwich*, Guardian; *Malvern*, Gazette; *Evesham*, Standard; *Lebury*, Reporter.

Beaverbrook Group (Lord Beaverbrook):

LONDON—Daily Express, Evening Standard, Sunday Express.

East Midland Allied Press Ltd.

PROVINCES—*Kettering*, Northamptonshire Evening Telegraph, Kettering Leader & Guardian; *Wellingborough*, News; *Rushden*, Echo & Argus; *Thrapston*, Thrapston, Raunds & Oundle Journal; *Market Harborough*, Advertiser & Midland Mail; *Peterborough*, Citizen & Advertiser; *Stamford*, Lincoln, Rutland & Stamford Mercury; *Spalding*, Guardian, Lincolnshire Free Press; *Wisbech*, Isle of Ely & Wisbech Advertiser; *King's Lynn*, Lynn News & Advertiser; *Bury St. Edmunds*, Bury Free Press; *Sudbury*, Suffolk Free Press; *Newmarket*, Journal.

Westminster Press Group

PROVINCES—*Abingdon*, North Berks Herald; *Amwick*, Northumberland Gazette; *Auckland*, Chronicle; *Barrow*, North Western Evening Mail, News; *Bedford*, Record, Times; *Biggleswade*, Chronicle; *Birmingham*, Evening Despatch, Sunday Mercury, Sporting Buff, Sports Argus; *Blyth*, News; *Bradford*, Telegraph and Argus, Yorkshire Sports; *Consett*, Chronicle; *Darlington*, Northern Echo, Northern Despatch, Times; *Dalton*, News; *Devizes*, Wiltshire Gazette; *Durham*, County Advertiser, Chronicle; *Keighley*, News; *Kendal*, Westmorland Gazette; *Lincoln*, Chronicle; *Malton*, Gazette; *North Shields*, Gazette & Shipping Telegraph, *Oxford*, Mail, Times; *South Shields*, Sports Gazette; *Stanley*, News; *Swindon*, Evening Advertiser, Football Pink, Wilts Gazette and Herald; *York*, Yorkshire Gazette and Herald, Yorkshire Evening Press.

Thompson Group (Roy Thompson)

LONDON—Sunday Graphic, Sunday Times.

PROVINCES—*Manchester*, Empire News, The Sporting Chronicle Midday, Evening Chronicle; *Newcastle upon Tyne*, Newcastle Journal and North Mail, Evening Chronicle, Sunday Sun; *Blackburn*, Northern Evening Telegraph; *Liverpool*, Journal of Commerce and Shipping Telegraph; *Macclesfield*, Macclesfield Times and Courier; *Middlesbrough*, Evening Gazette; *Sheffield*, Star Sheffield Telegraph, Chronicle Midday; *Stockport*, Stockport Express.

SCOTLAND—*Aberdeen*, The Press and Journal, Evening Express, Weekly Journal.

WALES—*Cardiff*, Western Mail, South Wales Echo.

Odhams Press Group

LONDON—Daily Herald, People, Sporting Life.

PRINCIPAL BANKS OPERATING IN THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

* Clearing Bankers.

‡ Army Agents.

London Banking Hours are 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. (Saturdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon).

- ALEXANDERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD.** (1810), 24 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized, £2,600,000. Issued, £200,000 in £2 (fully-paid 6 p.c.) Cumulative Preference Shares, £2,400,000 £1 Ordinary Shares, fully paid, Reserves £2,198,543; Deposits, £119,942,608; Dividend, 1958, 6 p.c. Preference Shares, 7½ p.c. Ordinary Shares (= 15 p.c. on former capital).
- ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.** (1865), Calcutta, India. Affiliated to Chartered Bank.—Capital, authorized, Rs. 1,00,00,000. Issued and subscribed—45,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each, 16,000 fully paid, 29,000 Rs. 50, paid; 15,000 6 p.c. Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, fully paid; Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,08,00,000. Deposits, 31/12/58, Rs. 45,32,15,823. Dividend for 50 years to December 31, 1957, 12 p.c. and bonus 6 p.c. on Ordinary Shares (free of tax). (81 Branches.)
- THE AMERICAN EXPRESS CO. Inc.** The Subsidiary of American Express Co., New York (1868), 65 Broadway, New York, U.S.A.; 6 Haymarket, S.W.1.—Capital, \$6,000,000 (Shares fully paid).
- ANGLO-FEDERAL BANKING CORPORATION, LTD.**, Capel House, New Broad Street, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £2,000,000. Capital Issued and Paid-up £541,875.
- ANGLO-PORTUGUESE BANK, LTD.** (1929), 7-9 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £1,500,000. Issued and fully paid, £1,250,000; Reserve £500,000; Deposits, 31/1/59, £1,005,308.
- AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANK, LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, E.C.3** (6 Albemarle Street, W.1., 15 Great Cumberland Place, W.1. and 263 Strand, W.C.2). Capital Authorized (£22,500,000) £A.28,237,500; Capital Issued (£18,700,000) £A.23,468,500; Capital Paid up (£10,200,000) £A.12,801,000; Reserve Liability of Shareholders (£8,500,000) £A.10,667,500; Reserve Fund at 30/9/58 (£7,000,000) £A.8,785,000; Total assets at 30/9/58, £A439,159,972. 860 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies in Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Papua, New Guinea and London.
- AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND SAVINGS BANK LIMITED, Head Office, 71 Cornhill, London, E.C.3.** Capital Authorized (£5,000,000) £A. 6,275,000; Capital Issued and Paid up at 30/9/58 (£800,000) £A1,004,000, increased, 1/10/58, to (£1,600,000) £A.2,008,000. Deposits, etc., at 30/9/58 (£39,600,538) £A. 49,698,676. Reserve Fund at 30/9/58 (£100,000) £A.125,500. Total Assets at 30/9/58 (£40,613,288) £A.50,969,677.
- BALLARAT BANKING CO., LTD.** (1865), 21 Lydiard St. North, Ballarat, Victoria. United with the NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA LTD. on March 1, 1955.
- BANCO DE BILBAO** (1857), Bilbao (Bilbao House, New Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Garrick St., W.C.2).—Capital, Authorized and paid-up, Pesetas 370,320,000; Reserve Fund, Pesetas 957,000,000. Deposits, Pesetas 17,912,538,983; Dividends, 1958, 19.783 p.c. (104 Branches and Agencies in Spain, Canary Ids., Morocco, Paris and London).
- BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, 16 Wall St., New York** (9 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4).—Capital (par value \$10 per share), \$40,299,500; Surplus Fund and Undivided Profits, \$234,229,225; Deposits, 30/6/59, \$2,656,615,528.
- BANK LEUMI LE-ISRAEL B.M.** (1950), Tel Aviv (6 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.) Capital authorized £3,000,000. Issued and fully paid, £2,250,000 (£1 stock units). Reserve Fund, £3,500,000 (92 branches.)
- BANK OF ADELAIDE** (1865), Adelaide, South Australia (11 Leadenhall St., E.C.3). Capital, Authorized £A.5,000,000; issued £A.1,750,000 (Stock in units of £A.1, with Reserve Liability of £A.1 each (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £A.1,750,000. (170 Offices.)
- BANK OF AMERICA NATIONAL TRUST AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION, San Francisco, California, U.S.A.** (27-29 Walbrook, E.C.4 and 29 Davies St., W.1).—Capital Funds, \$607,536,822; Loan Reserves, \$103,771,685; Deposits 31/12/58, \$10,307,560,993.
- BANK OF ATHENS.** See NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE.
- BANK OF BARODA, LTD.** (1908), Baroda, India (108 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.)—Capital Authorized Rs. 3,50,00,000; Issued and subscribed Rs. 2,50,00,000; Called up Rs. 1,25,00,000. Reserve Funds, Rs.1,59,50,000; Deposits Rs.67,10,39,232; Dividend, 1958, 12 p.c. (84 Branches in India, 1 in Pakistan and 6 in East Africa.)
- BANK OF BERMUDA, LTD.** (1880), Hamilton, Bermuda (London Agents, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital paid up, £250,000 (25,000 Shares, £10 each); Total Reserves, £398,161; Resources, 31/12/58, £14,986,358; Dividends, 30/6/58, £3 per share; 31/12/58, £1 10s. per share.
- BANK OF N. T. BUTTERFIELD & SON, LTD., Hamilton, Bermuda.** Established 1858, incorporated 1904. (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, fully paid, £200,000. Reserves and Undivided Profits, £442,200. Total Resources, £13,637,500
- BANK OF ENGLAND.** See p. 451.
- BANK OF INDIA, LTD.** (1906), Bombay (17 Moor-gate, E.C.2).—Capital paid up, Rs. 3,00,00,000 (5,00,000 shares Rs. 100., Rs. 50 paid; 1,00,000 shares Rs. 50); Reserve Fund, Rs. 3,10,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, Rs. 88,27,73,511; Dividend, 1958, 16 p.c. free of Income Tax (53 Branches.)
- BANK OF IRELAND** (1783), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Bank of England; Coutts & Co.).—Capital (Authorized), £3,269,231; (Issued and Fully Paid), £3,255,108. Reserves, £4,855,377; Deposits, £77,723,563; Dividend, 1958, 18 p.c. (139 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF LONDON AND MONTREAL LTD.** (1958), P.O. Box 1262, Nassau, Bahama Islands. Owned jointly by the Bank of London & South America and the Bank of Montreal. Capital (Authorized), £7,000,000; (Paid up), £5,000,000; Deposits, etc., £15,152,823. (21 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.** (1862), 40-66 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4.—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £7,575,000. Reserve, £5,000,000. Deposits 31/12/58, £130,513,020. Dividend, 1958, 10 p.c. (55 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF MONTREAL** (1817), Montreal, Canada (47 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 9 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.)—Capital, \$54,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Res. \$120,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/58, \$3,038,349,556; Dividend, 1958, 16½ p.c. (761 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES** (1817), Head Office, Sydney, N.S.W. (29 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, 47 Berkeley Square, W.1 and 14 Kingsway,

- W.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £17,560,000; Reserve Fund £12,000,000; Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £17,560,000; Aggregate Assets on 30/9/57, £563,291,803; Dividend, 1957, 9 p.c. payable in Australian Currency. (1,060 Branches and Agencies in Australia, N.Z., New Guinea, Fiji, and London.)
- BANK OF NEW ZEALAND**, Incorporated with Limited Liability in New Zealand (1861), *Wellington*, N.Z. (1 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4).—Capital, Subscribed and paid up, £6,328,125.—Preference A £500,000 fully paid £1 shares; C Long term Mortgage shares of £1 each, fully paid £234,375. D Long term Mortgage Shares of £1 each, fully paid £468,750. Preference B £1,375,000 fully paid £1 shares; and £3,750,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 fully paid; Deposits, 31/3/59, £123,355,829; Dividend, Ordinary Shares, 1958-59 8 p.c. in New Zealand Currency. (375 Branches and Agencies in New Zealand; also Branches in Melbourne, Sydney, at Apia (Bank of Western Samoa) and Fiji.
- BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA** (1832), *Halifax*, N.S.; General Manager's Office, *Toronto* Ontario, Canada (24-26, Walbrook, E.C.4)—Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000; Paid-up \$18,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Reserve Fund, \$52,400,000; Total Assets, \$1,704,024,993; Deposits, etc., \$1,595,474,227; Dividend, 1958, \$2.20 per Share. (553 Branches and Sub-Branches in Canada, West Indies, etc.)
- BANK OF SCOTLAND** (1695), Bank St., *Edinburgh* (30 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 62 Cornhill, E.C.3; 16/18 Piccadilly, W.1.; 1 Regent St., S.W.1; 332 Oxford St., W.1. and 140 Kensington High St.)—Capital £4,500,000. Reserve Fund and Balance carried forward, £4,976,272. Deposits and Credit Balances, 28/2/59, £173,361,594. (443 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BANK OF SPAIN** (1856), *Madrid*, Spain (36 New Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, *Pesetas* 177,000,000 (Shares of *Pesetas* 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, *Pesetas* 33,000,000. Provision Fund, *Pesetas* 18,000,000. Deposits (1958), *Pesetas* 17,346,770,235; Dividend, 1958, *Pesetas* 139.72 per share. (73 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANK OF WEST AFRICA**, LTD. (1894), 37 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized £4,000,000; Issued and paid up £2,500,000. Reserve Fund, £2,750,000. Deposits, 31/3/59, £73,144,794; Dividend, 1958-59, 12 p.c. (101 Branches and Agencies.)
- BANQUE BELGE LTD.** (1934), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital: Subscribed, £2,000,000; Paid-up, £1,000,000.
- BANQUE CANADIENNE NATIONALE**, *Montreal*, Canada (Bank of Hochelaga and Banque Nationale amalgamated).—Capital (issued), \$10,000,000; Reserve, \$31,000,000; Assets, more than \$660,000,000. (590 Offices in Canada.)
- BANQUE DU CONGO BELGE** (1909), *Brussels* and *Antwerp* (6 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). (23 Branches in Africa.)
- ***BARCLAYS BANK LIMITED** (1896), *Head Office*, 54 Lombard St., E.C.3; *Chief Foreign Branch*, 168 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *City Office*, 170 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; *Trustee Dept.*, 37 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital Authorized £30,000,000. 31/12/58: Capital issued (converted into stock) £28,526,617; Reserve Fund, £21,000,000; Deposits (including reserves for contingencies and balance of Profit and Loss), £1,580,339,733; Dividend, 1958: Ord. Stock, 12 p.c.; Staff Stock, 20 p.c. Over 2,200 Branches in England and Wales. *Affiliated Companies*—
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O.; BARCLAYS OVERSEAS DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK (FRANCE) LTD.; BARCLAYS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE COMPANY (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD.; THE BRITISH LINEN BANK. Barclays Bank Ltd. is closely associated in Canada with the IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA and in Belgium with the BANQUE DE COMMERCE. BARCLAYS BANK (CANADA). Amalgamated with IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA, Feb. 1, 1956. *London Representative*, A. Craigie, 116 Cannon St., E.C.4.
- BARCLAYS BANK D.C.O., 54 Lombard St., E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £15,000,000; Issued Capital, £12,932,250; Reserve Fund, £10,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/59, £562,015,630; Dividend, 9 p.c. actual on Ordinary Stock. (1,176 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.)
- BARING BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1890), 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.2, and Liverpool.—Capital, £2,050,000 (fully paid); Reserve, £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £21,836,783.
- BELFAST BANKING CO., LTD. (1827), *Waring St., Belfast* (*Affiliate* to the Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £2,500,000; Paid-up Capital, £800,000 (200,000 Shares of £12 ros., £4 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £37,883,663; Dividend, 1958, 13 p.c. less tax. (80 Offices.)
- BENSON, ROBERT, LONSDALE & CO., LTD. (1852), Aldermanbury House, Aldermanbury Square, E.C.2.
- B. W. BLYDENSTEIN & CO. (1858), 54, 55 & 56 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital, £250,000. Provided half by The Twentsche Bank (London), Ltd. (Authorized and Subscribed Capital, £1,000,100) and half by the Netherlands Trading Society (London), Ltd. (Authorized and paid-up Capital, £200,100). Loans, Deposits, etc., 31/3/59, £15,571,888.
- WM. BRANDT'S SONS & CO. LTD. (1805), 36 Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.—Capital Authorized, £2,000,000; Issued and Fully Paid, £1,250,000.
- BRITISH AND FRENCH BANK LTD., *Imrie House*, 33-6 King William St., E.C.4. Capital authorized and fully paid, £1,000,000. *Affiliate* of the Banque Nationale pour le Commerce et l'Industrie-Paris.
- BRITISH BANK FOR FOREIGN TRADE, LTD. (1911), 6 Broad St. Place, E.C.2.—Subscribed Capital, £40,000; 400,000 Shares of 2s. each fully paid.
- BRITISH BANK OF THE MIDDLE EAST (1889), 7 King William St., E.C.4.—Capital (Authorized, £2,500,000), issued and fully-paid, £2,000,000 (£1 shares); 31/3/58: Revenue Reserves, £2,171,884; Deposits, £64,170,097; Dividend, 1957-58, 10 p.c., less tax.
- BRITISH LINEN BANK (1746), 38 St. Andrew Square, *Edinburgh* 2 (38 Threadneedle St., E.C.2, and 198 Piccadilly, W.1). *Affiliated* to Barclays Bank Ltd.—Capital, £1,250,000 fully paid, Reserve Funds, £2,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/58, £81,497,429; Dividend, 1958, 18 p.c. (205 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- BRITISH MUTUAL BANK, LTD. (1857). Amalgamated with Martins Bank, Ltd., January 26, 1951.
- BRITISH OVERSEAS BANK, LTD. 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—In voluntary liquidation. (Current Banking business transferred to Glyn, Mills & Co.).
- BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO. LTD. (1810), Founders Court, Lotherby, E.C.2.
- BUNGE & CO., LIMITED (1905), Bunge House, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3. Capital subscribed and paid up £1,000,000; General Reserve, 31/12/58, £1,500,000; Carry Forward, £609,989.
- CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION (1855), *Toronto*, Ontario, Canada (*London Bank*—

- ers, Midland Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, Paid-up, \$8,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$10,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, \$75,622,132; Debentures, \$84,986,149; Dividends, 1958, \$3.90 per share. (13 Branches in Canada.)
- CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE (1867), Toronto, Ontario, Canada (2 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital Authorized, \$100,000,000; Paid up \$45,000,000. Reserve Fund \$100,000,000; Total Assets, 31/10/58, \$3,016,792,362; Dividend 1957, 16 p.c. (Over 800 Branches in Canada and elsewhere.)
- CATER, BRIGHTWELL & CO., LTD., Incorporating ROGER CUNLIFF, SONS & CO. (1819), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital, £2,000,000 fully paid; Reserve, £750,000.
- CENTRAL BANK OF CEYLON (1950), 85 York Street, Colombo. (*London Correspondents*, The Bank of England). Capital, Rs. 15,000,000; Deposits, 31/3/59, Rs. 146,396,366.
- CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD. (1911), Bombay. Authorized capital, Rs. 6,30,00,000 (Shares of Rs. 50). Paid-up capital, Rs. 3,14,54,260 (Shares of Rs. 25 each fully paid). Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, Rs. 4,03,60,820; Deposits, 31/12/57, Rs. 1,54,86,72,924; Dividend paid 14 p.c. free of Income Tax. (300 Branches, etc.)
- CENTRAL HANOVER BANK AND TRUST COMPANY. See HANOVER BANK.
- CHARTERED BANK (1853), 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £5,000,000 (£1 Stock Units, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/58 £219,219,035; Dividend, 1958, 15 p.c. (83 Branches and Agencies.)
- THE CHASE MANHATTAN BANK, New York, U.S.A. (6 Lombard St., E.C.3, and 46 Berkeley Square, W.1.).—Capital, \$164,587,500; 30/6/59, Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$479,478,104; Deposits, 30/6/59, \$7,134,234,194. Divided to shareholders 1958, \$2.40 per share.
- CLIVE DISCOUNT COMPANY, LTD. (1946), 1 Royal Exchange Avenue, E.C.3.—Capital, £1,200,000 (fully paid).
- CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD. (1838), St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, C.1 (Aberdeen, Chief Office, 5 Castle St.). Chief London Office, 30 Lombard St., E.C.3. *Affiliated* to Midland Bank, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, £8,610,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,441,000; Reserve Fund, £3,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £176,042,674. (340 Branches in Scotland, 3 in Cumberland and 4 in London.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA, LTD. (1866), Collins St., Melbourne (12 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Paid-up Capital, £6,223,218 (£10 Preference, fully paid); 10s. Ordinary (fully paid); Reserve Funds, £3,610,000; Deposits, 30/6/58, £211,686,574; Dividend, 1957-58 4 p.c. on Pref. stock units in Australian currency, 10 p.c. on Ordinary stock units in Australian currency. (759 Branches and Agencies.)
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF NEAR EAST, LTD. (1922), Bankside House, 107-112 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.—*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., and Midland Bank, Ltd. Capital Authorized, Subscribed and fully paid up, £200,000; Reserve Fund, £70,000. Deposits, 31/12/57 £2,244,859.
- COMMERCIAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1810), 14 George St., Edinburgh 2 (62 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital, £7,500,000 (7,000,000 A shares of 10s. each, fully paid; 500,000 B shares of £1 each fully paid); Reserve Fund, £3,000,000; Deposits, 25/10/58, £136,848,677; Dividend, 1957-58, 12½ p.c. on A shares; 10 p.c. on B shares. (Over 300 Branches and Sub-Offices and 3 London Branches.)
- COMMERCIAL BANKING CO., OF SYDNEY, LTD. (1834), 343 George St., Sydney, N.S.W. (27-32 Old Jewry, E.C.2).—Authorized Capital, £20,000,000 (£25 Shares, £12 10s. paid); Reserve Fund, £6,500,000; Deposits, 30/6/58, £185,836,447; Dividend, 1957-58, 9 p.c. (445 Branches in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH SAVINGS BANK OF AUSTRALIA, Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2 and Bush House, Aldwych, W.C.2.) Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. Deposits, etc., 30/6/58, £A734,321,462; Reserve Fund, £A9,918,449. (Over 6,500 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- COMMONWEALTH TRADING BANK OF AUSTRALIA (1953), Sydney, N.S.W. (8 Old Jewry, E.C.2; Australia House, Strand, W.C.2).—Owned and guaranteed by the Government of the Commonwealth. 30/6/58; Deposits, etc., £A271,889,145; Reserve Fund, £A2,995,521. (Over 600 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS (1889), 14 Rue Bergère, Paris (8-13 King William St., E.C.4) (Bank nationalized in 1946)—Capital, 10/6/59, Francs 6,000,000,000 (Shares, Francs 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Francs 1,000,000,000; Deposits, 30/4/59, Francs 254,380,249,907.
- CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY, LTD. (1872), 1 Balloon St., Manchester (and 99 Leman St., E.1).—Capital paid up £30,117,392; Deposits, 13/1/59, £156,718,463; Reserve and Insurance Fund, £22,991,651. Share Interest at 5 p.c. (22 Branches.)
- COPLEYS BANK, LTD. (1916), Ludgate House, 107-11 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, £1,000,000; paid up, £380,000.
- *COUTTS & CO. (1692), 440 Strand, W.C.2; 32 Lombard St., E.C.3; 1 Park Lane, W.1; 16 Cavendish Square, W.1.; Chelsea House, 25 Lowndes Street, S.W.1.; and 108 Park Lane, W.1.—Capital issued and paid up, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund £1,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £50,446,080. (*A subsidiary of National Provincial Bank, Ltd.*)
- CREDIT FONCIER D'ALGERIE ET DE TUNISIE, Algiers (22 Bishopsgate, E.C.2). Capital, Frs. 1,147,500,000.
- CREDIT INDUSTRIEL ET COMMERCIAL (1859), 66 Rue de la Victoire, Paris (96 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Frs. 5,000,000,000 in 1,000,000 Shares of Frs. 5,000 fully paid. Reserve Fund, Frs. 2,450,000,000; Deposits and other creditors, 31/12/57, Frs. 97,935,609,655.
- CREDIT LYONNAIS (1863), 18 Rue de la République, Lyons, France (40 Lombard St., E.C.3; West End Office, 25-27 Charles II St., Haymarket, S.W.1).—Capital, Francs, 6,000,000,000 (Shares, Francs 500, fully paid); Reserve Fund, Francs 1,500,000,000.
- *DISTRICT BANK, LTD. (1829), 17 Spring Gardens, Manchester (75 Cornhill, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital £10,560,428; Paid-up Capital, £3,988,530 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserves, £4,000,000; Deposits 30/6/59, £251,748,085; Dividends, 1958, 17 p.c.; 8½ p.c. interim (1/8/59). (559 Branches.)
- DOMINION BANK, see TORONTO-DOMINION BANK.
- EASTERN BANK, LTD. (1909), Crosby Square, E.C.3 (Wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£10 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £40,941,706; Dividend, 1958, 8s. a share. (19 Branches.)
- ENGLISH, SCOTTISH AND AUSTRALIAN BANK, LTD. (1803), 5 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, Paid up, £5,000,000 (£1 shares fully paid); Gen. Reserve, £3,000,000; Deposits, etc., 30/6/58, £121,041,420; Dividend, 1957-58, 9 p.c.

- FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK (1812), 55 Wall St., New York 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2 and 17 Bruton St., Berkeley Sq., W.1). Capital, \$240,000,000; Deposits, 30/6/58, \$6,966,148,289; Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$479,385,774. (78 Branches in New York, 78 Abroad.)
- FLEMING (ROBERT) & CO., LTD. (1932), 8 Crosby Square, E.C.3.
- ANTONY GIBBS & SONS, LTD. (1808), 22 Bishops-gate, E.C.2.
- GILFILLI BROTHERS DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1867), 52 Cornhill, E.C.3. Capital, £1,250,000; Reserve and Share Premium, £875,000; Deposits, 31/1/59, £72,855,000. Dividend, 1958-59, 12½ p.c.
- *† GLYN, MILLS & CO. (1753), incorporating CHILD & CO. and HOLT & CO., 67 Lombard St., E.C.3; Child's Branch, 1 Fleet St., E.C.4; Holt's Branch, Kirkland House, Whitehall, S.W.1.—Capital, £1,200,000 (Stock, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £68,981,989.
- GORDON, GRANT & CO., LTD. (1872), Port of Spain, Trinidad, West Indies (London Agents, Royal Bank of Scotland, Midland Bank, Ltd.). Authorized Capital, \$6,000,000, Fully paid up, \$3,900,000; General Reserve, \$400,000; Capital Reserve \$797,484.
- GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839). See MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY.
- GUINNESS, MAHON & CO. (1836), 53 Cornhill, E.C.3.
- GUINNESS AND MAHON (1942), 17 College Green, Dublin (affiliated to Guinness Mahon & Co., London).
- HAMBROS BANK, LTD. (1839). Head Office, 41 Bishopsgate, E.C.2; West End Office, 67 Pall Mall, S.W.1; Holborn Office, 1 Charterhouse St., E.C.1.—Authorized Capital, £7,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £3,500,000; Reserve, £3,500,000; Deposits, 31/3/59, £65,744,343; Dividend 1958-59, 20 p.c. on £10 and £1 fully paid shares; 6 p.c. on "A" shares.
- HANOVER BANK, New York, U.S.A. (7 Princes St., E.C.2 and 10 Mount Street, W.1)—Capital, \$40,000,000; Surplus, \$100,000,000; Undivided Profits, 30/6/59, \$35,347,069; Deposits, 30/6/59, \$1,621,472,636.
- HARRODS, LTD. (1889), 87 Brompton Rd., S.W.1.
- HELBERT, WAGG & CO., LTD. (1800), 41 Threadneedle St., E.C.2.—Capital Authorized £430,000. Issued, £426,500; Shares, £1 fully paid (300,000 Preference, 126,500 Ordinary).
- HIBERNIAN BANK, LTD. (1825), College Green, Dublin (London Agents, Lloyds Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £2,000,000 (£4 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £725,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £26,696,034; Dividend, 1958-59, 14 p.c. p.a. (Over 100 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- (PHILIP) HILL, HIGGINSON & CO. LIMITED (1907), 34 Moorgate, E.C.2.
- C. H. HOARE & CO. (1673), 37 Fleet St., E.C.4, and Aldford House, Park Lane, W.1.—Capital and Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, 6/7/59, £9,882,356.
- HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION (1864), Hong Kong (9 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Capital, authorized \$HK100,000,000; Issued and fully paid \$HK62,311,375 (£125 Shares); Reserve Funds, £8,000,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/58, \$HK2,726,272,957.
- IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA (1875), Toronto, Ontario (London Agents, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital \$11,200,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$26,800,000. (276 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION (1901), New York Office, 55 Wall St., New York, 15, U.S.A. (117 Old Broad St., E.C.2) (owned by First National City Bank of New York).—Capital, \$3,500,000; Reserves, \$328,005; Deposits, 31/12/58, \$28,050; Surplus and Undivided Profits, 31/12/58, \$5,972,082.
- IONIAN BANK, LTD. (1839), 25-31 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital, Authorized, £1,000,000; Paid up, £600,000 (£5 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £500,000; Deposits, £3,533,378; Dividend, 1958, 4 p.c.
- ISLE OF MAN BANK, LTD. (1865), Douglas, I. of M. (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £300,000 in 30,000 Shares of £10 each — £3 6s. 8d. paid up, £100,000; and £100,000 Stock. Reserve Fund, £330,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £8,303,569. Dividend, 1958, 16½ p.c. on paid up capital (10 Branches.)
- S. JAPHET & CO., LTD. (1880), 30 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital, authorized, £1,500,000; paid up, £1,300,000.
- JESSEL, TOYNBEE & CO., LTD. (1922), 1 Grocers' Hall Garden, Princes Street, E.C.2.—Capital (fully paid), £1,000,000.
- A. KEYSER & CO., LTD. (Estd. 1868, Incorporated 1946), 31 Throgmorton St., E.C.2.
- KING AND SHAXSON, LTD. (1866), 24 Birchin Lane, E.C.3. Capital authorized £1,500,000; issued and fully paid £1,150,000; Reserve Fund, £450,000.
- KLEINWORT, SONS & CO., LTD. (1830), 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.3; and at Liverpool.
- LAZARD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. (1877), 11 Old Broad St., E.C.2. Capital authorized, £3,375,000; paid up, £2,531,250.
- *† LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED (1865), Head Office, 71 Lombard St., E.C.3; Branches Stock Office, 21 Austin Friars, E.C.2; Overseas Department, 6 Eastcheap, E.C.3; Eastern Department, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Executor and Trustee Department, 34 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; Principal London Offices:—City Office, 72 Lombard St., E.C.3; 39 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; 6 Pall Mall, S.W.1 (Cox's & King's Branch); 16 St. James's St., S.W.1; Law Courts, 222 Strand, W.C.2.—Capital authorized, £74,000,000; issued £34,809,506; Reserve Fund, £23,950,000; Current, Deposit and Other Accounts, 30/6/59, £1,287,869,062; Dividend 1958, interim 6½ p.c.; final 5½ p.c. (on increased capital). Over 1,800 Offices. Owns (*inter alia*) all capital of LLOYDS BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS) LTD., over 98 p.c. of the consolidated capital stock of THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND LTD., the entire capital stock of LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LTD., and is associated with the BANK OF LONDON & SOUTH AMERICA LTD. (which in turn owns 50 p.c. of the capital of the BANK OF LONDON & MONTREAL LTD.), THE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND LTD., and the BANK OF WEST AFRICA LTD. Also owns 50 p.c. of the capital of LLOYDS & SCOTTISH FINANCE LTD., and is associated with Bowmaker Ltd.
- LLOYDS BANK (FOREIGN) LIMITED (1911), 10 Moorgate, E.C.2; 71 Haymarket, S.W.1; 43 Boulevard des Capucines, Paris.—Capital, £1,200,000 (£50 Shares, fully paid). (11 Branches.) (Wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Bank Ltd.)
- *MARTINS BANK, LTD. (1831), 4 Water St., Liverpool 2 (68 Lombard St., E.C.3).—Capital paid up, £5,276,426 (21,105,702 shares of 5s. each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £340,719,214; Dividend, 1958, 20 p.c. (Over 600 Branches.)
- MERCANTILE BANK, LTD. (1892), 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.—Issued Capital, £2,940,000 (2,940,000 Ordinary Shares, £1 each fully

- paid); Reserve Fund, £2,200,000; Deposits, £63,809,265; Dividend, 1958, 12½ p.c. (34 Branches and Agencies.)
- *MIDLAND BANK, LTD. (1836), *Head Office*, Poultry, E.C.2; *Principal City Branches*, Poultry and Princes St., E.C.2; 5 Threadneedle St., E.C.2; *Overseas Branch*, 122 Old Broad St., E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £45,200,000; Issued Capital, £16,155,709 (16,155,709 Shares of £1 each, fully paid); Reserve Fund, £16,155,709; Deposits, 31/12/58, £1,579,247,763; Dividend, 1958, 18 p.c. (2,214 offices in England and Wales.) *Affiliations*: BELFAST BANKING CO. LTD., CLYDESDALE & NORTH OF SCOTLAND BANK, LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD., MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO. (CHANNEL ISLANDS), LTD.; BELFAST BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD.; FORWARD TRUST LTD.
- MIDLAND BANK EXECUTOR AND TRUSTEE CO., LTD. (1909), *Head Office*, 6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. *Affiliated to the Midland Bank Ltd.* Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £250,000 (200,000 Shares of £5, £1 5s. paid); Reserve Fund, £250,000. (35 offices.)
- SAMUEL MONTAGU & CO. LTD. (1853), 114 Old Broad St., E.C.2
- MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK (1846), *Montreal*, Canada (*London Agents*, Bank of Montreal).—Capital, \$2,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, \$241,380,078. (42 Branches in Montreal and District.)
- MORGAN GRENFELL & CO. LIMITED (1838), 23 Great Winchester St., E.C.2; Private limited Coy. (1934).—Authorized Capital, £2,500,000; Issued and fully paid £1,750,000.
- MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK (1839), 140 Broadway and 23 Wall Street, New York, U.S.A. (33 Lombard Street, E.C.3.).—Capital, \$188,500,000 (7,540,000 shares—\$25 par); Surplus Fund, \$236,500,000; Undivided Profits Account, 30/6/59, \$91,803,971; Deposits, 30/6/59, \$3,334,011,968; Dividend, 20 p.c.
- MOSCOW NARODNY BANK, LIMITED, 325-339 Salisbury House, E.C.2.—Capital authorized and issued fully paid, £525,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £7,792,208.
- MUNSTER AND LEINSTER BANK, LTD. (1885), South Mall, Cork, Eire (*London Agents*, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Subscribed Capital, £1,875,000 (375,000 Shares of £5 each); Capital, paid up, £750,000 (375,000 Shares of £2 each); Reserve Fund, £1,200,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £79,485,914; Dividend, Dec. 1958, 16 p.c. (Free of Tax). (Branches and Sub-Branches throughout Ireland.)
- *NATIONAL BANK, LTD. (1835), 13-17 Old Broad St., E.C.2, and 34-35 College Green, Dublin.—Capital, £7,500,000 (£5 Shares, £1 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,500,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £93,658,106; Dividend, 1958, 24 p.c. (253 Branches and Sub-Branches in England, Wales and Ireland.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD., THE (1858), Collins St., Melbourne (6-8 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.2).—Capital paid up £10,089,037; Reserve Fund, £7,500,000; Deposits, 30/9/58, £273,336,015. (The figures are stated in *Australian Currency*.) Dividend, 1958, 9 p.c. plus Centenary Bonus, 2 p.c. (851 Branches and Agencies in Australia.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF GREECE (1953), Athens, Greece (6 Old Jewry, E.C.2.). A merger of the National Bank of Greece (established 1841) and the Bank of Athens (established 1893). Capital, Dr. 581,407,680 in 404,880 shares of Dr. 1,436 each. Reserves, Dr. 17,177,388; Deposits, Dr. 8,080,613,252. Dividend (1958), Dr. 80 per share.
- NATIONAL BANK OF MALTA (*Incorporating* ANGLO-MALTESE BANK and BANK OF MALTA) Exchange Buildings, Valletta, Malta. With which is affiliated Sciclunas Bank, Malta. Authorized Capital, £2,000,000; Paid-up Capital £1,027,610. (Branches in important centres of Malta and Gozo.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ZEALAND, LTD. (1872), 8 Moorgate, E.C.2.—Capital (Authorized), £6,000,000, Issued and fully-paid, £3,500,000; Reserve Fund, £2,250,000; Deposits, £60,357,348; Dividend, 1958-59, 4 p.c. on capital £3,000,000; 5 p.c. on capital £3,500,000. (156 Branches and Agencies.)
- NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1825), 42 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2 (merging with The Commercial Bank of Scotland to form National Commercial Bank of Scotland Limited).
- NATIONAL DISCOUNT CO., LTD. (1856), 35 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Authorized Capital, £5,000,000—Paid-up Capital, £3,458,885; Reserves, £2,341,115; Deposits, 31/12/58, £213,670,488; Dividend, 1958, "A" Stock, 10 p.c.; "B" Stock, 12 p.c.
- NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED, 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital, £4,562,500 (£1 Shares 12s. 6d. paid). Reserve Fund, £3,168,579; Deposits, 31/12/58, £141,754,380; Dividend, 1958, 15 p.c. (92 Branches.)
- *NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD. (1833), *Head Office*, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Authorized Capital, £60,000,000; Issued Capital, £21,026,324; Reserve Funds, £13,216,270; Deposits, 31/12/58, £864,169,370; Dividend, 1958, 20 p.c. (Over 1,500 Branches and Agencies in England and Wales) (*Affiliated Bank*, Coutts & Co.).
- NETHERLANDS BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA LTD. (1951) Pretoria (37 Lombard Street, E.C.3.).—Capital Authorized, £SA3,500,000; Capital issued and paid up; £SA2,500,000; Reserves, £SA1,250,000. Deposits, 30/9/58, £SA37,518,251. Acquired from Nederlandsche Bank voor Zuid-Afrika N.V., Amsterdam (1888) their business in the Union of South Africa and the United Kingdom. (82 Branches and Agencies.)
- NORTHERN BANK, LTD. (1824), *Belfast* (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 72 Lombard St., E.C.3.).—Capital, £3,500,000 (£10 Shares, £2 paid); Capital, paid up, £700,000; Reserve Funds, £800,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £48,714,935; Dividend, 1958, A shares 14 p.c., B shares, 7 p.c. (167 Branches and Sub-Branches.)
- OTTOMAN BANK (1863), Bankalar Caddesi, Galata, Istanbul, Turkey (18/22 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.).—Capital, £1,000,000 (£20 Shares, £10 paid), Reserve Fund, £1,250,000; Deposits, etc., 31/12/58, £78,920,376. (91 Branches in Turkey, Cyprus, Sudan, Iraq, Jordan, Qatar, Morocco, Kenya and Tanganyika.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF CANADA (1900) (BANQUE PROVINCIALE DU CANADA), 221 St. James St. West, Montreal (*London Agents*, Lloyds Bank Ltd.).—Capital \$5,000,000 (\$10 Shares, fully paid); Reserve Fund, \$7,000,000; Deposits, 31/10/58, \$310,309,688; Regular dividend, 1958, 8-0 p.c.; Special, 2-0 p.c. (166 Branches and 186 Agencies.)
- PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND LTD. (1825), 5 College St. Dublin (*London Agents*, Barclays Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £4,080,000, 500,000 Shares of £8 each, £1 paid; 40,000 Shares of £2 each, £1 paid; Reserve Fund, £640,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £43,047,898; Dividend, 1958, 14 p.c. (113 Branches and sub-Branches.)

- GERALD QUIN, COPE & Co. (1892), 7 Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
- RALLI BROTHERS, LIMITED, 25 Flinsbury Circus, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, £4,720,000; Issued and paid up, £3,720,000; Capital Reserve, £2,144,444; Revenue Reserve, £2,395,161.
- RELIANCE BANK, LTD. (1900), 111 Queen Victoria St., E.C.4.—Capital, £60,000; Reserve Fund, £88,606; Deposits, 31/3/59, £2,231,225.
- RESERVE BANK OF NEW ZEALAND (1934), Wellington, N.Z. Agencies at Christchurch and Auckland, N.Z. (London Agents, Bank of England). Owned by the New Zealand Government.—Reserve Fund, £NZ1,500,000; Total Assets 31/3/59, £NZ173,365,516.
- †RICHARDSON & Co. (1700), 56 S. Moiton St., W.1.
- N. M. ROHSCHILD & SONS (1804), New Court, St. Switbin's Lane, E.C.4.
- ROYAL BANK OF CANADA (1869), Montreal (6 Lothbury, E.C.2, and 2 Cockspur St., S.W.1).—Capital, \$100,000,000 (\$10 Shares); Paid-up, \$60,421,948; Rest Account, \$188,760,357; Undivided Profits, \$562,715; Assets, over \$4,000,000,000; Deposits, 30/11/58, \$3,782,068,763; Dividend, 1958, \$2-00 per share plus extra distribution of 25 cents per share. (947 Branches.)
- ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (1727), St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh (3 Bishopsgate, E.C.2).—Capital, £5,950,000 (£1 units fully paid); Reserve Fund, £5,300,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £134,829,399; Dividend, 1958, 16 p.c. (234 Branches and Sub-Branches in Scotland and 7 offices in London). Associate Banks, Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., and Glyn, Mills & Co.
- SALE & Co., (1908), Northgate House, Moorgate, E.C.2.
- M. SAMUEL & Co., LTD. (1831), Shell House, 55 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.—Capital authorized, subscribed and paid up, £2,000,000 (1,220,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each and 780,000 5 p.c. Cumulative Preference Shares of £1 each).
- DAVID SASSOON AND Co., LIMITED (1860), 11/12 St. Switbin's Lane, E.C.4.—Capital authorized, issued and paid up, £500,000.
- E. D. SASSOON BANKING Co., LIMITED (1950) Nassau, N.P., Babamas (37 Upper Brook Street, Park Lane, W.1).—Capital authorized and issued, £1,000,000; paid up, £500,000.
- J. HENRY SCHRODER & Co. LTD. (1804), 145 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.—Capital: Authorized, £2,650,000; issued, £2,646,000; paid-up, £2,146,000.
- SELIGMAN BROTHERS (1864), Incorporated with WARBURG & COMPANY, LTD. on May 20, 1957.
- SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE (1864), 29 Boulevard Haussmann, Paris (105 Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Subscribed Capital authorized, issued and paid up, Francs 10,000,000,000. Reserve Funds, Francs 2,000,000,000. (Over 1,400 Branches.)
- SOUTH AFRICAN RESERVE BANK (1920), Pretoria, Transvaal (London Agents, Bank of England).—Capital, fully paid, £1,000,000; Reserve Fund, £3,889,000; Deposits, 31/3/59, £76,998,000; Dividend, 1958-59, 10 p.c. (8 Branches.)
- STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LTD., THE (1862), 10 Clements Lane, and 77 King William St., E.C.4, 63 London Wall, E.C.2, 9 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2 and Suffolk House, Park Lane.—Authorized Capital, £17,000,000; Subscribed and Paid-up Capital, £11,000,000; Reserve Fund, £10,440,000; Deposits, 31/3/59, £333,101,987; Dividend, 1958-59, 14 p.c. (800 Branches and Agencies in Africa.)
- STATE BANK OF INDIA (1955), Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, New Delhi (25, Old Broad St., E.C.2).—Capital, Authorized, Rs. 20,00,00,000; Paid up, Rs. 5,62,50,000; Reserve, Rs. 7,00,00,000. (Over 800 Branches and Sub-Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon.)
- GEORGE STEUART & Co. LTD., Colombo, Ceylon (London Correspondents, Coutts & Co.).
- JOHN STUART & Co., LTD. (1832), Manchester (London Agents, National Provincial Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £35,200; Issued, £32,700 Preference; £2,500 Ordinary (£5 Shares, fully paid).
- SWISS BANK CORPORATION (1872), Basle (99 Gresham Street, E.C.2; 11c Regent Street, S.W.1).—Capital and Reserves, Swiss Francs 293,000,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, Swiss Francs 3,708,000,000; Dividend, 1958, 9 p.c. (47 Branches, etc.)
- B. TAGLIAFERRO & SONS (1812), Malta (London Agents, Westminster Bank, Ltd.).
- TORONTO-DOMINION BANK, Toronto, Ontario, Canada (an amalgamation of The Bank of Toronto (1856) and the Dominion Bank (1871)) (3 King William Street, E.C.4).—Capital (paid-up), \$23,954,420; Reserve Fund, \$57,490,608; Undivided Profits, \$549,153; Deposits, 30/4/59, \$1,671,568,787; Dividend, 40 cents quarterly. (518 Branches in Canada.)
- ULLMANN & Co. (1932), 85 Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
- ULSTER BANK LTD. (1836), Waring St., Belfast (Affiliated to Westminster Bank, Ltd.).—Capital, £3,000,000 (£15 Shares, £5 paid); Reserve Fund, £1,675,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £56,068,431; Dividend, 1958, 18 p.c. (110 Offices and 76 Sub-Offices.)
- UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD. (1830). Amalgamated with BANK OF SCOTLAND on March 1, 1955.
- UNION DISCOUNT COMPANY OF LONDON, LTD. (1885), 39 Cornhill, E.C.3.—Capital Issued, £6,652,800; in units of £1 each fully paid; Reserves and carry forward, £3,515,813; Deposits, other liabilities and reserve for contingencies, £263,173,842; Dividend, 1958, 12½ p.c.
- UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD., 2 India Exchange Place, Calcutta.—Capital, Rs.2,00,00,000 (Shares of Rs.100, Rs.50 paid). Reserve Fund, Rs.1,34,00,000; Deposits, 31/12/57, Rs.61,07,44,655. (113 Branches.)
- WARBURG (S. G.) & COMPANY, LIMITED (Incorporating Seligman Brothers), 9-13 King William St., E.C.4.
- *WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. (1836). Head Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Trustee Department Chief Office, 41 Lothbury, E.C.2; Lombard Street Office, 21 Lombard Street, E.C.3; Threadneedle Street Office, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2; Overseas Branch, 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2. Capital, Authorized: £33,000,000; (£3,000,000 "A" Shares of £1 each; 15,000,000 "B" Shares of £1 each and £15,000,000 Shares of £1 each (unclassified); Issued, 2,249,167 "A" Shares of £1 each F.P., converted into "A" Stock; 14,141,980 "B" Shares of £1 each F.P.) Reserve Fund, £12,700,000; Deposits, 31/12/58, £916,993,618; Dividend, 1958, 2s. 6d. per share for the year on "B" Shares; 12½ p.c. "A" Stock. (Over 1,200 Branches, Sub-Branches and Agencies.) Affiliated Banks, WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD.; ULSTER BANK, LTD. (q.v.).
- WESTMINSTER FOREIGN BANK, LTD. (1913), 53 Threadneedle Street, E.C.2.
- *WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD. (1836), Head Office, Mosley St., Manchester (20 Birchin Lane, E.C.3).—Authorized Capital, £10,000,000; Paid-up Capital, £2,275,000 in shares of £1 each fully paid; Reserve Fund, £2,275,000. (24 Branches.)
- YORKSHIRE BANK LIMITED (1911), 56-58 Cheapside, E.C.2 (2 Infirmary Street, Leeds). Capital, £2,750,000 (Capital paid up 2,250,000, £1 Shares fully paid); Reserve Fund, £1,750,000; Deposits, 30/6/59, £100,052,293. (149 Branches.)

NATIONAL SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

The amount, including accrued interest, remaining to the credit of investors in National Savings Certificates on March 31, 1959, was approximately £2,511,500,000. In 1958-59, £358,400,000 was subscribed and £228,200,000 (excluding interest) was repaid.

The normal maximum holding of National Savings Certificates by an individual is 500 units of the issues up to the Seventh Issue, 250 units of the 11 Issue, 1,000 units of the Eighth Issue, 1,400 units of the Ninth Issue and 1,000 units of the Tenth Issue.

Note.—Savings Certificates may be bought in denominations of 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 15s. units.

TERMS AND INTEREST

Issue	Unit Cost s. d.	Value after		Interest per unit
		Years	s. d.	
1st (1916-22).....	15 6	10	26 0	} After 10 years, 1d. per completed month.*
2nd (1922-23).....	16 0	10	26 0	
3rd (1923-32) Conversion (1932)	16 0	22	33 0	
4th (1932-33).....	16 0	20	29 0	} After 20 years, 2½d. per completed month.* After 12 years, 4d. per 6 months; after 21 years, 2½d. per 3 months.*
5th (1933-35).....	16 0	21	29 0	
6th (1935-39).....	15 0	22	27 0	} After 10th year, 3½d. per completed 6 months; after 22 years, 3d. per 3 months.*
7th (1937-47).....	15 0	{ 10 22	{ 20 6 27 6		} After 10 yrs., bonus of 6d. and } 3½d. per 6 months† } 1d. per completed } } 3 months.†
£1 (1943-47).....	20 0	{ 10 22	{ 23 0 27 0	
8th (1947-51).....	10 0	{ 10 20	{ 13 0 18 0	} After 1 yr., 2d. added; during 2nd and 3rd yrs., 1d. per 4 months; thereafter 1d. per 3 months; After 10 yrs., 1½d. added per 3 months.‡
9th (1951-56).....	15 0	10	20 3		} After 1 yr., 3d. added; during 2nd year, ½d. per 2 months, 3rd-7th year, 1d. per 2 months; thereafter 1½d. per 2 months.§
10th (1956-).....	15 0	7	20 0	} After 1 yr., 4d. added; during 2nd year, 1d. per 3 months; during 3rd year, 1½d. per 3 months; 4th and 5th years, 2d. per 3 months; 6th and 7th years, 3d. per 3 months; after 7th year, extra 6d. added.

May be held from date of issue; * until further notice; † 22 years; ‡ 20 years; § 10 years.

SAVINGS BANKS

Post Office Savings Bank.—On Dec. 31, 1958, there were approximately 22,425,000 active deposit accounts in the *Post Office Savings Bank*, with the sum of £1,645,569,000 due to depositors. On December 31, 1958, Government Stock and Bonds to the amount of £308,639,000 stood to the credit of holders in the Post Office Savings Bank Section of the Post Office Register. Any sum from one shilling to £500 may be deposited and interest is allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum. A depositor may have more than one account. There is a limit of £3,000 to the amount which may stand to his credit and he may not deposit more than £500 in the aggregate in any year.

In 1957 the *Average Amount due to each Depositor in Active Accounts* was £75 2s. 1d.

TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANKS

Trustee Savings Banks were started in the early years of the 19th century by public-spirited men who recognized the importance of individual thrift to the well-being of the community.

On Nov. 20, 1958, there were 8,660,332 active accounts in the Trustee Savings Banks. The total assets of the Banks amounted to £1,333,452,207 which comprised £1,165,418,939 due to depositors in the Ordinary and Special Investment Departments, £147,693,889 Stocks and Bonds held for depositors and £20,339,379 representing the accumulated surplus of the individual Trustee Savings Banks throughout the country. Informa-

tion about these Banks and their offices, numbering 1,335 (principal and subordinate) in November, 1958, can be obtained from the *Trustee Savings Bank Association*, Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1. *Chairman*, Sir Kenneth Stewart, G.B.E.; *Secretary*, R. T. H. Scott, M.B.E.

PREMIUM BONDS

A scheme to attract further savings in the United Kingdom was launched by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on November 1, 1956. £1 Premium Bonds are sold by Post Offices, Banks and Trustee Savings Banks up to a maximum value of £500 to individuals. They may not be held by institutions. Group schemes for the purchase of bonds in industrial organizations are promoted by the National Savings Committee. Premium Bonds bear no interest but after six months are included monthly in a draw for money prizes of £1,000, £500, £250, £100, £50 and £25. Numbers are selected by an electronic random number indicator ("Ernie"), winning numbers being published in the press. In the first five months of currency, £66,633,850 was invested by the public. Total investment rose to £153,305,851 in March, 1958, and to £250,000,000 on June 30, 1959. Repayments over the same period totalled £22,000,000.

Prizes.—By July 1, 1959, 327,919 prizes worth £13,748,125 had been paid out: Prizes of £1,000, 1,362; of £500, 2,724; of £250, 5,448; £100, 13,620; £50, 27,240; £25, 27,240. £192,425 was available for distribution as prizes on July 1, 1959, and it was expected that the monthly figure would exceed £1,000,000 in 1959.

Principal British and Irish Societies and Institutions

THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS (1768), Burlington House, W.1.—*President*, Sir Charles Wheeler, K.C.V.O., C.B.E. (1957); *Keeper*, Henry Rushbury, C.V.O., R.A. *Treas.*, Louis de Soissons, C.V.O., O.B.E., R.A.; *Sec.*, Humphrey Brooke, M.V.O., B.A., B.Litt.; *Reg.*, C. W. Tanner, M.V.O. *Librarian*, S. C. Hutchison, F.S.A.

Royal Academicians

1941 Anderson, Stanley, C.B.E.	1955 Machin, Arnold, C.V.O.
1949 Austin, Robert S.	1933 McMillan, W., C.V.O.
1955 Bawden, Edward, C.B.E.	1951 Mason, Arnold, 1947*Maufe, Sir Edward.
1937*Brockhurst, G. L.	1959 Methuen, Lord.
1938*Brundrit, R. G.	1938 Monnington, W. T.
1955 Buhler, Robert.	1951 Nash, John.
1955 Charoux, Siegfried.	1943*Newton, Algernon.
1958 Clark, J. Cosmo, C.B.E.	1955 O'Rorke, Brian.
1944 Cundall, Charles.	1926*Osborne, Malcolm, C.B.E.
1953 de Soissons, Louis, C.V.O., O.B.E.	1953 Pitchforth, R. V.
1928*Dick, Sir W. Reid, K.C.V.O.	1942 Procter, Mrs. Dod.
1953 Dobson, Frank, C.B.E.	1944*Richardson, Sir Al- bert, K.C.V.O.
1955 Dring, William.	1958 Robertson, Sir Howard.
1950 Dunlop, R. O.	1936 Rushbury, Henry, C.V.O.
1953 Eurlch, Richard.	1922*Scott, Sir Giles G., O.M.
1954 Fitton, James.	1954 Spear, Ruskin.
1933*Flint, Sir W. Rus- sell.	1959 Spencer, Gilbert.
1942†Frampton, MERE- DITH.	1950 Spencer, Sir Stanley, C.B.E.
1933*Green, W. Curtis.	1952*Spurrier, Steven.
1942*Harris, E. V., O.B.E.	1931*Taylor, L. Camp- bell.
1940*John, Augustus E., O.M.	1945 Thomson, A. R.
1930*Kelly, Sir Gerald F., K.C.V.O.	1949 Todd, A. R. Middleton.
1959 Kennington, Eric H.	1954 Tunnicliffe, C. F.
1937*Knight, Harold.	1955 Walker, B. Fleet- wood-.
1936*Knight, Dame Laura, D.B.E.	1940 Wheeler, Sir Charles, K.C.V.O., C.B.E.
1940*Lamb, Henry.	1945 Woodford, James, O.B.E.
1952 Lambert, Maurice.	1955 Worthington, Sir Hubert, O.B.E.
1938 Lawrence, A. K.	
1954 Le Bas, Edward.	
1937 Ledward, Gilbert, O.B.E.	

Associates

1954 Aldridge, John	1955 McFall, David.
1959 Bratby, John R.	1955 McMorran, Donald H.
1954 Burn, Rodney J.	1959 McWilliam, F. E.
1957 Carr, Henry.	1958 Nimptsch, Uli.
1957 Cowern, Raymond T.	1948†Prout, Mrs. M. Fisher.
1959 Dunstan, Bernard.	1958 Roberts, William.
1953†Durst, Alan L.	1953 Sanders, Christo- pher.
1956 Elwes, Simon.	1957 Schilsky, Eric.
1959 Frith, Raymond C.	1956 Sisson, Marshall, C.B.E.
1955 Freeth, H. Andrew.	1950 Skeaping, John R.
1951 Greenham, Peter G.	1953 Spence, Basil, O.B.E.
1953 Gunn, James.	1956 Ward, John.
1955 Gwynne-Jones, Allan, D.S.O.	1955 Weight, Carel.
1954 Hepple, Norman	
1957 Hillier, Tristram.	
1955 Lowry, L. S.	

* Senior Academician. † Senior Associate.

‡ Honorary Retired Academician.

Hon. *Academician Extraordinary* (1948), Rt. Hon. Sir Winston S. Churchill, K.G., O.M., C.H., M.P.

Former Presidents of the Royal Academy

Sir J. Reynolds, 1768.	Sir E. Poynter, 1896.
Benjamin West, 1792.	Sir A. Webb, 1919.
James Wyatt, 1805.	Sir F. Dicksee, 1924.
Benjamin West, 1806.	Sir W. Llewellyn, 1928.
Sir T. Lawrence, 1820.	Sir E. Lutyens, 1938.
Sir M. A. Shee, 1830.	Sir A. J. Munnings, 1944.
Sir C. Eastlake, 1850.	Sir G. F. Kelly, 1949.
Sir Francis Grant, 1866.	Sir A. E. Richardson, 1954.
Lord Leighton, 1878.	
Sir J. Millais, 1896.	

ROYAL CAMBRIAN ACADEMY OF ART (1881), Plas Mawr, Conway.—*Hon. Secs.*, Mrs. B. D. Gregory; *Curator and Sec.*, Frederic Lee.

THE ROYAL SCOTTISH ACADEMY (1826), Princes Street, Edinburgh.—*Pres.*, William MacTaggart, R.S.A.; *Sec.*, Donald Moodie, R.S.A.; *Treas.*, W. H. Kininmonth, R.S.A.; *Librarian*, William Wilson, R.S.A.; *Asst. Sec.*, R. Moncrieff, M.B.E.

Honorary Retired Academicians

1929 Carrick, Alex.	1943 Orphoot, B. N. H.
1924 Frazer, W. M.	1948 Shearer, James.
1934 Oppenheimer, Charles.	1924 Watt, Fiddes.

Royal Scottish Academicians

1936 Aiken, John M.	1939 McGlashan, Arch. A.
1958 Armour, Mrs. Mary	1954 McKay, J. R.
1958 Blyth, R. Hender- son.	1948 MacTaggart, Wil- liam.
1944 Bone, Miss P. M.	1949 Maxwell, John.
1956 Crawford, H. Adam	1952 Moodie, Donald.
1937 Cursiter, Stanley.	1957 Patrick, J. Mc- Intosh.
1956 Fleming, Ian.	1952 Redpath, Anne.
1947 Gillies, William G.	1956 Schilsky, Eric.
1959 Glass, W. Mervyn.	1937 Schotz, Benno.
1959 Gleave, J. L.	1936 Sutherland, D. M.
1953 Henderson, A. Graham.	1946 Thomson, Adam B.
1943 Hutchison, Sir William.	1957 Thomson, J. Mur- ray.
1956 Kininmonth, W. H.	1954 Whalen, Thomas.
1923 Lintott, Henry.	1949 Wilson, William.
1957 Lorimer, Hew.	
1946 MacDougall, Leslie Grahame.	

Associates

Armour, William.	Jackson, C. d'O. Pilking- Johnston, Ninian. [ton.
Beaton, Penelope.	Lindsay, Ian G., O.B.E.
Beveridge, Thomas.	MacKenzie, A. G. R.
Burns, W. A.	Matthew, Prof. Robert H.
Cameron, Gordon S.	Miller, James.
Clark, James H.	Miller, John.
Coia, J. A.	Morocco, Alberto.
Crosbie, William.	Peplow, Denis.
Dods, Andrew.	Philipson, Robin.
Donaldson, David A.	Pulsford, Charles.
Eardley, Joan.	Spence, Basil., O.B.E.
Ewart, David S.	Sutherland, Scott.
Forrest, Norman J.	Thomson, Sinclair.
Gordon, Esmé.	Westwater, R. H.
Hislop, Mrs. Margaret.	

Non-Resident Associates

G. H. Paulin; Mrs. Josephine Miller; Ancell Stronach.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY (1786), 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.—*Pres.*, Aubrey Gwynn; *Treas.*, F. E. Hackett, Ph.D.; *Sec.*, J. Doyle, D.Sc.

- ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED, in England and Wales (1880), Moorgate Place, E.C.2.—*Pres.* (1959-60), C. U. Peat, M.C.; *Sec.*, A. S. MacIver, M.C.
- ACCOUNTANTS, THE INSTITUTE OF COMPANY (1928), 11 Portland Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 16.
- ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS, BRITISH ASSOCIATION OF (1923), 4 Clareville Grove, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, A. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF CERTIFIED AND CORPORATE (1904), 22 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, W. Jackson; *Sec.*, F. C. Osbourn, M.B.E., B.A., LL.B.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INTERNATIONAL (1932), 17 Dominlon Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, C. E. Taylor.
- ACCOUNTANTS OF SCOTLAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1854), 27 Queen Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Pres.*, T. Lister; *Sec.*, E. H. V. McDougall.
- ACCOUNTANTS, ASSOCIATION OF INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EXECUTIVE, 126 Great Cambridge Road, Tottenham, N.17.—*Sec.*, D. E. G. Wing.
- ACCOUNTANTS IN IRELAND, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1888), 7 Fitzwilliam Place, Dublin, and 6 Callender Street, Belfast.—*Secs.*, W. S. Orr (Dublin); T. D. Lorimer (Belfast).
- ACCOUNTANTS, SOCIETY OF COMMERCIAL, 31 Stoke Grove, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.—*Sec.*, J. B. Haggett.
- ACTORS' BENEVOLENT FUND (1882), 6 Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Gray.
- ACTORS' CHURCH UNION (1899), 59 Bryanston Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. J. F. Hester.
- ACTUARIES IN SCOTLAND, THE FACULTY OF (1856), Hall and Library, 23 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Secs.*, G. F. Menzies; H. A. A. Williamson.
- ACTUARIES, INSTITUTE OF (1848), Staple Inn Hall, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, F. M. Redington; *Hon. Secs.*, N. Benz; R. E. Beard; *Sec.*, A. D. Dale.
- ADDICTION (TO ALCOHOL AND OTHER DRUGS), SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF (1884).—*Hon. Sec.*, Dr. Ellis Stungo, 93 Harley Street, W.1.
- ADDITIONAL CURATES SOCIETY; HOME MISSIONS OF CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND THE CHURCH IN WALES (1837), 14 Rothamsted Avenue, Harpenden, Herts.—*Sec.*, Rev. C. J. Read, M.A.
- ADOPTION SOCIETY, NATIONAL, 47a Manchester Street, nr. Baker Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss W. N. K. Jagger.
- ADVERTISING ASSOCIATION, 1 Bell Yard, W.C.2.—*Director-General*, L. E. Room, O.B.E.
- ADVERTISING, ADVISORY COUNCIL FOR THE CONTROL OF OUTDOOR (Formerly S.C.A.P.A.), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- ADVERTISING BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1913), 27 Old Bond Street, W.1.
- ADVERTISING, INSTITUTE OF PRACTITIONERS IN, 44 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, J. P. O'Connor.
- ADVERTISING MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, INCORPORATED (founded 1932, inc. 1938), 21 Godliman Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss D. Stevens.
- AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1866) (with which is incorporated the Institution of Aeronautical Engineers), 4 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Pres.* (1959-60), P. G. Masefield; *Sec.*, Dr. A. M. Ballantyne.
- AFRICAN INSTITUTE, INTERNATIONAL (1926), St. Dunstan's Chambers, 10-11 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Administrative Director*, Prof. Daryll Forde; *Sec.*, Miss A. Currie.
- AFRICAN SOCIETY, ROYAL (1901), 18 Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. Heather.
- AGED PILGRIMS' FRIEND SOCIETY AND HOMES (1807), 19 Ludgate Hill, E.C.4.
- AGED POOR SOCIETY (1708) AND ST. JOSEPH'S HOUSE, 39 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Flood.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL, Vincent House, Vincent Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Treas.*, Sir Evelyn Shaw, K.C.V.O., LL.D.; *Sec.*, Cdr. G. M. Pares, R.N.
- AGRICULTURAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL SCOTTISH (1897), 10 Duke Street, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Sir Charles G. Connell, W.S.
- AGRICULTURAL BOTANY, NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF (1919), Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, F. R. Horne, M.A.; *Sec.*, M. G. Tozer, M.B.E.
- AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS ASSOCIATION, LIMITED (1877), 6 Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Air Vice-Marshal F. L. Hopps, C.B., C.B.E., A.F.C.
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, ROYAL (1838), 35 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Alec Hobson, M.V.O., O.B.E. (The 1960 Show will be held at Cambridge, July 5-8.)
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, GLASGOW (1860).—*Sec.*, A. G. Young, 8 Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1.
- AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, ROYAL ULSTER (1820), The King's Hall, Balmoral, Belfast.—*Sec.*, J. T. Kernohan.
- AGRICULTURE, ASSOCIATION OF (1947), 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Alexander Hay.
- AID FOR GENTLEPEOPLE, GUILD OF (1904), 280A Earls Court Road, S.W.5.—*Sec.*, Miss E. C. Ritchie.
- AIR LEAGUE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE (1909), London-derry House, 19 Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.-Gen.*, Air Comm. G. J. C. Paul, C.B., D.F.C.
- ALEXANDRA ROSE DAY FUND, 33 The Little Boltons, S.W.10.—*Organizer*, Mrs. Leslie Morshead.
- ALLIANCE, THE, 238 Edgware Road, W.2.—*Dir.*, Vincent Long.
- ALLIED CIRCLE, 46 Green Street, Park Lane, W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt. Col. F. Szytowski, O.B.E.
- ALLOTMENTS AND GARDENS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1930), Drayton House, Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. France.
- ALMSHOUSES, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Billingbear Lodge, Wokingham, Berks.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. A. Hackett, O.B.E.
- ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, THE SOCIETY FOR, 14 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. E. Stuckey.
- ANCHORAGE MISSION (Branch of The Children's Aid Society), 55 Leigham Court Road, S.W.16.—*Director*, Lt.-Col. H. Glanfield, O.B.E.
- ANCIENT BUILDINGS, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF (1877), 55 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Dance, M.B.E.
- ANCIENT MONUMENTS SOCIETY (1924).—*Sec.*, I. Bulmer-Thomas, 12 Edwarde Square, W.8.
- ANGLO-ARGENTINE SOCIETY (1948), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. P. Ritchie.
- ANGLO-BELGIAN UNION (1918), 6 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss M. Taylor.
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- GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY AND TOWNSEND MEMBERS' FELLOWSHIP (1875), Townsend House, Greycoat Place, S.W.1.
- GIRLS' GUILDRY, THE (1900), 212 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2; London Office, 53 Victoria Street, S.W.1; *Scottish Office*, 24 Ainslie Place, Edinburgh; *Welsh Office*, 70 Wood Road, Pontypridd, Glam.
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- GIRLS OF THE REALM GUILD (1900), 82 Marshalswick Lane, St. Albans, Herts.—*Sec.*, Mrs. D. Deeks.
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- GLASS-PAINTERS, BRITISH SOCIETY OF MASTER (1921) 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, E. Liddall Armitage.
- GLASS TECHNOLOGY, SOCIETY OF (1916), 20 Hallam Gate Road, Sheffield 10.—*Hon. Sec.*, Prof. R. W. Douglas.
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- HEADMASTERS' CONFERENCE. *See p. 538.*
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- HOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ANTIQUARIAN (1953), St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. C. Stevens.
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- INSURANCE BROKERS, CORPORATION OF (1906), 3 St. Helen's Place, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. E. Ovington, M.B.E., M.C., T.D.
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- INTER-PARLIAMENTARY UNION. *See* Index.
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- JAPAN SOCIETY OF LONDON (1891)—*Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Marsden, 95A Chancery Lane, W.C.2.
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- LONDON APPRECIATION SOCIETY (1932), 8 Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, W.8. Visits to places of historic and modern interest in and around London. Evening lectures.—*Hon. Sec.*, H. L. Bryant Peers.
- LONDON BOARD OF CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, Rev. J. S. Roberts; *Sec.*, Rev. H. G. Willis, B.A., B.D.
- LONDON CITY MISSION (1835), The Mission House, 6 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Rev. Canon C. E. Arnold, M.A.
- LONDON CORNISH ASSOCIATION (1898), 48 Burnham Way, Ealing, W.13.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. St. Aubyn.
- LONDON COURT OF ARBITRATION (1892), 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Chairman*, J. L. P. Denny, M.C.; *Registrar*, J. G. Allanby.
- LONDON DIOCESAN COUNCIL FOR MORAL WELFARE, 38 Grosvenor Hill, Berkeley Square, W.1.—*Org. Sec.*, Miss J. M. L. Watson.
- LONDON DIOCESAN FUND AND LONDON DIOCESAN HOME MISSION, 33 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Ven. M. M. Hodgins.
- LONDON EMBANKMENT MISSION, 6 Exchange Court, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Walton-Lewsey.
- LONDON GROUP, THE (Modern Painters and Sculptors).—*President*, Claude Rogers; *Hon. Treas.*, F. T. Nash; *Hon. Sec.*, E. A. Farrell, Stamford House, Blackfriars, S.E.1.
- LONDON LABOUR PARTY, Herbert Morrison House, 195 Walworth Road, S.E.17.—*Sec.*, P. L. A. Robshaw.
- LONDON LIBERAL PARTY, 34 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, George B. Patterson.
- LONDON MENDICITY SOCIETY (1818), 45 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Comdr. J. A. S. Brame, R.N. (*ret.*).
- LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1795), Livingstone House, 42 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. M. O. Janes, B.A., B.D. *Overseas Secs.*, Rev. A. F. Griffiths; Rev. C. Stuart Craig, B.A.; *Home Sec.*, Rev. R. O. Latham, M.A., B.D.;
- Sec. for Women Candidates and Madagascar*, Mrs. F. M. Bowers, B.A.; *Financial Sec.*, Austen Spearing.
- LONDON MUNICIPAL SOCIETY (1894), Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss Phyllis Gelli, M.B.E.
- LONDON NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY (1858).—*Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. L. M. P. Small, 13 Woodfield Crescent, Ealing, W.5.
- "LONDON OVER THE BORDER" CHURCH FUND (1878), Guy Harlings, New Street, Chelmsford.—*Sec.*, H. J. Matthews.
- LONDON PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION (1947). *Sec.*, L. G. Clayton, 64 Forest Approach, Woodford Green, Essex.
- LONDON PLAYING FIELDS SOCIETY (1891), 21 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- LONDON SOCIETY, THE (1912), 3 Dean's Yard, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss E. B. Ashford.
- LONDON SOLICITORS AND FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (formerly LAW ASSOCIATION) (1817), 25 Queensmere Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Miss K. M. Hugh-Jones.
- LONDON SURVEY COMMITTEE (1894), c/o National Buildings Record, 31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, Mrs. A. P. Prosser.
- LONDON WELSH ASSOCIATION, 157-163 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, P. A. Lloyd.
- LORD KITCHENER NATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND. *See* p. 536.
- LORD MAYOR TRELGAR COLLEGE, Froyle, nr. Alton, Hants.—*Warden*, F. M. Heywood, M.A.; *Sec. and Bursar*, Lt. Col. M. Hurford-Jones.
- LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE SOCIETY (1831), 55 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. J. W. Legerton, A.C.A.
- LUSO-BRAZILIAN COUNCIL (1943), Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, Sir John Taylor, K.B.E., C.M.G.
- MAGDALEN HOSPITAL (1758), Classifying School for Girls (14 to 17), Drewstead Road, Streatham, S.W.16.—*Headmistress*, Miss R. E. Miller; *Chaplain*, Rev. S. B. P. Pearce.
- MAGISTRATES' ASSOCIATION (1920), Tavistock House South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Chancellor; *Sec.*, J. F. Madden.
- MALAYAN COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN INC. (1955), 54 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, W. C. S. Corry, C.B.E.
- MALONE SOCIETY (for the study of Early English Drama).—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss K. M. Lea, Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford.
- MANAGEMENT, BRITISH INSTITUTE OF, 80 Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Macdougald.
- MARINE ARTISTS, SOCIETY OF, 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, C. Muncaster, R.W.S., R.O.I., R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- MARINE BIOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE U.K. (1884), The Laboratory, Citadel Hill, Plymouth.—*Sec. to Council and Director of Plymouth Laboratory*; F. S. Russell, C.B.E., D.S.C., D.F.C., LL.D., F.R.S.
- MARINE ENGINEERS, INSTITUTE OF (1889), Memorial Building, 76 Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, J. Stuart Robinson, M.A.
- MARINE SOCIETY (1756), 14 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3. Enables boys of good character to go to sea by contributing towards the expense of their pre-sea training or outfit of clothing on going to sea.
- MARKET AUTHORITIES, BRITISH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, F. E. Gadd, 12 Hatton Avenue, Wellingborough, Northants.
- MARKET RESEARCH SOCIETY (1947), 73 Cheapside, E.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.-Treas.*, Dr. Elizabeth H. Nelson.

- MARK MASTER MASONS, GRAND LODGE OF (1856), Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Maj. R. L. Loyd, O.B.E., M.C.; *Grand Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, ROYAL (1842), 20 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Col. C. C. Adams, M.C.
- MASONIC BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS IN IRELAND: *Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund* (1887); *Masonic Girls' School of Ireland* (1792); *Masonic Boys' School of Ireland* (1867).—*Sec.*, J. T. F. Herrick, LL.D., 19 Molesworth Street, Dublin.
- MASONIC DEGREES—ORDER OF THE TEMPLE, Mark Masons' Hall, 40 Upper Brook Street, W.1.—*Grand Master*, The Lord Harris, M.C.; *Great Vice-Chancellor*, Lt.-Col. J. W. Chitty, M.B.E.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR BOYS, ROYAL (Incorporated) (1798), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, Col. H. J. Jones, T.D., 26 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.
- MASONIC INSTITUTION FOR GIRLS, ROYAL (1788), Schools, Rickmansworth and Weybridge; *Offices*, 31 Great Queen Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Dennis Haines, F.C.A.
- MASTER BUILDERS, FEDERATION OF (1941), 33 John Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. B. Venning.
- MASTERS OF FOXHOUSES ASSOCIATION (1856), 51 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. J. E. S. Chamberlayne.
- MATERNAL AND CHILD WELFARE, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR (1911), Tavistock House, North, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Miss I. V. Evelyn.
- MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION (1871).—*Pres.*, Miss L. D. Adams; *Hon. Sec.*, F. W. Kellaway, B.Sc., 87 Pixmore Way, Letchworth, Herts.
- MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (1865), Burlington House, W.1.—*Hon. Secs.*, K. A. Hirsch, M.A., Ph.D.; J. A. Todd, Ph.D., F.R.S.
- MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF, 1 Birdcage Walk, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, H. D. Carter; *Sec.*, B. G. Robbins, M.Sc.
- MEDICAL AUXILIARIES, THE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF (1936), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec. and Registrar*, A. E. Vince.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, SOCIETY OF (1856), Tavistock House South, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, J. S. Logan; *Medical Sec.*, Sir Selwyn Selwyn-Clarke, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.
- MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, GROUP AND ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY (England and Wales).—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Ramage, M.D., County Health Dept., Martin Street, Stafford.
- MEDICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON (1773), 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Pres.*, R. Cove-Smith, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Richardson, M.V.O., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Registrar*, E. J. Tucker.
- MEDICAL WOMEN'S FEDERATION (1917), Tavistock House (North), Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. Georgiana Bonser, F.R.C.P.; *Sec.*, Miss I. McCartan.
- MEDICINE, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1805), 1 Wimpole Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Geoffrey Marshall, K.C.V.O., M.D.; *Sec.*, R. T. Hewitt, O.B.E., M.A.
- MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION, ROYAL (1841), 11 Chandos Street, W.1.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. B. Monro, M.D., Ph.D.
- MEN OF THE TREES SOCIETY (1922), The Firs, West End, Southampton.—*Sec.*, Miss M. Sims.
- MENTAL AFTER CARE ASSOCIATION, for the rehabilitation of patients recovering from mental or nervous disorders, 110 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss H. S. Russell, M.B.E.
- MENTAL HEALTH, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR, 39 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss M. Applebey, O.B.E.
- MERCANTILE MARINE MASTERS AND OFFICERS BENEVOLENT FUND, Shipping Federation House, 146 Minorics, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, Miss B. J. Morgan.
- MERCANTILE MARINE SERVICE ASSOCIATION (1857) (Shipmasters in command), with which is amalgamated THE IMPERIAL MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD. Affiliated to the Officers (Merchant Navy) Federation, 6 Rumford Place, Liverpool.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. L. S. Harrison; *London Office*, 133 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY RESIDENTIAL CLUBS AND CANTEENS (BRITISH SAILORS SOCIETY). For Officers, Marine Officers' Club, 680 Commercial Road, E.14; Empire Residential Club, 747 Commercial Road, E.14. For Seamen, Empire Memorial Hostel, 747 Commercial Road, E.14.—*Gen. Sec.*, Stanley Hersom, O.B.E.
- MERCHANT NAVY WELFARE BOARD (1948), 19 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, L. Russell Clark.
- MERSEY MISSION TO SEAMEN (1857). *Headquarters and Registered Office*, Kingston House, James Street, Liverpool, 3. *Other Clubs*, Merchant Navy House, Liverpool; Red Ensign House, Birkenhead; Pakistani and Indian Seamen's Clubs at Bootle and Birkenhead. *Sec.*, L. M. Robertson.
- METALLURGISTS, THE INSTITUTION OF, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Registrar-Secretary*, R. G. S. Ludlam.
- METALS, INSTITUTE OF (1908), 17 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. S. C. Guilan, T.D.
- METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL (1850), 49 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Pres.*, J. M. Stagg, C.B., O.B.E.; *Hon. Secs.*, P. J. Meade, O.B.E., B.Sc.; R. S. Scorer, M.A., Ph.D.
- METHODIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY (1786), 25 Marylebone Road, N.W.1.—*Secs.*, Rev. B. Clutterbuck, M.A.; Rev. W. Easton, B.D.; Rev. D. B. Childre; Rev. T. A. Beetham, M.A.; Rev. R. W. Pile, B.D.; *Med. Sec.*, Dr. R. Bolton, O.B.E.; *Secs. for Women's Work*, Miss A. Walton, B.A.; Miss M. Stennett, B.A.; Mrs. R. Ladlay, B.A. Income, 1958, £1,488,472.
- METROPOLITAN AND CITY POLICE ORPHANS FUND (1871), 30 Hazlewell Road, Putney, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, A. Cowlett.
- METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S STANDING JOINT COMMITTEE (1912).—*Hon. Clerk*, A. G. Dawtry, M.B.E., T.D., LL.B. (Town Clerk of Westminster).
- METROPOLITAN DRINKING FOUNTAIN AND CATTLE TROUGH ASSOCIATION (1859), 66 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.
- METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL-SUNDAY FUND (1872), Mansion House, E.C., and 18 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4. In 1958, £18,465 was distributed as maintenance grants to Hospitals and Homes not controlled by the State; £14,975 for almoners at State hospitals to meet needs of patients not covered by the State services; £2,175 to Mental Hospitals for similar purposes; £1,000 to District Nursing Associations in London and £2,110 to other charities for the sick.—*Sec.*, Miss V. A. Miles.
- METROPOLITAN PUBLIC GARDENS ASSOCIATION (1882), 58 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- MICROSCOPICAL SOCIETY, ROYAL, Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Cdr. A. G. D. Davidson, R.N. (ret.).
- MIDWIVES BOARD, CENTRAL, FOR SCOTLAND (1915), 7 Hill Square, Edinburgh.—*Sec.*, Dorothy S. Young, M.A.

- MIDWIVES, ROYAL COLLEGE OF (1881), 15 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. Wood.
- MILITARY HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. J. Steple, Hcath View, Windmill Drive, S.W.4.
- MINERALOGICAL SOCIETY (1876).—*Pres.*, Prof. C. E. Tilley, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.*, J. R. Butler, B.A., Ph.D., 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.
- MINIATURE PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND GRAVERS, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1895), 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, S. Shepherd, O.B.E.; *Hon. Sec.*, H. Phillp.
- MINIATURISTS, SOCIETY OF (1895), 195 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Ernest Lloyd; *Sec.*, Reginald Blackmore.
- MINING AND METALLURGY, INSTITUTION OF (1892), 44 Portland Place, W.1.—*Pres.*, Dr. J. H. Watson; *Sec.*, B. W. Kerrigan.
- MINING ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1889), 3 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Pres.* (1959-60), T. A. Rogers, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, J. McDermid.
- MINING INSTITUTE OF SCOTLAND, Royal College of Science and Technology, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, M. W. Bryce.
- MISSIONARY SOCIETIES (*see* individual titles).
- MISSIONS TO SEAMEN, THE, AND ST. ANDREW'S WATERSIDE CHURCH MISSION FOR SAILORS 4 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1.—*Gen. Superintendent*, Rev. C. J. Brown, O.B.E., M.A., Q.H.C.
- MIXED CLUBS AND GIRLS' CLUBS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 30 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss E. L. Sewell.
- MIXED CLUBS AND GIRLS' CLUBS, NORTHERN IRELAND ASSOCIATION OF, Bryson House, 28 Bedford Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Dawn.
- MODERN CHURCHMEN'S UNION (1898), for the Advancement of Liberal Religious Thought.—*Pres.*, The Bishop of Birmingham; *Dir. and Sec.*, Rev. C. O. Rhodes, The Vestry, St. Margaret's Church, Lothbury, E.C.2.
- MODERN LANGUAGE ASSOCIATION, 2 Manchester Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. W. Wagstaffe.
- MONUMENTAL BRASS SOCIETY (1887), 85 Addiscombe Road, Croydon.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Pearson, F.S.A.
- MORAVIAN MISSIONS, LONDON ASSOCIATION IN AID OF (1817), 32 Great Ormond Street, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. E. Hughes.
- MORDEN COLLEGE (1895), Blackheath, S.E.3. Accommodation with allowances or external pensions for men (at least 60 years of age) formerly in management of commerce or in the Merchant Navy or who have ventured their experience and capital in some trade or profession and who by misfortune, sickness or accident have become unable to maintain themselves. Applications also considered from widows of such men. *Clerk to the Trustees*, M. S. Graham.
- (WILLIAM) MORRIS SOCIETY (1955).—*Hon. Sec.*, R. C. H. Briggs, 260 Sandycombe Road, Kew, Surrey.
- MOTOR INDUSTRY, THE INSTITUTE OF THE (1920), 40 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Admin. Sec.*, E. V. Tipper.
- MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY, 10 Stratford Road, W.8.—*Sec.*, Capt. L. E. Porter, R.N.
- MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATION OF (1873), Victoria Station House, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Sir Harold Banwell.
- MUNICIPAL ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF (1873), 84 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. W. Scott-Giles, O.B.E., M.A.
- MUNICIPAL TREASURERS AND ACCOUNTANTS, INSTITUTE OF (1885).—*Sec.*, L. F. Cheyney, 1 Buckingham Place, S.W.1.
- MUSEUMS ASSOCIATION (1889), 33 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, M. Nightingale, B.Sc., B.Litt., F.S.A.
- MUSICIANS' BENEVOLENT FUND, St. Cecilia's House, 7 Carlos Place, W.1. *Convalescent Home*, Westgate-on-Sea.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Gowing.
- MUSICIANS, INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF (1882), 48 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. H. R. Brearley.
- MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL SOCIETY OF (1738), 10 Stratford Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. E. Beyer.
- MUSIC SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION, RURAL, Little Benslow Hills, Hitchin, Herts.—*Director*, Miss M. Ibberson, O.B.E.
- MYCOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BRITISH.—*Sec.*, J. G. Manners, M.A., Ph.D., Botany Dept., University of Southampton.
- NATIONAL ADULT SCHOOL UNION (1899), 35 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. Arnold Hall, B.A., B.D.
- NATIONAL ALLIANCE OF PRIVATE TRADERS (1943), 283 Corn Exchange Buildings, Fennel Street, Manchester 4.
- NATIONAL AMENITIES COUNCIL.—*Hon. Sec.*, John Swarbrick, 26 Sandy Lane, Cheam, Surrey.
- NATIONAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT OFFICERS ASSOCIATION (NALGO) (1905), 1 York Gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, W. C. Anderson.
- NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES, STANDING CONFERENCE OF (1950).—*Hon. Sec.*, K. W. Humphreys, c/o The Library, The University, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FIRE OFFICERS, 5-6 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Camp.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PARISH COUNCILS (1947), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Secretary*, C. Arnold-Baker.
- NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TRAINING CORPS FOR GIRLS (1942), Portland Chambers, 93 Great Titchfield Street, W.1.—Girls' Training Corps; Women's Junior Air Training Corps; Girls' Nautical Training Corps.
- NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION (1812), 61 Bayswater Road, W.2.
- NATIONAL BIRTHDAY TRUST FUND (1928), 57 Lower Belgrave Street, S.W.1. For Extension of Maternity Services.—*Sec.*, Miss D. V. Riddick, M.B.E.
- NATIONAL BOOK LEAGUE (1944), 7 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Michael Hornby; *Dir. and Sec.*, J. E. Morpurgo.
- NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD (1941), 31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1.—*Director and Sec.*, Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.; *Dep. Director*, Cecil Farthing, F.S.A.
- NATIONAL CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION, 16 High Street, Chesham, Bucks.—*Sec.*, W. B. Taylor.
- NATIONAL CHILDREN'S HOME (1869). *Chief Office*, Highbury Park, N.5.—*Principal*, Rev. John W. Waterhouse, O.B.E.; *Sec.*, T. O. Buck.
- NATIONAL CORPORATION FOR THE CARE OF OLD PEOPLE, Nuffield Lodge, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. R. F. Simson.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF LABOUR COLLEGES, Tillcottery, Clackmannanshire, Scotland.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. M. Illar.
- NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, 36 Lower Sloane Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. D'Alton.
- NATIONAL CYCLISTS UNION (1878), 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. King.

- NATIONAL FEDERATION OF YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS (1,517 Clubs with 67,702 members), 55 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, K. R. Savage.
- NATIONAL HOME INDUSTRY COUNCIL.—*Dir.*, John Swarbrick, 26 Sandy Lane, Cheam, Surrey.
- NATIONAL LIBERAL COUNCIL, 183-184 Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Rt. Hon. J. S. Maclay, C.M.G., M.P.; *Chairman*, Gershom Stewart; *Sec.*, J. Cherry.
- NATIONAL MARITIME BOARD (1919), Portsoken House, Minorities, E.C.3.—*Clerk in Charge*, Miss D. M. Robinson.
- NATIONAL MARKET TRADERS' FEDERATION (1899).—*Pres.*, R. Gaunt; *Gen. Sec.*, J. Coates, 87 Spital Hill, Sheffield, 4.
- NATIONAL MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL, 78 Duke Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. J. Brayshaw.
- NATIONAL PEACE COUNCIL (1908), 29 Great James Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, R. DIXON.
- NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION (1921), 4 & 5 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Noble.
- NATIONAL POLICE FUND, BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE (1926), Home Office, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. A. James, M.C.
- NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION (1860), Bisley Camp, Brookwood, Woking, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Capt. E. K. Le Mesurier, M.V.O., R.N. (*ret.*).
- NATIONAL SECULAR SOCIETY (1866), 41 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, Colin McCall.
- NATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE ASSOCIATION (1901), Codrington House, 113 Southwark Street, S.E.1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Palmer.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR (1899), Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, Arnold Marsh, O.B.E.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND (1811), 69 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Canon G. D. Leonard, M.A.
- NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884) (Incorporated), *Central Office*, Victory House, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, Hon. David J. Smith; *Treas.*, The Lord Luke, T.D.; *Director*, Rev. Arthur Morton.
- NATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—*Headquarters*, Central Hall Buildings, Durnsford Road, S.W.10. (*Publication Dept.*, 104-105 Newgate Street, E.C.1.)
- NATIONAL TRUST for places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty (1895), 42 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. F. W. Rathbone.
- NATIONAL TRUST FOR SCOTLAND for places of historic interest or natural beauty (1931), 5 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Sec. and Treas.*, J. C. Stormonth Darling, M.C., W.S.
- NATIONAL UNION OF STUDENTS, 3 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Phyllis Savage.
- NATIONAL WOMEN CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION (1917), Incorporating the National Council for Equal Citizenship and Women for Westminster, 33 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, Mrs. J. A. Wood.
- NATION'S FUND FOR NURSES, 21 Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Wynne Williams.
- NATURE CONSERVATION, BRITISH COMMITTEE FOR INTERNATIONAL (1949), c/o British Museum (Natural History), Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss P. Barclay-Smith, M.B.E.
- NATURE, COUNCIL FOR (1958), 41 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. J. B. Copp.
- NATURE RESERVES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF (1912).—*Hon. Sec.*, N. D. Riley, C.B.E., c/o British Museum (Nat. Hist.), S.W.7.
- NAUTICAL RESEARCH, SOCIETY FOR (1911), National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, S.E.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. P. B. Nalsh.
- NAVAL AND MILITARY BIBLE SOCIETY (1780), 2 Buckingham Palace Gardens, S.W.1. Copies and portions of the Scriptures circulated to the Forces (1958), 175, 631.—*Joint Secs.*, A. H. Long; J. Mighell Smith.
- NAVAL ARCHITECTS, INSTITUTION OF (1860), 10 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Capt. A. D. Duckworth, R.N. (*ret.*).
- NAVIGATION, INSTITUTE OF, c/o Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, M. W. Richey.
- NAVY LEAGUE (INC.) (1895), Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.—*Pres.*, The Earl Granville, M.C.; *Gen. Sec.*, H. T. Bishop, O.B.E.
- NAVY RECORDS SOCIETY, Royal Naval College, Greenwich, S.E.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. C. Lloyd.
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- RESEARCH DEFENCE SOCIETY, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, W. Lane-Petter, M.A., M.B., B.Chir.; *Sec.*, Mrs. Katherine Williams.
- RETIRED NAVAL OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (Trafalgar Day, 1925), 7 Mansfield Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Cdr. J. N. K. Knight, D.S.C., R.N.
- RIVER BOARDS ASSOCIATION (Founded 1933 as The Catchment Boards Association), 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Secs.*, Dyson, Bell & Co.
- RIVERS PROTECTION, CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR, Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Joint Hon. Secs.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.; Leonard Millis, O.B.E.

- ROAD TRANSPORT ENGINEERS (INCORPORATED), INSTITUTE OF (1945), 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. K. Bennett.
- ROADS BEAUTIFYING ASSOCIATION (1928), 41 Kipling House, 43 Villiers Street, W.C.2.
- ROADS IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, 180 Clapham Road, S.W.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bailey.
- ROMAN AND MEDIAEVAL LONDON EXCAVATION COUNCIL.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Woods, c/o Bank of England, E.C.2.
- ROMAN STUDIES, SOCIETY FOR PROMOTION OF, 31-34 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Prof. I. A. Richmond, C.B.E., LL.D., F.B.A., F.S.A.; *Sec.*, Miss H. Waugh, M.A.
- ROTARY INTERNATIONAL IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1914), Tavistock House, South, Tavistock Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. W. Wordley, M.B.E.
- ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND (1919), 67 Portland Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Group Capt. C. E. J. Baines, C.B.E.
- ROYAL AIR FORCES ASSOCIATION, 83 Portland Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, G. R. Boak.
- ROYAL ALEXANDRA AND ALBERT SCHOOL (1758), *Offices*, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Eric A. Corner.
- ROYAL ALFRED MERCHANT SEAMEN'S SOCIETY (1857), 76-85 Ibcx House, Minories, E.C.3. Home for aged seamen, Belvedere. Out-pensions to retired seamen of limited means. Samaritan and War Fund for general relief. Allowances for widows in distress.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION EMPLOYMENT BUREAU FOR FINDING WORK FOR EX-ARTILLERYMEN, 234 Westminster Bridge Road, S.E.1.
- ROYAL ARTILLERY CHARITABLE FUND, 58 Woolwich Common, S.E.18.—*Gen. Sec.*, Maj. F. C. Emery.
- ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY, 56 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Davis.
- ROYAL BRITISH NURSES ASSOCIATION, 104 Queen's Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Macdonald, M.B.E.
- ROYAL CALEDONIAN SCHOOLS (1815), Bushey, Herts.—*Sec.*, George Deans.
- ROYAL CAMBRIDGE HOME FOR SOLDIERS' WIDOWS, 82 Hurst Road, East Molesey, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Miss E. M. Bennett.
- ROYAL CENTRAL ASIAN SOCIETY (1901), 2 Hinde Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Earl of Scarborough, K.G.; *Sec.*, Mrs. K. G. Putnam, M.B.E.
- ROYAL CHORAL SOCIETY (1871), Royal Albert Hall, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. G. Patient.
- ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 9 & 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, J. N. Ritchie; *Registrar*, W. G. R. Oates.
- ROYAL COMMONWEALTH SOCIETY (1868) (formerly Royal Colonial Institute and later Royal Empire Society), Northumberland Avenue, W.C.2.—*Chairman of Council*, The Earl De La Warr, P.C., G.B.E. (30,000 Fellows, Associates and Companions).—*Secretary-General*, D. K. Daniels, O.B.E.
- ROYAL DESIGNERS FOR INDUSTRY FACULTY OF (1936). (Royal Society of Arts) John Adam Street, W.C.2.—*Master*, Prof. R. Y. Goodden, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Ph.D.
- ROYAL DRAWING SOCIETY (1902), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, R. J. Murton.
- ROYAL ECONOMIC SOCIETY (1890), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, E. A. G. Robinson, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- ROYAL ENGINEERS, THE INSTITUTION OF (1875), Chatham.—*Sec.*, Brig. J. H. S. Lacey, C.B.E.
- ROYAL FEMALE ORPHANAGE (1758), 743 London Road, High Wycombe, Bucks.—*Sec.*, Miss G. E. Miles.
- ROYAL HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND (1784), 8 Eglinton Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Sec.*, R. M. Lemmon, B.L.
- ROYAL HOSPITAL AND HOME FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY (1854), West Hill, S.W.15.—*Sec.*, Brig. R. M. Villiers, D.S.O.
- ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY (1774).—Income (1958), £2,693, expenditure £3,000. In 1958, 885 persons were rewarded by the R.H.S. for saving 587 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 123 others. *Stanhope Gold Medal* for performing the bravest deed of 1958: Lieut. D. J. N. Hall, R.N.—*Offices*, Watergate House, York Buildings, Adelphi, W.C.2.; *Sec.*, Col. G. W. M. Grover, O.B.E.
- ROYAL INDIA, PAKISTAN AND CEYLON SOCIETY (1910) (Art and Letters), 191 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, Frederick Richter, C.B.E., M.A.
- ROYAL INSTITUTE OF INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (1920), Chatham House, St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Director-General and Director of Studies*, Hon. C. M. Woodhouse, D.S.O., O.B.E.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1799), 21 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, The Lord Brabazon of Tara, P.C., G.B.E., M.C.; *Sec.*, Sir Harold Spencer Jones, K.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- ROYAL INSTITUTION OF SOUTH WALES, Swansea (1835).—*Hon. Sec.*, Elis Jenkins.
- ROYAL LIFE SAVING SOCIETY, THE (1891), Desborough House, 14 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, Capt. E. Hale, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL LITERARY FUND (1790), 11 Ludgate Hill E.C.4. Grants to necessitous authors of some published work of approved literary merit or to their immediate dependants.—*Sec.*, J. G. Broadbent.
- ROYAL MEDICAL BENEVOLENT FUND (1836), 37 St. George's Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.—*Sec.*, Cmdr. J. G. Hunt, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL MEDICAL SOCIETY (1737), 7 Melbourne Place, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, W. S. Uttley.
- ROYAL MILITARY BENEVOLENT FUND (1875), 5 London Wall Buildings, E.C.2.—Grants annuities to widows and unmarried daughters (over 45) of deceased Army officers.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. B. L. Anley.
- ROYAL MUSICAL ASSOCIATION (1874), 44 Philip Victor Road, Handsworth, Birmingham 21.—*Sec.*, Dr. N. Fortune.
- ROYAL NATIONAL LIFE-BOAT INSTITUTION, THE (1824).—Income (1958), £1,118,684, expenditure £977,794; total number of lives rescued, 81,857; rescued in 1958, 560. 154 motor life-boats are maintained on the coasts of Great Britain and Ireland. *Offices*, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Col. A. D. Burnett Brown, O.B.E., M.C., T.D., M.A.
- ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN (1881), 43 Nottingham Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, Charles Laurie.
- ROYAL NAVAL AND ROYAL MARINE CHILDREN'S HOME (1834), Portsmouth. *Sec.*, Miss B. H. W. Nimmo, Royal Naval Barracks, Portsmouth.
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1739), 1 Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Rear-Admiral Sir William Jolly, K.C.B. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL NAVAL BENEVOLENT TRUST (1922) (Grand Fleet and Kindred Funds), High Street, Brompton, Gillingham, Kent (Local Committees at Chatham, Devonport and Portsmouth).—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Comdr. H. B. Binks, D.S.C., R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL NAVAL FUND (1891). Administered by the Royal Naval Benevolent Trust. *See above.*

- ROYAL NAVAL LAY READERS SOCIETY (1860), *Office*, Chaplain's Office, H.M. Dockyard, Portsmouth.—*Org. Sec.*, Capt. C. I. Horton, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL PATRIOTIC FUND CORPORATION (1904), 64 Victoria Street, S.W.1. Administers funds for the benefit of widows, children, and other dependants of deceased officers and servicemen of the Armed Forces; also the Royal Victoria Patriotic School, Bedwell Park, Hatfield, Herts., for orphaned daughters of Sailors, Soldiers, Marines and Alrmen.—*Sec.*, Maj.-Gen. R. F. H. Nalder, C.B. O.B.E.
- ROYAL PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY'S SCHOOL, Redhill, Surrey.—*Princ.*, J. L. Weldon, M.A.
- ROYAL PHILATELIC SOCIETY, LONDON (1869), 41 Devonshire Place, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. J. Gilbert-Lodge.
- ROYAL PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (1813), 4 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, L. Regan.
- ROYAL PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF GLASGOW (1802), 207 Bath Street, Glasgow.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Johnston.
- ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY (1853), 16 Princes Gate, S.W.7.—*Sec.*, L. E. Hallitt.
- "ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS" (Miss Agnes Weston's) (1876). *Head Office*, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth. Rests at Portsmouth, Devonport and Londonderry. *Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH COUNTRY DANCE SOCIETY (1923), 12 Coates Crescent, Edinburgh 3.—*Sec.*, Miss M. F. Hadden.
- ROYAL SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN (1884), 16 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, C. A. Cumming Forsyth, O.B.E., B.L.
- ROYAL SEAMEN'S PENSION FUND (Incorporated) (1919), 2 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bowen.
- ROYAL SOCIETY, THE (1660), Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Cyril Hinshelwood; *Treas.*, Sir William Penney, K.B.E.; *Secretary and Vice-President*, Sir Lindor Brown, C.B.E.; *Secretary and Vice-President*, Prof. Sir William Hodge; *Foreign Secretary*, Dr. H. G. Thornton; *Members of the Council* (1958-59), Dr. G. E. R. Deacon, C.B.E.; Sir Charles Dods, M.V.O. (*Vice President*); Prof. G. Gee; Dr. H. Godwin; Prof. L. Hawkes; Prof. R. D. Haworth; Sir Christopher Hinton, K.B.E.; Prof. A. L. Hodgkin; Prof. N. Kemmer; Prof. M. J. Lighthill; Prof. D. M. Newitt, M.C.; Prof. G. Pontecorvo; Prof. R. J. Pumphrey; Prof. H. W. B. Skinner; Prof. W. Smith; Prof. J. L. Young.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF ACCIDENTS, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Director-General*, Brig. R. F. E. Stoney, C.B.E., *Sec.*, Helen Sutherland, M.B.E.
- ROYAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1824), 105 Jermyn Street, S.W.1.—*Chief Sec.*, John Hall.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ARTS (1754), 6-8 John Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.—*Chairman*, O. P. Milne, F.R.I.B.A.; *Sec.*, K. W. Luckhurst, M.A., Ph.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS (1823), Suffolk Street, S.W.1.—*Pres.*, E. I. Halliday; *Hon. Sec.*, R. H. Sauter; *Keeper*, R. J. Murton.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH SCULPTORS (1904), 6 Queen Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Mark Batten; *Sec.*, Georgina M. G. Little.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH (1783), 22 George Street, Edinburgh 2.—*Pres.*, Prof. E. L. Hirst, C.B.E., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.*, Norman Feather, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Treas.*, Dr. I. R. Peddie, C.B.E.; *Curator*, Robert Schlapp, M.A., Ph.D.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF HEALTH (1876), to promote the health of the people, 90 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, P. Arthur Wells, M.A., M.Sc.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE (1823), 1 Hyde Park Gardens, W.2.—*Sec.*, Mrs. J. M. Patterson.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF PORTRAIT PAINTERS (1891), 23 Albemarle Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, James Gunn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Sec.*, E. Halliday, P.R.B.A.; *Sec.*, M. B. Bradshaw.
- ROYAL SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE (1894), 4 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Major M. P. C. Hordern.
- ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY (1834), 21 Bentinck Street, W.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Hugh Beaver, K.B.E.; *Sec.*, Miss U. M. Croker.
- ROYAL UNITED KINGDOM BENEFICENT ASSOCIATION (1863), Aldine House, 13 Bedford Street, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rear Adm. H. P. Currey, C.B., O.B.E.
- ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, Whitehall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, *Curator and Chief Executive Officer*, Lt.-Col. P. S. M. Wilkinson; *Librarian*, Brig. J. Stephenson, O.B.E.; *Editor*, Lt.-Comdr. P. K. Kemp, R.N. (*ret.*).
- ROYAL WANSTEAD SCHOOL (1827), Wanstead, (A boarding school for fatherless or motherless boys and girls.)—*Sec.*, W. F. Penniail.
- ROYAL WEST OF ENGLAND ACADEMY (1844), Queens Road, Clifton, Bristol 8.—*Sec.*, Miss A. L. Stone.
- RURAL ENGLAND, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1926), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.
- RURAL INDUSTRIES BUREAU, 35 Camp Road, Wimbledon Common, S.W.19.—*Dir.*, J. Cosmo Clark, C.B.E., M.C., R.A.
- RURAL RECONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, Miss W. Walshe, 6 Elmfield House, Carlton Hill, N.W.8.
- RURAL SCOTLAND, ASSOCIATION FOR PRESERVATION OF (1927), 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, 1.—*Sec.*, K. Macrae, w.s.
- RURAL WALES, COUNCIL FOR THE PRESERVATION OF (1928), 4 Hobart Place, S.W.1.—*Acting Sec.*, Sir Herbert Griffin, C.B.E.
- SAILORS' CHILDREN'S SOCIETY, THE (1821), Newland, Hull. Cares for British seamen's children who have lost a parent.—*Sec.*, L. Hartley.
- SAILORS' HOME AND RED ENSIGN CLUB (1830), Dock Street and Ensign Street, E.1.—*Gen. Manager*, Capt. E. W. Bush.
- ST. DENIOL'S RESIDENTIAL LIBRARY (Gladstone Memorial), Hewarden, near Chester. *Warden*, Rev. G. D. Yarnold, D.Phil.
- ST. DUNSTAN'S, for men and women blinded on War Service, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W.1. In March, 1959, the number of blinded men and women in the care of the organization was 1,275 from World War I and 1,200 from World War II.—*Pres.*, Sir Neville Pearson, Bt.; *Chairman*, The Lord Fraser of Lonsdale, C.H., C.B.E.; *Hon. Treas.*, Sir Cecil Ellerton; *Sec.*, A. D. Lloyds.
- ST. GILES CHRISTIAN MISSION (1860), 60 Bride Street, Barnsbury, N.7.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION, *Headquarters* 10 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Dir.-Gen.*, H. F. Parshall, T.D.
- ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE, 8 Grosvenor Crescent, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, G. W. Woodhill. (Strength 1958, 99,000 men, 35,000 women, 42,000 boy cadets, 55,000 girl cadets.)
- ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, SOCIETY OF (1844), 54 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Barr.

- SALES MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION (1911) INCORPORATED (1921), 51 Palace Street, S.W.1.—*Director*, D. R. Griffiths.
- SALMON AND TROUT ASSOCIATION (1903), Fishmongers' Hall, E.C.4.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. S. Barclay, T.D.
- SALTIRE SOCIETY (1936), Gladstone's Land, 483 Lawnmarket, Edinburgh 1.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Reid.
- SALVAGE CORPS (FIRE)—*London* (1866), 159-161 Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
Chief Officer, A. S. Pratten, O.B.E., G.M.
- Liverpool* (1842), 26 Johnson Street, Liverpool, 3.
Chief Officer, E. J. H. Catt.
- Glasgow* (1873), 201-203 Albion Street, Glasgow.
Chief Officer, T. Mundell.
- SANITARY ENGINEERS, INSTITUTION OF. *See* PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERS.
- SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND (1919), 12 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Brig. T. W. Boyce, O.B.E., M.C., M.M.
- SAVINGS BANKS INSTITUTE, 22 Berners Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, W. F. Rishton.
- SCAPA SOCIETY, *see* ADVERTISING.
- SCHOOL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Gordon House, 29 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. A. Stott, M.B.E.
- SCHOOL NATURE STUDY UNION (1903), 12 Cranes Park Avenue, Surbiton, Surrey.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, M. Jenny Sellers.
- SCHOOLMASTERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH, 10 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. A. Cameron.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 59 Gordon Square, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. Rushworth.
- SCHOOLMASTERS, SOCIETY OF (1798) (for the relief of Necessitous Schoolmasters and of their Widows and Orphans), 308 Galpins Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.—*Sec.*, Mrs. H. E. Closs.
- SCIENCE AND LEARNING, SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF, c/o Society for Visiting Scientists, 5 Old Burlington Street, W.1.—*Chairman*, Prof. A. V. Hill, C.H., O.B.E., F.R.S.; *Sec.*, Miss E. Simpson, O.B.E.
- SCIENCE MASTERS' ASSOCIATION (1900).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. F. Broad, Cedars School, Leighton Buzzard, Beds.
- SCIENTIFIC FILM ASSOCIATION, 3 Belgrave Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. J. Cooper.
- SCOTTISH CORPORATION, ROYAL (1611) (for the relief of Scottish poor), Fleur-de-Lis Court, Fetter Lane, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, W. M. Miller.
- SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY (1886).—*Hon. Sec.*, E. W. M. Balfour-Melville, D.Litt., 2 South Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LANDOWNERS' FEDERATION (1906).—*Sec.*, M. Lorimer, 26 Rutland Square, Edinburgh.
- SCOTTISH LIBERAL PARTY (1946), 2 Atholl Place, Edinburgh 3.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. H. Kemp.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION ASSOCIATION (1940), 5 St. Colme Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, Neil A. Milne, W.S.
- SCOTTISH NATIONAL PARTY, 59 Elmbank Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, J. B. Smart.
- SCOTTISH RECORD SOCIETY, Scottish Record Office, Edinburgh, 2.—*Hon. Sec.*, A. L. Murray.
- SCOTTISH SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, 13 Dundas Street, Edinburgh.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, A. G. Campbell.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS (1839), 19 Melville Street, Edinburgh, 3.—*Sec.*, L. G. Langwill.
- SCOTTISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF WILD BIRDS (1927), 125 Douglas Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, James M. MacKellar.
- SCOTTISH THEATRICAL PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS' ASSOCIATION, 132 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.—*Sec.*, W. G. Bruce.
- SCOTTISH TOURIST BOARD (1945), Rutland Place, Edinburgh 1.—*Manager*, W. A. Nicholson.
- SCOTTISH UNIONIST ASSOCIATION.—*Sec.*, (*Eastern Council*), Ian M. Mowat, 9 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh; (*Western Council*) John Cranna, C.B.E., 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow.
- SCRIBES AND ILLUMINATORS, THE SOCIETY OF.—*Hon. Sec.*, J. M. Cackett, 11 Dorchester Drive, Bedford, Feltham, Middlesex.
- SCRIPTURE GIFT MISSION (1888), 2 Buckingham Palace Gardens, Victoria, S.W.1. Copies and Selections of the Scriptures circulated (1958), 10,227,188.—*Joint Secs.*, A. H. Long; J. Mighell Smith.
- SEAFARERS' EDUCATION SERVICE (1919), Mansbridge House, 207 Balham High Road, S.W.17.—*Director*, Ronald Hope, O.B.E., M.A., D.Phil.
- SEA FISHERMEN, ROYAL PROVIDENT FUND FOR (Incorporated).—*Sec.*, F. Page, 53 Eastcheap, E.C.3.
- SEAMEN'S CHRISTIAN FRIEND SOCIETY (1846), 46 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1.
- SECRETARIES, CHARTERED INSTITUTE OF (1891), 14 New Bridge Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. F. Phillips, O.B.E., I.L.M.
- SECRETARIES, THE CORPORATION OF (1922), Devonshire House, 13 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, F. H. J. Wileman, I.L.B.
- SECRETARIES, FACULTY OF, 6 Austin House Chambers, North Street, Guildford.—*Executive Officer*, V. Rummery.
- SELBORNE SOCIETY (1885). Founded in memory of Gilbert White of Selborne.—*Hon. Sec.*, Maj. G. A. Cattley, 57 Corfton Road, Ealing, W.5.
- SELDEN SOCIETY (1887), 25 Russell Square, W.C.1.—*Pres.*, Sir Cecil Carr, K.C.B., Q.C., F.B.A.; *Sec.*, K. Howard Drake, M.A.
- SHAFTESBURY HOMES AND "ARETHUSA" TRAINING SHIP (1843), 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Thorp.
- SHAFTESBURY SOCIETY (1844), Shaftesbury House, 112 Regency Street, S.W.1.—Engaged in Christian social service among the poor children of London and crippled children of England, through 120 Branch and Associated Missions, Holiday Homes and Camps and 7 Residential Schools.—*Sec.*, G. Franklin.
- SHAW SOCIETY (1941), 86 Chapter Road, N.W.2.—*Hon. Gen. Sec.*, H. M. Geduld, M.A.
- SHIPBROKERS, INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED (1911), 25 Bury Street, E.C.3.
- SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS, INSTITUTE OF (1944), 75 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. J. Shearer.
- SHIPPING OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, CHAMBER OF, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Pres.*, (1959-60), Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Bt.; *Gen. Manager*, H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, E. G. Baines.
- SHIPPING, GENERAL COUNCIL OF BRITISH, Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.—*Chairman* (1959-60), Sir Nicholas Cayzer, Bt.; *Joint Secs.*, Martin Hill, C.B.E.; H. E. Gorick, C.B.E.
- SHIPWRECKED FISHERMEN AND MARINERS' ROYAL BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (1839), 16 Wilfred Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. H. E. Pinchin, R.N.
- SHIRE HORSE SOCIETY (1878), 17 Devonshire Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. G. Holland.
- SIR OSWALD STOLL FOUNDATION, 446 Fulham Road, S.W.6.—*Sec.*, Comdr. B. E. de M. Seaman, R.N. (ret.).

- SMALL SHOPKEEPERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1943), 13 Park Row, Nottingham.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. A. Neale.
- SOCIAL CREDIT CO-ORDINATING CENTRE.—*Hon. Sec.*, V. R. Hadkins, Montagu Chambers, Mexborough, Yorkshire.
- SOCIAL CREDIT SECRETARIAT, Lincoln Chambers, 11 Garfield Street, Belfast.—*Deputy Chairman* (*Great Britain*), Dr. B. Steele.
- SOCIAL SERVICE, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF (Incorporated), 26 Bedford Square, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, G. Haynes, C.B.E.
- SOCIALIST PARTY OF GREAT BRITAIN (1904), 52 Clapham High Street, S.W.4.—*Sec.*, V. W. Phillips.
- SOIL ASSOCIATION, New Bells Farm, Haughley, Suffolk.—*Field Director*, Lady Eve Balfour.
- SOLDIERS' AND AIRMEN'S SCRIPTURE READERS ASSOCIATION (1838), Havelock House, 35 Catherine Place, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Lt.-Col. G. G. S. Clarke, D.S.O.
- SOLDIERS' DAUGHTERS' SCHOOL, ROYAL (1855), 65 Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead, N.W.3.—*Sec.*, Miss Rosina Sangston.
- SOLDIERS', SAILORS' AND AIRMEN'S FAMILIES ASSOCIATION (1885), 23 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.1.—*Chairman*, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Reginald F. S. Denning, K.B.E., C.B.; *Controller*, Capt. A. A. Andrews, C.B.E.; *Sec.*, M. H. Nisbet, M.B.E.
- SOLDIERS, SAILORS AND AIRMEN'S HELP SOCIETY (Incorporated) (1899), *see* FORCES HELP SOCIETY.
- SOLICITORS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION (1858), Clifford's Inn, Fleet Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, Miss A. H. Smith.
- SOMERSET FOLK, SOCIETY OF, 19B Queen's Parade, N.10.—*Hon. Sec.*, K. M. Coles.
- SONS OF THE CLERGY, CORPORATION OF THE (1655), 6 Woburn Square, W.C.1.—*Regr.*, H. Dennis Chignell.
- SOROPTIMIST INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, Federation of Soroptimist Clubs of Great Britain and Ireland, 63 Bayswater Road, W.2.—*Sec.*, Miss J. Grey.
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- S.P.G.—*See* "PROPAGATION."
- SPASTICS SOCIETY, NATIONAL (1952), 28 Fitzroy Square, W.1.—*Dir.*, Dr. C. P. Stevens.
- SPORTS WRITERS' ASSOCIATION.—*Hon. Sec.*, S. Skilton, *Christian Science Monitor*, 163 Strand, W.C.2.
- SPURGEON'S HOMES (1867), Park Road, Birchington, Kent.—*Sec.*, P. H. R. Hide.
- STAFFORDSHIRE SOCIETY, THE.—*Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. D. McLeod, 20 Ascott Avenue, Ealing, W.5.
- STAIR SOCIETY (to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Scots Law).—*Sec.*, C. A. Malcolm, O.B.E., Ph.D., LL.D., Signet Library, Edinburgh, 1.
- STAR AND GARTER HOME FOR DISABLED SAILORS, SOLDIERS, AND AIRMEN (1916), Richmond, Surrey.—*Commandant*, Col. G. Anderton, O.B.E., M.B., B.S.
- STATISTICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF INCORPORATED (LTD.) (1949), 55 Park Lane, W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, R. Brech.
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- TELEVISION AND SCREEN WRITERS' GUILD, 7 Harley Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, S. E. Honess.
- TELEVISION SOCIETY, 166 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Hon. Sec.*, G. Parr.
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- British National Temperance League* (1834), Livesey-Clegg House, 44 Uniou Street, Sheffield, 1.—*Sec.*, Herbert Jones.
- British Women's Temperance Association, S.C.U.* (1876), 5 St. Andrew Square, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss Patterson.
- Church of England Temperance Society, Incorporated*, Church Benefit House, 4 Palace Gate, W.8.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. J. B. Harrison.
- Church of Scotland Committee on Temperance and Morals*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Convener*, Rev. R. L. Small, O.B.E., D.D.
- Church of Scotland Women's Committee on Temperance and Morals*, 121 George Street, Edinburgh, 2.—*Sec.*, Miss L. Greig.
- Committee on Temperance and Gambling of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland*, Church House, Belfast.—*Convener*, Rev. S. J. White, B.A.
- Congregational Union of England and Wales, Committee for the Promotion of Temperance*, 205 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.4.
- Department of Christian Citizenship of the Methodist Church*, 1 Central Buildings, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Rev. Edward Rogers, M.A., B.D.
- Friends Temperance and Moral Welfare Union* (1850), Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mrs. M. Holden.
- Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society* (1835), North Parade, Deansgate, Manchester, 3.—*High Sec.*, D. Carr.
- Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity Friendly Society, London District* (1870), No. 30, 18 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
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- National Association of Temperance Officials* (1897), 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, Cecil G. Andrews.
- National Commercial Temperance League of Business and Professional Men* (1891), Head Office, 12 Caxton Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, H. C. Heath.
- National Temperance Federation* (1884), Parliament Mansions, Abbey Orchard Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, James H. Hudson, M.A.
- National Unitarian and Free Christian Temperance Association* (1893), 35 Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.—*Hon. Sec.*, Rev. W. M. Long.
- Royal Naval Temperance Society*, subsidiary to Royal Sailors' Rests. Branches, Portsmouth, Devonport and Londonderry.—*Sec.*, Lt.-Cdr. F. M. Savage, R.N.
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- South Wales Temperance Union*, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Sec.*, A. C. Davey, M.Sc.
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- Temperance Council of the Christian Churches of Wales*, 35 Windsor Place, Cardiff.—*Joint Secs.*, Rev. A. Thomas, B.A.; A. C. Davey, M.Sc.
- Temperance Education Board (Ireland)* (1919), 20 Lombard Street, Belfast.—*Sec.*, F. O. Gardner, F.R.G.S.
- United Kingdom Band of Hope Union*, Hope House, 45 Great Peter Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Robert Tayler.
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- TERRITORIAL ARMY RIFLE ASSOCIATION, 109 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, Major D. J. Black, T.D.
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- THISTLE FOUNDATION, THE (1945), 22 Charlotte Square, Edinburgh 2.—*Secs.*, Graham, Smart and Annan, Chartered Accountants.
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- WOMEN TEACHERS, NATIONAL UNION OF, 41 Cromwell Road, S.W.7.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss A. M. Pierotti.
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- WOMEN'S INSTITUTES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1917), 39 Eccleston Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Miss Alison King.
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- WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 27 Portman Square, W.1.—*Sec.*, H. Nutt.
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- WORLD PROHIBITION FEDERATION (1909), 32 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, Mark H. C. Hayler.
- WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE (formerly International Student Service), 59 Gloucester Place, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, Hilda M. Browne.
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- YORKSHIREMEN IN LONDON, SOCIETY OF (1899), AND THE YORKSHIRE SOCIETY (1812), Porteous House, Porteous Road, W.2.
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- YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION (1855), *National Headquarters*, Bedford House, 108 Baker Street, W.1.—*Nat. Gen. Sec.*, Miss Ruth Walder, O.B.E.
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- YOUTH HOSTELS ASSOCIATION (SCOTTISH) (1931), *National Office*, 7 Bruntsfield Crescent, Edinburgh, 10.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Cromar, LL.B.
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- ZIONIST FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (1899), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Bakstansky, LL.B., B.Sc. (Econ.).
- ZIONIST ORGANIZATION (1897), 77 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON, Regent's Park, N.W.1.—*Sec.*, Prof. Sir Solly Zuckerman, C.B., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Controller*, Maj.-Gen. C. J. G. Dalton, C.B., C.B.E.; *Scientific Dir.*, L. Harrison Matthews, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.
- Attendances (1958), Regent's Park, 1,879,163, and Whipsnade Park, 599,730.
- ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND, ROYAL, Corstorphine Road, Edinburgh, 12.—*Sec.*, G. D. Fisher.

THE PRESS COUNCIL

In April, 1947, a Royal Commission was appointed to enquire into the control, management and ownership, etc., of the Press and news agencies and to make recommendations thereon. The Commission, in its report of June, 1949, recommended *inter alia* that a voluntary Press Council be formed.

A constitution ultimately set up provided for the establishment of such a council on July 1, 1953. The objects of the Council were stated in the con-

stitution to be (1) to preserve the established freedom of the British Press; (2) to maintain the character of the British Press in accordance with the highest professional and commercial standards; (3) to keep under review any developments likely to restrict the supply of information of public interest and importance; (4) to promote and encourage methods of recruitment, education and training of journalists; (5) to promote a proper functional relation among all sections of the profession; (6) to promote technical and other re-

search; (7) to study developments in the Press which may tend towards greater concentration or monopoly; (8) to publish periodical reports recording its own work and reviewing from time to time the various developments in the Press and the factors affecting them.

The membership of the Council is composed of 15 editorial representatives (3 national newspaper editors, 2 provincial newspaper editors elected by editors of newspapers in membership of the Newspaper Society, 2 provincial newspaper editors nominated by the Guild of British Newspaper Editors, 1 Scottish newspaper editor, 4 editorial representatives nominated by the National Union of Journalists and 3 editorial representatives nominated by the Institute of Journalists) and 10 managerial representatives (4 nominated by the Newspaper Proprietors Association, 4 nominated by the Newspaper Society, 1 nominated by the Scottish Daily Newspaper Society and 1 nominated by the Scottish Newspaper Proprietors Association).

Chairman (vacant).

Vice-Chairman and Acting Chairman, G. Murray, C.B.E.

Members, D. M. Ballantine; W. D. Barnetson; H. Bate; T. Blackburn; K. Brown; S. Campbell; E. M. Clayton; G. Crosfield; A. Dunnett; M. Edmunds; G. R. French; R. A. Gibbs; A. J. Gibson; R. Hammond; C. Hamnett; F. M. Johnston; J. G. Jones; D. Machray; G. Newton; J. L. Palmer; B. Pook; G. Read; J. Sherret; E. T. Symons.

Secretary, Alan Pitt Robbins, C.B.E., 1 Bell Yard, Fleet Street, W.C.2.

THE COUNCIL OF INDUSTRIAL DESIGN

28 Haymarket, S.W.1

The Council of Industrial Design, with its Scottish Committee, was set up in December, 1944, by the President of the Board of Trade, "to promote by all practical means the improvement of design in the products of British industry." For manufacturers, the Council provides advice on the application of design policy, and recommends designers from its Record of Designers. For retailers,

it provides courses for buyers and salesmen on design appreciation, and has organized exhibitions in retail stores. For the public it provides selective exhibitions of well designed goods.

The Council maintains a selective, pictorial record of well designed goods in current production known as *Design Index*, which is available for consultation at its headquarters. The Council also maintains a photograph and slide library, press and information services, and publishes a monthly journal *Design*.

In April, 1956, the Council launched the Design Centre for British Industries, which occupies an 8,000 sq. ft. showroom at 28 Haymarket, S.W.1. In 1957 the Scottish Design Centre was established at 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

Chairman, Sir Walter Worboys, B.Sc., D.Phil.

Chairman of Scottish Committee, Sir Charles Connell, Director, Paul Reilly.

Chief Executive, Scottish Committee, Alister Maynard, M.B.E., 46 West George Street, Glasgow, C.2.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS RECORD

31 Chester Terrace, N.W.1

Chairman of Advisory Council, Sir James Mann, K.C.V.O., Hon. V.P.S.A., F.B.A.

Director and Secretary, Walter H. Godfrey, C.B.E., F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A.

The National Buildings Record is an organization established in 1941 under the direction of an Advisory Council. It is supported by an annual grant from the Treasury, and its functions are:

To maintain a library of photographs and measured drawings of English and Welsh architecture which is open to the public for consultation and study. It is arranged topographically and contains approximately 500,000 items.

To supply copies of photographs where negatives are available. There are approximately 300,000 negatives.

To prepare and acquire additional records which are constantly being added to the library.

To maintain an index of architectural records (photographs, measured drawings, sketches, and engravings) in public and private possession.

TABLE OF INCOME OR WAGES

Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day	Per Year	Per Month	Per Week	Per Day
£ 8.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ 8.	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ 8.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
0 10	0 10	0 2½	0 0¾	8 0	0 13 4	3 1	0 5¼	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 0 11¾
1 0	1 8	0 4½	0 0¾	8 8	0 14 0	3 2¾	0 5½	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	0 1 0½
1 10	2 6	0 7	0 1	8 10	0 14 2	3 3¼	0 5½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	0 1 0½
2 0	3 4	0 9	0 1¾	9 0	0 15 0	3 5½	0 6	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	0 1 1¼
2 2	3 6	0 9½	0 1½	9 9	0 15 9	3 7½	0 6¼	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	0 1 7¾
2 10	4 2	0 11½	0 1¾	10 0	0 16 8	3 10¼	0 6½	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4¼	0 2 2¼
3 0	5 0	1 1¾	0 2	10 10	0 17 6	4 0½	0 7	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	0 2 9
3 3	5 3	1 2½	0 2	11 0	0 18 4	4 2¾	0 7¼	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	0 3 3½
3 10	5 10	1 4¾	0 2½	11 11	0 19 3	4 5¼	0 7½	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	0 3 10
4 0	6 8	1 6½	0 2¾	12 0	1 0 0	4 7½	0 8	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	0 4 4½
4 4	7 0	1 7½	0 2¾	12 12	1 1 0	4 10¼	0 8¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	0 4 11¼
4 10	7 6	1 8¼	0 3	13 0	1 1 8	5 0	0 8½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	0 5 5¾
5 0	8 4	1 11	0 3¼	13 13	1 2 9	5 3	0 9	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	0 10 11½
5 5	8 9	2 0½	0 3½	14 0	1 3 4	5 4¾	0 9½	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	0 16 5¼
5 10	9 2	2 1½	0 3¾	14 14	1 4 6	5 7¼	0 9¾	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	1 1 11
6 0	10 0	2 3¼	0 4	15 0	1 5 0	5 9¾	0 9¾	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¼	1 7 4¾
6 6	10 6	2 5	0 4¼	15 15	1 6 3	6 0¾	0 10¼	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	1 12 10½
6 10	10 10	2 6	0 4½	16 0	1 6 8	6 1¾	0 10½	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	1 18 4¾
7 0	11 8	2 8¼	0 4¾	16 16	1 8 0	6 5½	0 11	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	2 3 10
7 7	12 3	2 10	0 4¾	17 0	1 8 4	6 6½	0 11¼	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	2 9 3¾
7 10	12 6	2 10½	0 5	17 17	1 9 6	6 10½	0 11¾	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	2 14 0½

EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATIONS

- BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER, 13 Ashley Place, S.W.1.—*Dir.*, L. F. Cadwallader, O.B.E.
- BAKERS, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE AND MULTIPLE, 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, D. McKelvie.
- BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Scottish Union House, 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, C. T. Digby-Jones.
- BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, INCORPORATED FEDERATED ASSOCIATIONS OF, 22 Gilbert Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. Barker.
- BOOT TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., INCORPORATED NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 217 Longley Road, Tooting, S.W.17.—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Gifford.
- BREWERS' GUILD, THE INCORPORATED, 8 Ely Place, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. H. Griffiths.
- BRUSH MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 80 Coleman Street, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, R. F. Knox.
- BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (1878), 82 New Cavendish Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, C. G. Rowlands, O.B.E.
- CABLE MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, High Holborn House, 52-54 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, A. H. Carmichael.
- CALICO PRINTERS, FEDERATION OF, 20 Princess Street, Manchester 1.—*Sec.*, E. Copley.
- CARPET MANUFACTURERS, FEDERATION OF BRITISH, 55-61 Moorgate, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, J. B. Ransome.
- CAST CONCRETE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 105 Uxbridge Road, Ealing, W.5.—*Sec.*, R. W. Parks.
- CATERERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1917), 185 Oxford Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. D. G. Hooper.
- CEMENT MAKERS' FEDERATION, Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, R. E. McGuire, C.M.G., O.B.E.
- CHEMICAL AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS, ASSOCIATION OF, 166 Piccadilly, W.1.—*Sec.*, S. Chapman.
- CHEMICAL MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH (1916), 86 Strand, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, G. Brearley.
- CHINA AND GLASS RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, P. A. Platten.
- CHINA CLAY PRODUCERS' FEDERATION, LTD., BRITISH, Barclays Bank Chambers, St. Austell, Cornwall.—*Sec.*, J. W. M. Graham.
- CINEMATOGRAPH EXHIBITORS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, E. F. Pinkney.
- CIVIL ENGINEERING CONTRACTORS, FEDERATION OF, Romney House, Tufton Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, P. R. O'Day.
- CLAY INDUSTRIES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Drayton House, 30 Gordon Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, G. K. Timperley.
- CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, WHOLESALE, 70 Pall Mall, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. K. Reid.
- COAL MERCHANTS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Victoria House, Southampton Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, J. W. Stewart, O.B.E.
- COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY ALLIANCE, 11 Green Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, J. E. Chapman.
- COLD STORAGE AND ICE TRADES, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, New Bridge Street House, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, D. T. Lee.
- CONFECTIONERS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 53 Christchurch Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.—*Sec.*, T. Hutchinson.
- COOPERAGE FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. G. Allanby.
- CORN AND AGRICULTURAL MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, Cereal House, Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, C. G. Metson, O.B.E.
- COTTON SPINNERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, Midland Bank House, 26 Cross Street, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. K. Roberts.
- COTTON SPINNERS ASSOCIATIONS, LTD., FEDERATION OF MASTER, 5th Floor, Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. H. Rigby.
- CYCLE TRADERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 24 Newman Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. J. Ballantyne.
- DRAPERS' CHAMBER OF TRADE, 4 Harley Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, Miss D. M. Smith.
- ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (1905), 36 and 38 Kingsway, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, J. Oldroyd, T.D.
- ELECTRICAL ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL FEDERATED, 14 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, L. C. Penwill, C.B.E.
- ENGINEERING AND ALLIED EMPLOYERS' NATIONAL FEDERATION, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, E. C. Happold.
- FARMERS' UNION, NATIONAL (1908), Agriculture House, Knightsbridge, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. K. Knowles, C.B.E.
- FARMERS' UNION OF SCOTLAND, NATIONAL (1919), 17 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh 12.—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Munro, W.S.
- FILM PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 49 Mount Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, J. P. H. Walton.
- FISHMONGERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 20 Buckingham Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, P. Anderson.
- FREESTONE QUARRY OWNERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 138 Lord Street, Southport, Lancs.—*Sec.*, H. Hodson.
- FUR TRADE ALLIANCE, BRITISH, 11 Great St. Thomas Apostle, E.C.4. *Sec.*, Miss P. Parratt, M.B.E.
- FURNISHERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF RETAIL, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, D. W. Edwards.
- FURNITURE TRADE CONFEDERATION, BRITISH, 17 Berners Street, W.1.—*Joint Secs.*, D. D. Mitchell (*Manufacturers*); D. W. Edwards (*Retailers*).
- GLASS MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, 19 Portland Place, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. Rider.
- GROCERS' AND PROVISION DEALERS' ASSOCIATIONS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, Federation House, 4 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, W. Lawson.
- GROCERS AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE, Pantone House, 1 Howard Street, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, D. Ellam.
- HAIRDRESSERS' FEDERATION, NATIONAL, 20 Cranbourne Gardens, Golders Green, N.W.11.—*Sec.*, T. Briggs.
- HERRING TRADE ASSOCIATION, LTD., BRITISH, 22 Belmont Street, Aberdeen.—*Sec.*, J. J. Donald.
- INDUSTRIAL BANKERS' ASSOCIATION, Moorgate Hall, Moorgate, E.C.2.
- IRON AND STEEL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Steel House, Tothill Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. Driscoll.
- IRON ORE PRODUCERS, NATIONAL COUNCIL OF ASSOCIATED, 48 Meadow Road, Kettering, Northants.—*Sec.*, P. T. M. Wilson.
- JEWELLERS' ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, St. Dunstan's House, Carey Lane, E.C.2.—*Dir.*, H. B. Southam, M.B.E.
- JUTE SPINNERS AND MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF, Chamber of Commerce Buildings, Panmure Street, Dundee.—*Sec.*, G. A. S. Crombie.
- LAUNDERERS, INSTITUTE OF BRITISH, LTD., 16-17 Lancaster Gate, W.2.—*Sec.*, E. W. Swetman.
- LEATHER PRODUCERS' ASSOCIATION FOR ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES, Leather Trade House, Barter Street, W.C.1.—*Manager*, E. Bainbridge.
- LINOLEUM AND FELT BASE EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 127 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, C. M. Secrett.

- MACHINE TOOL TRADES ASSOCIATION, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, H. O. Barrett.
- MALTSTERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Corn Exchange Building, Mark Lane, E.C.3.—*Sec.*, A. C. Whippy.
- MEAT TRADERS' ASSOCIATIONS INCORPORATED, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 29 Linkfield Lane, Redhill, Surrey.—*Sec.*, J. B. Whalley.
- MEAT TRADERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, FEDERATION OF WHOLESALE FRESH, Lloyds Bank Buildings, 11-13 Victoria Street, Liverpool 2.—*Sec.*, J. F. Moore.
- MILLERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH AND IRISH, LTD. (1878), 21 Arlington Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, L. Carrington.
- MONUMENTAL MASONS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MASTER, 215 Abbey House, 2 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, F. W. Gould.
- MOTOR AGENTS' ASSOCIATION, LTD., 201 Great Portland Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, A. W. Grafton, O.B.E.
- MOTOR MANUFACTURERS AND TRADERS, SOCIETY OF (1902), Forbes House, Halkin Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. T. Williams.
- NON-FERROUS METALS FEDERATION, BRITISH (1945), 6 Vicarage Road, Birmingham 15.—*Dir.*, K. Romer-Lee.
- OUTFITTERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 21 Cavendish Place, W.1.—*Sec.*, K. E. Smith.
- PAINT FEDERATION, NATIONAL (National Federation of Associated Paint, Colour and Varnish Manufacturers of the U.K.), 79-80 High Holborn, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, E. G. Sangster.
- PAINTING AND DECORATING TRADE EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION OF, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, A. E. Wade.
- PAPERMAKERS AND BOARDMAKERS, EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION OF, 1 Clements Inn, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, M. Lambert.
- PAPER MERCHANTS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, C. J. Thorne, O.B.E.
- PLATE GLASS ASSOCIATION, THE, 6 Mount Row, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. F. Brett.
- PLUMBERS AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, 81 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, H. Leighton.
- PLYWOOD MANUFACTURERS, ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH, Pinners Hall, Austin Friars, E.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. C. T. Dave.
- PORT EMPLOYERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, J. M. Gifford.
- POTTERY MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION, BRITISH, Federation House, Station Road, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Sec.*, D. Turner.
- PRINTERS, BRITISH FEDERATION OF MASTER, 11 Bedford Row, W.C.1.—*Dir.*, L. E. Kenyon, C.B.E.
- QUARRY OWNERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATED, Manfield House, 376-8 Strand, W.C.2.—*Sec.*, A. V. Dalzell, O.B.E.
- RADIO AND TELEVISION RETAILERS' ASSOCIATION, 15-17 Goodge Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, D. M. Keegan, M.P.
- ROOFING CONTRACTORS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF, West Bar Chambers, 38 Boar Lane, Leeds 1.—*Sec.*, A. K. Davidson, M.B.E.
- RUBBER INDUSTRY, INSTITUTION OF THE (1921), 4 Kensington Palace Gardens, W.8.—*Sec.*, G. E. Holmes-Siedle.
- RUBBER MANUFACTURING EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION, 236 and 237 Royal Exchange, Manchester 2.—*Sec.*, A. Babbage.
- SAND AND GRAVEL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 48 Park Street, W.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. B. Mills.
- SAWMILLING ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, 68-70 Queen Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, J. Bick.
- SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN (1916), 29 Queen Anne Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Capt. R. A. Villiers.
- SEED CRUSHERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL, Unllever House, Blackfriars, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, B. J. B. Thompson.
- SHIPBUILDING EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION, 1 Chester Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, W. Watson, C.B.E.
- SHIPPING FEDERATION (1890), 146-150 Minorics, E.C.3.—*Dir.*, Sir Richard Snedden, C.B.E.
- SILVERSMITHS' ASSOCIATION, MASTER, 17 Paradise Square, Sheffield 1.—*Sec.*, V. Adams.
- STONE FEDERATION, BRITISH, 70 Victoria Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, F. G. Foley.
- TAILORS OF GREAT BRITAIN, FEDERATION OF MERCHANT, 38 Bruton Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, P. G. Clancy.
- TIMBER TRADE FEDERATION OF THE U.K., 69 Cannon Street, E.C.4.—*Sec.*, H. J. Boeking.
- TOBACCONISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF RETAIL, 85 Gower Street, W.C.1.—*Sec.*, A. B. Featherstone.
- TRAWLERS FEDERATION LTD., BRITISH, Albert Gardens, Cleethorpes Road, Grimsby, Lincs.—*Sec.*, J. H. Ray, O.B.E.
- WATER COMPANIES ASSOCIATION, THE, 15 Great College Street, S.W.1.—*Sec.*, M. A. Liddell.
- WATERWORKS ASSOCIATION, BRITISH, 34 Park Street, W.1.—*Sec.*, L. W. F. Millis, O.B.E.
- WOOL FEDERATION, BRITISH, Commerce House, Bradford.—*Sec.*, E. Barlow.

BRITISH EMPLOYERS' CONFEDERATION 36 Smith Square, S.W.1.

The British Employers' Confederation was established in 1919. Its membership consists of 60 national employers' organizations which deal with labour questions in most of the principal industries, other than the nationalized industries.

President, Sir William Garrett, M.B.E.
Director, Sir George Pollock, Q.C.
Secretaries, F. J. C. Honey, C.B.E.; K. J. Burton.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES 21, Tothill Street, S.W.1.

The Federation of British Industries was founded in 1916, and in 1923 was granted a Royal Charter. In the Charter, the F.B.I. is defined as an association of manufacturers founded for the "encouragement, promotion and protection of British Industries of all kinds."

The membership consists of individual firms engaged in productive industry (excluding the nationalized industries) and trade associations. More than 7,500 firms and 300 trade associations (representing about 40,000 firms) are members. The Federation has 12 regional and district offices and has representatives in 140 centres overseas.

President, W. H. McFadzean.
Director-General, Sir Norman Kipping.
Secretary, J. Gough.

NATIONAL UNION OF MANUFACTURERS 6, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.1

The National Union of Manufacturers is a national organization representing manufacturing industry. Formed in 1915, its membership (restricted to manufacturers) now totals over 5,000 individual firms with 60 affiliated trade associations. It is regarded both by Government and by industry as the national representative of medium-sized and smaller firms in particular. It has no party-political affiliations. There are branches in London, Birmingham, Manchester, Liverpool, Nottingham, Leeds, Newcastle, Glasgow and Cardiff.

President, Morton Oliphant, M.B.E., T.D.
Director, Lt.-Col. V. I. Robins, O.B.E.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS (T.U.C.)

Congress House, 23-28 Great Russell Street, W.C.1.

[Museum: 4030]

The Trades Union Congress, founded in 1868, is a voluntary association of Trade Unions, the primary purpose of which is to enable the representatives of unions to meet annually to consider matters of common concern to their members. The Congress has met annually since its foundation (with the exception of 1914) and in recent years has met normally on the first Monday in September, its sessions extending through the succeeding four days. Congress is constituted by delegates of the affiliated unions on the basis of one delegate for every 5,000 members, or fraction thereof, on whose behalf affiliation fees are paid. Affiliated unions (in 1958-59) totalled 186 with an aggregate membership of 8,176,252.

The main business of the annual Congress is to consider the report of its General Council dealing with the activities of the Congress year, along with resolutions from affiliated societies on questions of policy and organization. Although 186 trade union organizations are affiliated to Congress, some of these, especially in cotton, are themselves federal bodies including in total 150 more unions. Only three British unions with large membership are not affiliated to the T.U.C.

One of the important responsibilities of the annual Congress is to elect a General Council to keep watch on all industrial movements, legislation affecting labour and all matters touching the interest of the Trade Union Movement, with authority to promote common action on general questions, and to assist Trade Unions in the work of organization. The General Council is elected by Congress and is composed of 35 members (33 representing 18 trade groups and two representing women workers). Following is a list of these trade groups with the aggregate membership of unions in each group (the woman membership included in the total being shown separately), and with the number of representatives each group is entitled to have on the General Council:—

Trade Group (with representation)	Membership	
	Total	Women
Mining and Quarrying (3)	716,927	40
Railways (3).....	508,200	28,064
Transport (other) (3).....	1,347,584	147,468
Shipbuilding.....	130,726	—
Engineering, Founding and Vehicle Building (3)....	1,517,113	87,162
Iron and Steel and Minor Metal Trades (2).....	208,699	7,401
Building, Woodworking and Furnishing (2).....	542,222	14,212
Printing and Paper (1)....	326,766	74,351
Cotton (2).....	134,030	91,367
Textiles (other) (1).....	94,084	38,574
Clothing (1).....	163,848	125,380
Leather and Boot and Shoe (1).....	101,144	41,410
Glass, Pottery, Food, Chemicals, etc. (2).....	470,689	202,278
Agriculture (1).....	135,000	7,500
Public Employees (1).....	277,498	94,260
Civil Service (2).....	465,583	147,865
Non-Manual (1).....	255,028	72,469
General Workers (3).....	781,111	156,464
TOTAL.....	8,176,252	1,336,265

Among the powers vested in it by consent of the Unions in Congress is the responsibility of adjust-

ing disputes and differences between affiliated organizations; such matters being dealt with by a Disputes Committee of the General Council which investigates matters referred to it and issues its findings thereon, which are invariably accepted by the parties to the dispute. The General Council has power also, if there appears to be justification, to institute an investigation into the conduct of any affiliated organization on the ground that its activities are detrimental to the interests of the Trade Union Movement or contrary to the declared principles and policy of the Congress; but membership of the Congress is voluntary and Unions retain full control of their own affairs, and a penalty of suspension from membership of the Congress or exclusion from membership is the only measure that can be taken to enforce Congress decisions. Through the General Council the Trade Union Movement maintains organic relations with the Government and Government Departments, and with a large number of outside bodies. The principal instrument for Government relations is the National Joint Advisory Council which functions on the Cabinet level; in this body the British Employers' Confederation and the Boards of nationalized industries are represented along with the T.U.C. for purposes of consultation and advice on matters of governmental policy and administration affecting industry. The same bodies, together with the chairmen of the eleven Regional Boards for Industry and representatives of the Federation of British Industries, serve on the National Production Advisory Council on Industry which meets under the chairmanship of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is accompanied by Ministers of Departments concerned with aspects of production, to advise the government on production questions. The General Council nominates members to serve on numerous other bodies, e.g. Economic Planning Board, the National Savings Committee, National Insurance Advisory Committee, British Institute of Management, Research Council, Consumers' Councils and numerous educational and miscellaneous bodies. Trades Councils and Federations, which are the local agents of the T.U.C., are registered annually and close contact is maintained with them through a Joint Consultative Committee. There are also a number of national advisory bodies for various groups of industries, including the engineering and shipbuilding trades, the non-manual workers, local Government employees and the nursing profession.

Chairman (1959-60), C. Bartlett.

General Secretary, Sir Vincent Tewson, C.B.E., M.C.
Assistant General Secretary, G. Woodcock,
C.B.E.

Assistant Secretary, V. Feather.

SCOTTISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

12, Woodlands Terrace, Glasgow, C.3.

Chairman (1959-60), J. Milne.

General Secretary, G. Middleton, C.B.E.

The Scottish Trades Union Congress was established in 1897 and it is pointed out that it is in no way a competitor of the British Congress, nor does it "justify its existence on strictly nationalist lines." Its objects are parallel to those of the T.U.C., with which it works in the closest co-operation.

In 1959 the Congress had 91 affiliated Unions and 42 Trades Councils with a membership of 779,214. The Annual Congress is held in April and a General Council of twelve members is elected.

TRADE UNIONS

A list of the 186 Trade Unions affiliated to the Trades Union Congress in 1958-59. The number of members of each Union is shown in parenthesis.

- ACTORS' EQUITY ASSOCIATION, BRITISH (9,133).—*Sec.*, G. Crossdell, O.B.E., 8 Harley Street, W.1.
- AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (135,000).—*Sec.*, H. Collison, 308 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- ASPHALT WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED UNION OF (2,500).—*Sec.*, F. V. Jenkin, 82 Newington Causeway, S.E.1.
- ASSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL AMALGAMATED UNION OF LIFE (2,615).—*Sec.*, F. Crump, 11, Mauldeth Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.
- BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF OPERATIVE (25,767).—*Gen. Sec.*, A. E. Halliday, 8 Guilford Street, W.C.1.
- BAKERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (14,237).—*Sec.*, W. Mowbray, 5 Burnbank Gardens, Glasgow, N.W.
- BAKERS' UNION, LONDON JEWISH (57), 13 Sylvester Path, E.8.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- BANK EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (50,055).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. L. Hornby, 28 Old Queen Street, S.W.1.
- BASKET, CANE, WICKER AND FIBRE FURNITURE MAKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL UNION OF (163).—*Sec.*, T. Burrows, 9 District Road, Wembley, Middlesex.
- BEAMERS, TWISTERS AND DRAWERS (HAND AND MACHINE), AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF (3,354).—*Sec.*, H. Earnshaw, O.B.E., 21 Clayton Street, Blackburn.
- BEDSTEAD WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (229).—*Sec.*, R. Eastwood, 17 Stafford Street, Birmingham, 4.
- BLACKSMITHS, FARRIERS AND AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (171).—*Sec.*, H. E. Cooper, 42 Court Road, Wolverhampton.
- BLACKSMITHS' FORGE AND SMITHY WORKERS' SOCIETY, ASSOCIATED (10,877).—*Sec.*, W. J. Michael, 177 Hill Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BLASTFURNACEMEN, ORE MINERS, COKE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (22,403).—*Sec.*, J. O'Hagan, O.B.E., 93 Borough Road West, Middlesbrough.
- BLIND OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, NATIONAL LEAGUE OF THE (5,094).—*Sec.*, T. H. Smith, M.B.E., 262 Langham Road, N.15.
- BOILERMAKERS, SHIPBUILDERS AND STRUCTURAL WORKERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (94,649).—*Gen. Sec.*, E. J. Hill, Liftton House, Eslington Road, Newcastle upon Tyne, 2.
- BOOT AND SHOE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (77,245).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Gregson, The Grange, Earls Barton, Northampton.
- BOOT, SHOE AND SLIPPER OPERATIVES, ROSSENDALE UNION OF (7,131).—*Sec.*, R. Driver, 7 Tenterfield Street, Waterfoot, Rossendale, Lancs.
- BRASSTURNERS, FITTERS, FINISHERS AND INSTRUMENT MAKERS' ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (1,227).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. Harkess, M.B.E., 221 West George Street, Glasgow, C.3.
- BRASSWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (282).—*Sec.*, V. M. Robus, 347 Garratt Lane, S.W.18.
- BRITISH AIR LINE PILOTS ASSOCIATION (2,083).—*Gen. Sec.*, D. Follows, M.B.E., 81 New Road, Harlington, Middlesex.
- BRUSHMAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (2,100).—*Sec.*, G. F. Mayes, M.B.E., 77 Kingsland Road, E.2.
- BUILDING TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (2,000).—*Sec.*, F. E. Shrosbrec, 1 Ashley Place, S.W.1.
- BUILDING TRADE WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (82,534).—*Sec.*, G. H. Lowthlan, M.B.E., "The Builders," Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- CARD, BLOWING AND RING ROOM OPERATIVES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (45,024).—*Sec.*, Sir Alfred Roberts, C.B.E., 81 Fountain Street, Manchester, 2.
- CARD SETTING MACHINE TENTERS' SOCIETY (278).—*Sec.*, R. Ashton, 326 Gibbet Street, Halifax, Yorks.
- CARPET TRADE UNION, NORTHERN (970).—*Sec.*, Miss H. D. Pickles, Friendly and Trades Club, St. James Road, Halifax, Yorks.
- CHAIN MAKERS AND STRIKERS ASSOCIATION (648).—*Sec.*, A. E. Head, M.B.E., Unity Villa, Sidney Road, Cradley Heath, Staffs.
- CHEMICAL WORKERS' UNION (20,050).—*Sec.*, R. J. Edwards, M.P., 155 Kennington Park Road, S.E.11.
- CIGARETTE MACHINE OPERATORS' SOCIETY (480).—*R. E. Williams*, 89 Minehead Road, Knowle Park, Bristol, 4.
- CINEMATOGRAF, TELEVISION AND ALLIED TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (7,497).—*Sec.*, G. H. Elvin, 2 Soho Square, W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE CLERICAL ASSOCIATION (138,155).—*Sec.*, G. F. Green, 2 Upper Belgrave Street, S.W.1.
- CIVIL SERVICE UNION (24,305).—*Sec.*, G. V. Carvell, 17-21 Hatton Wall, E.C.1.
- CLERICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS' UNION (51,175).—*Sec.*, Miss B. A. Godwin, O.B.E., 70 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- CLOTH PRESSERS' SOCIETY (130).—*Sec.*, D. Berry, 106 Church Lane, Moldgreen, Huddersfield.
- COAL TRIMMERS' UNION, CARDIFF, PENARTH AND BARRY (202).—*Sec.*, A. W. Loxton, 13 Bute Crescent, Cardiff.
- COLLIERY OVERMEN, DEPUTIES AND SHOTFIRERS, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (36,459).—*Sec.*, B. Walsh, O.B.E., Argyle House, 29-31 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (352).—*Sec.*, J. F. Denning, 103 Southwark Street, S.E.1.
- CONSTRUCTIONAL ENGINEERING UNION, THE (24,572).—*Sec.*, E. Patterson, 140 Lower Marsh, S.E.1.
- CO-OPERATIVE OFFICIALS, NATIONAL UNION OF (8,484).—*Sec.*, A. W. Potts, 56 Market Street, Manchester, 1.
- COOPERS' FEDERATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND (3,005).—*Sec.*, E. H. Pettengell, 269 Burdett Road, Limehouse, E.14.
- CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS, ASSOCIATION OF (1,507).—*Sec.*, C. W. Wallace, 1 Gough Square, E.C.4.
- DYERS, BLEACHERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (61,787).—*Sec.*, L. Sharp, M.B.E., Unity Chambers, 26 Manningham Lane, Bradford, 1.
- ELECTRICAL POWER ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION (16,843).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. Norton, 102 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION (230,136).—*Sec.*, F. L. Haxell, Hayes Court, West Common Road, Hayes, Bromley, Kent.
- ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (4,938).—*Sec.*, A. J. Buckle, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- ENGINEERING AND SHIPBUILDING DRAUGHTSMEN, ASSOCIATION OF (63,157).—*Sec.*, G. H. Doughty, Onslow Hall, Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.
- ENGINEERING UNION, AMALGAMATED (888,363).—*Sec.*, C. W. Hallett, 110 Peckham Road, S.E.15.

- ENGINEERS' AND FIREMEN'S UNION, GRIMSBY STEAM FISHING VESSELS (400).—*Sec.*, G. H. Harker, 10 Orwell Street, Grimsby.
- ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (409).—*Sec.*, J. Harrison, 2 Victoria Street, Manchester, 3.
- ENGINEER SURVEYORS' ASSOCIATION (1,808).—*Sec.*, A. Prestwich, 33-34 Atlantic Chambers, 7 Brazennose Street, Manchester, 2.
- ENGINEERING, FIREMEN, MECHANICS AND ELECTRICAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (36,594).—*Sec.*, W. J. Tudor, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- ENGRAVERS, UNITED SOCIETY OF (1,273).—*Sec.*, D. Hill, 120 Upper Brook Street, Manchester, 13.
- FELT HATTERS AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF JOURNEMEN (2,087).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FELT HAT TRIMMERS, WOOL FORMERS' AND ALLIED WORKERS, AMALGAMATED (1,928).—*Sec.*, F. Worthington, O.B.E., 14 Walker Street, Denton, nr. Manchester.
- FILE TRADES, SHEFFIELD AMALGAMATED UNION OF (976).—*Sec.*, J. Thorpe, Queen Street Congregational School, North Church Street, Sheffield, 1.
- FILM ARTISTES' ASSOCIATION, THE (1,419).—*Sec.*, S. Brannigan, 3-4 Shavers Place, S.W.1.
- FIRE BRIGADES UNION, THE (20,500).—*Sec.*, J. Horner, 865 Fulham Road, S.W.6.
- FOUNDRY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (71,854).—*Sec.*, T. Graham, 164 Chorlton Road, Brooks's Bar, Manchester, 16.
- FRENCH POLISHERS' SOCIETY, UNITED (1,505).—*Sec.*, W. C. Clifton, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- FUNERAL AND CEMETERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,046).—*Sec.*, A. N. Pratt, 212 East Lane, N. Wembley, Middlesex.
- FURNITURE TRADE OPERATIVES, NATIONAL UNION OF (68,933).—*Sec.*, A. G. Tomkins, C.B.E., "Fairfields," Roe Green, Kingsbury, N.W.9.
- GENERAL AND MUNICIPAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (774,940).—*Gen. Sec.*, Sir Thomas Williamson, C.B.E., 4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, W.C.1.
- GLASS BEVELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES SOCIETY, MIDLAND (464).—*Sec.*, H. L. Bignell, 28 Hazel Croft, Northfield, Birmingham, 31.
- GLASS WORKERS' TRADE SOCIETY, LONDON (192).—*Sec.*, H. J. Sharp, 20 Amhurst Road, E.8.
- GLOVERS AND LEATHER WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,748).—*Sec.*, E. C. G. Fear, 89d Middle Street, Yeovil, Somerset.
- GOLD, SILVER AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,855).—*Gen. Sec.*, J. Edley, Kean Chambers, 11 Mappin Street, Sheffield, 1.
- GOLDSMITHS, JEWELLERS AND KINDRED TRADES, THE SOCIETY OF (1,010).—*Sec.*, J. C. West, 331 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- HEALERS AND TWISTERS TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, HUDDERSFIELD (270).—*Sec.*, C. Mitchell, 37 St. George's Road, Scholes, Holmfirth, nr. Huddersfield.
- HEALTH SERVICE EMPLOYEES, CONFEDERATION OF (53,365).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. Jepson, Glen House, High Street, Banstead, Surrey.
- HEATING AND DOMESTIC ENGINEERS' UNION (19,147).—*Sec.*, L. Green, 917 Warwick Road, Solihull, Warwickshire.
- HORSE AND MOTORMEN'S ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (18,000).—*Sec.*, A. Kitson (*Acting*), 308 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1.
- HOSIERY FINISHERS' ASSOCIATION, NOTTINGHAM AND DISTRICT (2,573).—*Sec.*, J. Charlesworth, 45a Lincoln Street, Basford, Nottingham.
- HOSIERY TRIMMERS ASSOCIATION, LEICESTER AND LEICESTERSHIRE (1,455).—*Sec.*, W. Bee.
- HOSIERY WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (38,068).—*Sec.*, C. G. Grocock, 55 New Walk, Leicester.
- INLAND REVENUE STAFF FEDERATION (37,971).—*Sec.*, A. L. N. D. Houghton, M.P., 7-9 St. George's Square, S.W.1.
- INSURANCE OFFICIALS, GUILD OF (16,049).—*Sec.*, H. Levitt, 24 Railway Approach, S.E.1.
- INSURANCE WORKERS, NATIONAL FEDERATION OF (36,553).—*Sec.*, T. Scrafton, 14-17 Holborn Hall, Grays Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON AND STEEL TRADES CONFEDERATION (107,471).—*Sec.*, H. Douglass, Swinton House, 324 Gray's Inn Road, W.C.1.
- IRON FITTERS' ASSOCIATION, GENERAL (2,108).—*Sec.*, T. H. Young, 11 Callendar Riggs, Falkirk.
- IRON, STEEL AND METAL DRESSERS' TRADE SOCIETY (4,900).—*Sec.*, E. Tullock, 231A Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.
- IRON, STEEL AND WOOD BARGE BUILDERS' AND HELPERS' ASSOCIATION (821).—*Sec.*, W. H. Harris, 32 Woolwich Road, S.E.10.
- JOURNALISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (14,410).—*Sec.*, H. J. Bradley, 22 Great Windmill Street, W.1.
- JUTE, FLAX AND KINDRED TEXTILE OPERATIVES, UNION OF (3,064).—*Sec.*, R. Doyle, 69-71 Nethergate, Dundee.
- LACE MAKERS AND AUXILIARY WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (1,208).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.
- LACE OPERATIVES FEDERATION, BRITISH (600).—*Sec.*, J. E. Flewitt, 16 Pembridge Place, Mount Street, Nottingham.
- LAMINATED AND COIL SPRING WORKERS' UNION (450).—*Sec.*, F. M. Hynes, 144 Rural Lane, Wadsley, Sheffield, 6.
- LEATHER WORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (10,201).—*Sec.*, A. L. Barrett, 4 Mexborough Avenue, Leeds, 7.
- LEATHER WORKERS AND ALLIED TRADES, NATIONAL UNION OF (4,819), 169 Old Street, E.C.1.—*Gen. Sec.*, C. J. Huggins.
- LITHOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, DESIGNERS, ENGRAVERS AND PROCESS WORKERS, SOCIETY OF (13,722).—*Sec.*, H. G. Bellingham, 53-54 Doughty Street, W.C.1.
- LITHOGRAPHIC PRINTERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (9,623).—*Sec.*, S. Gilman, 137 Dickenson Road, Rusholme, Manchester, 14.
- LOCK AND METAL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,907), 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS AND FIREMEN, ASSOCIATED SOCIETY OF (65,438).—*Sec.*, A. Hallworth, 9 Arkwright Road, N.W.3.
- LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL STAFF ASSOCIATION (9,067).—*Sec.*, L. Welsh, Room B 73, County Hall, S.E.1.
- LOOM OVERLOOKERS, THE GENERAL UNION OF ASSOCIATIONS OF (5,635).—*Sec.*, F. Titherington, Derby Chambers, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- MACHINE CALICO PRINTERS, TRADE SOCIETY OF (642).—*Sec.*, G. B. Holland, 31 Thornley Lane, Reddish, Stockport.
- MANAGERS AND OVERLOOKERS' SOCIETY (1,908).—*Sec.*, W. H. Bannister, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS' UNION (5,191).—*Sec.*, Dr. H. B. O. Cardew, 56 Russell Square, W.C.1.
- MERCHANT NAVY AND AIRLINE OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (14,500).—*Sec.*, D. S. Tennant, C.B.E., Oceanair House, 133-137 Whitechapel High Street, E.1.

- METAL MECHANICS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (42,816).—*Sec.*, F. Briggs, 70 Lionel Street, Birmingham, 3.
- MILITARY AND ORCHESTRAL MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS' TRADE SOCIETY (148).—*Sec.*, J. D. Reynolds, 49 Crowshott Avenue, Stanmore, Middlesex (*acting*).
- MINERWORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (674,088).—*Sec.*, W. Paynter, 222 Euston Road, N.W.1.
- MINISTRY OF LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (10,614).—*Sec.*, E. M. Thomas, 22 St. George's Drive, S.W.1.
- MONOTYPE CASTERS AND TYPEFOUNDERS' SOCIETY, THE (909).—*Sec.*, L. H. Cline, 80 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.
- MOULDERS AND FOUNDRY WORKERS' ASSOCIATED SOCIETY (408).—*Sec.*, T. Jones, 30 Elgin Street, Manselton, Swansea.
- MOULDERS AND KINDRED INDUSTRIES TRADE UNION, AMALGAMATED (2,500).—*Sec.*, J. Banks, Philos Chambers, 195 Oxford Road, Manchester.
- MUSICIANS' UNION (27,538).—*Sec.*, H. Ratcliffe, 29 Catherine Place, Buckingham Gate, S.W.1.
- NATIONAL COAL BOARD LABOUR STAFF ASSOCIATION (405).—*Sec.*, D. H. Taylor, 21 Eastfield Road, Benton, Newcastle upon Tyne, 12.
- PACKING CASE MAKERS (WOOD AND TIN), BOX MAKERS, SAWYERS, AND MILLWORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (4,516).—*Sec.*, S. G. Reading, 95 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.
- PAINTERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (66,046).—*Sec.*, S. Horsfield, O.B.E., 4 Camp Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, 7, Lancs.
- PAINTERS' SOCIETY, SCOTTISH (12,911).—*Sec.*, W. Peat, 6 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow.
- PATTERNMAKERS' ASSOCIATION, UNITED (16,070).—*Sec.*, W. B. Beard, O.B.E., 15 Cleve Road, W. Hampstead, N.W.6.
- PLASTERERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE (13,024).—*Sec.*, A. Dunne, 1016 Harrow Road, Wembley, Middx.
- PLUMBING TRADES UNION (55,452).—*Sec.*, H. Kelly, O.B.E., 15 Abbeville Road, Clapham, S.W.4.
- POST OFFICE CONTROLLING OFFICERS, ASSOCIATION OF (10,981).—*Sec.*, E. P. Hodgson, 33 Barbican, E.C.1.
- POST OFFICE ENGINEERING UNION (69,533).—*Sec.*, C. G. P. Smith, Greystoke House, Hanger Lane, Ealing, W.5.
- POST OFFICE WORKERS, UNION OF (165,487).—*Sec.*, R. Smith, U.P.W. House, Crescent Lane, Clapham Common, S.W.4.
- POTTERY WORKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (21,753).—*Sec.*, H. Hewitt, O.B.E., 5 Hillcrest Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- POWER LOOM CARPET WEAVERS AND TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION (4,575).—*Sec.*, C. S. Yarsley, Callows Lane, Kidderminster.
- POWER LOOM OVERLOOKERS, YORKSHIRE ASSOCIATION OF (1,819).—*Sec.*, F. Dickinson, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.
- POWER LOOM TENTERS, SCOTTISH UNION OF (500).—*Sec.*, R. Macbeth, 29 Kinghorne Road, Dundee.
- PRESS TELEGRAPHISTS, NATIONAL UNION OF (1,505).—*Sec.*, M. A. Clayton, 145 Fleet Street, E.C.4.
- PRINT BLOCK ROLLER AND STAMP CUTTERS' SOCIETY (395).—*Sec.*, J. K. Littler, 61 The Common, Parbold, Lancs.
- PRINTERS AND ASSISTANTS, THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE (43,819).—*Gen. Sec.*, R. W. Briginshaw, 13-16 Borough Road, S.E.1.
- PRINTING, BOOKBINDING AND PAPER WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (149,630).—*Sec.*, W. A. Morrison, O.B.E., 74 Nightingale Lane, S.W.12.
- PROFESSIONAL FOOTBALLERS' ASSOCIATION (2,212).—*Sec.*, C. Lloyd, 105 Corn Exchange Buildings, Cathedral Street, Manchester 4.
- PUBLIC EMPLOYEES, NATIONAL UNION OF (200,000).—*Sec.*, B. Roberts, 8 Aberdeen Terrace, Blackheath, S.E.3.
- QUARRYMEN'S UNION, N. WALES (3,875).—*Sec.*, A. Owen, Midland Bank Chambers, Castle Square, Caernarvon.
- RADIO OFFICERS' UNION (4,332).—*Sec.*, H. O'Neill, O.B.E., 4-6 Branfill Road, Upminster, Essex.
- RAILWAYMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (355,440).—*Sec.*, S. F. Greene, Unity House, Euston Road, N.W.1.
- RETAIL BOOK, STATIONERY AND ALLIED TRADES EMPLOYEES' ASSOCIATION, THE (2,830).—*Sec.*, R. V. Motts, 152-3 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- ROLL TURNERS' TRADE SOCIETY, BRITISH (1,050).—*Sec.*, G. Prentice, 21 Park Road, Bellshill, Lanarkshire.
- RUBBER WORKERS OF GREAT BRITAIN, THE UNITED (3,100).—*Sec.*, L. Walsh, 57 Ardwick Green North, Manchester, 12.
- SAILMAKERS, AMALGAMATED UNION OF (210).—*Sec.*, J. Pye, 58 Winskill Road, Liverpool, 11.
- SALT AND CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES ALLIED WORKERS' UNION, MID-CHESHIRE (1,380).—*Sec.*, H. Sutton, Central Passage, Witton Street, Northwich.
- SALT WORKERS, ALKALI WORKERS, MECHANICS AND GENERAL LABOURERS, FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS OF (1,691).—*Sec.*, T. Bratt, 68 Grand Lane, Winsford, Cheshire.
- SAWMAKERS' PROTECTION SOCIETY, SHEFFIELD (384).—*Sec.*, H. Lambert, 46 Archer Lane, Sheffield, 7.
- SCALEMAKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,560).—*Sec.*, H. Bending, 33-4 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.4.
- SCIENTIFIC WORKERS, THE ASSOCIATION OF (11,513).—*Sec.*, J. K. Dutton, 15 Half Moon Street, W.1.
- SCREW, NUT, BOLT AND RIVET TRADE SOCIETY (2,100).—*Sec.*, H. Cater, 368 Dudley Road, Birmingham, 18.
- SEAMEN, NATIONAL UNION OF (62,500).—*Sec.*, Sir Thomas Yates, C.B.E., Maritime House, Old Town, Clapham, S.W.4.
- SHALE MINERS AND OIL WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (2,100).—*Sec.*, J. Heaney, 16 Harrysmuir N., Pumpherstons, Mid Calder, Midlothian.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS AND COPPERSMITHS, NATIONAL UNION OF (48,774).—*Gen. Sec.*, H. G. Brotherton, C.B.E., 75-77 West Heath Road, N.W.3.
- SHEET METAL WORKERS' SOCIETY, BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND (8,171).—*Sec.*, A. E. Cooper, 134 Bromsgrove Street, Birmingham, 4.
- SHIPSTRUCTORS AND SHIPWRIGHTS' ASSOCIATION (24,169).—*Sec.*, A. Williams, 8 Eldon Square, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
- SHOP, DISTRIBUTIVE AND ALLIED WORKERS, UNION OF (353,131).—*Sec.*, J. A. Birch, 188 Wilmslow Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.
- SHUTTLEMAKERS, SOCIETY OF (269).—*Sec.*, S. Brown, 6 Moysse Avenue, Walshaw, Bury.
- SIGN AND DISPLAY TRADES UNION (2,752), Sutton House, 2-4 Homerton High Street, E.9.—*Gen. Sec.*, A. C. Torode.
- SILK WORKERS AND TEXTILE TRADES ASSOCIATION, NATIONAL (2,500).—*Gen. Sec.*, T. Molloy, 59 Park Green, Macclesfield, Cheshire.

- SLATERS, TILERS AND ROOFING OPERATIVES SOCIETY, AMALGAMATED (2,004).—*Gen. Sec.*, L. Poupard, 430 Holderness Road, Hull.
- SPINDLE AND FLYER MAKERS' TRADE AND FRIENDLY SOCIETY, UNITED OPERATIVE (206).—*Sec.*, A. Scott, 1 Beard Road, Gorton, Manchester, 18.
- SPINNERS AND TWINERS, THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF OPERATIVE COTTON (12,851).—*Sec.*, C. Schofield, O.B.E., 115 Newton Street, Manchester.
- SPRING TRAPMAKERS' SOCIETY (90), 45 Market Place, Willenhall, Staffs.—*Sec.* (vacant).
- STOVE GRATE AND GENERAL METAL WORKERS, THE NATIONAL UNION OF (5,642).—*Sec.*, J. Higham, Stove Grate Offices, Imperial Bldgs., High Street, Rotherham.
- STREET MASONS, PAVORS AND ROAD MAKERS, NATIONAL SOCIETY OF (1,400).—*Sec.*, W. Armitage, Kingston House, 1 Kingston Grove, Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, 2.
- SUPERVISORY STAFFS, EXECUTIVES AND TECHNICIANS, ASSOCIATION OF (21,370).—*Sec.*, H. G. Knight, 2-4 Homerton High Street, Hackney, E.9.
- TAILORS AND GARMENT WORKERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (115,718).—*Sec.*, J. E. Newton, 41 Portman Square, W.1.
- TECHNICAL CIVIL SERVANTS, SOCIETY OF (8,537).—*Sec.*, C. Cooper, 372 Wandsworth Road, S.W.8.
- TEXTILE CRAFTSMEN, YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF (1,254).—*Sec.*, C. Hall, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford, 1.
- TEXTILE DAYMEN'S UNION (107).—*Sec.*, J. Halby, 18 Airedale Crescent, Bradford, 3.
- TEXTILE WAREHOUSEMEN, AMALGAMATED (6,000).—*Sec.*, T. Ashe, 6 The Rock, Bury.
- TEXTILE WORKERS AND KINDRED TRADES, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (6,250).—*Sec.*, H. Lisle, "Foxlowe," Market Place, Leek, Staffs.
- THEATRICAL AND KINE EMPLOYEES, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF (22,335).—*Sec.*, Sir Tom O'Brien, M.P., 17 Waterloo Place, S.W.1.
- TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION, THE (15,698).—*Sec.*, P. Belcher, 218 Upper Street, Islington, N.1.
- TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS' UNION (1,224,588).—*Sec.*, F. Cousins, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1.
- TRANSPORT SALARIED STAFFS' ASSOCIATION (87,322).—*Gen. Sec.*, W. J. P. Webber, Walkden House, 10 Melton Street, N.W.1.
- TRANSPORT WORKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ENGLAND, THE UNITED ROAD (10,000).—*Sec.*, J. Davies, 28 High Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION (56,484).—*Sec.*, J. M. Bonfield, "Beechwood," Oak Drive, Fallowfield, Manchester, 4.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL ASSOCIATION, SCOTTISH (7,462).—*Sec.*, H. Girdwood, 136 West Regent Street, Glasgow, C.2.
- TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LONDON (20,067).—*Sec.*, R. Willis, 3-7 New Street Square, E.C.4.
- VARIETY ARTISTES' FEDERATION (2,676).—*Sec.*, R. W. Swinson, 18 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.
- VEHICLE BUILDERS, NATIONAL UNION OF (61,453).—*Gen. Sec.*, F. S. Winchester, 44 High Street, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13.
- WALL PAPER WORKERS' UNION (2,750).—*Sec.*, C. Heap, O.B.E., 223 Bury New Road, Whitefield, nr. Manchester.
- WARDRESSERS, TWISTERS AND KINDRED TRADES ASSOCIATIONS, LEEDS AND DISTRICT (153).—*Sec.*, B. Jowett, 33 Armley Grove Place, Leeds.
- WATERMEN, LIGHTERMAN, TUGMEN AND BARGE-MEN'S UNION (4,450).—*Sec.*, W. Lindley, 33 East India Dock Road, E.14.
- WATERPROOF GARMENT WORKERS' TRADE UNION, THE (2,019).—*Sec.*, F. C. Henry, M.B.E., 88a Miller Street, Manchester, 4.
- WEAVERS' AND WOOLLEN TEXTILE WORKERS' ASSOCIATION, SADDLEWORTH AND DISTRICT (1,741).—*Sec.*, F. G. Battye, 4 Grains Road, Delph, nr. Oldham.
- WEAVERS' ASSOCIATION, AMALGAMATED (61,166).—*Sec.*, L. T. Wright, Chronicle Buildings, 74 Corporation Street, Manchester, 4.
- WIRE DRAWERS AND KINDRED WORKERS, THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (11,208).—*Sec.*, R. Birtwhistle, 13 Stirling Chambers, Campo Lane, Sheffield, 1.
- WOMEN PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION (3,633).—*Sec.*, Miss N. K. Ross, O.B.E., 36 Eccleston Square, S.W.1.
- WOOD-CUTTING MACHINISTS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (27,172).—*Sec.*, T. McAndrew, 32 Milton Street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, 13.
- WOODWORKERS, AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF (195,259).—*Sec.*, G. F. Smith, 9-11 Macaulay Road, S.W.4.
- WOOL SHEAR WORKERS' TRADE UNION, SHEFFIELD (64).—*Sec.*, F. Timmins, 23 Burnell Road, Sheffield, 6.
- WOOL SORTERS' SOCIETY, NATIONAL (2,110).—*Sec.*, N. Newton, 40 Little Horton Lane, Bradford, 5.
- WOOL YARN AND WAREHOUSE WORKERS' UNION (550).—*Sec.*, B. W. Berry, Textile Hall, Westgate, Bradford.

THE ENGLISH MILE COMPARED WITH OTHER EUROPEAN MEASURES

	English Mile	English Geog. M.	French Kilom.	German Geog. M.	Russian Verst	Austrn. Mile	Dutch Ure	Norweg. Mile	Swedish Mile	Danish Mile	Swiss Stunde
English Statute Mile.	1.000	0.868	1.609	0.217	1.508	0.212	0.289	0.142	0.151	0.213	0.335
English Geog. Mile.	1.153	1.000	1.855	0.250	1.738	0.245	0.333	0.164	0.169	0.246	0.386
Kilometre.	0.621	0.540	1.000	0.135	0.937	0.132	0.180	0.088	0.094	0.133	0.208
German Geog. Mile.	4.610	4.000	7.420	1.000	6.953	0.978	1.333	0.657	0.604	0.985	1.543
Russian Verst.	0.663	0.575	1.067	0.144	1.000	0.141	0.192	0.094	0.100	0.142	0.222
Austrian Mile.	4.714	4.089	7.586	1.022	7.112	1.000	1.363	0.672	0.710	1.006	1.578
Dutch Ure.	3.458	3.000	5.565	0.750	5.215	0.734	1.000	0.493	0.520	0.738	1.157
Norwegian Mile.	7.021	6.091	11.299	1.523	10.589	1.489	2.035	1.000	1.057	1.499	2.350
Swedish Mile.	6.644	5.764	10.692	1.441	10.019	1.409	1.921	0.948	1.000	1.419	2.224
Danish Mile.	4.682	4.062	7.536	1.016	7.078	0.994	1.354	0.667	0.705	1.000	1.567
Swiss Stunde.	2.987	2.592	4.808	0.648	4.505	0.634	0.864	0.425	0.449	0.638	1.000

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH ASSOCIATIONS

A notable development in modern industry is the growth in numbers and importance of Industrial Research Associations and their increasing influence on the scientific and economic life of the country. The total expenditure of these Associations in 1958 was about £6,300,000 per annum, of which £7,650,000 was provided by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research and the remainder by subscriptions of individual members.

The Government Scheme for Co-operative Industrial Research was launched by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in 1928. Its aim was to stimulate the industries of the United Kingdom to undertake co-operative research as a means of increasing their efficiency.

Research Associations formed under this scheme are registered companies, limited by guarantee of a nominal sum and working without the division of profits in the form of dividends. To assist the formation of such Associations the Board of Trade and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research have drawn up a model Memorandum and Articles of Association, to which Research Associations under the scheme conform in all essential points.

The income of the Research Associations is derived from subscriptions from their individual members, supplemented in most cases by substantial grants from the Government, through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Research Associations are autonomous bodies free to determine their own policy for the development of their research programmes and the use to be made of the results of their research. Membership is open to any British firm in the particular industry, subject to the approval of the Councils of the Research Associations.

There are now 40 Research Associations and 10 other organizations in receipt of grants from the Department. They cover most of the principal industries of the country, as follows:—

Baking.

BRITISH BAKING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Baking Industries Research Station, Chorleywood, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. A. H. Elton, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Boots and Shoes.

BRITISH BOOT, SHOE AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Satra House, Rockingham Rd., Kettering.—*Dir.*, H. Bradley, C.B.E.

Cast Iron.

BRITISH CAST IRON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Bordesley Hall, Alvechurch, Birmingham.—*Dir.*, H. Morrogh.

Ceramics.

BRITISH CERAMIC RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Queen's Road, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent.—*Dir.*, A. T. Green, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Coal.

BRITISH COAL UTILISATION RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Rd., Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.-Gen.*, D. T. A. Townend, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Coke.

BRITISH COKE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Coke Research Centre, Chesterfield.—*Dir.*, G. W. Lee.

Cotton.

BRITISH COTTON INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Shirley Institute, Didsbury, Manchester.—*Dir.*, D. W. Hill, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Cutlery.

CUTLERY RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Senior Research Officer*, E. A. Oldfield.

Electrical.

BRITISH ELECTRICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Clewe Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, H. G. Taylor, D.Sc.

Felt.

BRITISH HAT AND ALLIED FELTMAKERS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Stanley House, Manchester Rd., Fairfield, Droylsden, Manchester.—*Dir.*, T. Barr, Ph.D.

Files.

FILE RESEARCH COUNCIL, Hoyle Street, Sheffield, 3.—*Consultant*, J. Pearson, Ph.D.

Flour.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH FLOUR-MILLERS, Cereals Research Station, Old London Road, St. Albans, Herts.—*Dir.*, T. Moran, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

Food Manufacturing.

BRITISH FOOD MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, F. H. Banfield, Ph.D.

Fruit and Vegetable Canning.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING AND QUICK FREEZING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Chipping Campden, Glos.—*Dir.*, W. B. Adam.

Furniture.

RESEARCH AND INFORMATION COMMITTEE OF THE FURNITURE DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, 11 Adelphi Terrace, Robert Street, W.C.2.—*Dir.*, J. C. Pritchard, O.B.E.

Gelatine and Glue.

BRITISH GELATINE AND GLUE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 2a Dalmeny Avenue, Holloway, N.7.—*Dir.*, A. G. Ward.

Glass.

BRITISH GLASS INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Elmfield, Northumberland Road, Sheffield, 10.—*Dir.*, R. G. Newton, Ph.D.

Heating and Ventilating.

HEATING AND VENTILATING RESEARCH COUNCIL, c/o B.C.U.R.A., Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, N. S. Billington.

Hosiery.

HOSIERY AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Thorneywood, Gregory Boulevard, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, J. W. Illingworth, Ph.D.

Hydromechanics.

BRITISH HYDROMECHANICS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Road, Temple Fields, Harlow, Essex.—*Dir.*, L. E. Prosser.

I.C. Engines.

BRITISH INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 111-112 Buckingham Avenue, Trading Estate, Slough.—*Dir.*, W. P. Mansfield, Ph.D.

Iron and Steel.

BRITISH IRON AND STEEL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 11 Park Lane, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Charles Goodeve, O.B.E., D.Sc., F.R.S.

Jute.

BRITISH JUTE TRADE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Kinnoull Road, Kingsway West, Dundee, Scotland.—*Dir.*, H. P. Stout, Ph.D.

Lace.

LACE RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Glaisdale Drive West, Billborough, Nottingham.—*Dir.*, John C. MacCallum.

Launderers.

BRITISH LAUNDERERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Hill View Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4.—*Dir.*, J. Leicester.

Leather.

BRITISH LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Milton Park, Egham, Surrey.—*Dir.*, K. W. Pepper D.Sc.

Lime.

CHALK LIME AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Laboratories, Church Street, Welwyn, Herts.—*Dir.*, G. E. Bessey.

Linen.

LINEN INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Research Institute, Lambeg, Lisburn, Co. Antrim.—*Dir.*, D. A. Derrett-Smith.

Marine Engineering.

PARSONS AND MARINE ENGINEERING TURBINE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, Pametrada Research Station, Wallsend, Northumberland.—*Dir.*, T. W. F. Brown, D.Sc.

Motor.

MOTOR INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Lindley, nr. Nuneaton, Warwickshire.—*Dir.*, A. Fogg, D.Sc.

Non-Ferrous Metals.

BRITISH NON-FERROUS METALS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Euston Street, N.W.1.—*Dir.*, G. L. Bailey, C.B.E.

Paint.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH PAINT, COLOUR AND VARNISH MANUFACTURERS, Waldegrave Road, Teddington, Middlesex, *Dir.*, L. A. Jordan, C.B.E., D.Sc.

Paper.

BRITISH PAPER AND BOARD INDUSTRY RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Welcomes Road, Kenley, Surrey.—*Dir.*, N. R. Hood, Ph.D.

Printing and Packaging.

PRINTING, PACKAGING AND ALLIED TRADES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Patra House, Randalls Road, Leatherhead, Surrey.—*Dir.*, V. G. W. Harrison, Ph.D.

Production Engineering.

PRODUCTION ENGINEERING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Melton Mowbray, Leics.—*Dir.*, D. F. Galloway, Ph.D.

Rayon.

BRITISH RAYON RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Heald Green Laboratories, Wythenshawe, Manchester.—*Dir.*, L. A. Wiseman

Rubber.

RESEARCH ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH RUBBER MANUFACTURERS, Shawbury, Shrewsbury, Shropshire.—*Dir.*, W. F. Watson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Scientific Instruments.

BRITISH SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, South Hill, Chislehurst, Kent.—*Dir.*, J. Thomson, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Shipbuilding.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 5 Chesterfield Gardens, Curzon Street, W.1.—*Dir.*, Sir Victor Shephard, K.C.B.

Springs.

COIL SPRING FEDERATION RESEARCH ORGANISATION, Hoyle Street, Sheffield.—*Dir.*, R. Haynes.

Steel Castings.

BRITISH STEEL CASTINGS RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, East Bank Road, Sheffield, 2.—*Dir.*, A. H. Sully, Ph.D.

Tar.

COAL TAR RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Oxford Road, Gomersal, nr. Leeds.—*Dir.*, D. McNeil, Ph.D.

Timber.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE OF THE TIMBER DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION, 21 College Hill, E.C.4.—*Dir.*, P. O. Reece.

Welding.

BRITISH WELDING RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, 29 Park Crescent, W.1.—*Dir.*, R. Weck, Ph.D.

Whiting.

RESEARCH COUNCIL OF THE BRITISH WHITING FEDERATION, 30 Church Street, Welwyn, Herts. *Dir.*, D. C. Soull.

Wool.

WOOL INDUSTRIES RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, Torridon, Headingley Lane, Leeds, 6.—*Dir.*, A. B. D. Cassie, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTES AND UNITS

The following research institutes are under the direct control of the Agricultural Research Council (see p. 363):—

Field Station, Compton, near Newbury, Berks.—*Director*, W. S. Gordon, C.B.E., Ph.D., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Insect Physiology, Department of Zoology, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. V. B. Wigglesworth, C.B.E., M.D., F.R.S.

Institute of Animal Physiology, Babraham Hall, Babraham, Cambs.—*Director*, J. H. Gaddum, M.A., Sc.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.R.S.

Animal Breeding Research Organisation, Glenbourne, 6 South Oswald Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, H. P. Donald, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Poultry Research Centre, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, A. W. Greenwood, C.B.E. D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Unit of Experimental Agronomy, Department of Agriculture, University of Oxford.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. G. E. Blackman.

Unit of Biometrical Genetics, Department of Genetics, University of Birmingham.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. K. Mather, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Microbiology, Department of Microbiology, The University, Sheffield, 10.—*Hon. Director*, S. R. Elsdon, Ph.D.

Unit of Soil Physics, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Director*, E. C. Childs, Sc.D., Ph.D.

Unit of Embryology, Univ. College of N. Wales, Bangor.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. F. W. Rogers Brambell, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Statistics, University of Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. J. Finney, Sc.D., F.R.S., F.R.S.E.

Statistics Group, School of Agriculture, Cambridge.—*Officer-in-Charge*, R. C. Campbell, M.A., Ph.D.

Unit of Reproductive Physiology and Biochemistry, Moltano Institute, Cambridge.—*Director*, T. R. R. Mann, M.D., Sc.D., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Unit of Animal Genetics, University of Edinburgh, King's Buildings, West Mains Road, Edinburgh, 9.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. C. H. Waddington, C.B.E., Sc.D., F.R.S.

Radiobiological Laboratory, Grove, Wantage, Berks.—*Director*, R. Scott Russell, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Unit on Plant Growth Substances and Systemic Fungicides, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Hon. Director*, Prof. R. L. Wain, D.Sc., Ph.D.

Virus Research Unit, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, K. M. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.

Ditton Laboratory, Larkfield, Maidstone.—*Director*, R. G. Tomkins, M.A., Ph.D.

Covent Garden Laboratory, Invesck House, 346 Strand, W.C.1.—*Officer-in-Charge*, J. C. Fidler, Ph.D.
 Low Temperature Research Station, Downing Strcct, Cambridgc.—*Director*, E. Bate-Smith, M.Sc., Ph.D.
 Smithfield Laboratory, 91-93 Charterhouse Street, E.C.1.—*Officer-in-Charge*, E. H. Callow, Ph.D.
 Pest Infestation Laboratory, London Road, Slough, Bucks.—*Director*, G. V. B. Herford, C.B.E., M.Sc.

GRANT-AIDED RESEARCH INSTITUTES

In addition to the above there are other institutes which, while retaining their own individuality, are financed wholly or in the main by grants made by the Agricultural Departments. Most of these Institutes have governing bodies of their own to which they are directly responsible. The maintenance grants for Institutes in England and Wales are met from funds voted by Parliament and administered by the Agricultural Research Council; the Scottish Institutes are borne on the vote of the Department of Agriculture for Scotland. These Departments seek the advice of the Agricultural Research Council in the consideration of research programmes and estimates.

(a) Research affecting Plants and Soils

Soil Science and Plant Pathology

Rothamsted Experimental Station, Harpenden, Herts.—*Director*, F. C. Bawden, M.A., F.R.S.
 Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Craigiebuckler, Aberdeen.—*Director*, Prof. A. B. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

Plant Breeding

Hop Research Centre, Wye College, Ashford, Kent.—*Officer-in-Charge*, H. S. Darling, B.Sc.
 Plant Breeding Institute, Maris Lanc, Trumpington, Cambridge.—*Director*, G. D. H. Bell, Ph.D.
 Welsh Plant Breeding Station, Plas Gogerddan, Nr. Aberystwyth.—*Director*, Prof. P. T. Thomas, B.Sc., Ph.D.
 Scottish Plant Breeding Station, Pentlandsfield, Roslin, Midlothian.—*Director*, J. W. Gregor, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.L.S.

Horticulture

John Innes Horticultural Institution, Bayfordbury, Hertford.—*Director*, K. S. Dodds, D.Sc., Ph.D.
 East Malling Research Station, Nr. Maidstone, Kent.—*Director*, F. R. Tubbs, Ph.D.
 Agricultural and Horticultural Research Station, Long Ashton, Bristol.—*Director*, Prof. H. G. H. Kearns, O.B.E., B.Sc., Ph.D.
 Scottish Horticultural Research Institute, Mylneshield, Invergowrie, Dundee.—*Director*, T. Swarbrick, M.Sc., Ph.D.

Vegetables

National Vegetable Research Station, Wellesbourne, Warwickshire.—*Director*, J. Philip, Ph.D. F.L.S.

Grassland

Grassland Research Institute, Hurley, nr. Maidenhead, Berks.—*Director*, William Davies, D.Sc.

Glasshouse Crops

Glasshouse Crops Research Institute, Worthing Road, Rustington, Littlehampton, Sussex.—*Director*, F. W. Toovey, O.B.E.

Crop Variety Testing, Seed Testing and Seed Production

National Institute of Agricultural Botany, Huntingdon Road, Cambridge.—*Director*, F. R. Horne, C.B.E.

(b) Research affecting Animals

Animal Diseases

Animal Diseases Research Association, Moredun Institute, Gilmerton, Edinburgh, 9.—*Director*, J. T. Stamp, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E.
 Research Institute (Animal Virus Diseases), Pirbright, Surrey.—*Director*, I. A. Galloway, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

Hill Farming

Hill Farming Research Organisation, 48 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh, 12.—*Director*, A. R. Wannop, O.B.E., F.R.S.E.

Dairying

National Institute for Research in Dairying, Shinfield, nr. Reading.—*Director*, Prof. R. G. Baskett, O.B.E., M.Sc.
 Hannah Dairy Research Institute, Kirkbill, Ayr.—*Director*, J. A. B. Smith, C.B.E., D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.E.

Nutrition

Rowett Research Institute, Bucksburn, Aberdeen.—*Director*, D. P. Cuthbertson, C.B.E., M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Poultry

Houghton Poultry Research Station,* Houghton Grange, Huntingdon.—*Director*, R. F. Gordon, D.Sc., M.R.C.V.S.

(c) Research on Agricultural Engineering

National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Wrest Park, Silsoe, Beds.—*Director*, W. H. Cashmore, C.B.E.
 National Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Scottish Station, Howden, Mid-Calder, Midlothian.—*Director*, W. J. West.

* Financed jointly by the Agricultural Research Council and the Animal Health Trust.

DISTANCE OF THE HORIZON

THE limit of distance to which one can see varies with the height of the spectator. The greatest distance at which an object on the surface of the sea, or of a level plain, can be seen by a person whose eyes are at a height of 5 feet from the same level is nearly 3 miles. At a height of 20 feet the range is increased to nearly 6 miles, and an approximate rule for finding the range of vision for small heights is to increase the square root of the number of feet that the eye is above the level surface by a third of itself, the result being the distance of the horizon in miles, but is slightly in excess of that in the table below, which is computed by a more precise formula. The table may be used conversely to show the distance of an object of given height that is just visible from a point in the surface of the earth or sea. Refraction is taken into account both in the approximate rule and in the Table.

At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is	At a height of	the range is
5 ft.	2.9 miles	500 ft.	29.5 miles	4,000 ft.	83.3 miles
10,	5.9 "	1,000 "	41.6 "	5,000 "	93.1 "
50,	9.3 "	2,000 "	58.9 "	20,000 "	186.2 "
100,	13.2 "	3,000 "	72.1 "		

Principal London Clubs

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldwych (1911), 18 Exeter St., W.C.2.	B. C. Taylor (<i>Hon.</i>)....	G. <i>Nil</i>	G. 8	Social: Non-political.
Alpine (1857), 74 S. Audley St., W.1.	J. H. Emlyn Jones (<i>Hon.</i>)	4	4	Mountaineering.
American (1919), 95 Piccadilly, W.1.	H. E. Rickman	£25	£20	Americans in London.
American Women's (1899), 1a Queen's Gate, S.W.7.	Mrs. K. E. Hayward...	<i>Nil</i>	9 & 3	American Women in London.
Army and Navy (1837), 36-39 and 46-47 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Lady Heien Barlow ...	<i>Nil</i>	19, 9 & 3	Regular Officers of H.M. Forces.
Arts (1863), 40 Dover Street, W.1.	G. W. Stainer	£16	20	Art, Literature, Science.
The Athenæum (1824), 107 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	C. F. Parry, C.I.E., O.B.E.	40	25	Literature and Science, Public Services, The Arts.
Authors' (1891), 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	R. Goodfellow	7 & 1	16, 12, 9 & 7	Literary and Social.
The Bath (1894), 43 Brook St., W.1.	C. P. Friend	30	26	Naval, Military, Social.
Beefsteak (1876), 9 Irving St., W.C.2.	E. J. Cheasman	5	15	Dining and Social.
Boodle's (1762), 28 St. James's St., S.W.1.	Cdr. P. C. Eliot, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	30	30	Social: Non-political.
Brooks's (1764), St. James's St., S.W.1.	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	40	31	Social.
Buck's (1919), 18 Clifford Street, W.1.	C. D. Boyce.....	<i>Nil</i>	25	Social: Non-political.
Caledonian (1898), 9 Halkin St., S.W.1.	R. Stuart.....	20 & 10	20-1	Strictly Scottish.
Canning (1910), 1 Hamilton Place, W.1.	S. W. Chapman	<i>Nil</i>	15	Social: S. American.
Carlton (1832), 69 St. James's St., S.W.1.	S. P. A. Bousfield, O.B.E.	10	25 & 13	Conservative.
Cavalry (1891), 127 Piccadilly, W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. A. F. O'Connor (<i>Hon.</i>)	30	20, 12 & 7	Officers of Mounted Services.
Challoner (1949), 61 Pont St., S.W.1.	W. A. C. Pearce.....	2	2	Social: Roman Catholic.
City Livery (1914), Sion College, E.C.4.	A. Stanley Bell, C.C. (<i>Hon.</i>)	15	5	Liverymen of City only.
City of London (1832), 19 Old Broad Street, E.C.2.	Cdr. A. C. Mathews, O.B.E., R.N.	100	30	Merchants, Bankers, &c.
City University (1885), 50 Cornhill, E.C.3.	H. W. Bundock	10	16	Oxford and Camb- ridge Graduates.
Constitutional (1883), 28 North- umberland Avenue, W.C.2.	J. W. Barnard	<i>Nil</i>	21 & 13	Political and Residential.
Cowdray (1922), 20 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	Lt.-Col. F. A. Kendrick, D.S.O., M.C.	3 & 1	£7 10s.- £2 15s.	Nurses and Prof. Women and others.
Devonshire (1875), 50 St. James's St., S.W.1.	C. G. Dunning	20	25	Social.
East India and Sports' (1849), 16 St. James's Square, S.W.1.	J. Gledhill	30	20, 8 & 4	Service, Social, Sport.
Eccentric (1890), 9 Ryder Street, S.W.1.	Lt.-Cdr. W. E. V. Woods, R.N.	10	16	Social.
Empress (1860), 15 Berkeley St., W.1.	T. A. Mitchell	<i>Nil</i>	5	Ladies: Social.
Farmers' (1842), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	R. L. Henson, M.B.E.	3	7 & 4	Agricultural Interests.
Flyfishers' (1884), 3 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Brooks	5	12 & 7	Flyfishing and Social.
Forum (1919), 42 Belgrave Sq., S.W.1.	Miss P. M. Rowley ...	..	16 & 3	Women: Social, etc.
Garrick (1831), 15 Garrick Street, W.C.2.	Cdr. E. S. Satterthwaite, R.N.	35	25	Dramatic and Literary.
Goat (1916), 179 New Bond St., W.1.	Miss G. M. Morris	£2	4 & 3	R.N. and R.M. Officers.
Golfers' (1893), 2a Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	J. M. Hornsby	5	10, 7 & 5	Members of Golf Clubs.
Green Room (1877), 8-9 Adam Street, W.C.2.	J. Brooking (<i>Hon.</i>) ....	..	12	Dramatic Profession.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Gresham (1843), 15 Abchurch Lane, E.C.4.	Brig. A. A. J. Allen ...	G. 50	G. 20	Bankers and Merchants.
Guards (1813), 16 Charles St., W.1.	C. E. Buss	15	£18	Guards Officers only.
Hurlingham (1869), Ranelagh Gardens, S.W.6.	Capt. R. H. Rump, R.N. (ret.)	15	23	Tennis, Swimming, Croquet, Squash, Social.
International Sportsmen's (1929), 30 Upper Grosvenor Street, W.1	Maj. H. E. Smith, M.C.	20, 13 & 10	20, 13 & 10	Ladies and Gentlemen.
Irish (1947), 82 Eaton Sq., W.1.	Capt. R. T. M. Scott (Hon.)	1	4 & 2	Social: Non-political.
Junior Army and Navy (1911), Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1.	Capt. J. M. Hornsby ..	5	12, 10 & 5	Officers past and present.
Junior Carlton (1864), 30 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Col. J. Masterton-Smith, C.B.E.	20	20, 12 & 3	Conservative.
Kempton Park (1878), Sunbury-on-Thames.	L. W. Hargreaves	Nil	£20	Racing.
Kennel (1873), 1-4 Clarges St., W.1.	E. Holland Buckley ...	Nil	5	For improving breed of dogs.
Ladies' Alpine (1907), Heath House, Lyndhurst Terrace, N.W.3 (Hon. Secs.)	Miss M. P. Darvall (Hon.)	1	2	Mountaineering.
Lady Golfers' (1912), 2 Whitehall Court, S.W.1.	Mrs. C. M. Hutchinson	5	6	Social and Golfing.
Lansdowne (1935), Berkeley Sq., W.1.	H. T. Murly-Gotto	Nil	20, 12 & 7½	Social, Sports and Residential.
London Fencing (1848), 12 Tenterden St., Hanover Sq., W.1.	E. J. Morten (Hon.) ...	Nil	8	Fencing.
London Lyceum (1902), 49 Grosvenor St., W.1.	H. Swinscow	5	12	Ladies: Arts and Literary
London Rowing (1856), Embankment, Putney, S.W.15.	R. P. M. Bell (Hon.) ...	£2	Various	Amateur Rowing.
M.C.C. (Marylebone Cricket Club) (1787), Lord's Cricket Ground, N.W.8.	R. Aird	£5	£6 & £4	Headquarters of Cricket.
Mining (1910), 3 London Wall Bldgs., E.C.2.	S. Alford	Nil	10. 4 & 3	Mining and Metallurgical Interests.
National (1845), 30-35 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. E. Marsh (Hon.)	Nil	14	Clerical and Social.
National Liberal (1882), Whitehall Place, S.W.1.	C. Billson	Nil	15 & 8	Liberal and Social.
Naval and Military (1862), 94 Piccadilly, W.1.	Capt. St. J. Cronyn, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N. (ret.)	Nil	21, 10, 8 & 3	Officers of R.N., Army, Marines, R.A.F.
Oriental (1824), 18 Hanover Sq., W.1.	Brig. R. G. W. Callaghan, O.B.E.	Nil	25, 13, 12 & 4	Social.
Oxford and Cambridge University (1830), 71-7 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	A. G. Bennett	Nil	25, 15, 7½ & 2	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
Portland (1816), 18b Charles St., W.1.	Maj. C. G. Carr	50	20	Social: Non-political.
Pratt's (1841), 14 Park Place, S.W.1	Maj. H. N. Lucas, M.B.E.	Nil	5	Social.
Press (1882), St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.4.	C. Lazenby	3 & 1	9, 2½ & 1	Strictly Journalistic.
Public Schools (1909), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	T. J. R. Dashwood, O.B.E.	Nil	15, 7, 3, 2	Social: Public Schools.
Queen's (1886), W. Kensington, W.14.	R. J. Ritchie	5	15 & 12	Lawn Tennis, Tennis, Rackets and Squash Racquets.
Railway (1899), 320 High Holborn, W.C.1.	B. D. J. Walsh (Hon.) ..	½	2 & 1	Railway interests.
Reform (1832), 104-5 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Sqn.-Ldr. H. B. Bell ...	10	26 & 5	Social.
Roehampton (1901), Roehampton Lane, S.W.15.	J. Maples	10 & 5	20-10	Golf, Lawn Tennis, Squash Racquets and Croquet.
Royal Aero (1901), 119 Piccadilly, W.1.	Col. R. L. Preston, C.B.E.	..	15 & 10	Aeronautics.
Royal Air Force (1918), 128 Piccadilly, W.1.	Gp. Capt. S. H. S. Richards (Hon.)	Nil	15-2	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.F.C. and R.N.A.S.
R.A.F. Reserves (1948), 14 South Street, W.1.	H. C. Room, M.B.E. ...	Nil	5, 2½ & 1	Officers of R.A.F., R.A.F.V.R., R.A.F. Reserve and ex-officers.

Club and Address	Secretary	Subscription		Remarks
		Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Automobile (1897), 89-91 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. D. P. Little, R.N.	G. 21 & 10	G. 17, 10 & 8	And at Woodcote Park, Epsom.
Royal Cruising (1880), 44 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	D. C. L. Cree	4	4	Cruising and Social.
R.N.V.R. Officers (1943), 38 Hill Street, W.1.	C. H. Tross Youle, O.B.E.	10	3, 1, ½	Officers of R.N.V.R., R.N., R.N.R. and members of yacht clubs.
Royal Ocean Racing (1925), 20 St. James's Place, S.W.1.	A. H. Paul	6 & 3	6 & 3	Offshore Yacht Racing.
Royal Societies (1894), 100 Piccadilly, W.1.	D. W. Milne (<i>Hon.</i>)	<i>Nil</i>	12, 6, 4	Learned Societies, Professional, Social.
Royal Thames Yacht (1775), 60 Knightsbridge, S.W.1.	Col. H. N. Blair	20 & 10	20-2	Yachting and Social.
Royal Toxophilite Society (1781), 1 Albion Mews, W.2.	C. B. Edwards (<i>Hon.</i>)	5	5, 3, 1	Archery.
Royal Water Colour Society Art (1884), 26 Conduit Street, W.1.	M. Fry	1	2	Social and Art.
St. James' (1858), 106 Piccadilly, W.1.	J. R. Molloy	25	30	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's (1870), 1 Bridge St., S.W.1.	E. R. L. Timbrell	<i>Nil</i>	25-5	Conservative.
Sandown Park (1875), Esher, Surrey.	Maj. C. R. Chambers	<i>Nil</i>	£17	Racing.
Savage (1857), 1 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.1.	A. H. Nash (<i>Hon.</i>)	20	20 & 12	Drama, Literature, Art, Music, Science, Law.
Savile (1868), 69 Brook Street, W.1.	F. Fryer	20	25	Social: Non-political.
Service Women's (1922), 52 Lower Sloane St., S.W.1.	Miss A. McNeil, C.B.E.	1	3½ & 2½	Service Women, Past and Present.
Sesame Imperial and Pioneer (1895), 49 Grosvenor Street, W.1.	Miss G. E. Martin	5	12-3	Social and Literary: Men and Women.
Ski Club of G.B. (1903), 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.	Mrs. S. G. Tennant	<i>Nil</i>	3-2	Ski-ing.
Spanish (Centro Español de Londres) (1919), 5 Cavendish Sq., W.1.	P. J. de la Hidalga (<i>Hon.</i>)	<i>Nil</i>	8, 4 & £1 10s.	Social and Residential.
Thames Rowing (1860), Embankment, Putney.	G. S. Dean; J. E. Southern; J. P. M. Thomson (<i>Joint Hon.</i>)	£2 & £1	8 & 2	Amateur Rowing and Sculling.
Transportation (1947), 44 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	Lt.-Col. A. D. Mulligan (<i>Hon.</i>)	<i>Nil</i>	10, 5 & 2	Social: Transport Industry.
Travellers' (1819), 106 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	R. P. McDouall	£20	25 & 6	Social: Non-political.
Turf (1868), 85 Piccadilly, W.1.	J. Aberne	15	30	Racing and Social.
Union (1800), 86 St. James's Street, S.W.1.	Cdr. A. F. Blowers, O.B.E., R.N. (<i>ret.</i>)	..	25-5	Social: Non-political.
United Nursing Services (1921), 40 South Street, W.1.	Miss L. F. Elliott	1	£5 10s. -1	Nursing Services and Social.
United Service (1815), 116 Pall Mall, S.W.1.	Cdr. J. C. Allan	£20	£20	Regular Officers.
United Sports (1903), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	Capt. J. M. Hornsby	5	10, 8 & 4	Social and Sporting.
United University (1821), 1 Suffolk Street, S.W.1.	E. J. Shellard	..	25	Oxford and Cambridge Univ.
United Wards (1877), 5 Creed Lane, E.C.4.	L. E. Muckett	1	2	Civic: Non-political.
University Women's (1886), 2 Audley Square, W.1.	Miss D. Cooper	3 & 2	8, 7 & 6	University and Medical.
V.A.D. Ladies (1920), 44 Gt. Cumberland Place, W.1.	Miss M. A. Sample, M.B.E.	2	4, 3 & 1	Red Cross and St. John's.
Victoria (1860), 18 Wellington St., W.C.2.	G. Bailie	25	25	Sporting and Social.
Victory Ex-Services (1907), 63-79 Seymour Street, W.2.	Lt.-Cdr. J. B. Williams	<i>Nil</i>	10s.	Social: For Ex-Service Men and Women.
West Indian (1898), 4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.1.	E. A. Davson (<i>Hon.</i>)	3	10, 6 & 2	Social: West Indian.
White's (1693), 37-8 St. James's St., S.W.1.	H. L. Webb	£30	30	Social: Non-political.
Women's Press (1944), 52 Carey St., W.C.2.	Miss E. G. McNaught	1	6, 2½ & 1	Women Journalists and Authors.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS OUTSIDE LONDON

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aldershot (Officers) (1854)	Farnborough Road	G. Nil	G. Various	Lt.-Col. H. F. Coleman (ret.).
Bath (Bath and County) (1858) . .	21-22 Queen Square . . .	Nil	Various	*E. D. Gwynne-Hughes.
(Bath and County Ladies) (1895) . .	25 Queen Square	1	4	E. G. Cooper.
Bedford (Bedford Club) (1885) . . .	11 De Parys Avenue . . .	Nil	7 & 3	*A. Day.
Bexhill-on-Sea (New) (1910)	2 Marina Court Ave. . .	Nil	7 & 5	*W. E. Heath.
Birmingham—				
(Chamber of Commerce) (1921)	95 New Street	Nil	5	*R. C. Booth, T.D.
(Conservative) (1871)	53 Temple Row	10	18	*J. Seth-Smith.
(Midland) (1872)	5 Ethel Street	Nil	12	*Col. G. E. Hill, T.D.
(Midland Conservative) (1882) . .	Waterloo Street	10	14	*E. Ingram.
(St. Paul's) (1859)	34 St. Paul's Square . . .	10	15	*L. R. Hunt.
(Union) (1867)	89 Colmore Row . . . . .	..	Various	*C. Beale.
Bishop Auckland (The Club) (1866)	Victoria Street	£1	3	*E. G. Pickering.
Blackburn (Union) (1850)	45 Preston New Road . . .	..	7	R. B. Hargreaves.
Bolton (Constitutional) (1870) . . .	25 Mawdsley Street . . .	Nil	6 & 4	*P. Nuttall.
Bournemouth (The Club) (1871) . .	Pier Approach . . . . .	..	8	*Dr. E. Farquharson.
Bradford (The Club) (1870)	41 Bank Street	5	18	W. E. B. Holroyd; G. K. Turner.
(Union) (1857)	Piece Hall Yard	10	22	*B. K. Cox.
Bridport and West Dorset (1922)	12 South Street	5 & 2	3 & 1½	*R. de F. Ford.
Bristol (Clifton) (1881)	22 The Mall	Nil	10-2	Lt.-Col. C. T. Ingle.
(Constitutional) (1885)	Marsh Street	Nil	11	C. O. Worth.
(The Bristol Club) (1888)	38a Corn Street	10	12	*V. R. Tamblin.
(University and Literary) (1890)	20 Berkeley Square	5	7	G. D. Keene.
Buxton (Union) (1887)	St. John's Road	3 & 1	4½-9	W. H. Finney.
Cambridge (Amateur Dramatic) (1850)	Park Street	2	3	*R. Cottrell.
(Hawks) (1871)	2 All Saints' Passage . . .	2	6	*N. N. Browne.
(Union) (1815)	Bridge Street	1	4	S. A. Elwood (<i>Chief Clerk</i>).
Canterbury (Kent and Canterbury) (1868)	17 Old Dover Road . . .	3	4 & 3	D. F. Andrews.
Cardiff (Cardiff and County) (1866)	2 Westgate Street	15	12 & 8	Lt.-Cdr. E. R. Tipple, M.B.E.
(Exchange Club) (1880)	Mt. Stuart Square	5	7	R. E. Collins.
(Glamorgan Wanderers) (1927)	Wyndham Arcade	4	3 & 1	*H. T. Norton.
Carlisle (Border) (1862)	9 Portland Square	5	5	W. Shield.
(Cumberland County) (1870) . . .	24 Lowther Street	Nil	7 & 2	*G. S. Cartmell.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen and County) (1903)	10 Quay Street	Nil	4	C. H. Porter.
Cheltenham (The New Club) (1874)	Promenade	Nil	10	*C. J. Lillie.
Chester (Grosvenor) (1866)	3 Vicars Lane	Nil	13	P. W. Wood.
(City) (1807)	St. Peter's Church Yd.	3	10-2	H. Dodd.
Chichester (W. Sussex County) (1922)	East Street	5	5	*S. N. Keep.
Colchester (The Club) (1874)	Bank Passage . . . . .	..	6 & 5	F. J. Eves.
(St. Runwald's) (1891)	Head Street . . . . .	..	8 & 5	F. J. Eves.
Derby (County) (1878)	103 Friargate . . . . .	..	7½ & 3	D. A. Skinner.
Devizes (Devizes & District) (1930)	27 St. John's Street	Nil	3 & 1	*E. E. Lake.
Douglas, Isle of Man (Ellan Vannin Club) (1893)	20 Finch Road	1	4, 3 & 2	*G. W. Howie.
Dudley (Conservative) (1884)	Castle Hill	6	4	S. W. Ordish.
Durham (County) (1890)	52 Old Elvet	Nil	6, 3 & 2	*C. E. Pilkington.
Eastbourne (Devonshire) (1872) . .	Burlington Place	Nil	8 & 4	*A. J. Adams.
Evesham (Evesham) (1900)	Dresden House	4	4 & 2	*N. H. F. Burrell.
Exeter (Exeter and County) (1876)	Southernhay House	£4	9	*R. J. Bright.
Falmouth (The Club) (1826)	Western Terrace	1	5 & 4	*T. E. Barker.
Folkestone (Radnor Club) (1874) . .	136 Sandgate Road	3	8	*Capt. H. P. Keary.
Gloucester (The Club) (1891)	11a Westgate Street	5	7½ & 5	H. P. Rivers.
Guildford (County) (1882)	144 High Street	3	8	R. G. Reekie.
Halifax (The Club) (1868)	Fountain Street	10-3	14-4	*L. H. Sagar.
Haverfordwest (Pembrokeshire County) (1877)	48 High Street	3	3½	*E. W. Roberts.
Henley-on-Thames (Leandcr) (1815)	Henley-on-Thames	6	4	*D. H. Mays-Smith.
(Phyllis Court) (1906)	Marlow Road	Nil	12	Miss J. Crone.
Hove (The Club) (1882)	28 Fourth Avenue	Nil	10	*Maj. F. R. Clifton.

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		Entr.	Ann.	
Huddersfield (The Club) (1869)...	2 Church Street.....	G. 10	G. 15	*G. P. Norton; F. R. Bentley (<i>joint</i>). *H. Dyson.
(Huddersfield and County Con- servative) (1891)	Church Street	Nil	5-2½	
Ipswich (County Club) (1880)....	12-14 Lower Brook St.	Nil	10-3	*A. E. L. Sladen.
(Ipswich and Suffolk) (1886)....	Northgate Street.....	..	8	H. A. Zinn.
Jersey (United) (1848)	Royal Square, St. Helier.	£6	£5	*E. H. Stent.
(Victoria) (1853)	Beresford Street, St. Helier.	6 & 3	10 & 5	H. A. Plastow, M.B.E., M.M.
Leamington (Tennis Court) (1844)	15 Bedford Street	Nil	10	*N. C. Adams; H. C. Burgis (<i>joint</i>). *R. C. Devis.
(Leamington Club) (1890).....	26 The Parade.....	..	3	*R. Middleton.
Leeds (The Leeds Club) (1849)....	3 Albion Place	10	16 & 8	A. O. Hallam.
Leicester (Constitutional) (1880)...	Pocklington's Walk...	3	9	F. A. Lancashire.
(Leicestershire Club) (1876)....	Welford Place	15	12	*W. G. Thrupp.
Littlehampton (County) (1911) ...	16 Granville Road	Nil	5	*J. A. Bartholomew.
Liverpool (Artists) (1889)	Eberle Street.....	5	10	*F. H. Taylor.
(Athenæum) (1798)	Church Alley.....	Nil	15-4	J. W. Ferguson.
(Constitutional) (1930).....	11 Tithebarn Street...	Nil	15 & 5	H. H. Timson.
(Exchange) (1832)	11 Fenwick Street	Nil	21	F. A. Willett.
(Lyceum) (1801)	1 Bold Street	10 & 5	15	*C. C. Taylor.
(Old Hall) (1909)	Cotton Exchge. Bldgs.	10	12	*D. S. Taylor.
(Palatine) (1836)	5 Union Court	15	15	*D. G. Bingham.
(Racquet) (1874).....	102 Upper Parliament Street.	Nil	15	
(University) (1895).....	2 Mt. Pleasant	5	10	*A. J. Skelton; H. F. King (<i>joint</i>). *E. Wilkinson.
Manchester (Clarendon) (1837) ...	102 Mosley Street	10	21	*J. E. Shortland.
(Engineers) (1913).....	17 Albert Square.....	Nil	18, 15 & 7	A. W. Rothwell.
(The Old Rectory) (1911).....	90 Deansgate	5	10	A. E. Le Neve.
(Reform) (1867)	81 King Street	10	15	Peat, Marwick, Mitchell and Co.
(Union) (1825)	75 Mosley Street .....	..	21	*J. F. P. Taylor.
Middlesbrough (Cleveland) (1869)	Queen's Square	15	11 & 6	
Minehead (Minehead and West Somerset) (1901).....	38 The Avenue	Nil	5 & 2½	
Monmouth (Monmouth and County) (1875).....	Agincourt Sq.	Nil	2	Lt.-Col. W. C. A. Lee.
Newbury (South Berks) (1888) ...	Bridge Street	Nil	6	*J. M. Laycock.
Newcastle on Tyne (Union) (1863)	Westgate Road	Nil	18 & 7	H. W. Dovey.
Newport (Monmouthshire County) (1930).....	Station Approach	7	10	Brig. P. Gottwaltz, M.C.
Northampton (Northampton and County) (1873).....	George Row	Nil	10 & 7	W. Parry.
Norwich (Norfolk) (1864)	17 Upper King Street..	7	£12, 8 & 5	Maj. W. F. Chapman, T.D.
Nottingham (Nottinghamshire) (1840).....	Bridlesmith Gate.....	..	15*	*G. A. Wharton, M.B.E., T.D.
Oxford (Clarendon) (1863).....	54 Cornmarket St.	2½	7	*A. Loose.
(Frewen) (1869).....	96 St. Aldate's	2	3½	W. H. Miller.
(O.U.D.S.) (1884)	O.U.D.S., Oxford	Nil	10s.	*P. J. Stansfield.
(Union Society) (1823)	Frewin Court.....	£1	£4 10s.	L. W. Crawte.
(Vincent's) (1863)	1a King Edward St. ...	£4	10	*R. A. Fletcher (<i>Treasurer</i>).
Paignton (The Paignton Club) (1882).....	The Esplanade .....	..	5	*Cdr. G. W. Dawes, R.N.
(Torbay) (1905).....	Hyde Road	½	3-1	B. Moylan-Jones.
Peterborough (City and Counties) (1920).....	21 Priestgate.....	£8	8 & 6	W. V. Davies.
Portsmouth (Royal Naval) (1867)	17 Pembroke Road....	..	£2	*Lt.-Cdr. P. Goode, R.N. (<i>ret.</i>).
Preston (Conservative) (1881).....	Guildhall Street	1-½	£5 10s.-2	J. P. Howarth.
Reading (Athenæum) (1842)	28 Friar Street	Nil	8 & 6	R. E. Beasley.
Richmond, Surrey (Richmond) (1880).....	Northumberland Ho., Petersham Road.	Nil	7, 4 & 1	L. D. Greer.
Ripon (City Club) (1928).....	3 Water Skellgate	Nil	£5 10s.-2	*N. Stephenson.
Rochester (Castle) (1865).....	The Esplanade	5	9 & 4	*S. P. Harrison.
Rugby (The Rugby) (1866).....	35 North Street	Nil	4	*T. J. Nott.
Rye (Dormy House) (1895).....	Rye	2	6 & 4	J. L. S. Vidler.

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St. Leonards on Sea (East Sussex and St. Leonards) (1893)	Warrlor Square	G. 1	G. 10 & 5	Maj. W. C. D. McFarland, M.C.
Scarborough (South Cliff) (1899)	5 West Street	3	5	*R. Bleach.
Sheffield (The Club) (1843)	46 Norfolk Street	15	18	Lt.-Cdr. D. R. Webster, R.N. (ret.).
(St. James's) (1941)	St. James's Row .....	..	11	Mrs. M. Turner.
Shrewsbury (Shropshire) (1872) ...	The Square .....	..	5	A. M. Fielden, O.B.E.
Southold (The Blyth Club) (1929)	81 High Street	1	4 & 2	*R. G. H. Greenham.
Taunton (Somerset County) (1880)	The Crescent	5	9-3	*Lt.-Col. J. H. N. George; Lt.-Col. J. W. Middleton (joint).
Tavistock (West Devon) (1899) ...	Abbey Bridge	3	£5	*T. W. J. Chamings.
Teddington (Royal Canoe) (1866)	Trowlock Island	2	3	F. P. Penny.
Tenby (Tenby and County) (1877)	The Croft	Nil	6	*W. E. Gray, [(ret.).
Torquay (Carlton) (1913)	40 Torwood Street	Nil	3	Cmdr. W. A. Ford, R.N.
Tunbridge Wells (Tunbridge Wells and Counties) (1872)	40 London Road	Nil	6 & 3½	*Mrs. K. Crompton.
Winchester (Hampshire Club) (1857)	Southgate Street	Nil	6 & 4	*Col. N. F. Penruddocke.
Wisbech (Wisbech and District Club) (1923)	Glan-Dyfi, Wisbech ...	5	3	*F. G. A. Cooper.
Wolverhampton (Conservative) (1877)	Lichfield Street	Nil	9	*R. P. Hayes.
Worcester (Worcestershire) (1860) (Union) (1878)	40 Foregate Street	£5	8	*J. D. Schooling.
York (Yorkshire) (1839)	2 The Cross	3	Various	*R. J. Castley.
(Clty) (1876)	17 Museum Street	Nil	16 & 8	Miss M. O'Kelly.
	4 Museum Street	2	7	*J. E. Walker.

SCOTLAND

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Aberdeen (Royal Northern) (1854)	9 Albyn Place	G.	G.	*W. S. Crosby.
Ayr (County) (1872)	Savoy Park Hotel .....	..	13 & 8	*Lt.-Col. W. W. McHarg.
Dundee (Eastern) (1865)	3 Albert Square	10	13	Stuart and Stuart, C.A.
Edinburgh (Caledonian United Service and Northern) (1825) (Ladies' Caledonian) (1908)	3 Queensferry Street ...	10	15	*R. O. M. Williams, M.B.E., M.C., W.S.
(New) (1877)	13-14 Charlotte Sq. ...	7	10 & 9	P. D. Bremner.
(Queen's) (1897)	85 Princes Street	25	17, 12 & 10	C. Ballantyne.
(Scottish Conservative) (1877) ..	7 Frederick Street	8	10 & 9	Miss D. H. Cunliffe.
(University Union) (1889)	112 Princes Street	Nil	15-3	Mrs. M. W. Hutton.
Glasgow (Art) (1867)	Park Place	Nil	£3	D. I. Whittingham.
(Conservative) (1880)	185 Bath Street	15 & 5	11 & 7	G. Middlemass.
(Kelvin) (1897)	33 Bothwell Street	18 & 8	21-3	C. N. G. Orton.
(Royal Scottish Automobile) (1899)	19 Royal Exchange Sq.	8	11	Miss W. Hamilton.
(The Western Club) (1825)	Blythswood Square ...	21 & 5	7 & 3	A. K. Stevenson, O.B.E.
Inverness (Highland) (1870)	147 Buchanan Street ...	£25	24	E. Thomas.
	39 High Street	12	9	Capt. J. MacLaren-Marshall, M.C. (ret.).

NORTHERN IRELAND

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Belfast (Ulster) (1857)	Castle Place	G.	G.	*W. R. Knox.
(Ulster Reform) (1885)	4 Royal Avenue	10	18	*B. McAuley.
Enniskillen (Fermanagh County) (1883)	Church Street	4 & 3	4	*Lt.-Col. G. E. Liddle, O.B.E.
Londonderry (Northern Counties) (1879)	24 Bishop Street	Nil	8	R. C. Findlay.
Omagh (Tyrone County) (1866) .	High Street	Nil	5	*C. G. Kelly.

YACHT CLUBS

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Beumaris (Royal Anglesey) (1802)	6-7 Green Edge.....	G.	G.	*R. R. M. Jones. Comm. D. A. Casey, C.B.E., D.S.O., D.S.C., R.D., R.N.R. (ret.). *W. R. Cafferata. *J. B. Lister, T.D. *Brig. H. J. R. Jackson.
Bembridge, I. of W. (Sailing) (1886)	Isle of Wight.....	2 & 1 6	3, 2 & 1 8 & 5	
Birkenhead (Royal Mersey) (1844)	Bedford Road, Rock.	3	3	*W. R. Cafferata. *J. B. Lister, T.D. *Brig. H. J. R. Jackson.
Bridlington (Royal Yorks) (1847)	1 Windsor Crescent...	6 & 4	5 & 4	
Burnham-on-Crouch (Royal Burnham) (1895)	The Quay.....	4	8	Air Cdre. B. L. Blofeld, C.B.E.; Air Cdre. A. D. Rogers, C.B.E., A.F.C. *Capt. J. M. Jones. Capt. M. H. Eveleigh, R.N. (ret.). *Mrs. D. M. Nobbs. *J. A. Culmer. *S. W. Whiffen. Lt.-Col. A. L. Sem- mence. J. A. W. Brown.
(Royal Corinthian) (1872)	Burnham-on-Crouch, and The Parade, Cowes	3	10 & 7	
Caernarvon (Royal Welsh) (1847)	Porth-yr-Aur.....	4	4 & 2	*Capt. J. M. Jones. Capt. M. H. Eveleigh, R.N. (ret.). *Mrs. D. M. Nobbs. *J. A. Culmer. *S. W. Whiffen. Lt.-Col. A. L. Sem- mence. J. A. W. Brown.
Cowes (Royal Yacht Squadron) (1815)	The Castle, Cowes....	100	£25	
(Royal London) (1838)	The Parade	Nil	7	*Mrs. D. M. Nobbs. *J. A. Culmer. *S. W. Whiffen. Lt.-Col. A. L. Sem- mence. J. A. W. Brown.
Falmouth (Royal Cornwall) (1871)	Greenbank	5	6	
Fowey (Royal Fowey) (1804)	Fowey	2	5 & 1	*S. W. Whiffen. Lt.-Col. A. L. Sem- mence. J. A. W. Brown.
Harwich (Royal Harwich) (1843)	Woolverstone, nr. Ipswich.	2	4 & 2	
Jersey (R.C.I.) (1862).....	The Bulwarks, St. Aubin and Guernsey	2	3	*Col. D. R. Adams. Capt. H. J. Patterson.
Kingswear (Royal Dart) (1866) ...	Kingswear, S. Devon..	4	4	
Leigh-on-Sea (Essex) (1890)	S.S. <i>Lady Savile</i> , Leigh-on-Sea,	Nil	5-1	*R. O. Shaw. Mrs. M. Smalley.
Liverpool (Royal Dee) (1847)	(None).....	Nil	1	
London (Cruising Association) (1908)	Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1.	2	3, 1 & ½	*D. C. L. Cree.
(Royal Cruising) (1880)	44 Wilton Crescent, S.W.1.	4	4	
Lowestoft (Royal Norfolk and Suffolk) (1859)	Royal Plain	5	10 & 6	L. F. Nicholson.
Penarth (Penarth) (1880)	The Esplanade	2	£5	P. Skone-Rees. *G. H. Everitt. *C. N. P. Nicholson.
Plymouth (Royal Western) (1827) (Royal Plymouth Corinthian) (1877)	5 Esplanade.....	Nil	10 & 3	
(Royal South Western) (1890)	Madeira Road	2	3	*N. E. Travls. Miss A. Bailey. W. T. Banner.
Poole (East Dorset Sailing) (1876) (Parkstone) (1895).....	West Hoe.....	2	4 & 2	
(Poole Harbour) (1949).....	Witley Pier, Parkstone	3	4	J. M. Ramsay. F. Burn-Callander, M.C. H. L. Hart.
(Royal Motor Yacht) (1905)....	Pearce Avenue, Park- stone	2	6	
(Yacht) (1865).....	Parkstone	Nil	6 & 3	C. H. Gurr. *H. H. Johnson.
Ramsgate (Royal Temple) (1857) ..	Sandbanks, Bourne- mouth.	5	10	
Ryde (Royal Victoria) (1844).....	New Quay Road, Hamworthy.	1 & ½	2 & 1	Cdr. F. S. Walford, O.B.E. Mrs. I. Foster-Morris. G. J. O'Donnell. Air Vice Marshal Sir D. Harriss, K.C.B., A.F.C. *G. E. Hewett. Capt. J. T. Lean, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.). *P. G. Cawker. *F. S. Jasper, M.C. *A. H. Woolverton.
Southernhampton:	4-5 Westcliff Mansions	Nil	4½-2	
(Royal Air Force) (1932).....	St. Thomas Street .....	..	3
(Royal Southern) (1837)	Riverside Ho., Hamble	..	3 & ½	*G. E. Hewett. Capt. J. T. Lean, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.). *P. G. Cawker. *F. S. Jasper, M.C. *A. H. Woolverton.
(Royal Southampton) (1875) ...	Hamble, Hants.	3	7	
(Royal Thames) (1775)	Northlands Road	10	10 & 6	*G. E. Hewett. Capt. J. T. Lean, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.). *P. G. Cawker. *F. S. Jasper, M.C. *A. H. Woolverton.
Southeast (Alexandra) (1873)	Shore House, Warsash, Hants.	20 & 10	20-2	
Southsea (Royal Albert) (1864)....	The Cliffs	1	4-1½	*G. E. Hewett. Capt. J. T. Lean, D.S.O., R.N. (ret.). *P. G. Cawker. *F. S. Jasper, M.C. *A. H. Woolverton.
Swansea (Bristol Channel) (1875) ..	62 Clarence Parade	2	5	
Torquay (Royal Torbay) (1863) ..	Southend, Mumbles ...	4	6 & 4	*G. Cox. *Maj. T. W. I. Hedley.
Westcliff-on-Sea (Thames Estuary) (1947)	Beacon Terrace	5	5	
Weymouth (Royal Dorset) (1875)	3 The Leas	1	3-½	*A. S. Mitchell.
Windermere (Royal Windermere) (1860)	6 Charlotte Row.....	Nil	6	
Yarmouth (Royal Solent) (1878)	Windermere.....	4 & 2	5-3	

Yacht Clubs in Scotland

Club (with date of foundation)	Address	Subscription		Secretary or *Hon. Sec.
		Entr.	Ann.	
Edinburgh (Royal Forth) (1868) ..	1 Boswall Road, Edinburgh, 5.	G. 3	G. 5-1	*K. L. Gumley.
Glasgow (Royal Clyde) (1856) ...	Royal Marine Hotel, Hunter's Quay, Argyll.	4	4-1½	R. M. Whyte, 156 St. Vincent St., Glasgow, C.2.
(Clyde Corinthian) (1876).....	(None).....	1	1	*R. H. Jackson, 124 St. Vincent St., Glasgow.
(Mudhook) (1873)	(None).....	5	1	*J. C. Robertson.
(Royal Gourock) (1894)	Ashton, Gourock.....	4 & 2	3 & 1½	H. Lyons.
(Royal Western) (1875).....	(None).....	1	1	*W. I. Douglas, 17 Eaglesham St., Glas- gow, C.1.
Oban (Royal Highland) (1881) ...	Gt. Western Hotel (June 15-Sept. 15)	Nil	2	L. Falconer.
Rhu (Royal Northern) (1824) ...	Rhu, Dunbartonshire	3	Various	J. Ingoldby, 62 Temple- ton St., Glasgow.
Northern Ireland				
Bangor (Royal Ulster) (1866)	Bangor, Co. Down....	7	7	*J. B. Stark, D.F.C.
Belfast (Royal N. of Ireland) (1893)	Cultra, Co. Down. ...	5	7	*D. Andrews, O.B.E.

CLUB AND LIBRARY EDITION OF WHITAKER, 1960

The Club and Library Edition of Whitaker's Almanack, 1960, contains 1,206 pages, including illustrations and coloured maps (The World, The British Isles, Baltic States, Russia and her neighbours, Germany and her neighbours, France and Spain, The Far East, India, Pakistan and Burma, Africa, Canada and Newfoundland, The United States, South America, Australia, New Zealand) in strong leather binding, with gilt top and silk headband. Price 37s. 6d. net.

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION

Headquarters: Porte Dauphine, Paris, 16.

Secretary-General and Chairman of the North Atlantic Council, M. Paul-Henri Spaak (Belgium).

The North Atlantic Treaty was signed on April 4, 1949, by the Foreign Ministers of twelve nations. The twelve are Belgium, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, the United Kingdom and United States. Greece and Turkey acceded to the Treaty in 1952 and the Federal Republic of Germany upon the coming into force of the Paris Agreements in 1955.

The original machinery set up to carry out the provisions of the Treaty has undergone considerable modification during the passage of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization from the planning to the implementing stage. Since April, 1952, the North Atlantic Council, the principal body of the Treaty Organization, has been in continuous session in Paris. Member Governments are represented by permanent representatives, who head national delegations of advisers and experts. Ministerial meetings of the Council are held periodically. Heads of Governments may attend meetings of the Council in person. A meeting of Heads of Governments took place in December, 1957. Otherwise, at ministerial meetings, Governments are represented by their Ministers for Foreign Affairs, or by other ministers, according to the nature of the agenda. Each year a Foreign Minister is President of the Council; the Secretary-General is Chairman.

The Council is now directly responsible for the tasks performed before April, 1952, by the former Council Deputies, Defence Production Board and Financial and Economic Board. Specialized functions, such as those assigned to the Planning Board for Ocean Shipping, to the Petroleum Planning Committee, and to other subsidiary bodies, are directed by the Council.

The Secretary-General is appointed by and is responsible to the Council. He has direct access to all NATO agencies and to member Governments, and is responsible for organizing the work of the International Secretariat.

The Secretary-General is assisted by a Deputy Secretary-General, Signor Alberico Casardi (Italy), and by three Assistant Secretaries-General, who are: Sir Evelyn Shuckburgh, K.C.M.G., C.B. (U.K.) for Political Affairs; M. François-Didier Gregh (France) for Economic and Financial Affairs; M. E.H. Meili (U.S.A.) for Production and Logistics.

The senior military authority in NATO is the Military Committee (composed of a Chief-of-Staff of each member country). Its executive agency is the Standing Group which meets in Washington. The Standing Group is composed of one representative each of France, the U.K. and the U.S.A.—currently Air Chief Marshal Max Gelee (France), Air Marshal Sir George Mills (U.K.) and Admiral Walter F. Boone (U.S.A.). It is responsible for higher strategic direction throughout the North Atlantic Treaty area.

Of the five original Regional Planning Groups one remains: the Canada-U.S.A. Regional Planning Group, with headquarters in Washington. The functions of three of the remainder have been taken over by SHAPE (Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe, under General Lauris Norstad, U.S.A.) and its regional commands. The fourth has been absorbed in the Atlantic Command (SACLANT) under Admiral Jerauld Wright (U.S.A.). The Allied Command Channel is exercised jointly by Admiral Sir Manley Power, K.C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. (U.K.) and Air Marshal Sir Edward Chilton, K.B.E., C.B. (U.K.).

Life Assurance and Fire and General Insurance

LIFE ASSURANCE

THE list on the following two pages contains the names of all the more important British Life offices, and of Commonwealth companies (marked C), all of which transact business in this country.

CLASS OF BUSINESS.—The second column shows whether the company is conducted on the Mutual system whereby the whole of the divisible profit is allotted to participating policy-holders (M), or whether the company has proprietors by whom part (usually a very small proportion) of such profit is received (P). Life offices transacting other insurance business are marked (O) in this column. In such cases the Life funds are kept separately, and are not liable for the claims of other departments. The Share Capital is usually liable for the claims of all branches. Those having an Industrial branch are indicated by letter (I).

FIGURES.—These are taken from the latest annual accounts available at date of going to press, and in the majority of cases refer to annual reports for the financial year ended December 31, 1958.

LIFE FUNDS.—The amounts of these funds, though interesting, are not in themselves a sufficient indication of the financial stability of a company, which cannot be judged unless liabilities are actually compared with assets.

PREMIUM INCOME.—The annual premium income is in all cases stated after deduction of the amount paid to other companies for reinsurance parts of the risks.

EXPENSES.—The expenses of a Life office include in all cases where paid, commission to agents. The amount of expenses is less important in itself than in relation to premium income, consequently the percentage of the premium income absorbed in expenses is shown. The average percentage of British offices is about 16½%, of which about 5½% is expended on commission and 11% on other

expenses. This ratio taken by itself is frequently misleading, because, if the proportion of new business is large, the percentage of the total premiums absorbed in expenses may legitimately be higher than where the new business is small. Moreover, where rates of premium are below the average any comparisons of percentage should be considered, with due regard to this feature, a gain to the policy holder through reduced premium being equivalent to an immediate cash bonus.

INTEREST.—The rate of interest earned is important for comparison with the rate assumed in valuing liabilities, since the greater the margin between these rates the greater is the surplus available from this source for bonus. The rate of interest given is before deduction of Income Tax except where marked (N)—net.

VALUATIONS.—The last columns of the table are derived from the valuation returns made by the companies to the Board of Trade. A valuation indicates liability under existing policies, after making allowance for the amounts to be paid and received. It is assumed that deaths will occur in accordance with a mortality table, and that interest will be earned at a certain rate. Various mortality tables are employed, the most used being known as the A. 1924-29. If a company assumes that it will earn a high rate of interest in the future the net liability will appear less than if it assumes a low rate, while the liability on account of mortality appears greater by some tables than by others. The position of an office is most satisfactory when a stringent basis of valuation is adopted, because the margin between the calculated and experienced liability is larger and the surplus available for bonuses is greater. The lower the rate of interest assumed the more stringent is the valuation. The foregoing remarks, however, do not apply in the case of an office which has adopted a Bonus Reserve Valuation.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES

MOST large fire offices belong to the tariff association, charging identical rates of premium. There are, however, a number of non-tariff offices which claim to assess individual risks independently on merits. Tariff rates of premium per £100 insured against fire for the more common classes of risk are as follows:—

Private Dwelling Houses, built of brick or stone and tiled or slated and in no hazardous proximity 1s. 6d.

Household goods therein, usually 2s.

A number of companies issue "comprehensive" policies embracing in one contract all risks incidental to private houses and contents.

Shops and Warehouses, similarly built and circumstanced, in which no hazardous goods are deposited nor hazardous trades carried on, from 2s.

Stock and Utensils in trade fixtures, and household furniture in such shops and warehouses, from 2s.

Most fire insurance companies transact accident (including Motor) and miscellaneous business,

and if a strong company be selected it will probably be found to the advantage of an insurer that he should effect with it all such policies as he may require, in place of dividing them amongst several companies. The "comprehensive" policies, previously referred to, combine in one contract protection against damage by fire to the contents of a house, or from burglary, housebreaking, larceny, theft, etc., and insurance against domestic servants' employers' liability, damage from storm or tempest, third party risks, and other hazards. This can usually be arranged for an annual premium of 5s. per £100 of the full value of the contents of the house. Fire insurance of the house itself is not included, however, in this estimate, but can be included under the same policy, if desired. The advantage of a policy of this description is that it obviates the inconvenience of payments of small amounts in insurance premiums at different dates, and that in one comprehensive form it supplies protection at a moderate cost for all a householder's ordinary insurance requirements.

NOTE.—As Insurance is highly technical, particularly where business risks are involved, the advice and assistance of a qualified Insurance Broker can be utilized with considerable advantage.

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Preams.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1824	P O	Alliance.....	38,059,918	3,114,441	10.61	5 1 7	A. 1924-29	2½ & 3
1808	P O	Atlas.....	36,531,893	4,130,940	12.38	5 17 4	A. 1924-29	2½ & 2½
1849	M	Australian Mutual (C)....	341,761,065	37,540,782	13.88	5 3 1	{ A. 1924-29 Ult. A. 1949-52 Ult. }	2 & 2½
1925*	P	Avon.....	319,167	93,002	14.30	4 17 3	A. 1924-29	2½
1883	P O	Beacon.....	10,287,977	1,359,113	16.75	4 15 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1839	P I O	Blackburn (Ord.).....	1,963,681	258,271	14.6	3 16 5 (N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1866	P I O	Britannic (Ord.).....	39,088,528	4,515,604	12.73	4 3 1(N)	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1920	P O	British National.....	637,888	74,429	33.09	5 4 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1805	P O	Caledonian.....	16,111,969	1,258,022	13.56	4 18 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1847	M	Canada Life (C).....	218,042,343	19,908,644	—	5 3 5	Om(5) Am(5) C.S.O. & A.1924-29	1½-3½
1862	M I	City of Glasgow.....	1,014,275	132,571	13.49	3 19 7(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1824	P	Clerical Medical & Gen.....	32,430,987	3,030,091	15.29	6 6 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1873	M O	Colonial Mutual (C).....	121,296,332	18,544,777	17.67	5 6 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1861	P O	Commercial Union.....	65,471,585	5,987,823	10.1	4 4 8(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1871	P	Confederation (C).....	118,712,193	12,796,469	—	—	Om(5) Am(5)	2½-3½
1867	P O	Co-operative (Ord.).....	72,998,398	9,839,709	13.28	4 2 11(N)	A. 1949-52 Ult.	2½
1900	P	Crown Life.....	93,047,373	14,108,507	—	4 18 2(N)	Hm Amer. etc.	2½-3½
1899	P O	Crusader.....	6,845,310	1,273,977	23.83	5 7 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1807	P O	Eagle Star*.....	111,818,074	14,714,692	7.85	4 4 10(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1887	P O	Ecclesiastical*.....	1,147,242	61,226	7.07	4 2 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1901	P O	Economic.....	854,498	110,102	10.74	3 17 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1762	M	Equitable.....	32,638,213	2,602,163	6.75	5 16 6	A. 1924-29 Light	3½ Bonus Reserve
1844	P	Equity & Law.....	53,570,058	6,526,096	15.1	6 18 0	A. 1949-52	2
1925	M	Federation Mutual.....	282,373	49,355	5.36	5 5 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1832	M	Friends Prov. & Cent.....	66,933,961	6,372,605	14.84	5 17 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1837	P	General.....	18,836,999	2,859,509	15.98	5 12 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1848	P	Gresham.....	24,626,858	3,874,439	22.60	4 15 5(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1821	P O	Guardian.....	44,695,915	4,552,978	17.1	6 5 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1932	P	Ideal.....	1,068,456	133,182	14.82	4 13 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1897	P	Imperial Life of Can. (C) .	91,845,721	11,175,367	—	4 16 4(N)	Hm Am (5) C.S.O. etc.	2½-3
1939	P I	Irish Assurance.....	13,611,349	1,899,218	12.31	4 5 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1806	P O	Law Union & Rock.....	20,502,780	1,708,341	16.30	4 9 0(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	Legal & General.....	332,866,824	42,424,126	11.77	4 10 4(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3
1890	P O	Licenses & General.....	2,701,412	388,929	12.06	4 5 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1838	P	Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	11,281,440	1,269,559	18.37	5 1 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	L'pool & Lond. & Globe .	30,156,246	2,184,133	10.48	4 5 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1843	M I	L'pool Vic. Friendly.....	29,549,185	3,694,504	14.26	4 8 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1869	P I O	London & Manch. (Ord.) .	30,396,991	3,197,666	14.15	6 1 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	London Assurance.....	28,155,070	2,722,297	13.78	5 9 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1806	M	London Life.....	42,232,569	3,288,051	7.32	5 17 9	A. 1949-52	3 & 3½ Bonus Reserve
1887	P	Manufacturers Life (C)†..	259,346,893	23,402,861	—	5 2 4(N)	Hm Am (5) C.S.O. etc.	2-3½
1852	M	Marine & General.....	8,654,571	1,096,825	22.61	5 15 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1884	M	Medl. Sickness An. & Life .	5,479,340	551,333	15.02	5 18 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1898*	P O	Midland Employers.....	5,002,669	382,371	14.9	5 8 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1934	P O	Migdal*.....	905,892	250,948	28.04	—	Om(1863-1893) A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1886	P I	Mutual Life & Citizens.....	115,725,933	15,522,017	16.21	4 19 6	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1935	P	National & Colonial†.....	795,344	180,087	25.12	4 8 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1926	M	Natl. & Local Govt. Offrs .	1,866,812	171,745	6.1	4 14 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1910	M	Natl. Farmers Union.....	12,854,685	1,480,536	11.59	4 19 2	A. 1924-29	2½
1830	M	National Mutual.....	13,855,927	1,344,682	17.2	5 5 1	A. 1949-52 Ult.	3½ Bonus Reserve
1869	M	Natl. Mut. of Austr.(C)*..	125,286,141	14,947,165	15.72	5 2 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1835	M	National Provident.....	32,549,157	3,263,211	16.53	6 19 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1925	P I O	New Ireland (Ord.).....	7,336,653	1,067,457	14.57	5 7 9	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 & 3½
1823	P O	North Brit. & Merc.....	69,364,478	7,015,904	12.1	5 7 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1836	P O	Northern.....	38,121,913	7,212,044	11.13	4 18 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1808	M	Norwich Union Life.....	160,408,548	23,787,464	17.7	5 5 8	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I O	Pearl.....	99,877,915	13,067,233	19.83	5 18 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1782	P O	Phoenix.....	4,3778,229	2,572,464	12.04	5 11 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½

PRINCIPAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES—continued

Established	Class	Name of Office	ANNUAL ACCOUNTS				VALUATION	
			Life Funds	Life Premium Income	% of Expenses to Prems.	Rate of Interest Earned	Mortality Table	Interest % Assumed
			£	£		£ s. d.		£
1905	P	Pilot.....	644,847	127,765	39.22	—	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1891	P I	Pioneer (Ord.).....	1,440,302	200,326	22.32	5 14 4(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2 & 2½
1877	P	Prov. Life Assoc. of L'don.	20,833,722	2,185,029	22.50	4 14 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 3½
1840	M	Provident Mutual.....	25,545,282	3,214,653	16.51	4 19 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1848	P I O	Prudential (Ord.).....	429,503,887	61,536,192	16.65	5 16 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1864	P I	Refuge.....	73,802,584	8,605,566	12.58	4 1 10(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1911	M I	Reliance Mutual.....	397,829	154,257	—	4 15 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1845	P O	Royal*.....	88,308,333	6,651,814	12.99	4 5 7	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1720	P O	Royal Exchange.....	29,823,064	3,267,598	17.04	6 3 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1850	M	Royal Liver.....	14,058,796	1,843,929	12.91	5 19 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1861	M I O	Royal London.....	39,389,730	4,354,886	16.44	4 12 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1867	P I	Salvation Army.....	6,456,581	729,282	17.78	4 18 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1826	M	Scottish Amicable.....	64,262,101	9,906,128	12.09	5 7 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1831	M	Scottish Equitable.....	23,061,899	2,218,573	19.96	6 6 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1852	M I	Scottish Legal.....	1,745,722	196,855	12.51	3 14 3	Om	2½ & 3
1881	P O	Scottish Life.....	22,826,290	3,026,884	19.36	5 1 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1883	M	Scottish Mutual.....	17,310,263	2,042,301	23.77	6 5 0	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1837	M	Scottish Provident.....	46,910,736	4,597,972	12.51	6 5 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1824	P O	Scottish Union & Natl....	28,161,326	1,710,954	12.61	5 18 2	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1815	M	Scottish Widows.....	114,308,611	10,879,377	10.9	6 4 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1904	P	Sentinel*.....	733,153	433,780	45.05	—	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1825	M	Standard*.....	231,619,565	29,811,671	9.4	4 17 6(N)	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2
1810	P	Sun Life.....	127,372,338	16,143,346	14.17	5 9 11	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½
1865	P*	Sun Life of Canada (C)...	655,990,558	51,597,237	—	4 7 7(N)	C.S.O., Om(5) Amer. Exp.	2½, 3 & 3 Bonus Reserve
1840	M	United Kingdom Prov....	48,056,738	4,198,743	16.2	6 17 1	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½ & 2½
1825	P	University.....	3,256,490	417,742	8.23	5 8 3	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3 Bonus Reserve
1841	M I O	Wesleyan & General.....	15,097,919	1,904,154	14.86	5 0 6	A. 1949-52	2½
1912	P	Western Australian*.....	242,333	31,595	22.56	4 11 10	A. 1924-29 Ult.	3
1824	P O	Yorkshire.....	46,239,363	5,008,122	11.42	4 18 4	A. 1924-29 Ult.	2½

INDUSTRIAL COMPANIES

1839	P	Blackburn.....	8,392,919	1,131,563	35.9	4 12 2(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½
1866	P	Britannic.....	62,960,761	9,374,240	28.0	5 10 11(N)	E. L. No. 11	2½
1862	M	City of Glasgow Friendly.	4,492,776	615,046	—	—	E. L. No. 12	2½ & 2½
1867	P	Co-operative.....	118,759,333	25,161,696	—	—	E. L. No. 10	3
1939	P	Irish Assurance.....	13,309,389	2,487,546	—	—	E. L. No. 10	3
1843	M	Liverpool Vict. Friendly.	126,922,534	17,330,874	—	4 8 6	E. L. No. 10	2½
1869	P	London & Manchester.....	28,868,124	3,976,943	30.46	6 1 9	E. L. No. 10	2½
1886	P	Muti. Life & Citizens.....	31,868,485	4,463,854	28.92	4 12 3	E. L. No. 9	2
1925	P	New Ireland.....	3,701,156	1,456,304	—	—	Eire L. No. 3	3½
1864	P	Pearl.....	141,415,339	20,198,763	—	—	E. L. No. 10	2½
1891	P	Pioneer.....	1,388,429	218,346	—	5 13 6(N)	E. L. No. 10	2½
1848	P	Prudential.....	452,385,592	53,709,413	—	5 16 7	E. L. No. 11	2½
1864	P	Refuge.....	69,980,852	10,876,213	—	5 10 5	E. L. No. 10	3
1911	M	Reliance Mutual.....	1,052,386	312,060	—	4 15 4	E. L. No. 10	2½
1880	M	Royal Liver Friendly....	67,353,322	9,166,143	—	5 19 8	E. L. No. 10	3
1861	M	Royal London.....	90,828,284	10,614,384	—	4 12 3	E. L. No. 10	2½
1867	P	Salvation Army.....	13,103,168	1,907,340	34.30	4 18 2	E. L. No. 10	2½
1852	M	Scottish Legal.....	20,087,726	2,292,401	—	—	E. L. No. 8	2½ & 3
1841	M	Wesleyan & General.....	17,845,543	2,566,785	—	5 0 6	E. L. No. 10	3

C—Commonwealth Office. † 1957 figures

* Avon-Life Dept., est. Jan. 1954.

* Eagle Star—Including funds of acquired businesses.

* Ecclesiastical—Year ending Feb. 28, 1959.

* Midland Employers—Life Dept., est. Jan. 1947.

* Midgal—Established in U.K.—1949.

* Nat. Mut. of Austrl. Year ending Sept. 30, 1958.

* Pioneer—Year ending March 31, 1959.

* Royal—Including figures of associated Co.—The Liverpool, London & Globe.

* Sentinel—Year ending March 31, 1958.

* Standard—Year ending Nov. 15, 1958.

* Sun Life of Canada—In process of becoming a mutual office.

* Western Australian—Year ending June 30, 1958.

LIFE ASSURANCES IN FORCE

British Life Assurance Statistics show that 8,910,000 ordinary life assurances, to the amount of £6,568,000,000 were in force in 1957 in respect of business transacted within the United Kingdom. The report of the Industrial Assurance Commissioner shows that 119,700,000 industrial life policies were in force at the end of 1957.

The Annuity is calculated as payable half-yearly.

	MALES				FEMALES			
	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70	Age 50	Age 60	Age 65	Age 70
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance	7 12 8	9 7 10	10 16 8	12 17 6	7 2 3	8 8 4	9 9 7	10 0 0
Atlas	7 7 8	9 2 8	10 12 0	12 13 0	6 17 0	8 3 0	9 4 8	10 15 0
Avon	7 4 4	9 0 7	10 10 3	12 12 8	6 13 8	8 0 4	9 2 3	10 13 8
Beacon	7 1 10	8 17 6	10 6 8	12 8 2	6 11 6	7 17 8	8 19 2	10 10 0
Britannic	7 8 6	9 3 9	10 12 9	12 14 2	6 18 2	8 4 1	9 5 4	10 16 1
British National Life	7 10 7	9 10 2	11 2 5	13 7 11	6 18 10	8 8 3	9 12 0	11 6 0
Caledonian	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Canada Life	6 17 5	8 14 2	10 2 10	12 3 7	6 6 0	7 13 11	8 15 10	10 6 2
†Clerical, Medical & General	6 19 4	8 15 4	10 5 2	12 7 6	6 8 10	7 15 2	8 17 0	10 8 6
Commercial Union	7 11 1	9 6 10	10 16 0	12 17 6	7 0 6	8 7 0	9 8 8	10 19 5
Co-operative Ins.	7 14 4	9 9 0	10 17 4	12 17 0	7 4 4	8 9 8	9 10 8	11 0 4
Crusader	7 14 3	9 9 11	10 19 5	13 1 5	7 3 10	8 9 11	9 11 7	11 2 8
†Eagle Star	7 7 7	9 5 1	10 15 10	12 19 9	6 16 6	8 4 2	9 6 11	10 19 5
Equitable	7 12 0	9 8 0	10 17 7	12 19 7	7 1 7	8 8 0	9 9 7	11 0 10
Equity & Law	7 12 5	9 9 9	11 0 4	13 4 0	7 1 6	8 9 0	9 11 6	11 4 1
Friends Prov. & Cent.	7 10 8	9 8 4	10 17 4	12 19 0	6 18 8	8 6 4	9 9 4	11 3 4
General Life*	7 3 10	9 1 8	10 13 0	12 12 4	6 10 10	7 17 0	8 18 4	10 9 8
Gresham	7 10 4	9 6 0	10 15 8	12 17 8	6 19 0	8 5 4	9 6 8	10 17 8
Guardian	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Irish Assurance	7 13 10	9 9 8	10 19 3	13 1 7	7 3 5	8 9 7	9 11 3	11 2 7
Law Union and Rock	7 9 6	9 5 0	10 14 2	12 15 8	6 19 2	8 5 4	9 6 10	10 17 6
Legal and General	—	9 6 0	10 15 8	12 17 8	—	8 5 4	9 6 8	10 17 8
Licenses and General	7 10 6	9 6 3	10 15 7	12 17 5	6 19 11	8 6 4	9 7 11	10 18 11
Life Association of Scotland	—	9 4 10	10 14 2	12 16 2	—	8 4 10	9 6 6	10 17 8
Liverpool & London & Globe	7 2 4	8 18 0	10 7 2	12 8 10	6 11 8	7 18 2	8 19 10	10 10 8
London and Manchester	7 12 8	9 8 2	10 17 7	12 19 7	7 2 4	8 8 3	9 9 10	11 0 10
London Assurance	7 4 8	9 0 2	10 13 0	12 14 4	6 14 4	8 4 0	9 5 6	10 16 2
London Life	7 13 2	9 9 9	10 19 9	13 2 9	7 2 4	8 9 2	9 11 4	11 3 0
Marine and General	6 19 6	8 14 0	10 3 0	12 3 6	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 16 0	10 6 0
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life	7 9 1	9 4 8	10 14 0	12 15 10	6 18 7	8 4 9	9 6 4	10 17 4
Midland Employers' Mutual	7 13 0	9 8 4	10 17 0	12 17 10	7 2 6	8 8 8	9 10 0	11 0 4
National and Colonial	7 16 4	9 11 6	11 0 8	13 2 2	7 6 2	8 11 10	9 13 2	11 3 10
National Farmers Union	7 4 4	9 0 7	10 10 3	12 12 8	6 13 8	8 0 4	9 2 3	10 13 8
National Mutual	6 17 10	8 12 6	10 1 0	12 1 4	6 7 8	7 13 2	8 14 2	10 4 2
National Mutual of Australasia	6 14 8	8 10 6	9 19 10	12 1 4	6 4 2	7 10 6	8 12 2	10 3 2
National Provident	7 12 0	9 7 0	10 16 0	12 17 0	7 1 0	8 7 0	9 9 0	10 19 0
North British & Mercantile	7 11 10	9 7 0	10 15 10	12 16 10	7 1 6	8 7 6	9 8 8	10 19 2
Northern	7 7 8	9 7 0	10 19 4	13 5 3	6 16 1	8 5 1	9 8 11	11 3 0
Norwich Union Life*	7 8 6	9 6 1	10 19 4	13 6 6	6 18 1	8 4 3	9 8 2	11 3 3
Pearl	7 8 10	9 4 2	10 14 4	12 15 8	6 18 4	8 4 4	9 6 0	10 17 0
Phoenix	7 6 8	9 2 0	10 11 2	12 12 8	6 16 2	8 2 4	9 3 8	10 14 8
Pioneer	7 3 0	9 6 0	11 0 0	13 8 2	6 13 0	8 2 0	9 8 0	11 4 0
Provident Life Assoc. of London	7 12 4	9 7 10	10 17 0	12 18 6	7 1 10	8 8 0	9 9 6	10 0 4
Provident Mutual	7 1 9	8 17 3	10 6 5	12 8 0	6 11 3	7 17 6	8 19 0	10 9 9
Prudential*	7 7 0	9 2 0	10 11 0	12 12 0	6 17 0	8 2 0	9 3 0	10 14 0
Refuge	7 6 8	9 3 8	10 14 0	12 17 0	6 14 4	8 0 4	9 3 0	10 18 0
Reliance Mutual*	7 8 0	9 4 0	10 12 9	12 13 2	6 18 9	8 4 4	9 5 7	10 16 0
Royal	7 2 4	8 18 0	10 7 2	12 8 10	6 11 8	7 18 2	8 19 10	10 10 8
Royal Exchange	7 12 3	9 7 8	10 16 6	12 17 7	7 1 9	8 8 0	9 9 5	10 19 11
Royal London	6 19 0	8 14 0	10 2 0	12 1 0	6 9 0	7 15 0	8 15 0	10 5 0
Scottish Amicable	7 3 2	8 19 2	10 8 8	12 10 8	6 12 6	7 19 0	9 0 10	10 12 0
Scottish Equitable	7 9 4	9 4 2	10 12 10	12 13 6	6 19 2	8 4 10	9 5 10	10 16 0
Scottish Life	7 7 2	9 4 0	10 14 4	12 17 6	6 16 4	8 3 8	9 5 10	10 17 10
Scottish Mutual	7 9 2	9 5 0	10 14 4	12 16 4	6 18 6	8 5 0	9 6 10	10 17 10
Scottish Provident	7 10 9	9 7 4	10 17 6	13 0 1	7 0 0	8 7 0	9 9 2	11 0 10
Scottish Union & Nat.	7 12 4	9 8 8	10 18 8	13 1 8	7 1 8	8 8 2	9 10 2	11 2 0
Scottish Widows'	7 6 8	9 3 6	10 14 0	12 17 4	6 15 0	8 1 2	9 2 8	10 13 8
Sentinel	7 10 0	9 7 11	10 19 2	13 3 9	6 18 11	8 6 10	9 9 11	11 3 0
Standard	7 4 11	9 4 10	10 16 2	13 0 2	6 16 4	8 3 9	9 6 6	10 19 7
Sun Life	7 7 0	9 3 4	10 13 0	12 15 0	6 16 0	8 3 0	9 5 0	10 16 4
United Kingdom	7 0 10	8 16 2	10 5 2	12 6 6	6 10 6	7 16 6	8 17 10	10 8 6
University	7 12 0	9 8 0	10 17 7	12 19 7	7 1 7	8 8 0	9 9 7	11 0 9
Wesleyan & General	7 9 4	9 4 4	10 12 10	12 13 10	6 19 0	8 4 10	9 6 0	10 16 4
Western Australian	7 5 0	9 1 8	10 10 0	12 10 0	6 12 8	7 18 0	8 19 4	10 10 6
Yorkshire	7 4 0	8 19 0	10 8 0	12 8 0	6 14 0	7 19 0	9 1 0	10 11 0

† Clerical Med. & Gen.—Minimum Purchase Money £500. Rates increased 10s.% over this amount. † Eagle Star—Rate reduced by 5s. if Purchase Money less than £1,000. * General Life—Special rates for Purchase Money £3,000 and over. * Norwich Union—Rates for U.K. and Eire. * Prudential—Rates increased by 3s. if Purchase Money over £2,000. * Reliance Mutual—Quarterly Instalments.

BONUSES

The following table gives examples of Bonus last declared on Whole Life and Endowment Assurances for £100. In each case the rate given is in respect of a policy effected at age 30 next birthday, and the Endowment Bonus is based on a Policy maturing at age 60.

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force 20 years in force	Bonus declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonus
Alliance.....	1958	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Atlas.....	1958*	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
Australian Mutual.....	1958A	£1/17/6 compound	£1/13/6 compound	—
Avon.....	1958*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Beacon.....	1956*	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/5/0
Blackburn.....	1958A	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
Britannic.....	1958A	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/4/0
British National Life.....	1956	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Caledonian.....	1956*	£2/10/0	£2/8/0	At rate last declared
Canada Life.....	1957	Vary with age,	plan and duration	Allowed on death after first year
City of Glasgow Friendly, Clerical, Medical and General	1954 1955*	£1/0/0 (Present series) £2/10/0	£1/0/0 (Present series) £2/10/0	£1/5/0 £2/15/0
Colonial Mutual.....	1958A	£2/16/0 £3/14/0	{£2/10/0 5 years in force) £3/8/0 20 " " " }	At full rate last declared
Commercial Union.....	1957	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound
Confederation.....	1957	Vary	with age, plan and	duration
Co-operative.....	1958A	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/2/0
Crusader.....	1958A	£2/10/0	£2/5/0	At rate last declared
Eagle Star.....	1957	{£2/8/0 Ord. Section £2/10/0 Abstainers " "	£2/10/ Abstainers Section £2/8/0 Ord. "	£2/8/0 Ord. Section £2/10/0 Abstainers " "
Ecclesiastical.....	1959	£2/15/0 compound	£2/15/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Economic.....	1955	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	At full rate last declared
Equitable.....	1956	£2/0/0 £4/0/0	£2/0/0 compound plus £1/0/0 on survival	Whole Life—depends on duration. Endowment—at last rate declared.
Equity & Law.....	1958*	£3/2/0	£3/2/0	£2/18/0
Federation Mutual.....	1956	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Friends Prov. and Century General.....	1954 1955	£2/10/0 compound £2/10/0	£2/10/0 compound £2/5/0	£2/5/0 compound £2/5/0
Gresham.....	1955	£1/15/0 £2/5/0	{£1/15/0 (5 years in force) £2/5/0 (20 " " ") }	A full rate last declared
Guardian.....	1954	£2/10/0 New Series	£2/10/0 compound Old Series	At rate last declared
Ideal Life.....	1956*	£1/5/0	£1/5/0	At full rate last declared
Imperial Life of Canada..	1958	Vary with age, plan	and duration	Allowed at death
Law Union & Rock.....	1954	£1/14/0 compound (Home)	£1/14/0 compound (Home)	£1/18/0 compound
Legal and General.....	1956	£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0
Licenses and General....	1955	£2/2/6	£2/2/6	£2/2/0
Life Association of Scotland	1957*	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Liverpool, London and Globe	1958	£2/15/0	£2/15/0	£2/15/0
Liverpool Victoria Friendly	1956*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
London and Manchester..	1958A	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
London Assurance.....	1955	£2/5/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound	At rate last declared
London Life.....	1958A	£2/7/6 compound for year	beginning July 1. 1959	Nil on claims between policy anniversaries
Marine and General.....	1957	£2/10/0	£2/6/0	At rate last declared.
Medical Sickness, Annuity and Life	1956	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/5/0
Midland Employers.....	1956	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/8/0
Mutual Life.....	1957	£2/2/0 £2/15/0	£1/7/0 to £1/15/0	Full rate last declared
Natl. & Local Government Officers	1955	£2/5/0	£2/5/0	£2/5/0
Nat. Farmers' Union.....	1957	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	At rate last declared
National Mutual.....	1956*	£2/12/6 compound	£2/7/6 compound	At full rate last declared
National Mutual of Australasia	1958*	£2/2/6 compound	£1/15/0 compound	Full rate last declared
National Provident.....	1957*	£3/10/0	£2/12/6 to £3/7/6	{ Whole Life £3/2/6 Endowt. £2/5/0 to £3/0/0
New Ireland.....	1958A	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
North British and Mercantile	1954	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/5/0 compound

Office	Last* Valuation	Bonus declared on Whole Life Assurances 5 years in force	Bonuses declared on Endowment Assurances	Interim Bonuses
Northern.....	1955	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Norwich Union.....	1955	£2/12/0	£2/2/0	{ Whole Life £2/15/0 Endowment £2/5/0
Pearl.....	1958A	£2/4/0	£2/4/0	£2/4/0
Phoenix.....	1955	£2/3/0	£2/3/0	£2/5/0
Pilot*.....	1957	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	—
Pioneer.....	1959*	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Provident Life Association of London	1958A	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/10/0
Provident Mutual.....	1955	{ £2/10/0—Age 65 or over £2/5/0—Under age 65	£2/0/0	{ Whole Life—£2/5/0 & £2/10/0 Endowment—£2/0/0 Quoted on application
Prudential.....	1958A	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/0/0
Refuge.....	1958A	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Reliance Mutual.....	1955	£1/15/0	£1/15/0	£1/15/0
Royal Amicable.....	1957*	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	£2/15/0
Royal.....	1958	£2/15/0	2/15/0	£2/15/0
Royal Liver Friendly....	1958A	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/8/0
Royal London.....	1955	£1/10/0 1951-53	£1/14/0 1954-55	£2/0/0 1956-57, £2/4/0 1958-59
Salvation Army.....	1958A	£1/18/0	£1/18/0	£1/18/0
Scottish Amicable.....	1955	£2/2/6 compound	£2/2/6 compound	£2/10/0 compound
Scottish Equitable.....	1957	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound	£2/6/0 compound
Scottish Legal Life.....	1954	£1/10/0	£1/10/0	£2/5/0
Scottish Life.....	1955	£2/8/0	£2/8/0	£2/6/0
Scottish Mutual.....	1958*	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0	£2/5/0
Scottish Provident.....	1958	£2/0/0 compound (Old Series) £1/15/0 compound (New Series)	£2/10/0 compound	Whole Life.£1/15/0 compound Endowment£2/10/0 compound
Scottish Union.....	1955	£2/2/0	£2/2/0	£2/7/0
Scottish Widows.....	1958	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0 compound	£2/10/0
Standard.....	1958*	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound	£2/2/0 compound
Sun Life.....	1957*	£2/6/0	£2/6/0	£2/6/0
Sun Life of Canada.....	1958A	Vary with age, plan	and duration	—
United Kingdom.....	1956*	£2/11/0 compound Abstainers pound General	Section, £2/10/0 com- Section	£2/6/0 & £2/5/0
University Life.....	1954	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	{ £2/5/0 on death £2/10/0 at maturity
Wesleyan and General...	1958A	£2/0/0	£2/0/0	£2/0/0
Western Australian.....	1958*	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound	£2/0/0 compound
Yorkshire.....	1957*	£2/10/0	£2/10/0	Full rate last declared

* NOTE.—The Valuation period is for the 5 years ending in December of the year stated, unless otherwise marked.

A.—Annual Valuation.

Atlas.—Three years ending December 31, 1958.

Avon.—First quinquennial Valuation.

Beacon.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Caledonian.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Clerical, Medl. and Genl.—Rates of bonus apply only to Policies effected since 1st Jan. 1946.

Ecclesiastical.—Five years ending February 28, 1959.

Equity and Law.—Three years ending December 31, 1958.

Further revisionary bonus on existing bonus additions.

Ideal Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Life Association of Scotland.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

Liverpool Victoria.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

National Mutual.—Two years ending December 31, 1958.

National Mutual of Australasia.—One year ending Sept. 30, 1958.

National Provident.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

Pilot.—Guaranteed Bonus on existing Contracts. " With profit " Policies not now issued.

Pioneer.—One year ending March 31, 1959.

Royal Exchange.—Three years ending December 31, 1957

Scottish Mutual.—Three years ending December 31, 1958.

Standard.—Three years ending Nov. 15 1958.

Sun Life.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

United Kingdom.—Three years ending December 31, 1956.

Western Australian.—Five years ending June 30, 1958.

Yorkshire.—Three years ending December 31, 1957.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE

Life assurance may be effected either with or without participation in profits. If with participation then a higher premium is charged and the Policy is entitled to a Bonus, which is a share in the profits made by the Office, as and when declared. Valuations are made by Offices at periods varying from one to five years and the rate of Bonus then

declared is usually in respect of each year since the previous valuation. These Bonuses are normally payable with the Sum Assured for their full amount, but, if desired, they can be applied to reduce the premium or surrendered for a cash payment. If a Policy is effected without participation the Sum Assured only is payable.

The ages applicable to the life and endowment assurance (but not the annuity) rates as hereafter given are "next birthday" unless otherwise stated.

AVERAGE ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100

Age at Entry	With Profits		Without Profits		Age at Entry	With Profits		Without Profits		Age at Entry	With Profits		Without Profits				
	£	s.	d.	£		s.	d.	£	s.		d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21	1	19	0	1	9	2	31	2	10	6	41	3	5	2	2	13	6
22	2	0	0	1	9	10	32	2	11	8	42	3	7	5	2	15	7
23	2	1	2	1	10	6	33	2	12	10	43	3	9	9	2	17	9
24	2	2	4	1	11	3	34	2	14	0	44	3	12	3	3	0	0
25	2	3	6	1	11	11	35	2	15	2	45	3	14	11	3	4	2
26	2	4	8	1	12	8	36	2	16	6	46	3	16	8	3	6	4
27	2	5	10	1	13	5	37	2	17	11	48	4	2	4	3	11	4
28	2	7	0	1	14	2	38	2	19	6	50	4	9	3	3	17	9
29	2	8	2	1	14	11	39	3	1	3	55	5	12	5	4	15	9
30	2	9	4	1	16	0	40	3	3	2	60	6	17	1	5	18	11

The next table shows the annual premiums payable throughout life [with some Offices premiums cease at age 85] for a policy of £100 payable at death, with and without profits. It is not sufficient to judge a life office by premium rates only. An office charging a high premium may give higher bonuses than one charging a low premium, and therefore bonus results and prospects as well as premiums have to be considered. Most offices grant interim bonuses between valuation periods, and it is important to ascertain if this is the case before an assurance is effected, and how such interim

bonuses compare with valuation bonuses, especially in cases of endowment assurance. A without profit Insurance provides the maximum amount of cover at the lowest cost and if an Office, as in some cases, is prepared to allow the option of converting the Insurance at any time to "with" profits either for whole of Life or on the Endowment plan, this gives an attractive contract. The change would, of course, entail a higher premium being paid but under this arrangement the highest cover can be obtained in the early years and the alteration made when the increased cost can be met.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AT DEATH. WITH AND WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS					WITHOUT PROFITS				
	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	
***Alliance.....	£ 2 9 9	£ 2 16 3	£ 3 4 6	£ 4 9 1	£ 6 14 7	£ 1 15 1	£ 2 8 10	£ 3 12 1	£ 5 14 1	
*Atlas.....	2 11 10	2 18 7	3 7 3	4 12 3	6 14 3	1 13 2	2 6 11	3 10 3	5 10 8	
*Australian Mutual.....	2 3 5	2 10 2	2 18 8	4 3 7	6 9 2	1 13 7	2 7 4	3 11 5	5 17 4	
*Avon.....	2 6 7	2 13 1	3 1 3	4 5 6	6 8 7	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 4 2	
*Beacon.....	2 6 3	2 13 0	3 1 7	4 6 4	6 7 7	1 12 6	2 6 1	3 9 0	5 8 6	
*Blackburn.....	2 11 6	2 18 8	3 7 5	4 13 5	6 19 0	1 18 7	2 12 10	3 17 1	6 0 11	
*Britannic.....	2 7 0	2 13 9	3 2 3	4 6 10	6 7 10	1 11 5	2 4 6	3 6 9	5 5 2	
*British National Life.....	2 7 1	2 13 8	3 2 0	4 7 2	6 9 7	1 15 3	2 8 8	3 11 5	5 13 4	
*Caledonian.....	2 12 1	2 18 10	3 7 0	4 11 7	6 15 7	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5	
*Canada Life.....	1 19 6	2 6 0	2 14 4	3 19 8	6 6 8	1 13 0	2 6 2	3 9 5	5 10 11	
*City of Glasgow Friendly	2 1 6	2 8 2	2 17 0	4 4 0	6 14 10	Not issued				
*Clerical, Medical & General	2 6 2	2 12 10	3 1 2	4 5 9	6 10 10	1 12 11	2 6 3	3 8 5	5 8 11	
*Colonial Mutual.....	2 7 3	2 14 6	3 3 7	4 8 2	6 15 2	1 12 10	2 5 10	3 8 0	5 9 4	
*Commercial Union.....	2 12 3	2 18 9	3 6 11	4 10 10	6 10 9	1 11 10	2 5 0	3 7 7	5 7 9	
*Confederation.....	2 3 4	2 9 5	2 17 5	4 1 8	6 5 9	1 15 5	2 8 11	3 12 4	5 14 11	
*Co-operative.....	2 11 8	2 18 7	3 7 5	4 16 4	6 19 8	Not published				
*Crown Life.....	2 1 1	2 7 10	2 16 11	4 5 3	6 17 4	1 15 4	2 10 5	3 17 5	6 7 0	
***Crusader.....	2 16 2	3 3 5	3 12 4	4 18 3	—	1 12 11	2 6 0	3 8 4	—	
*Eagle Star.....	2 8 3	2 15 4	3 4 2	4 10 0	6 15 0	1 12 8	2 5 8	3 7 10	5 8 7	
*Ecclesiastical.....	2 5 9	2 12 5	3 0 9	4 5 9	6 10 8	Not published				
***Economic.....	2 11 8	2 18 2	3 6 4	4 10 3	6 11 7	1 12 4	2 5 7	3 8 2	5 8 3	
*Equitable.....	2 14 0	2 19 0	3 6 0	4 7 0	6 5 0	1 12 0	2 5 0	3 6 0	5 5 0	
*Equity and Law.....	2 6 11	2 14 7	3 4 6	4 13 5	7 4 4	1 9 5	2 2 3	3 4 8	5 4 2	
*Federation Mutual.....	2 12 7	2 19 7	3 8 3	4 13 8	6 18 5	1 13 6	2 7 1	3 10 3	5 12 3	
***Friends' Provident & Century.....	2 10 5	2 17 8	3 6 8	4 12 10	6 18 5	1 12 4	2 5 5	3 7 7	5 6 1	
*General Life.....	2 12 7	2 19 10	3 8 10	4 14 8	6 17 1	1 16 6	2 10 0	3 13 4	5 14 9	
*Gresham.....	2 7 11	2 14 3	3 2 2	4 6 6	6 10 6	1 13 2	2 6 4	3 9 2	5 9 6	
*Guardian.....	2 9 3	2 16 4	3 5 2	4 10 8	6 13 3	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5	

WITH PROFITS

WITHOUT PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	WITH PROFITS			WITHOUT PROFITS					
	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60	Age 30	Age 40	Age 50	Age 60
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
*Ideal Life.....	2 7 0	2 13 5	3 1 8	4 5 11	6 8 10	1 16 0	2 9 7	3 12 8	5 14 6
*Impl. Life of Canada....	1 17 2	2 3 6	2 11 8	3 17 10	6 8 3	1 9 8	2 2 4	3 4 8	5 6 5
*Irish Assurance.....	2 14 11	3 2 3	3 11 4	4 17 7	7 2 11	1 14 1	2 7 9	3 11 7	5 13 7
*Law Union & Rock.....	2 11 2	2 17 7	3 5 10	4 9 11	6 11 8	1 14 4	2 7 5	3 10 0	5 9 11
*Legal & General.....	2 11 4	2 17 8	3 5 8	4 12 2	6 17 11	1 13 2	2 6 4	3 9 2	5 9 6
**Licenses & General.....	2 7 1	2 14 5	3 3 9	4 10 10	6 18 2	1 11 2	2 4 5	3 6 9	5 5 5
*Life Assoc. of Scotland..	2 7 4	2 14 5	3 3 2	4 8 4	6 9 8	1 14 2	2 7 2	3 9 2	5 7 1
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.....	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 4	4 10 4	6 11 8	1 13 2	2 6 6	3 9 2	5 8 8
L'pool Victoria F'diy....	2 7 11	2 15 7	3 5 3	4 13 10	7 4 6	1 18 3	2 13 6	3 19 7	6 7 5
*London & Manchester...	2 11 9	2 18 9	3 7 6	4 13 0	6 17 3	1 15 10	2 9 6	3 12 10	5 15 0
**London Assurance.....	2 11 6	2 18 3	3 6 9	4 11 6	6 15 0	1 13 3	2 6 7	3 9 6	5 10 11
*London Life.....	2 6 10	2 13 8	3 1 8	4 5 8	6 9 3	1 11 8	2 4 8	3 6 10	5 5 3
*Manufacturers.....	1 19 6	2 6 3	2 14 9	4 1 0	6 8 4	1 16 4	2 11 4	3 17 1	6 2 0
**Marine & General.....	2 8 11	2 15 8	3 4 2	4 9 2	6 13 5	1 11 5	2 4 3	3 6 6	5 5 0
*Medical Sickness Annuity & Life.....	2 3 3	2 10 0	2 18 6	4 3 2	6 4 0	1 12 0	2 4 11	3 7 0	5 5 4
*Midland Employers.....	2 8 5	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 6	1 14 1	2 7 3	3 9 11	5 9 2
*Migdal.....	2 8 7	2 15 6	3 4 3	4 10 1	6 16 5	1 14 1	2 8 0	3 11 10	5 16 0
*Mutual & Citizens'.....	2 12 9	3 0 1	3 9 3	4 13 9	7 4 10		Not published		
*Natl. & Local Gov. Officers	2 10 0	2 17 0	3 6 0	4 13 0	6 19 0	1 15 0	2 10 0	3 14 0	6 0 0
*National Farmers' Union	2 4 7	2 11 1	2 19 3	4 3 6	6 6 7	1 10 8	2 3 8	3 5 10	5 4 2
*National Mutual.....	2 12 0	2 19 0	3 7 0	4 13 0	6 19 0	1 16 0	2 11 0	3 15 0	6 0 0
*Nat. Mut' of Australasia.	2 6 9	2 13 4	3 1 6	4 7 3	6 9 8	1 9 10	2 2 6	3 4 6	5 2 11
*National Provident.....	2 8 7	2 16 0	3 5 5	4 12 7	6 17 9	1 15 1	2 8 2	3 11 0	5 11 8
*New Ireland.....	2 4 9	2 11 10	3 0 7	4 6 10	6 13 2	1 15 0	2 9 4	3 13 10	5 18 7
*North. Brit. & Mercan....	2 10 0	2 16 6	3 4 10	4 9 3	6 14 1	1 12 9	2 6 0	3 8 10	5 9 4
*Northern.....	2 8 9	2 15 11	3 4 11	4 11 0	6 16 4	1 12 1	2 6 6	3 9 9	5 12 2
**Norwich Union*.....	2 9 1	2 16 4	3 5 1	4 10 5	6 15 6	1 12 9	2 6 1	3 8 11	5 8 4
*Pearl.....	2 9 11	2 17 1	3 6 1	4 12 5	6 18 9	1 16 0	2 10 4	3 14 9	5 19 2
*Phoenix.....	2 10 8	2 17 3	3 6 1	4 11 11	6 17 0	1 14 4	2 7 7	3 9 11	5 10 6
*Pioneer.....	2 8 0	2 15 0	3 5 0	4 11 0	6 17 0	1 17 0	2 0 0	3 14 0	5 17 0
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.	2 7 6	2 14 5	3 2 10	4 7 10	6 14 6	1 11 0	2 4 2	3 6 0	5 7 0
*Provident Mutual.....	2 7 2	2 14 2	3 3 0	4 8 10	6 15 0	1 12 3	2 6 2	3 9 7	5 12 3
*Prudential.....	2 7 8	2 14 7	3 3 3	4 8 9	6 14 1	1 12 11	2 5 10	3 8 7	5 11 2
*Refuge.....	2 12 4	2 19 4	3 7 8	4 13 4	7 0 0	1 16 0	2 10 4	3 14 8	5 19 8
*Reliance Mutual.....	23 5 0	26 12 0	30 15 0	42 17 0	62 18 0	16 1 0	22 12 0	33 11 0	52 10 0
*Royal.....	2 10 0	2 16 10	3 5 4	4 10 4	6 11 8	1 13 2	2 6 6	3 9 2	5 8 8
*Royal Exchange.....	2 9 6	2 16 6	3 5 3	4 10 7	6 13 11	1 13 3	2 6 8	3 9 9	5 10 7
Royal Liver Friendly.....	2 5 11	2 13 0	3 2 5	4 9 9	6 19 2	1 16 2	2 11 1	3 16 9	6 2 10
*Royal London.....	2 11 5	2 18 5	3 7 3	4 13 5	7 0 10	1 14 5	2 9 2	3 14 5	6 1 0
*Salvation Army.....	2 7 7	2 15 0	3 4 4	4 11 9	7 1 1	1 16 8	2 11 3	3 16 0	6 0 10
**Scottish Amicable.....	2 10 7	2 17 5	3 5 11	4 11 1	6 13 11	1 14 10	2 7 11	3 9 10	5 9 6
**Scottish Equitable.....	2 11 10	2 18 8	3 7 2	4 12 2	6 16 10	1 13 0	2 6 0	3 8 0	5 8 4
Scottish Legal Life.....	2 4 6	2 12 7	3 2 10	4 12 9	7 7 4		Not published		
*Scottish Life.....	2 9 10	2 16 8	3 5 1	4 9 5	6 9 6	1 14 7	2 7 9	3 10 1	5 8 5
*Scottish Mutual.....	2 11 8	2 18 2	3 6 8	4 11 10	6 15 2	1 13 6	2 6 4	3 9 0	5 8 8
**Scottish Provident.....	2 10 5	2 17 1	3 5 8	4 10 0	6 11 3	1 12 5	2 5 5	3 7 7	5 5 11
*Scott. Union & Nat.....	2 7 6	2 14 6	3 3 4	4 8 10	—	1 11 2	2 4 4	3 7 0	—
*Scottish Widows.....	2 10 10	2 17 9	3 6 7	4 9 5	6 7 4	1 11 10	2 4 1	3 5 5	5 3 11
*Sentinel.....	2 7 8	2 14 9	3 3 8	4 9 3	6 11 5	1 14 2	2 7 7	3 10 8	5 10 7
*Standard.....	2 12 8	2 19 2	3 7 4	4 10 7	6 17 3	1 14 4	2 7 6	3 9 6	5 9 3
**Sun Life.....	2 8 3	2 15 1	3 3 7	4 8 3	6 9 3	1 13 9	2 6 10	3 9 2	5 7 10
*Sun Life of Canada.....	2 6 8	2 14 2	3 3 9	4 11 11	7 0 10	1 15 11	2 9 11	3 14 5	6 2 2
*United Kingdom Prov.....	2 12 7	2 19 4	3 8 0	4 13 5	—	1 16 0	2 9 9	3 13 5	5 17 6
*University Life.....	2 6 0	2 14 0	3 3 0	4 10 0	—		Not issued		
*Wesleyan & General.....	2 6 10	2 13 10	3 2 7	4 8 4	6 13 5	1 14 1	2 8 2	3 12 2	5 15 7
*Western Australlian.....		Under revision							
*Yorkshire.....	2 7 0	2 13 0	3 2 0	4 7 0	6 10 0	1 12 0	2 5 0	3 7 0	5 7 0

* † For notes see p. 1072.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES.

Endowment Assurances are very popular, and are extremely attractive to persons who desire to combine a provision for their dependants, in event of premature death, with the investment of savings for the realization of a fund for their own personal enjoyment in later life. For the investment of small annual sums there is no medium promising more satisfactory results than an Endowment assurance participating in profits in a good bonus-paying life office. The selection of such an office is all-important, as so much depends upon profit-

earning capacity—see first page of Life Assurance.

Under endowment assurances the sum assured is paid after a given number of years, or on the attainment of a fixed age. Should the life assured, however, die during the endowment period, the sum assured is paid at death together with any Bonuses attaching under a "with profit" Policy.

The following table shows the annual premiums, for various ages at entry, charged by the offices named, to secure £100 at the end of 15, 20 and 25 years, or at death, if previous, with profits.

ANNUAL PREMIUMS FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE OF £100, WITH PROFITS

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH, OR AT THE END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
***Alliance.....	£ 7 2 1	£ 7 3 6	£ 7 6 0	£ 5 6 6	£ 5 7 8	£ 5 9 8	£ 4 5 4	£ 4 6 3	£ 4 7 10	£ 4 10 6
*Atlas.....	7 3 11	7 5 4	7 8 1	5 8 6	5 9 6	5 11 6	4 7 2	4 7 10	4 9 3	4 12 0
*Australasian Mutual.....	6 12 0	6 13 5	6 16 3	4 16 6	4 17 6	4 19 6	3 15 2	3 15 11	3 17 4	4 0 0
*Avon.....	7 0 9	7 2 3	7 4 8	5 2 9	5 3 11	5 5 11	4 1 5	4 2 4	4 3 11	4 6 7
*Beacon.....	7 1 6	7 2 11	7 5 7	5 5 6	5 6 6	5 8 5	4 3 9	4 4 5	4 5 10	4 8 6
*Blackburn.....	7 5 5	7 6 11	7 9 6	5 8 4	5 9 6	5 11 7	4 5 8	4 6 7	4 8 4	4 11 1
*Britannic.....	7 1 8	7 3 1	7 5 10	5 5 5	5 6 5	5 8 5	4 3 5	4 4 1	4 5 7	4 8 4
British National Life.....	7 2 6	7 4 2	7 6 9	5 6 3	5 7 5	5 9 8	4 4 2	4 5 2	4 6 10	4 9 9
*Caledonian.....	7 4 8	7 6 1	7 8 6	5 9 2	5 10 4	5 12 4	4 7 5	4 8 7	4 10 2	4 12 11
*Canada Life.....	6 13 0	6 14 8	6 17 6	4 15 10	4 17 2	4 19 5	3 13 10	3 14 9	3 16 6	3 19 6
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	6 9 6	6 11 8	6 15 2	4 13 2	4 14 10	4 17 6	3 11 10	3 12 10	3 15 0	3 18 8
*Clinical, Med. & Gen.....	7 3 5	7 4 9	7 6 9	5 7 7	5 8 7	5 10 4	4 6 0	4 6 9	4 8 1	4 10 5
*Colonial Mutual.....	7 1 1	7 2 9	7 5 3	5 4 4	5 5 6	5 7 10	4 2 1	4 3 2	4 4 11	4 8 2
*Commercial Union.....	7 3 6	7 5 0	7 7 8	5 8 10	5 9 9	5 11 9	4 7 10	4 8 5	4 10 0	4 12 7
*Confederation.....	6 17 0	6 18 10	7 1 11	5 0 2	5 1 6	5 3 10	3 18 2	3 19 2	4 0 11	4 3 11
*Co-operative.....	7 5 4	7 6 10	7 9 6	5 7 8	5 8 10	5 11 0	4 6 0	4 6 11	4 8 5	4 11 2
Crown Life.....	6 19 0	7 1 2	7 4 11	4 19 5	5 0 11	5 3 9	3 15 11	3 16 8	3 18 6	4 2 3
***Crusader.....	7 9 5	7 10 10	7 13 5	5 13 0	5 14 3	5 16 4	4 11 0	4 11 11	4 13 6	4 16 3
*Eagle Star.....	7 4 7	7 6 1	7 8 8	5 7 3	5 8 7	5 10 8	4 5 1	4 6 1	4 7 9	4 10 9
Ecclesiastical.....	6 17 2	6 18 9	7 1 2	5 2 2	5 3 4	5 5 5	4 1 1	4 1 11	4 3 7	4 6 5
***Economic.....	7 4 8	7 6 2	7 8 11	5 9 7	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 8 4	4 9 0	4 10 5	4 13 0
*Equitable.....	7 3 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	5 6 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 7 0
*Equity and Law.....	7 13 7	7 15 8	7 19 0	5 7 11	5 9 11	5 13 5	4 2 2	4 3 10	4 6 6	4 10 8
*Federation Mutual.....	7 4 3	7 5 8	7 8 2	5 8 6	5 9 8	5 11 9	4 6 10	4 7 9	4 9 5	4 12 1
***Friends' Prov. & Cent.....	7 3 3	7 4 11	7 8 3	5 6 2	5 7 5	5 9 7	4 4 8	4 5 7	4 7 4	4 10 4
*General Life.....	7 7 6	7 8 11	7 11 8	5 10 11	5 11 11	5 14 1	4 8 8	4 9 5	4 10 11	4 13 9
*Gresham.....	6 19 9	7 1 3	7 3 10	5 3 9	5 5 0	5 7 0	4 2 4	4 3 3	4 4 11	4 7 8
*Guardian.....	7 2 11	7 4 6	7 6 11	5 6 11	5 8 2	5 10 3	4 5 2	4 6 1	4 7 9	4 10 7
Ideal Life.....	6 17 5	6 18 10	7 1 4	5 2 5	5 3 7	5 5 7	4 1 4	4 2 2	4 3 9	4 6 6
*Imperial Life of Canada.....	6 16 8	6 18 6	7 1 9	4 18 5	4 19 10	5 2 4	3 17 2	3 18 3	4 0 0	4 3 5
*Irish Assurance.....	7 3 7	7 4 7	7 6 9	5 7 0	5 7 7	5 8 10	4 4 7	4 4 10	4 5 6	4 7 1
*Law Union & Rock.....	7 3 3	7 4 7	7 6 10	5 7 10	5 8 11	5 10 9	4 6 7	4 7 5	4 8 10	4 11 4
*Legal & General.....	7 5 10	7 6 11	7 8 11	5 7 5	5 8 4	5 9 11	4 6 7	4 7 3	4 8 6	4 10 8
**Licenses & General.....	7 5 7	7 7 3	7 9 11	5 7 8	5 9 1	5 11 4	4 4 7	4 5 7	4 7 6	4 10 8
*Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	7 4 9	7 6 2	7 8 10	5 8 7	5 9 7	5 11 6	4 6 8	4 7 4	4 8 9	4 11 4
*L'pool & Lond. & Gl.....	7 5 6	7 7 0	7 9 6	5 9 4	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 10 0	4 12 8
L'pool Vict. Friendly.....	7 3 10	7 5 7	7 8 2	5 5 9	5 7 1	5 9 4	4 2 6	4 3 7	4 5 4	4 8 5
*London & Manchester.....	7 5 8	7 7 2	7 9 7	5 10 1	5 11 3	5 13 3	4 8 7	4 9 5	4 11 0	4 13 8
***London Assurance.....	7 4 2	7 5 8	7 8 4	5 8 4	5 9 4	5 11 5	4 6 9	4 7 5	4 8 11	4 11 8
*London Life.....	7 0 0	7 1 3	7 3 8	5 3 3	5 4 0	5 5 8	4 2 0	4 2 5	4 4 0	4 6 5
*Manufacturers'.....	6 11 10	6 13 5	6 16 10	4 14 11	4 16 4	4 18 8	3 12 2	3 13 8	3 15 7	3 18 11
***Marine and General.....	7 3 7	7 5 0	7 7 7	5 6 3	5 7 6	5 9 6	4 4 7	4 5 5	4 7 1	4 9 11
Medical Sickness Annuity and Life.....	6 18 10	7 0 3	7 2 11	5 3 0	5 4 0	5 5 11	4 1 3	4 1 11	4 3 3	4 5 11
*Midland Employers.....	7 2 4	7 3 9	7 6 5	5 6 6	5 7 7	5 9 7	4 5 0	4 5 8	4 7 2	4 9 11
*Migdal.....	7 2 4	7 3 11	7 6 7	5 6 3	5 7 7	5 9 8	4 4 6	4 5 5	4 7 1	4 9 10
*Mutual Life.....	6 17 1	6 19 4	7 2 3	5 0 7	5 2 9	5 5 6	3 18 6	4 0 8	4 3 3	4 6 10
*Nat. & Local Gov. Officers.....	7 5 0	7 7 0	7 10 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 12 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
*Nat. Farmers' Union.....	6 18 9	7 0 3	7 2 8	5 0 9	5 1 11	5 3 11	3 19 5	4 0 4	4 1 11	4 4 7
*National Mutual.....	7 3 0	7 5 0	7 7 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
*National Mutual of Australasia.....	6 9 10	6 11 4	6 16 3	4 14 10	4 15 10	5 0 0	3 13 10	3 14 6	3 18 0	4 3 0
*National Provident.....	6 18 11	7 1 10	7 6 0	5 2 6	5 4 10	5 8 2	4 0 0	4 1 10	4 4 7	4 9 10
**New Ireland.....	7 1 3	7 2 11	7 5 7	5 3 9	5 5 1	5 7 3	4 1 2	4 2 2	4 3 10	4 6 11
*North Brit. & Mercan.....	7 1 9	7 3 2	7 5 10	5 6 6	5 7 5	5 9 5	4 5 7	4 6 2	4 7 7	4 10 2
***Northern.....	7 5 3	7 6 10	7 9 4	5 8 7	5 9 9	5 11 11	4 6 3	4 7 2	4 8 10	4 11 9
***Norwich Union*.....	7 0 10	7 2 5	7 5 0	5 4 3	5 5 6	5 7 7	4 2 10	4 3 9	4 5 5	4 8 3
*Pearl.....	7 5 8	7 7 5	7 9 11	5 8 2	5 9 5	5 11 8	4 5 9	4 6 9	4 8 6	4 11 5
*Phoenix.....	7 8 3	7 9 8	7 12 0	5 10 8	5 11 10	5 13 9	4 8 3	4 9 2	4 10 8	4 13 4
*Pioneer.....	7 5 0	7 7 0	7 9 0	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 11 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 11 0
*Prov. Life Assoc. of Lond.....	7 0 0	7 2 2	7 4 9	5 4 8	5 5 11	5 8 0	4 3 0	4 3 10	4 5 5	4 8 3
*Provident Mutual.....	6 18 10	7 0 4	7 2 10	5 3 3	5 4 6	5 6 6	4 1 9	4 2 7	4 4 3	4 7 0
*Prudential.....	7 1 11	7 3 5	7 5 10	5 6 2	5 7 4	5 9 4	4 4 5	4 5 4	4 6 11	4 9 7
*Refuge.....	7 7 0	7 8 4	7 10 8	5 10 0	5 11 0	5 12 8	4 8 0	4 9 0	4 10 4	4 12 8
*Reliance Mutual.....	69 12 0	70 7 0	71 12 0	51 18 0	52 10 0	53 10 0	41 5 0	41 14 0	42 10 0	43 19 0
*Royal.....	7 5 6	7 7 0	7 9 6	5 9 4	5 10 6	5 12 6	4 7 6	4 8 4	4 10 0	4 12 8
*Royal Exchange.....	7 6 0	7 7 5	7 10 1	5 9 11	5 10 10	5 12 11	4 7 11	4 8 8	4 10 1	4 12 10
Royal Liver Friendly.....	6 19 5	7 1 7	7 4 8	5 2 11	5 4 3	5 6 11	4 0 4	4 1 4	4 3 2	4 6 7
*Royal London.....	7 8 3	7 9 9	7 12 3	5 11 0	5 12 3	5 14 4	4 8 7	4 9 6	4 11 1	4 13 10

NAME OF OFFICE	SUM ASSURED PAYABLE AT DEATH OR AT THE END OF									
	15 YEARS			20 YEARS			25 YEARS			
	Age 35	Age 40	Age 45	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40	Age 25	Age 30	Age 35	Age 40
*Salvation Army.....	£ 4 11	7 6 7	7 9 2	5 8 0	5 9 3	5 11 5	4 5 10	4 6 9	4 8 6	4 11 6
**Scottish Amicable.....	7 4 0	7 5 7	7 8 0	5 7 4	5 8 3	5 10 7	4 6 1	4 7 0	4 8 7	4 11 3
***Scottish Equitable.....	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 8 0	5 8 0	5 9 2	5 11 2	4 6 10	4 7 6	4 9 2	4 12 0
Scottish Legal Life.....	7 6 4	7 8 2	7 11 3	5 6 3	5 7 8	5 10 1	4 2 5	4 3 5	4 5 4	4 8 6
*Scottish Life.....	7 5 2	7 6 6	7 9 0	5 8 10	5 9 9	5 11 9	4 6 10	4 7 8	4 9 3	4 12 0
*Scottish Mutual.....	7 2 10	7 4 2	7 6 10	5 7 8	5 8 8	5 10 8	4 6 6	4 7 2	4 8 6	4 11 4
***Scottish Provident.....	7 3 5	7 4 9	7 7 5	5 7 1	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 8	4 6 3	4 7 8	4 10 3
*Scottish Un. & Nat.....	6 19 10	7 1 4	7 3 10	5 4 6	5 5 8	5 7 8	4 3 0	4 3 10	4 5 6	4 8 4
*Scottish Widows'.....	7 4 6	7 6 2	7 8 11	5 7 0	5 8 4	5 10 7	4 5 8	4 6 9	4 8 6	4 11 5
*Sentinel.....	7 4 0	7 5 6	7 8 3	5 8 0	5 9 0	5 11 1	4 5 9	4 6 6	4 7 11	4 10 9
*Standard.....	7 3 4	7 4 10	7 7 3	5 6 11	5 8 1	5 10 1	4 7 0	4 7 10	4 9 5	4 12 1
***Sun Life.....	7 2 9	7 4 3	7 7 0	5 7 3	5 8 3	5 10 4	4 5 7	4 6 3	4 7 9	4 10 7
*Sun Life of Canada.....	6 19 5	7 2 4	7 6 9	5 1 3	5 3 7	5 7 2	3 18 5	4 0 3	4 3 2	4 7 7
*United Kingdom Prov.....	7 7 0	7 8 6	7 11 1	5 11 0	5 12 2	5 14 3	4 9 5	4 10 3	4 11 10	4 14 7
University Life.....	7 0 0	7 3 0	7 6 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	5 9 0	4 3 0	4 4 0	4 7 0	4 11 0
*Wesleyan & Gen.....	7 1 11	7 3 2	7 5 2	5 5 5	5 6 4	5 8 0	4 3 7	4 4 3	4 5 7	4 7 9
*Western Australian.....										
*Yorkshire.....	7 2 0	7 4 0	7 6 0	5 7 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	4 5 0	4 6 0	4 8 0	4 10 0

*** These offices allow reductions of 1/-% for sums assured of £1,000-2,499. 2/-% £2,500-4,999. Further reductions £5,000 and over. ** Rates reduced by 1/-% £1,000-2,499. 2/-% £2,500 and over.

* Reductions allowed are as shown, and some offices allow further reductions for sums assured of £5,000 and over.

Atlas—Rates are for £500-£999, 1/6% £1,000-£2,499, 3/- £2,500-£4,999. Australian Mut.—1/-% £2,000-£4,999.
 Avon—1/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Beacon—Rates for £500-2,499. 1/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Blackburn—1/5% £500-£999. 2/-% £1,000 and over. (over.
 Britannic—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/-% £2,500 and British Natl.—2/-% £500-£999. 3/-% £1,000-£1,999.
 4/- £2,000-£3,999. 5/-% £4,000 and over, without profits.
 Caledonian—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Canada Life—Ages nearest birthday. 2/-% £1,000-£2,499. 4/-% £2,500 or over.
 Clerical Med. & Gen.—5/-% over £1,000.
 Colonial Mutual—1/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Commercial Union—2/-% £2,000-£4,999.
 Confederation—1/-% £1,000-£2,499. 3/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Co-operative—2/-% £500 or over.
 Eagle Star—2/-% £500-£1,999. 3/-% £2,000-£4,999.
 Equitable—1/-% £1,000-£2,499. 3/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Equity and Law—1/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Fedn. Mutl.—1/-% £1,000-£1,999. 2/-% £2,000 and over.
 General Life—2/-% £500-999; 4/-% £1,000-£2,499 6/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Gresham—1/-% £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000 or over.
 Further 2/-% on excess of £1,000.
 Guardian—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Ideal—2/6% £1,000 or over.
 Impl. Life of Canada—Ages nearest birthday. Minimum Policy £2,000. Whole Life. £500 Endowment.
 Irish—Rates for £1,000-£4,999. Increased for less.
 Law Union and Rock—Rates are for £250. 1/6% £1,000-£2,499; 2/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Legal & General—1/-% £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000 or over.
 Further 2/-% on excess of £1,000. [£2,500-£4,999.
 Life Assoc. of Scotland—1/6% £1,000-£2,499; 3/-% Liverpool and London and Globe—2/-% £1,000-£2,499; 3/-% £2,500-4,999.
 Lon. & Man.—2/6% £250-£2,499. 3/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 London Life—Rates for £500-£2,000. 4/-% on excess of £2,000.
 Manufacturers'—Rates increased under £1,000 and reduced £2,500 and over for endowment.
 Medical Sickness—Special reductions £1,000 and over.
 Midl. Emp.—1/6% £1,000-£2,499. 2/6% £2,500 and over.
 Midgal—1/6% £500-£999. 2/6% £1,000-£1,999, 4/-% £2,000-£4,999.
 Mutual and Citizens—Reduced rates £2,000 or over.
 Natl. & Local Gov. Offrs.—1/-% £1,000 or over.
 National Farmers' Union—1/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 National Mutual—1/-% £1,000-£2,499. 2/-% £2,500-£3,999. 3/-% £4,000-£4,999.
 Natl. Mut. of Aust.—Rates are for age nearest birthday. 1/-% £2,000-£4,999.
 National Provident—1/-% £500-£999; 2/-% £1,000-£2,499. 3/-% £2,500-£7,499.
 North Brit. and Merc.—2/-% £2,000-£4,999.
 Norwich Union—Rates for U.K. and Eire.
 Pearl—1/-% £500-£999; 2/-% £1,000-£2,499; 3/-% £2,500 or over. [£2,500-£4,999.
 Phoenix—1/-% £500-£999; 2/-% £1,000-£2,499; 3/-% Pioneer—3/-% £300-£999, 4/-% £1,000 and over.
 Prov. Life Assoc. of London—Rates are for £500-£2,499. Reduction made £2,500 or over.
 Provident Mutual—Rates are for £1,000-£1,999. 1/-% £2,000-£3,999. 2/-% £4,000 or over. Add 5/- per Policy under £1,000.
 Prudential—Rates for £1,000. 3/-% on excess of £1,000. Add 5/- per Policy if under £1,000.
 Refuge—1/-% £250-£499; 2/-% £500-£999; 3/-% £1,000-£2,499; 4/-£2,500 or over.
 Reliance Mutual—Rates shown are for £1,000. For other amounts deduct £1 10s. 0d. and apply reduced rate to Sum Assured required and finally add £1 10s. 0d.
 Royal—2/-% £1,000-£2,499. 3/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Royal Exchange—1/-% £1,000-£1,499. 2/-% £1,500-£2,499. 3/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Royal London—1/-% £250-£499; 2/-% £500-£1,999; 3/-% £2,000 or over.
 Salvation Army—1/-% £500-£999; 1/6% £1,000 or over.
 Scottish Life—2/-% £1,000-£2,499. 3/6% £2,500-£4,999.
 Scottish Mutual—Rates for £500-£1,000 4/-% on excess of £1,000.
 Scottish Union and Nat.—Rates for £1,000-£2,499. 1/-% £2,500-£4,999. Increased for less than £1,000.
 Scottish Widows'—Rates for £500-£1,499. 1/-% £1,500-£2,499. 1/6% £2,500-£4,999. [£2,500.
 Sentinel—3/-% £1,000-£2,500. Further reduction over Standard—1/-% £1,000 or over—without profits. 2/-% £1,000-£2,499. 3/6% £2,500-£4,999—without profits.
 Sun Life of Canada—Rates are for age nearest birthday. 2/-% £2,500 or over—with profits. 2/-% £10,000 or over, ordinary Life—without profits.
 United K. Temp.—2/-% £500-£999. 4/-% £1,000-£2,499. 5/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 University Life—2/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Weslyn. & Gen.—Rates for £1,000. 1/-% £3,000 or over.
 Western Australian—1/-% £1,000-£2,499. 2/-% £2,500-£4,999.
 Yorkshire—1/-% £1,000-£1,999. 2/-% £2,000-£4,999.

LIFE INSURANCE NEW BUSINESS, 1958

The following table shows the net business (after allowing for amount reassured) and net annual and single premiums received during the year ending December 31, 1958 unless otherwise stated.

Name of Office	No. of Policies Issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Alliance.....	9,497	15,367,184	303,802	64,100
Atlas.....	5,173	10,303,875	299,285	29,102
Australian Mutual Prov.†	98,091	186,111,107	4,432,144	246,938
Avon.....	629	1,562,484	23,454	1,531
Beacon.....	8,585	11,918,552	168,537	6,615
Blackburn (Ord.).....	1,971	995,099	40,398	2,167
Britannic (Ord.).....	17,113	10,155,199	517,868	79,412
British National Life.....	272	454,263	17,917	86
Caledonian.....	3,254	6,888,819	138,349	12,600
Canada Life.....	33,439	159,662,608	2,559,714	24,743
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	958	328,906	17,756	26,581
Clerical, Medl. and Genl.....	11,346	11,018,026	471,696	141,332
Colonial Mutual.....	35,538	115,208,693	2,841,709	347,892
Commercial Union.....	13,377	28,897,395	639,289	48,755
Confederation Life†	28,453	87,143,424	1,375,795	58,973
Co-operative (Ord.).....	48,061	33,988,808	1,403,554	35,511
Crown Life.....	28,078	90,522,228	1,680,586	148,645
Crusader.....	4,953	12,835,941	230,629	1,059
Eagle Star.....	5,644	63,724,338	2,094,755	—
Economic.....	379	667,230	19,620	1,898
Equitable Life.....	5,955	8,215,035	197,986	57,338
Equity and Law.....	5,713	13,455,514	511,926	16,393
Federation Mutual.....	223	155,981	6,952	Nil
Friends Prov.....	9,108	38,425,321	1,004,458	37,770
General Life.....	6,256	15,646,886	416,030	23,450
Gresham Life.....	8,632	11,912,717	441,518	8,321
Guardian*.....	21,746	41,468,832	1,083,080	146,672
Ideal.....	581	306,203	9,852	433
Imperial.....	16,168	42,004,891	884,350	9,444
Irish Assurance.....	6,267	5,159,114	151,284	959
Law Union and Rock.....	6,703	7,242,043	178,275	67,791
Legal and General.....	55,981	183,889,659	6,822,076	1,407,004
Licenses and General.....	1,368	2,906,059	57,408	2,426
Life Assoc. of Scotland.....	3,191	4,291,099	129,758	12,142
Liverpool and London and Globe.....	11,613	14,317,220	198,067	43,640
London and Manchester (Ord.).....	12,485	6,180,296	316,232	46,267
London Assurance.....	15,475	12,481,904	347,413	38,593
London Life.....	3,005	6,129,579	281,043	24,605
Manufacturers' Life†	41,928	139,076,178	2,869,436	461,984
Marine and General.....	2,599	3,988,383	142,409	1,811
Medical Sickness.....	850	2,454,397	34,601	6,690
Midland Employers.....	1,442	2,535,876	67,397	2,703
Migdal†	12,063	2,787,272	82,618	2,262
Mutual Life.....	63,891	66,498,655	2,281,423	122,905
National and Colonial†	1,213	2,134,838	36,070	1,501
National and Local Govt.....	889	812,968	13,849	2,514
Nat. Farmers Union.....	4,650	8,077,746	179,323	17,401
Nat. Mutl. of Aust.*.....	69,701	83,431,746	2,063,547	283,820
Nat. Mutual Life.....	2,280	3,778,903	150,050	4,852
Natl. Prov.....	6,537	8,865,209	360,624	23,444
New Ireland (Ord.).....	4,928	3,511,368	114,426	5,842
North Brit. and Merc.....	7,093	18,403,126	371,203	23,565
Northern.....	11,885	38,108,795	781,139	305,137
Norwich Union.....	67,345	104,536,499	2,147,219	177,890
Pearl (Ord.).....	59,727	42,144,922	1,516,274	444,930
Phoenix.....	5,020	11,687,538	253,111	11,738
Pilot.....	1,906	860,239	29,042	Nil
Pioneer*.....	5,743	1,409,841	70,850	482
Prov. Life Assoc. of London.....	10,038	12,783,774	331,332	600
Prov. Mutual.....	39,449	12,867,611	410,918	2,449
Prudential (Ord.).....	158,098	258,995,486	6,019,783	196,433
Refuge (Ord.).....	31,732	15,869,376	751,412	475,132
Reliance Mutual.....	1,685	2,209,237	40,215	1,827
Royal Exchange.....	7,645	11,191,381	324,683	22,027
Royal*.....	27,696	46,088,189	1,262,807	675,327
Royal Liver (Ord.).....	13,100	3,186,250	213,857	20,449
Royal London (Ord.).....	18,404	14,195,072	523,381	15,751
Salvation Army (Ord.).....	4,132	989,775	59,437	3,936
Scottish Amicable.....	8,053	28,699,873	627,722	14,316
Scottish Equitable.....	4,226	8,381,416	194,241	16,230

Name of Office	No. of policies issued	Net sums assured	Net annual premiums	Net single premiums
Scottish Legal (Ord.).....	2,961	582,112	37,540	3,930
Scottish Life.....	6,072	11,266,622	306,130	7,120
Scottish Mutual.....	6,245	9,348,578	232,595	16,055
Scottish Prov.....	4,706	16,149,186	644,496	26,031
Scottish Union and Natl.....	3,704	8,386,848	235,362	7,995
Scottish Widows.....	—	24,986,486	531,417	38,558
Sentinel†.....	8,337	3,931,771	146,408	29,425
Standard*.....	26,707	83,057,772	1,633,681	76,938
Sun Life of Canada.....	96,895	304,540,027	5,025,220	427,609
Sun Life.....	25,250	70,179,331	1,809,040	52,687
United Kingdom.....	8,908	12,859,803	496,793	21,577
University Life.....	1,242	1,410,718	46,582	22,858
Wesleyan and Gen. (Ord.).....	5,357	4,900,861	165,582	13,637
Western Australian*.....	70	60,610	2,015	Nil
Yorkshire.....	10,183	33,679,634	658,003	61,988

Industrial Companies

Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured	Office	Policies Issued	Net sums Assured
Blackburn.....	50,989	2,351,651	Prudential.....	1,639,051	106,029,920
Britannic.....	293,538	15,652,970	Refuge.....	328,438	18,124,297
City of Glasgow Friendly.....	32,455	1,529,861	Reliance Mutual.....	24,781	1,496,591
Co-operative.....	838,224	48,841,676	Royal Liver.....	394,037	18,854,472
Irish Assurance.....	93,141	4,429,343	Royal London.....	343,928	23,025,866
London and Manchester.....	123,018	6,886,069	Salvation Army.....	74,900	3,023,368
Mutual Life.....	76,568	12,113,871	Scottish Legal.....	95,522	3,810,208
New Ireland.....	58,395	2,213,152	Wesleyan and General.....	78,735	4,557,398
Pearl.....	708,023	39,661,303			

*Guardian Figures include subsidiary Cos. Natl. Mutual of Australasia, year ending September 30, 1958. Pioneer, year ending March 31, 1959. Royal, including Liverpool and London and Globe. Sentinel, year ending March 31, 1958. Standard, year ending November 15, 1958. Western Australian, year ending June 30, 1958. † 1957 figures.

DIRECTORY OF INSURANCE COMPANIES

The class of Insurance undertaken is shown in the second column as follows: — A—Accident (which includes Motor, Employers' Liability, etc.); F—Fire (including Burglary); L—Life and M—Marine.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1904	Annuities	African Life.....	Johannesburg: City Wall House, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.2.
1951	AFM	Albion.....	Albion House, 34-35 Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Alliance.....	Bartholomew-lane, E.C.2.
1904	AFM	Army, Navy, and General.....	Trafalgar Ho., Waterloo Pl., Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1808	AFLM	Atlas.....	92, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1849	L	Australian Mutual Provident	Sydney: 73-76, King William St., E.C.4.
1925	AFL	Avon.....	Church St., Stratford-on-Avon.
1905	AFM	Baptist.....	4, Southampton-row, W.C.1. [Square, W.1.
1883	AFLM	Beacon.....	1301, Stratford-road, Birmingham 3, Berkeley
1894	AFM	Bedford General.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood Pl., High Holborn, W.C.1.
1839	L	Blackburn Assurance.....	151, Dale-street, Kingsway, Liverpool. 2.
1839	L	Blackburn Philanthropic.....	Mutual-buildings, Darwen-street, Blackburn.
1925	FM	Black Sea and Baltic.....	106, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3. [W.C.2.
1866	AFL	Britannic.....	Broad-st. Corner, Birmingham; 44-45, Kingsway,
1863	M	British and Foreign Marine.....	Liverpool: Lime-street, E.C.3.
1878	Machinery	British Engine, &c.....	Manchester: 19, Fenchurch St. E.C.3.
1854	AFM	British Equitable.....	Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1904	AFLM	British General.....	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1888	AFM	British Law.....	31 & 32, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1920	LFM	British Nat. Life.....	4, South-place, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1920	AF	British Merchants.....	92-94, Gracechurch St., E.C.3.
1908	AFM	British Oak.....	81-82, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1881	A	Builders' Accident.....	31 & 32, Bedford-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1805	AFLM	Caledonian.....	Edinburgh: 5, Lothbury, E.C.2.
1934	AF	Cambrian.....	15, Lime St., E.C.3.
1847	L	Canada Life.....	Toronto: 6, Charles II Street, S.W.1.
1932	Dog Ins.	Canine Ins. Assoc.....	90, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1903	AFM	Car and General.....	83, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1899	F	Central.....	1, Cornhill, E.C.3. [E.C.3.
1885	AFLM	Century.....	18, Charlotte-sq., Edin.; 7, Leadenhall-street,
1922	AFM ex-motor	Chemists' Mutual.....	4 & 5, Queen-sq., W.C.1.
1862	L	City of Glasgow Friendly.....	Glasgow: 160 Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1824	L	Clerical, Medical, and Gen.....	15, St. James's-square, S.W.1.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1873	L & Pers. Acc.	Colonial Mutual	Melbourne: 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Comrc'l. Ins. Co. of Ireland	10, Donegall Square, S., <i>Belfast</i> .
1861	AFLM	Commercial Union	24, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1871	L	Confederation	Toronto: 18, Park Lane, W.1.
1891	AFM	Congregational	Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C.4.
1867	AFLM	Co-operative	Corporation-street, Manchester; 42, Kingsway, [W.C.2.]
1905	AFM	Cornhill	32, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1807	AFM	County Fire	50, Regent-street, W.1.
1906	L	Crown Life	Toronto: 21-24, Cockspar Street, S.W.1.
1900	AFLM	Crusader	Woodhatch, Reigate, Surrey; 52, Lime St., E.C.3.
1899	AFM	Dominion	Edinburgh: 154, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1908	AFM	Dominion	{ 1, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2; Life Dept.— 22, Arlington St., S.W.1.
1904	AFLM	Eagle Star	11, Norfolk-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1887	AFLM	Ecclesiastical	105, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1901	AFLM	Economic	Edinburgh; 26, New Bridge-street, E.C.4.
1823	AFLM	Edinburgh	Hamilton House, Victoria Embankment, E.C.4.
1880	AFLM	Employers' Liability	{ 12, Charlotte-square, Edinburgh; 51, Mulgrave-road, Sutton, Surrey.
1898	AFM	Employers' Mutual	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1762	L	Equitable	20, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2.
1844	L	Equity and Law	Colchester: 7 & 8, King-street, E.C.2.
1802	AF	Essex and Suffolk	13, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	Excess	County Insurance-buildings, York.
1900	AFM	Farmers' Finance and Ins.	8, King-street, Manchester.
1904	AF	Federated Employers'	Redhill: 64, West Smithfield, E.C.1.
1925	L	Federation Mutual	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1890	AFM	Fine Art and General	{ 7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Life Dept., Dorking, Surrey
1832	AFLM	Friends' Prov. and Century	General-buildings, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1885	AFLM	General Accident	52, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
1837	L	General Life	Aldwych House, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1848	L	Gresham Life	188-190, Fleet-st., E.C.4.
1910	AFM	Gresham Fire and Accident	36, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1840	AFLM	Guarantee Society	68, King William-street, E.C.4.
1821	AFLM	Guardian	83, Queen St., E.C.4.
1919	AFM	Guildhall	48 & 49, Dame-street, Dublin. [Hanwell, W.7.]
1908	AFM	Hibernian	Pitaston, Birmingham, 13. 5, The Broadway,
1932	FL	Ideal	Toronto: 28-29, St. James's-square, S.W.1.
1897	L	Imperial Life of Canada	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1824	M	Indemnity Marine	Hamman Bldgs., Upper O'Connell St., Dublin, C8.
1939	AFLM	Irish Assurance	Iron Trades Ho., 21-24, Grosvenor Pl., S.W.1.
1880	A	Iron Trades Employers'	Theatre Chambers, Babbington-lane, Derby.
1915	Keys	Key	5, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1892	AFM	Law Accident	114, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1845	AFM	Law Fire	7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.
1806	AFLM	Law Union and Rock	24-28, Lombard Street, E.C.3.
1907	AFLM	Legal	188, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1836	AFLM	Legal and General	24-28, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1890	AFLM	Licenses and General	82, Princes-st., Edin.; 61-62 Coleman St., E.C.2.
1838	L	Life Assoc. of Scotland	1, Dale-street, Liverpool: 1, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	L'pool & London & Globe	14, Dale-st., Liverpool: 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1866	Plate Glass	L'pool & London Plate Glass	7, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1918	AFM	Liverpool Marine and General	Victoria House, Southampton-row, W.C.1.
1843	L	Liverpool Victoria Friendly	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1890	AFM	Local Government Guarantee	3 & 4, Lime St., E.C.3.
1836	M	Lombard Insurance	{ 1, King William-street, E.C.4; 157, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. (Marine.)
1720	AFLM	London Assurance	4-5, King William-street, E.C.4.
1869	AFM	London Guar. and Accident	{ 7, Chancery-lane, W.C.2 (Chief Administration); 155, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1861	AFM	London & Lancashire	81, King William-street, E.C.4.
1806	L	London Life	50, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1869	AFL	London and Manchester	7, Royal Exchange, E.C.3.
1885	Plate Glass	London & Manch. Plate Glass	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1860	AFM	London and Provincial Marine	Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1862	AFLM	London and Scottish	Toronto: 197, Knightsbridge, S.W.7.
1887	L	Manufacturers	159, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.
1836	M	Marine	1, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.4.
1852	L	Marine and General	Liverpool: Lloyd's-buildings, E.C.3.
1864	M	Maritime	3, Cavendish-sq., W.1.
1884	L & Pers. Acc.	Med., Sickness, Ann. and Life	Moorfields House, Tenter St., E.C.2.
1907	Reinsurance	Mercantile & General	

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1871	M	Merchants' Marine	36-38, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1872	AFM	Methodist	51, Spring-gardens, <i>Manchester</i> .
1898	AFLM	Midland Employers' Mutual . .	<i>Birmingham</i> : 52-54, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1896	Plate Glass	Midland Mutual Plate Glass . .	200, Wolverhampton-street, <i>Dudley</i> .
1934	L	Migdal	<i>Jerusalem</i> : 5, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1940	AFM	Minster	Minster House, Arthur-street, E.C.4.
1909	AFM	Monument	98-106, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Motor Union	10, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1903	AF	Municipal Mutual	22, Old Queen-street, Westminster, S.W.1.
1886	L	Mutual Life and Citizens'	<i>Sydney</i> : 1, Lancaster-place, Strand, W.C.2.
1935	LF	National and Colonial	58-60, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1890	AFLM	National & Loc. Gov. Officers	1, York-gate, Regent's Park, N.W.1.
1864	Boilers	National Boiler	<i>Manchester</i> : Empire House, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.1.
1914	AtM	National Employers' Mutual . . .	National Employers House, Bury-street, E.C.3.
1910	AFLM	National Farmers' Union	<i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> : 88-89, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1863	{Fidelity Guar. etc.}	National Guar. & Suretyship	<i>Edinburgh</i> : Granville Ho., Arundel-st., W.C.2.
1830	L	National Mutual Life	39, King-street, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1869	L	National Mutual of Austral. . . .	<i>Melbourne</i> : 5, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1835	L	National Provident	48, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1854	Plate Glass	National Provincial	St. Swithin's House, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1921	{Naval Officers' risk, etc.}	Navigators and General	Bolton House, 15-16, Cullum St., E.C.3.
1924	AFLM	New Ireland	12, Dawson-street, <i>Dublin</i> , C.2.
1809	AFLM	North British and Mercantile . .	<i>Edinburgh</i> : 61, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2. Life Dept., 120, Fenchurch St., E.C.3.
1862	FM	North Pacific	<i>Hong Kong</i> : 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1836	AFLM	Northern	Union-ter., <i>Aberdeen</i> : 1, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1797	AFM	Norwich Union Fire	<i>Norwich</i> : 50, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1808	L	Norwich Union Life	<i>Norwich</i> : 49, Fleet-street, E.C.4.
1871	AFM	Ocean Accident	36-44, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1859	M	Ocean Marine	37-9, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1864	AFLM	Pearl	252, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1782	AFLM	Phoenix	Phoenix House, King William-street, E.C.4.
1905	AFLM	Pilot	<i>Colwyn Bay</i> : 1, Victoria-street, S.W.1.
1891	AL	Pioneer	31, Dale-street, <i>Liverpool</i> , 2.
1919	Motor	Premier Motor Policies	<i>Melbourne</i> Ho., Aldwych, W.C.2.
1877	L	Prov. Life Asscn. of London . . .	Provident House, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
1840	L	Provident Mutual Life	25-31, Moorgate, E.C.2.
1903	AFM	Provincial	<i>Kendal</i> : Provincial Ho., 100, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1848	AFLM	Prudential	Holborn-bars, E.C.1.
1886	AFM	Queensland	<i>Sydney</i> : 22, Birchin-lane, E.C.3.
1849	AFM	Railway Passengers	64, Cornhill, E.C.3.
—	Motor	Red Star Association	143-149, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.
1864	AFL	Refuge	Oxford-st., <i>Manchester</i> : 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.3.
1911	L	Reliance Mutual	Tunbridge Wells, 123-7, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1951	L	Reliance Mutual	123, Cannon-street, E.C.4.
1906	AFM	Reliance Fire and Accident . . .	<i>Liverpool</i> : 51, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1881	FM	Reliance Marine	19, Coleman-street, E.C.2.
1823	Reverslons	Reversionary Interest Society . .	Grosvenor Buildings, Hyde Park, S.W.1.
1918	AFM	Road Transport and General . . .	<i>Liverpool</i> : 24-28, Lombard-street, E.C.3.
1845	AFLM	Royal	21-23, Stamford-street, S.E.1. [St., E.C.4.
1899	L	Royal Co-op. Collecting Soc. . . .	Royal Exchange, E.C.3. Life Dept.: 82, Queen
1720	AFLM	Royal Exchange	<i>Liverpool</i> : 8-9, Giltspur-street, E.C.1.
1850	L	Royal Liver Friendly	Royal London House, Finsbury-square, E.C.2.
1861	AFL	Royal London	15, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C.2.
1887	Pensions	Royal Nat. Pensions (Nurses). . .	220-226, Tottenham Court-road, W.1.
1867	L	Salvation Army	4, Holywell Hill, St. Albans, Herts.
1909	AFM	Salvation Army Fire	35, St. Vincent Place, <i>Glasgow</i> : 17, Tokenhouse
1826	L	Scottish Amicable	<i>Glasgow</i> : 36, Old Jewry, E.C.2. [Yard, E.C.2
1881	AFM	Scottish Boiler	28, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> : 13, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1831	L	Scottish Equitable	<i>Glasgow</i> : 99, Aldwych, W.C.2.
1919	AFM	Scottish General	115, George-st., <i>Edinb.</i> : 62-63, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1877	AFLM	Scottish Insurance	95 Bothwell-st., <i>Glasgow</i> , C.2.
1852	L	Scottish Legal	19, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> : 6, Old Jewry,
1881	AL	Scottish Life	E.C.2.
1876	AFLM	Scottish Metropolitan	<i>Edinburgh</i> : Northern House, Gresham-street, E.C.2.
1883	AL	Scottish Mutual	109, St. Vincent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> , C.2; 6, Bell Yard, Law Courts, W.C.2.

Est'd.	Nature of Business	Name of Company	Address of Head and London Offices
1837	L	Scottish Provident.....	6, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinburgh</i> ; 3, Lombard-st.,
1877	Reversions	Scottish Reversionary.....	33, Charlotte Square, <i>Edinburgh</i> . [E.C.3.]
1824	AFLM	Scottish Union and National..	35, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 25, Bucklersbury,
1815	L	Scottish Widows'	9, St. Andrew-sq., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 28, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Sea	{ <i>Liverpool</i> : Royal Mail Ho., E.C.3 and 3, Berkeley-square, W.1.
1904	AFL	Sentinel.....	Brownlow Ho.: 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1.
1872	AFM	South British.....	<i>New Zealand</i> : 4, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.3.
1825	L	Standard Life.....	{3, George-st., <i>Edinb.</i> ; 3, Abchurch Yard, Cannon St., E.C.4.
1871	M	Standard Marine.....	<i>Liverpool</i> .
1891	AFM	State.....	<i>Liverpool</i> : 30, Walbrook, E.C.4.
1710	AFM	Sun.....	63, Threadneedle-street, E.C.2.
1810	L	Sun Life.....	107, Cheapside, E.C.2.
1865	L	Sun Life of Canada.....	<i>Montreal</i> : 2, 3 & 4, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.
1936	L	Teachers' Assurance.....	Hamilton Ho., Mabledon Pl., W.C.1.
1800	M	Thames and Mersey.....	<i>Liverpool</i> : 3-6, Lime-street, E.C.3.
1894	FM	Thistle.....	3 & 4, 5 & 6, Lime St., E.C.3.
1850	FM	Triton.....	<i>Calcutta</i> : 3-4, Lime-st., E.C.3.
1839	L	{Tunstall & District Assurance} Collecting Society	Station Chambers, Tunstall, Stoke on Trent.
1867	M	Ulster Marine.....	1, Linen Hall-street, <i>Belfast</i> .
1714 } 1907 }	AFM	Union Assurance.....	1 & 2, Royal Exchange-buildings, E.C.3.
1835	AFM	Union Ins. Soc. of Canton....	<i>Hongkong</i> : 78-80, Cornhill, E.C.3.
1863	M	Union Marine.....	11, Dale-st., <i>Liverpool</i> .
1915	AFM	United British.....	Byron House, 7-9, St. James's-street, S.W.1.
1908	AFLM	United Friendly.....	42, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E.1.
1840	L	United Kingdom Prov.....	33-36, Gracechurch-street, E.C.3.
1912	AFM	United Scottish.....	19, Billiter-street, E.C.3.
1825	L	University.....	19a Coleman St., E.C.2.
1919	Reinsurance	Victory Insurance.....	73-76 King William-street, E.C.4.
1859	Boilers	Vulcan Boiler and General....	<i>Manchester</i> 2: 25, Birchin Lane, E.C.3.
1875	AFM	Warden.....	24-28, Lombard-st., E.C.3.
1911	AFM	Welsh Insurance Corpn.....	<i>Cardiff</i> : Northern Ho., Gresham-st., E.C.2.
1841	AFLM	Wesleyan and General.....	{ <i>Birmingham</i> 4: Candlewick House, Cannon-st., E.C.4.
1886	AFM	West of Scotland.....	<i>Glasgow</i> : 26, New Bridge-st., E.C.4.
1851	AFM	Western.....	<i>Toronto</i> : Kent Ho., Telegraph-st., E.C.2.
1912	AFLM	Western Australian.....	<i>Perth</i> : 107/111 Fleet St., E.C.4.
1832	AL	Western Mutual.....	234, St. Vincent-street, <i>Glasgow</i> , C.2.
1717 } 1906 }	AFM	Westminster Fire.....	27, King-street, Covent-garden, W.C.2.
1865	AFM	White Cross.....	Kinnaird House, Pall Mall East, S.W.1.
1919	AFM	World Auxily. Ins. Corpn....	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1894	AFM	World Marine and General....	4, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3.
1824	AFLM	Yorkshire.....	{St. Helen's-square, <i>York</i> : Becket House, 36-37, Old Jewry, E.C.2.
1872	AFM	Zurich.....	Fairfax Ho., Fulwood-pl., W.C.1.

Co-operative Societies—Great Britain

Industrial and Provident Societies Acts, 1893-1954

During the 10 years ended 1958 Co-operative Retail Trading Societies (almost all General Supply Stores) expanded their membership by 22 per cent. and assets by 16 per cent. as shown by the following particulars covering the 1,015 societies on the register at the end of 1958 and 1,113 societies in 1948:

Year	Number of Members	Share Capital	Sales	Surplus on Year's Working	Interest on Shares	Dividends on Sales	Total Assets
1958	12,420,000	£000's 251,751	£000's 976,318	£000's 63,814	£000's 7,242	£000's 49,935	£000's 460,007
1948	10,020,000	243,375	489,887	45,921	6,583	35,461	396,368

In addition, 166 Co-operative Wholesale and Productive Trading Societies (with a total membership of 55,000) were on the register at the end of 1958. The total figures for these societies are dominated by those of the two main Wholesale Trading Societies (with their "joint" undertaking) whose combined sales for 1958 amounted to £556,000,000. their assets at the end of the year totalling £191,000,000.

Friendly Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1896-1958

VOLUNTARY (i.e. Not Including State) BUSINESS.

In spite of the expansion of *Compulsory* "Health" insurance since the introduction of the *State* scheme in 1912 and its extension in 1948, the *Voluntary* business of Friendly Societies registered under the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, still continues on a large scale, as shown by the following comparative totals—those in ordinary type relate to registered Friendly Societies proper (embracing both "Centralized" societies and "Orders with Branches"); those in *italics* "Collecting" societies which, although registered under the Friendly Societies Acts, are subject also to the special provisions of the Industrial Assurance Acts:—

End of Year	No. of Societies on Register		Member-ship	Assurances or Policies	Total Funds	
					Thousands	£000's
1957.....	11,756	97	6,277	32,683	233,294	270,910
1938.....	19,600	149	8,491	25,733	151,613	84,837
1913.....	25,475	71	6,783	7,481	51,489	11,165

Although recent years have seen the growth of societies registered for such specific purposes as the provision of institutional treatment or assuring annuities and pensions, most friendly societies continue to provide the customary benefits in sickness and at death. During 1957 Friendly Societies proper paid out £5,304,000 in sickness benefit and £1,985,000 in death benefit while payments on death claims by collecting societies amounted to £8,804,000.

Many societies still operate mainly on the old system of accumulating funds on a mutual basis. Others, usually termed deposit societies, allocate all or the greater part of their funds annually to the individual credit of the members to be withdrawn

by them as the rules provide. Apart from the National Deposit Society's method of a uniform contribution throughout membership there are several systems operated on individual account lines, one of which (known as the "Holloway" principle) is worked by a contribution increasing with each year of attained age after the member reaches age 30 up to age 65.

The membership and funds figures—as at the end of 1957—set out below indicate the strength of several leading old established societies, including the three largest Orders which operate through registered districts and branches subject to a central body:—

FRIENDLY Socs.—Name with (in brackets) Year Established	Membership	Funds (including Reserves)
National Deposit Friendly Society (1868).....	652,000	£ 23,420,000
Hearis of Oak Benefit Society (1842).....	549,000	18,080,000
Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity (1820).....	455,000	27,509,000
Ancient Order of Foresters (1834).....	340,000	19,292,000
Independent Order of Rechabites, Salford Unity (1835).....	223,000	6,852,000

COLLECTING Socs.—Name and Year Established	No. of Assurances Premium Paying	Free Paid-up	Funds (including Reserves)
Liverpool Victoria Friendly Society (1843).....	12,494,000	4,080,000	£ 159,896,000
Royal Liver Friendly Society (1850).....	7,727,000	1,916,000	81,128,000
Scottish Legal Life Assurance Society (1852).....	2,748,000	881,000	22,927,000

The present National Insurance scheme with its provision of "cradle to the grave" benefits has had serious repercussions on the Voluntary Friendly Societies. From the end of 1937 to the end of 1947 total membership rose from 8,341,000 to 8,608,000, an increase of 3 per cent., but during the next ten years it fell by 27 per cent. to 6,277,000. There are, however, signs that the decline in membership is now being arrested.

When the modest scheme of 1912 was introduced some people doubted the Voluntary Friendly Societies' ability to survive for long, and yet they continued to grow in the face of keen competition, although their remarkable expansion naturally brought many societies up to a point where they found it increasingly difficult to maintain a sufficient inflow of new, young entrants to replace membership losses due to death and other causes. In recent years, too, many of the older (non-deposit type) societies have had to introduce more attractive tables to cater for the growing

preference amongst members for a curtailed (instead of whole-life) sickness insurance to enable a margin of contributions to accumulate to their credit as an increasing cash endowment payable in full at age 65, or in the event of prior death, with the option of drawing on the credit from time to time if the member is in need, subject to certain conditions, including the retention of a specified minimum sum in the member's account.

In considering how far the general body of members comprising the Friendly Societies movement can afford to continue their voluntary insurances along with their higher State scheme contributions in future, it must not be overlooked that present-day wage levels are substantially higher for all classes of workers than before the war and the Government has declared that continued Voluntary insurance to supplement State benefits, wherever one's means permit, should be encouraged.

Moreover, in addition to the widespread *branch*

units of the better known "Orders," there are numerous small independent societies whose membership is maintained more easily than in the large societies, by age-long custom of family and social ties within their own locality, and there still exist a few such societies whose formation dates back far beyond any "Friendly Society" legislation. In fact, long before the term "Friendly Society" came into use, the seeds of Voluntary mutual insurance had been sown in the ancient religious and trade "Guilds." As is evident from the many extant parchment returns detailing their rules and possessions under a decree of Richard II, Guilds had become widespread in Britain by the 14th century. By then, the purely charitable character of the original Guilds had largely changed with the emergence of numerous small institutions adopting primitive mutual insurance methods of a regular flat rate contribution in order to obtain relief when sick or in old age and a payment to the widow in the event of death. Some of these old Guilds with their distinctive titles still survive, and the present Voluntary Register of Friendly Societies includes several societies which have been in existence for upwards of 200 years, the four earliest all operating in Scotland, the oldest being the "Incorporation of Carters in Leith" established as long ago as 1555. The three oldest in England were all formed in London—the "Norman Society" (estd. 1703), the "Society of Lintot", (estd. 1708) and the "Society for the Mutual Help of Swiss in London" (estd. 1703), the first two of

these having been formed by Huguenot refugees from the Protestant persecution under Louis XIV.

The first Act for the encouragement and protection of "Friendly Societies" in this country was not passed until 1793, but various amending Acts were put on the Statute Book during the next century as the result of the recommendations of successive Select Committees (including a Royal Commission in 1871). For example, it was not until the 1829 Act that all registered Friendly Societies were required to keep proper records of individual sickness and mortality amongst their members, which data enabled the construction of standard actuarial tables showing the expected (average) duration of sickness at successive ages, and also (with data from the Census) the corresponding mortality rates.

The present consolidating Act of 1896 allows various specific classes other than "Friendly Societies" to be registered thereunder, but exemption from income tax (irrespective of the extent of interest income) is enjoyed only by registered "Friendly Societies."

The Friendly Societies Act, 1955, extended the purposes for which societies may be registered under the Acts, and authorized societies to invest their surplus funds in other registered societies.

The Industrial Assurance and Friendly Societies Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1958 increased from £20 to £30 the amount of insurance allowable on the life of a parent or grandparent.

Building Societies—Great Britain

Acts 1874-1959.

Building Societies are, with few exceptions, associations incorporated with limited liability under the Building Societies Acts. All Building Societies are required to register their rules and file their accounts with the Registrar of Friendly Societies and Building Societies. The following particulars showing the growth of Building Societies (as also that of Friendly and Co-operative Societies tabulated on pp. 1077 and 1078) are based on the Registrar's Annual Reports. The Editor is also indebted to the publishers of the "Building Societies Year Book" for details of individual societies from which the second table hereunder has been compiled.

The building societies movement has played a considerable part in the expansion of home ownership since the war. Between 1946 and 1957 building societies advanced over £3,548,000,000 on mortgage, the bulk of it to assist owner-occupiers to buy their homes.

Throughout their long history it has been the general practice of societies to lend most of their funds on the security of this type of property. In his Annual Report for 1958, however, the Chief Registrar points out that, by law, societies can advance money on the security of any freehold or leasehold estate. He warns the investing public not to be attracted by extravagant offers of higher rates of interest than normal, such offers being made by societies which have advanced a substantial amount of their funds on the security of commercial property into which an element of speculation enters.

During 1958, advances on mortgage totalled £374,000,000 while shareholders and depositors added £487,000,000 to their accounts. Withdrawals of capital amounting to £377,000,000 were again the highest the societies have ever experienced but nevertheless the total assets increased to £2,617,000,000. Of this total, mortgage balances

represented 83 per cent., the remainder consisting chiefly of investments in Government securities and cash. Reserves and profit balances represented 4.5 per cent. of the total assets.

For the year 1958 interest received by societies from borrowers amounted to £129,000,000. Interest payments to shareholders and depositors totalled over £81,000,000. Management costs, at £15,000,000 for 1958, averaged only about 1½d. per £1 of the mean mortgage assets. Of this total, advertising accounted for 9 per cent. and commission and agency fees 11 per cent.

The usual mortgage interest rate charged by societies is 5½ per cent., and the interest rates offered to investors are mainly 3½ per cent. on shares and 3 per cent. on deposits (income tax being paid by the societies).

Section 1 of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1950, empowers the Chief Registrar to designate building societies for the purposes of the section. To be eligible for designation, a society must be permanent and have total assets amounting to not less than £500,000; it must also satisfy the conditions as to liquid funds, reserves and other matters prescribed by Treasury regulations. When a building society is so designated its deposits (but not its shares) rank as investments in which a trustee is permitted to invest trust funds (not exceeding £5,000 for any one trust); it also becomes eligible to participate in the Government scheme for Exchequer advances to building societies to be lent on the security of houses built before 1919.

Societies that had been designated up to the time of going to press are marked "D" in the list which follows. A few societies with total assets amounting to less than £500,000 are shown as having been designated. In these cases the 1958 accounts (not available in collated form at the time of going to press) show total assets exceeding that figure.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, GREAT BRITAIN, 1958—with 1957 totals in italics.

Class	Number	Share Investors	Advances during Year	Share Capital	Due to Depositors and other Creditors	Balance Profit and Reserve	Mortgage Assets	Invests. and other Assets
<i>Assets over £100m.</i>	38	2,729,080	£277,964	£1,739,409	£153,503	£85,500	£1,655,514	£350,984
<i>Other Soes.</i>	706	873,570	95,997	525,645	44,577	31,239	520,224	90,241
1958 TOTALS	744	3,602,650	373,961	2,265,054	198,080†	116,739	2,175,738‡	441,225
1957 ..	755	3,423,613	374,145	2,085,006	189,006	107,847	2,032,356	382,231

† Total Depositors, 576,803.

‡ Total Borrowers, 2,150,151.

SOCIETIES WITH TOTAL ASSETS EXCEEDING £500,000—AT END OF FINANCIAL YEAR, 1957

(See notes above)

Year Estabtd.	* Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
	ENGLAND.			£
1869D	Accrington, Savings and Bldg. Soc. 15 Dutton St., Accrington		1,039	726,000
1853	Barnsley P., Permanent Bldg., Regent St., Barnsley.....		10,749	6,484,000
1851D	Barnstaple, Bridge Buildings, Barnstaple		1,558	879,000
1953	Bath Investment and Bldg. Soc., 20, Charles St., Bath		2,966	540,000
1870	„ Liberal, 1 South Parade, Bath.		1,700	1,264,000
1850	„ Somerset, Gloucester and Wilts, 2 Terrace Walk, Bath		1,262	971,000
1879	Bedford P., 41 Midland Road, Bedford		2,348	1,122,000
1924D	„ — Bedfordshire, 77-83 Harpur St., Bedford		10,519	6,924,000
1914D	Bexhill-on-Sea, Building Society Chambers, Bexhill-on-Sea		1,152	881,000
1862D	Bideford—Western Counties, 1 Grenville St., Bideford		2,589	2,390,000
1851D	Bingley, 4 Park Road, Bingley		25,191	25,574,000
1889	Birmingham Citizens P., 20 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham		5,317	6,559,000
1847D	„ Incorporated, 42 & 43 Waterloo St., Birmingham		10,076	11,087,000
1903	„ —Blackheath and Dt B, 12, Long Lane, Blackheath, Birmingham.....		1,473	724,000
1872D	Bishop Auckland Rock, Victoria St., Bishop Auckland.....		1,079	795,000
1888D	Bishop's Stortford—Herts and Essex P., 4 Market Square, Bishop's Stortford.....		899	762,000
1868D	Blyth—Northumbria P.B., 17 Beaconsfield St., Blyth, Nbdl.		967	601,000
1934D	Bournemouth and Christchurch, Victoria Chambers, Fir Vale Road, Bournemouth.....		831	839,000
1949D	„ —Wessex P., 115 Old Christchurch Rd., Bournemouth		1,397	1,405,000
1851D	Bradford Equit. 45 & 47 Bank St., Bradford		30,013	32,812,000
1885D	„ P., 41 & 43 Sunbridge Rd., Bradford		19,626	21,075,000
1849D	„ —Provincial, Market St., Bradford 1 and Albion St., Leeds, 1		66,349	71,030,000
1880	Brentwood—Orient P., 77 High St., Brentwood, Essex.....		893	681,000
1921D	Bridgwater 1 King Sq., Bridgwater		8,573	8,051,000
1865D	Brighton & Southern Counties P., 13 Ship St., Brighton.....		1,172	789,000
1867	„ & Shoreham, 115 Western Rd., Brighton		494	522,000
1863D	„ —Alliance, Princes Ho., North St., Brighton.....		56,936	62,937,000
1905D	„ —Citizens P., Marlborough Pl., Brighton		2,772	2,254,000
1930	„ —Regency, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton		676	660,000
1850D	Bristol & W., St. Stephen's Ho., Bristol.....		23,091	20,202,000
1853D	„ P. Econ., 40, Broad St., Bristol		1,899	1,256,000
1883D	Bromley, 180 High St., Bromley, Kent.....		576	418,000
1880D	Burgess Hill—Mid-Sussex, P., Church Rd., Burgess Hill		1,096	687,000
1850D	Burnley, Grimshaw St., Burnley.....		49,473	51,429,000
1874D	„ —Borough, 12, Nicholas St., Burnley.....		28,275	17,056,000
1866D	Bury St. Edmund's P.B., 59 Abbeigate St., Bury St. Edmund's.....		1,014	605,000
1850D	Cambridge, 6 Post Office Terrace, Cambridge		3,890	2,689,000
1850D	Carlisle—Cumberland, 38 Fisher St., Carlisle		11,775	6,693,000
1907D	Chalfont & Dist. P., High St., Chalfont St. Giles		2,611	995,000
1898D	Chatham Reliance, Manor Rd., Chatham		2,881	1,953,000
1850D	Cheltenham & Gloucester, Clarence St., Cheltenham		28,528	30,275,000
1845D	Chesham, 12 Market Sq., Chesham		749	455,000
1861D	Cheshunt, 100 Crossbrook St., Cheshunt, Waltham Cross		4,440	3,359,000
1937	Chislehurst—Lion, Chislehurst, Kent		3,798	3,071,000
1859	Chorley and District, 10 Mealhouse Lane, Chorley		3,141	860,000
1912D	Coalville P., 19 London Rd., Coalville.....		887	493,000

*P.=Permanent; B.=Benefit. Head Office Town is shown first followed by a dash where it is not the first word in a Society's name.

Year Establd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
1869D	Colchester Equitable, 3 Pelham's Lane, High St., Colchester		858	£
1856D	" P. B., 11 Sir Isaac's Walk, Colchester		1,222	1,008,000
1866	Colne, Albert Rd., Colne.		2,954	2,442,000
1892D	Coventry Mut. P., 11 Priory Row, Coventry		2,786	2,158,000
1884D	" Economic, 19 & 20 High St., Coventry		28,714	18,757,000
1872D	" Provident P., 25 Warwick Rd., Coventry		5,206	3,659,000
1906	Cradley Heath & Dt. B., 194 High St., Cradley Heath		1,092	782,000
1864D	Croydon—Vigilant, 7, Norfolk Hse., Wellesley Rd., Croydon		1,181	1,088,000
1946D	Darlington, Church Row, Market Place, Darlington		9,280	7,312,000
1859D	Derbyshire, 7 Iron Gate, Derby		22,189	16,070,000
1866D	Dewsbury & W. Riding, Church St., Dewsbury		10,040	8,384,000
1858	Dudley & Dist. B., 224 Market Place, Dudley		5,336	3,068,000
1857D	Earl Shilton, 22 The Hollow, Earl Shilton		3,350	1,185,000
1877D	Eastbourne Mut., Terminus Rd., Eastbourne		7,222	6,928,000
1880D	Enfield, 47 London Rd., Enfield		1,594	1,361,000
1860	Frome Selwood P., Bath St., Frome		1,517	876,000
1865D	Furness & S. Cumb., 36 Cornwallis St., Barrow-in-Furness		6,318	3,840,000
1863D	Gateshead P., 46, West Street, Gateshead		1,005	718,000
1880D	Grays 22 New Rd., Grays		4,004	2,580,000
1847D	"—Essex Equit. P., 13 Orsett Rd., Grays,		936	743,000
1848D	Grimsby—Great Grimsby & North Lincs. P. Osborne Chambers, Osborne St., Grimsby		732	784,000
1851	Halesowen—Hasbury, Cradley and Dt.B., 5 Summer Hill, Halesowen		1,229	602,000
1853D	Halifax, Permanent Bldgs., Halifax	463,886		344,012,000
1854D	Hanley Econ., 42 Cheapside, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent		4,605	3,580,000
1882D	Harrow, Cunningham Ho., Bessboro' Rd., Harrow		2,212	1,800,000
1851D	Hastings and East Sussex, Wellington Pl., Hastings		11,154	6,917,000
1951D	" & Thanet, 29-31 Havelock Rd. Hastings and 46 Queen Street, Ramsgate		30,641	24,247,000
1890D	Haywards Heath & Dist. P. B., The Broadway, Haywards Heath		3,457	2,063,000
1884D	Hemel Hempstead, 43 Marlowes, Hemel Hempstead		1,218	1,194,000
1870D	Hexham P. B., 2 Cattle Market, Hexham		811	488,000
1853D	Hinckley & Country, 9 Castle St., Hinckley		4,281	2,431,000
1865D	" P., 31 Castle St., Hinckley		4,410	1,912,000
1870D	"—Leicestershire, The Borough, Hinckley		16,298	8,789,000
1872	Hove—Sussex Mutual, Sussex House, 126-127 Western Road, Hove		3,221	2,713,000
1864D	Huddersfield, Britannia Bldgs., Huddersfield		31,159	32,220,000
1876	Ipswich & District, 8 Northgate St., Ipswich		2,259	965,000
1849	" & Suffolk P. B., 44 Upper Brook St., Ipswich		12,674	3,011,000
1855D	"—Eastern Counties, 13 Queen St., Ipswich		8,597	7,197,000
1877D	Jarrow—Tyne Commercial P., 10 Crane Road West, Jarrow		1,352	817,000
1851D	Keighley & Craven, Town Hall Square, Keighley		8,166	9,264,000
1851	Kidderminster P.B., 30 Church St., Kidderminster		642	550,000
1865	Kingston, 6 Eden St., Kingston-on-Thames		2,601	1,882,000
1853D	Leamington Spa, 10 Euston Place, Leamington Spa		1,074	830,000
1875D	Leeds and Holbeck, 105 Albion St., Leeds		17,487	15,220,000
1848D	" P. Permanent House, The Hedrow, Leeds		109,991	110,709,000
1856D	Leek & Moorlands, New Stockwell Ho., Leek		45,455	37,900,000
1863D	" United & Midlands, 50 St. Edward St., Leek		14,080	7,605,000
1853D	Leicester P., Welford Ho., Welford Place, Leicester		48,826	44,392,000
1875D	" Temp., 13/15 Belvoir St., Leicester		20,650	18,253,000
1870D	Lewes, 11 High St., Lewes		3,728	2,024,000
1877D	Liverpool Investment, Investment Bldgs. Lord St., Liverpool		8,177	8,241,000
1854	" & Provincial, 16-18 Hackins Hey, Liverpool		982	1,024,000
1917	"—King Edward, 19 Castle St., Liverpool		1,135	545,000
London:—				
1849D	Abbey National, Abbey House, Baker St., N.W.1		573,674	278,204,000
1854	Alliance Perpetual, 46 Baker St., W.1		5,714	3,641,000
1870D	Argyle B., 105 Seven Sisters Rd., Holloway, N.7		2,415	948,000
1878D	Chelsea, 110 King's Road, S.W.3		6,449	4,974,000
1882D	Church of England, 6/7 New Bridge St., E.C.4		12,552	10,406,000
1946	City & Metropolitan, 39, Moorgate, E.C.2		1,533	1,359,000
1862D	City of London 34 London Wall, E.C.2		6,387	6,463,000
1908	City Prudential, 131-2 Park Lane, W.1		14,914	14,067,000
1931D	Civil Service, 20 Victoria St., S.W.1		2,540	1,873,000
1884D	Co-operative P., New Oxford Ho., Bloomsbury Way, W.C.1		312,913	162,621,000
1927D	Ealing and Acton, 55 The Mall, Ealing, W.5		660	626,000
1879D	Equity P., 164A Strand, W.C.2		2,062	1,040,000
1902D	Finchley, 767 High Rd., N. Finchley, N.12		2,842	2,694,000
1896D	Fourth P.O. Bretenham Ho., Lancaster Pl., W.C.2		10,894	8,551,000
1876D	Goldhawk Mut. B., 15-17 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4		4,020	3,010,000
1852D	Greenwich Industrial, 281 Greenwich High Rd., S.E.10		2,225	2,233,000
1871D	Guardian, 2 Southampton Row, W.C.1		7,385	6,962,000

Year Estabd.	Name of Society (abbreviated)	Head Office	Share Investors	Total Assets
1861D	Rugby, Provident, 34 North St., Rugby		1,574	£
1849D	Saffron Walden B., King St., Saffron Walden		912	884,000
1881D	St. Albans, 6 Spencer St., St. Albans		1,375	850,000
1858D	St. Helens and Rainford, 82 Church St., St. Helens		653	619,000
1846D	Scarborough, York Ho., York Pl., Scarborough		4,188	2,569,000
1935D	Sheffield, 37 Bank St., Sheffield		247	433,000
1879D	Shepshed, P. B., Bull Ring, Shepshed		2,022	720,000
1901D	Shotton,—Summers', Hawarden Bridge Steel Works, Shotton		2,653	522,000
1853D	Skipton, 59 High St., Skipton		13,993	15,021,000
1855D	Smethwick, 364 High Street, Smethwick		1,020	621,000
1876D	Somercotes, Leabrooks Rd., Somercotes		2,986	779,000
1891D	Southend-on-Sea—South East Essex P., 28 Clarence St., Southend-on-Sea		1,394	1,422,000
1875D	South Shields Commercial P., Barrington St., South Shields		1,368	1,297,000
1866D	" " —Corporation, 99, Fowler St., South Shields		2,467	1,425,000
1874D	" " —Eligible and Unity, 91 Fowler St., South Shields		1,419	826,000
1877D	" " Nelson P., Queen St., South Shields		1,663	964,000
1867D	Stafford P., 1 Martin St., Stafford		1,401	1,345,000
1877D	" Railway, 4 Market Sq., Stafford		1,831	1,515,000
1878D	Steyning & Littlehampton, 62 High St., Steyning		2,503	2,002,000
1924	Stockport—Vernon, 24, St. Petersgate, Stockport		1,112	1,121,000
1852D	Stoke-on-Trent P., Victoria Chambers, Liverpool Rd., Stoke-on-Trent		752	968,000
1852D	" —Tunstall, Victoria Chambers, The Boulevard, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent		1,964	821,000
1889D	Stourbridge, Lye and Dist. P., Victoria Chambers, 94 High St., Stourbridge		1,099	751,000
1849	" —Brierley Hill & Stourbridge Incorp'd., 82 High St., Stourbridge		2,515	1,314,000
1850D	Stroud, 4 Rowcroft, Stroud		2,371	1,962,000
1854D	Sunderland—Indus. and Prov't. P., 23 John St., Sunderland		2,644	1,568,000
1877	" —North of England, 57 Fawcett St., Sunderland		5,661	5,532,000
1853D	" Working Men's, 51 Fawcett St., Sunderland		7,174	4,298,000
1868	Swindon P., 1 Commercial Road, Swindon		1,368	1,225,000
1883D	" —New Swindon P., 36 Regent Circus, Swindon		585	588,000
1899D	" —North Wilts. Equit., 18 to 20, Commercial Rd., Swindon		811	709,000
1854	Tamworth P. B., 6, Victoria Rd., Tamworth		1,400	754,000
1868	Teddington—Globe, 70 High St., Teddington		2,861	2,552,000
1883D	Tewkesbury & Dist. P. B., 142-3 High St., Tewkesbury		1,070	722,000
1901D	Tipton & Coseley P., 60 High St., Tipton		2,710	1,240,000
1866	Tyldesley, Dist. Bank Chambers, Chapel St., Tyldesley		1,323	869,000
1846D	Wakefield, 57 Westgate, Wakefield		11,167	4,442,000
1881	Wallingford and Dt. P., 7 St. Martin's St., Wallingford		644	547,000
1863D	Walsall Mutual, 45 Bridge St., Walsall		2,721	2,273,000
1847D	Waltham Abbey P., 5 Church St., Waltham Abbey, Essex		2,224	1,871,000
1854D	Warwick & W'shire. P., 24-26 Jury Street, Warwick		4,501	2,239,000
1851D	Wednesbury, 52 Lower High St., Wednesbury		3,309	2,425,000
1934	Wembley-Atlas, 293 Harrow Rd., Wembley		1,686	1,242,000
1846D	West Bromwich, 321 High St., W. Bromwich		17,121	12,247,000
1877D	Wolverhampton & Dist. P., 41 Lichfield St., Wolverhampton		8,076	6,503,000
1849D	" F'holders' P., 37 Queen Sq., Wolverhampton		10,441	7,067,000
1902D	" —S. Staffs., 5 Princess St., Wolverhampton		5,350	4,163,000
1859	Worcester, 5 Foregate St., Worcester		6,749	2,915,000
1870	Workington P.B., 6 Nook St., Workington		931	599,000
WALES				
1865D	Cardiff, 75 St. Mary St., Cardiff		603	723,000
1860D	" —Principality, Principality Bldgs., Queen St., Cardiff		7,646	7,351,000
SCOTLAND				
1869	Dunfermline, 56 East Port, Dunfermline		15,377	11,919,000
1870D	Edinburgh, 37/39 Melville St., Edinburgh		669	520,000
1809	" —Century, 21-23 Albany Street, Edinburgh		1,080	1,097,000
1952D	" Mutual & Dunedin, 32 Castle St., Edinburgh		1,181	890,000
1933	" —Prudential Investment, 1 Leopold Place, Edinburgh		454	537,000
1848D	" —Scottish, 4, York Place, Edinburgh		790	659,000
1891	Inverness, 21-23 Union St., Inverness		1,895	1,265,000
1853D	Kaisley, 8 Gilmour St., Paisley		2,176	1,395,000

TAXES, STAMP DUTIES AND LICENCES

INCOME TAX 1959-60

Income Tax is a tax on income, not capital. Income must be represented by money, or money's worth. The charge to tax is in general on the full amount of income arising, subject to the deductions authorised by the Income Tax Acts but the profits or gains of a trade or profession are those arrived at on ordinary accountancy principles. The income of a married woman living with her husband is aggregated with his income.

The year of assessment is the fiscal year which runs from 6th April in one year to 5th April in the next. The amount on which tax is assessed depends upon the income of the relevant "basis year." For Schedule D, the "basis year" is normally the year preceding the year of assessment, otherwise the "basis year" is the same as the year of assessment: i.e. tax is charged on the income of the actual year of assessment. An individual earning income in a business or profession can use his own accounting year which ends in the year preceding the year of assessment as the "basis year."

Income Tax is imposed at the rates specified by the annual Finance Acts. There are graduated rates of tax, the principal rate being called the "Standard Rate." The standard rate for 1959/60 is 7/9d. in the £. There is an additional income tax on higher incomes called "Sur-tax." Tax is imposed on United Kingdom residents in respect of all sources of income, wherever arising, and on non-residents in respect of income from United Kingdom sources. The Income Tax Act 1918, and the income tax provisions of the Annual Finance Acts (up to and including the Finance Act, 1951) were consolidated by the Income Tax Act, 1952.

The Tables which follow show the tax payable on the amount of income specified, after deduction of the personal allowance and, in the case of earned income, the earned income relief. The taxpayer, however, may be entitled to further reliefs which would reduce the tax payable below the amounts shown in the Tables.

Income	Single Persons				Married Couples without Children			
	All Earned Income		All Investment Income		All Earned Income		All Investment Income	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
180	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
200	1 7 2	- 1½	1 7 2	- 1½	—	—	—	—
225	3 1 3	- 3½	3 1 3	- 3½	—	—	—	—
250	4 15 3	- 4½	4 15 3	- 4½	—	—	—	—
300	12 6 8	- 10	12 6 8	- 10	—	—	—	—
350	20 11 11	1 2	32 6 8	1 10	2 16 4	- 2	15 17 6	- 11
400	28 17 2	1 5½	52 6 8	2 7½	7 12 2	- 4½	26 10 0	1 4
500	49 5 6	1 11½	84 0 0	3 4½	24 2 9	- 11½	52 15 0	2 1½
600	73 11 8	2 5½	122 15 0	4 1	42 6 8	1 5	84 0 0	2 9½
700	101 4 5	2 10½	161 10 0	4 7½	66 12 9	1 11	122 15 0	3 6
800	131 7 2	3 3½	200 5 0	5 0	92 12 2	2 4	161 10 0	4 0½
900	161 10 0	3 7	239 0 0	5 3½	122 15 0	2 8½	200 5 0	4 5½
1,000	191 12 0	3 10	277 15 0	5 6½	152 17 9	3 0½	239 0 0	4 9½
1,250	266 19 8	4 1½	374 12 6	6 0	228 4 8	3 8	335 17 6	5 4½
1,500	342 6 8	4 7	471 10 0	6 3½	303 11 8	4 0½	432 15 0	5 9
2,000	493 0 6	4 11	665 5 0	6 8	454 5 6	4 6½	626 10 0	6 3
2,500	693 14 5	5 6½	909 0 0	7 3½	644 19 5	5 2	860 5 0	6 10½
3,000	906 18 4	6 0½	1,165 5 0	7 9	855 13 4	5 8½	1,114 0 0	7 5
4,000	1,383 6 1	6 11	1,727 15 0	8 7½	1,327 1 1	6 7½	1,671 10 0	8 4½
5,000	1,952 10 8	7 9½	2,340 5 0	9 4½	1,891 5 8	7 7	2,279 0 0	9 1½
6,000	2,571 19 7	8 7	3,002 15 0	10 0	2,505 14 7	8 4	2,936 10 0	9 9½
7,000	3,241 8 5	9 3	3,725 5 0	10 7½	3,170 3 5	9 0½	3,644 0 0	10 5
8,000	3,910 17 4	9 9½	4,427 15 0	11 1	3,839 12 4	9 7	4,356 10 0	10 10½
9,000	4,630 6 3	10 3½	5,190 5 0	11 6½	4,554 1 3	10 1½	5,114 0 0	11 4½
10,000	5,352 2 6	10 8½	5,952 15 0	11 11	5,275 17 6	10 6½	5,876 10 0	11 9
12,000	6,977 2 6	11 7½	7,577 15 0	12 7	6,895 17 6	11 6	7,496 10 0	12 6
15,000	9,564 12 6	12 9	10,165 5 0	13 6½	9,478 7 6	12 7½	10,079 0 0	13 5½
20,000	14,002 2 6	14 0	14,602 15 0	14 7	13,913 7 6	13 11	14,514 0 0	14 6
25,000	18,439 12 6	14 9	19,040 5 0	15 3	18,350 17 6	14 8	18,951 10 0	15 2
30,000	22,877 2 6	15 3	23,477 15 0	15 8	22,788 7 6	15 2	23,389 0 0	15 7
40,000	31,752 2 6	15 10½	32,352 15 0	16 2	31,663 7 6	15 10	32,264 0 0	16 1½
50,000	40,627 2 6	16 3	41,227 15 0	16 6	40,538 7 6	16 2½	41,139 0 0	16 5½
100,000	85,002 2 6	17 0	85,602 15 0	17 1½	84,913 7 6	17 0	85,514 0 0	17 1

STATUTORY INCOME is computed as follows:—

Under Schedule A.—Assessed on an actual year basis, the annual value of Houses, Lands, Tenements, etc., including houses occupied by the

owner. Net assessment is computed by deducting scale allowance for repairs, insurance, etc., from rack rental, i.e. rent payable when landlord undertakes all repairs and maintenance and tenant pays rates.

Married Couples with One Child—Earned Income
(See introductory notes)

Income	One Child not over 11		One Child over 11 hut not over 16		One Child over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
435.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
500.....	4 5 6	— 2	2 1 9	— 1	—	—
600.....	19 8 4	— 8	14 2 1	— 5½	8 15 10	— 3½
700.....	35 18 10	1 0½	30 12 7	— 10½	25 6 4	— 8½
800.....	59 13 10	1 6	51 17 7	1 3½	44 1 4	1 1
900.....	84 0 0	1 10½	76 3 9	1 8½	68 7 6	1 6
1,000.....	114 2 9	2 3½	104 9 0	2 1	94 15 3	1 10½
1,250.....	189 9 8	3 0½	179 15 11	2 10½	170 2 2	2 8½
1,500.....	264 16 8	3 6½	255 2 11	3 5	245 9 2	3 3½
2,000.....	415 10 6	4 2	405 16 9	4 0½	396 3 0	3 11½
2,500.....	596 4 5	4 9	584 0 8	4 8	571 16 11	4 7
3,000.....	804 8 4	5 4½	791 12 1	5 3½	778 15 10	5 2½
4,000.....	1,270 16 1	6 4	1,256 14 10	6 3½	1,242 13 7	6 2½
5,000.....	1,830 0 8	7 4	1,814 14 5	7 3	1,799 8 2	7 2½
6,000.....	2,439 9 7	8 1½	2,422 18 4	8 1	2,406 7 1	8 0½
7,000.....	3,098 18 5	8 10	3,081 2 2	8 9½	3,063 5 11	8 9
8,000.....	3,768 7 4	9 5	3,750 11 1	9 4½	3,732 14 10	9 4
9,000.....	4,477 16 3	9 11½	4,458 15 0	9 11	4,439 13 9	9 10½
10,000.....	5,199 12 6	10 5	5,180 11 3	10 4½	5,161 10 0	10 4
12,000.....	6,814 12 6	11 4½	6,794 6 3	11 4	6,774 0 0	11 3½
15,000.....	9,392 2 6	12 6½	9,370 11 3	12 6	9,349 0 0	12 5½
20,000.....	13,824 12 6	13 10	13,802 8 9	13 9½	13,780 5 0	13 9½
25,000.....	18,262 2 6	14 7½	18,239 18 9	14 7	18,217 15 0	14 7
30,000.....	22,699 12 6	15 1½	22,677 8 9	15 1½	22,655 5 0	15 1
40,000.....	31,574 12 6	15 9½	31,552 8 9	15 9½	31,530 5 0	15 9
50,000.....	40,449 12 6	16 2	40,427 8 9	16 2	40,405 5 0	16 2
100,000.....	84,824 12 6	16 11½	84,802 8 9	16 11½	84,780 5 0	16 11½

Scale allowance for repairs by reference to gross assessment.

Lands.....	one-eighth
Houses: Where assessment does not exceed £40.....	one-quarter
Exceeds £40, but not £50..	£10
Exceeds £50, hut not £100	one-fifth
Exceeds £100.....	£20 plus one-sixth of excess over £100

A reduction may be claimed in the assessment of any year where average cost of previous five years' maintenance, etc., exceeds scale allowance for that year. In relation to recently acquired property it is permitted to claim a reduction in the net assessment equal to the excess of the actual year's maintenance over scale allowance, provided this basis is used for first five years of ownership. Except in the case of agricultural property, relief cannot exceed the net annual value. The cost of insuring the property and agents' charges are allowable maintenance expenditure.

Under Schedule B.—Fixed assessment on actual year basis to cover value of amenity lands—parks, gardens etc., not used for husbandry. Also on woodlands, although these can be assessed on actual profits under Sch. D. Case I, if taxpayer so elects. Schedule B assessments equal one-third of annual value of the land for Schedule A purposes.

Under Schedule C.—Dividends, interest, annuities from public revenue on actual year basis. Income Tax is deducted at source. For exceptions see Schedule D.

Under Schedule D.—Generally on income of preceding year. Profits of Trades and Professions.

Interest on public revenue escaping Schedule C and on Bank and Post Office Savings Bank Accounts, etc. Interest on P.O.S.B. and Trustee Savings Bank Accounts up to £15 per person exempt from income tax. Such amount of interest has to be included for Sur Tax purposes and has to be grossed at the standard rate. Income from Foreign or Commonwealth securities, rents and possessions. For persons domiciled and ordinarily resident in Great Britain this income is assessable whether remitted or not. Persons not domiciled or British subjects not ordinarily resident in Great Britain are assessable only on remittances to the United Kingdom of this income in any year in which they become technically resident. Income from Trades or Professions, carried on abroad is assessable only to extent that it is remitted and then only when person entitled thereto is technically resident in United Kingdom.

Profits from letting of Furnished Houses, etc., and Excess Rents (arising when rent of unfurnished house less attributable repairs allowance exceeds net Schedule A assessment).

Under Schedule E.—Income from all Offices, Employments and Pensions, including Salaries, Wages, Emoluments, Directors Fees, etc. Taxed under system commonly known as PAYE on actual year basis.

Tax is charged on the emoluments of an office or employment if the holder is resident, and ordinarily resident within the United Kingdom, provided the duties are not performed wholly abroad. A person not resident (or if resident, then not ordinarily resident) in the United Kingdom is charged only on emoluments for duties performed in the United Kingdom.

Married Couples with Two Children—Earned Income

(See introductory notes)

Income	Two Children not over 11		Two Children over 11 but not over 16		Two Children over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
565.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
600.....	2 6 8	— 1	—	—	—	—
700.....	14 13 10	— 5	4 15 3	— 1½	— 7 9	—
800.....	31 4 5	— 9½	20 11 11	— 6	9 19 5	— 3
900.....	52 15 0	1 2	37 2 6	— 10	26 10 0	— 7
1,000.....	77 1 1	1 0½	61 8 7	1 2½	45 16 1	— 11
1,250.....	150 14 8	2 5	131 7 2	2 1	111 19 8	1 9½
1,500.....	226 1 8	3 0	206 14 2	2 9	187 6 8	2 6
2,000.....	376 15 6	3 9	357 8 0	3 7	338 0 6	3 4½
2,500.....	547 9 5	4 4½	523 1 11	4 2	498 14 5	4 0
3,000.....	753 3 4	5 0½	727 10 10	4 10	701 18 4	4 8
4,000.....	1,214 11 1	6 1	1,186 8 7	5 11	1,158 6 1	5 9½
5,000.....	1,768 15 8	7 1	1,738 3 2	6 11½	1,707 10 8	6 10
6,000.....	2,373 4 7	7 11	2,340 2 1	7 9½	2,306 19 7	7 8½
7,000.....	3,027 13 5	8 8	2,992 0 11	8 6½	2,956 8 5	8 5½
8,000.....	3,697 2 4	9 3	3,661 9 10	9 2	3,625 17 4	9 1
9,000.....	4,401 11 3	9 9½	4,363 8 9	9 8½	4,325 6 3	9 7½
10,000.....	5,123 7 6	10 3	5,085 5 0	10 2	5,047 2 6	10 1
12,000.....	6,733 7 6	11 2½	6,692 15 0	11 2	6,652 2 6	11 1
15,000.....	9,305 17 6	12 5	9,262 15 0	12 4	9,201 12 6	12 3½
20,000.....	13,735 17 6	13 9	13,691 10 0	13 8½	13,647 2 6	13 8
25,000.....	18,173 7 6	14 6½	18,120 0 0	14 6	18,084 12 6	14 5½
30,000.....	22,610 17 6	15 1	22,566 10 0	15 0½	22,522 2 6	15 0
40,000.....	31,485 17 6	15 9	31,441 10 0	15 8½	31,397 2 6	15 8½
50,000.....	40,360 17 6	16 1½	40,316 10 0	16 1½	40,272 2 6	16 1½
100,000.....	84,735 17 6	16 11½	84,691 10 0	16 11½	84,647 2 6	16 11

Income from employments exercised abroad assessable only to the extent that it is received in the United Kingdom, and then only when employee is resident in United Kingdom.

Unemployment, sickness and maternity benefit payable under the National Insurance Acts are not assessable to income tax.

Expense allowances and payments in kind (less expenses incurred in performance of duties) to Directors and employees enjoying emoluments of £2,000 p.a. or more are assessable. Fees and subscriptions to certain professional bodies and learned societies may be allowed as expenses.

TAXABLE INCOME is Statutory Income less Allowances and Deductions as under:

Personal Allowance.—To single person... £140
To married man living with or normally maintaining his wife... £240

When either husband or wife is absent from United Kingdom throughout a complete fiscal year they are treated as separate entities for tax purposes, each entitled to Single Personal Allowance. This course is not followed if it is to the advantage of the spouses to be jointly assessed on the basis of the husband's residential position. A married woman permanently separated from her husband is treated as a *feme sole*.

Allowances for Children.—For each child under 16 (or over that age at the beginning of the fiscal year receiving full time education at a recognized educational establishment) and who does not have income in that year exceeding £100 in its own right, the allowances are:—

- (a) Child over 16 at commencement of fiscal year..... £150
(b) Child over 11 at commencement of fiscal year..... £125
(c) Other children (each)..... £100

Scholarship or bursary does not count for this purpose.

"Child" includes step-child and adopted child.

When a husband and wife are divorced or permanently separated, relief in respect of any children of the marriage can be given to either the father or the mother or divided between them in any way they may mutually agree. Alternatively, the relief will be divided in the ratio in which they each contribute to the children's maintenance and education. In this connection, any payments which the father makes under an Order of Court or Separation Agreement for the benefit of the children or in any way which would entitle him to deduct the payments as a charge on his own income would not count for the purpose of apportioning the Child Relief.

The "Family Allowance" for children ranks as the father's income subject to Earned Income Allowance. Child Allowance may also be claimed when child over 15 years is articulated or apprenticed, provided emoluments (exclusive of premiums returned) do not exceed £100 in the year.

Allowance for Dependent Relatives.—A maximum deduction for each dependent relative of..... £60

This allowance is reduced by £1 for every £1 by which the relative's own income

Married Couples with Three Children—Earned Income.

(See Introductory notes)

Income	Three Children not over 11		Three Children over 11, but not over 16		Three Children over 16	
	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate	Income Tax (and Surtax if any)	Effective Rate
£	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
690.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
700.....	— 7 9	—	—	—	—	—
800.....	9 19 5	— 3	— 12 7	—	—	—
900.....	26 10 0	— 7	10 11 3	— 3	— 17 6	—
1,000.....	45 16 1	— 11	27 1 9	— 6½	11 3 0	— 2½
1,250.....	111 19 8	1 9½	83 2 7	1 4	59 13 10	— 11½
1,500.....	187 6 8	2 6	158 5 5	2 1½	129 4 2	1 8½
2,000.....	338 0 6	3 4½	308 19 3	3 1	279 18 0	2 9½
2,500.....	498 14 5	4 0	462 3 2	3 8½	430 11 11	3 5½
3,000.....	701 18 4	4 8	663 9 7	4 5	626 5 10	4 2
4,000.....	1,158 6 1	5 9½	1,116 2 4	5 7	1,073 18 7	5 4½
5,000.....	1,707 10 8	6 10	1,661 11 11	6 8	1,615 13 2	6 5½
6,000.....	2,306 19 7	7 8½	2,257 5 10	7 6½	2,207 12 1	7 4½
7,000.....	2,956 8 5	8 5½	2,902 19 8	8 3½	2,849 10 11	8 1½
8,000.....	3,625 17 4	9 1	3,572 8 7	8 11	3,518 19 13	8 9½
9,000.....	4,325 6 3	9 7½	4,268 2 6	9 6	4,210 18 9	9 4½
10,000.....	5,047 2 6	10 1	4,989 18 9	10 0	4,932 15 0	9 10
12,000.....	6,652 2 6	11 1	6,591 3 9	11 0	6,530 5 0	10 10
15,000.....	9,219 12 6	12 3½	9,154 18 9	12 2½	9,090 5 0	12 1½
20,000.....	13,647 2 6	13 8	13,580 11 3	13 7	13,514 0 0	13 6
25,000.....	18,084 12 6	14 5½	18,018 1 3	14 5	17,951 10 0	14 4½
30,000.....	22,522 2 6	15 0	22,455 11 3	14 11½	22,389 0 0	14 11
40,000.....	31,397 2 6	15 8½	31,330 11 3	15 8	31,264 0 0	15 7½
50,000.....	40,272 2 6	16 1½	40,205 11 3	16 1	40,139 0 0	16 0½
100,000.....	84,647 2 6	16 11	84,580 11 3	16 11	84,514 0 0	16 11

(excluding voluntary allowance) exceeds £135. Claimant must maintain relative who must be incapacitated by old age or infirmity from maintaining himself or herself, except in the case of his or his wife's widowed mother (which includes any woman living apart from her husband, or whose marriage has been dissolved or annulled). If more than one person gives support to the dependent relative then allowance is divided *pro rata*. If annual maintenance afforded is less than £60 allowance limited to amount expended.

A taxpayer, who by reason of his or her own age or infirmity, has to retain the services of a daughter resident with him or her is entitled to an allowance of.....

Allowance for Housekeeper or person looking after children.....

£40

£60

The allowance of £60 is granted to:—

- (a) any male taxpayer entitled to single personal allowances, any female taxpayer who was either working full time in some employment or business or was totally incapacitated throughout the year, and a married man entitled to higher personal allowance whose wife is totally incapacitated throughout the whole of the year, who has a female person resident with and maintained or employed by him or her for the purpose of having care of any child or children for whom the taxpayer is entitled to claim child relief.
- (b) a widow or widower who has a female relative (or, if no relative is available, a female person) resident

with her or him in the capacity of Housekeeper.

Earned Income.—Allowance of the following fractions of earned income (after deducting allowances for necessary expenses, superannuation, etc.):—

Up to £4,005—Two-ninths.

The next £5,945—One-ninth.

Married woman earning income in her own right has deduction of two-ninths of such earnings and, in addition, an allowance equal to seven-ninths of her earnings subject to a maximum of £140 plus Reduced Rate Reliefs as shown below.

Age Relief.—Allowance of two-ninths of unearned income where taxpayer (or his wife) attains 65 years subject to total income not exceeding £800. Where the total income exceeds £800, marginal relief is given so that the full tax on the investment income scale is not payable until the marginal relief runs out.

Age exemption.—Persons over 65 years of age are exempt from tax if their total incomes do not exceed:—

Single person.....£275

Married couple.....£440

Marginal relief is given as in Age Relief (above).

Pension Contributions and National Insurance Act.—Part of a taxpayer's N.I. contribution and contributions by both employed and self-employed persons to "approved" superannuation fund or for the provision of a life annuity in old age are allowed as deductions from income. Taxpayer paying "employer's" contribution in respect of personal or domestic servants may deduct whole of such contribution from his income.

Life Assurance Premiums.—Relief is given on

premiums paid for Life Assurance or for Contracts for Deferred Annuities on life of taxpayer or his wife. In all cases, except those of policies or contracts taken up in connection with a Super-annuation Scheme, a capital sum must be payable at death. Where date of policy or contract is after 22nd June, 1916, and total premiums available for relief to taxpayer and his wife do not exceed £25 an amount of £10 or total premiums, whichever is less, may be deducted from assessable income. Where total premiums exceed £25 relief given at two-fifths of standard rate. For policies or contracts dated before 22nd June, 1916, following rates of relief apply:—

Where total income does not exceed £1,000. Half standard rate (maximum 3s. 6d.).

Income between £1,000 and £2,000. Three-quarters standard rate (maximum 5s. 3d.).

Income exceeding £2,000. Full standard rate (maximum 7s.).

Where annual premium exceeds 7 per cent. of capital sum assured relief is limited to sum equal to 7 per cent. Relief also given on sums paid under Act of Parliament or under terms of employment for securing deferred annuity to widow or provision for children after death of the taxpayer. Relief is given as for life policy or deferred annuity premiums above, except that there is no restriction on amount of standard rate. Total relief under either of these headings limited to one-sixth of total income.

Payments for Retirement Annuities, made under a contract approved by the Inland Revenue, and subject to certain statutory limits, may be deducted from total income for Income-tax and sur-tax purposes.

Purchased Life Annuities.—The capital element of such annuities, whenever purchased, is not treated as income, and is not taxable. The annuities concerned are those, for a term referable to a life, which are purchased for money or money's worth from a person whose business is to grant annuities. The capital element, which is constant, is calculated actuarially, and is agreed between the grantor of the annuity and the Revenue. These provisions do not apply—

- To annuities which are already treated as having a capital element.
- To annuities bought with sums which have ranked for relief from Income Tax (e.g., retirement annuity premiums).
- To annuities under wills or settlements.
- To annuities under sponsored superannuation schemes or purchased in recognition of services in any office or employment.

Rates of Tax on Taxable Income	in the £
On first £60	1s. 9d.
On next £150	4s. 3d.
On next £150	6s. 3d.
On balance	7s. 9d.

Small Income Relief.—All incomes up to £300 are treated as Earned Income. Marginal relief is given where total income exceeds £300 but does not exceed £405.

Building Society Interest.—Majority of societies operate under special arrangement with Inland Revenue Authorities and interest is paid to depositors and shareholders "free of Income tax." While there is thus no liability to income tax on such interest it must be included in taxpayer's total income for assessment to sur-tax. The interest received must be grossed at the standard rate when brought in for sur-tax purposes.

Sur-tax.—No sur-tax is chargeable on the first £2,000 of total income. Married men add to that exempt portion the difference between Single and

Married Personal Allowance (£100). Child, Housekeeper and Dependent Relative Allowance and similar reliefs can also be added.

Incomes over the exempt portion are charged on a sliding scale as follows:—

On each £ of next	£500	2s	in the £
"	£500	2s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	3s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	4s. 6d.	"
"	£1,000	5s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	6s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	7s. 6d.	"
"	£2,000	8s. 6d.	"
"	£3,000	9s. 6d.	"
of remainder		10s.	in the £

Seven-year Covenants.—Where covenant to pay annual sums of money is made for other than valuable and sufficient consideration, the period of the covenant must be for a term which can exceed six years if the Covenantor wishes to divest himself of such income for income tax purposes. Any such covenant entered into after 10th April, 1946, must be in favour of an individual, not employed in any way by Covenantor (and not, for example, a charitable body) in order to divest the Covenantor of the income for Sur-tax purposes.

Settlements in favour of taxpayer's own infant children.—The Income of any such Settlement made since 22nd April, 1936, is treated as that of the Settlor for all income tax purposes if:—

- the Settlement can be revoked within a period of six years (unless the child becomes bankrupt).
- the income can be paid to or for the benefit of the child during the lifetime of the settlor. This ceases to apply at the end of the fiscal year in which the child attains 21 years or marries.

Agreements for the Avoidance of Double Taxation have been made between the United Kingdom and Aden Colony, Antigua, Austria, Australia, Barbados, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Belgium, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Brunei, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Fiji, Finland, France, Gambia, Germany (Rep.), Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Gold Coast (Ghana), Greece, Grenada, Guernsey, Ireland (Rep.), Isle of Man, Israel, Jamaica, Jersey, Kenya, Malaya, Mauritius, Montserrat, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, North Borneo, Norway, Pakistan, St. Christopher and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Tanganyika, Trinidad, Uganda, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Virgin Islands, and Zanzibar.

Double Taxation Relief.—Relief may be obtained by residents of the United Kingdom in respect of any income tax payable in any other Country, Colony or Dominion, not covered by the specific Agreements referred to above, when that income is also liable to British income tax. A credit against the British tax liability on the doubly taxed income is given at a rate equal to the rate paid outside the United Kingdom subject to a limit of the taxpayer's average or effective rate of British tax.

Persons Resident Abroad.—Persons normally resident outside the United Kingdom are not liable to United Kingdom Tax on income arising outside the United Kingdom (including Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Loans issued in London) nor on the interest from:—

3% War Stock 1955–59; 3½% War Stock 1952; 4% Victory Bonds; 4% Funding Loan 1960–90; 2½% and 3% Defence Bonds (all issues except the

5th); 2½% National War Bonds (except 1954-56 issue); 3% Savings Bonds (all issues); 5½% Funding Loan 1982-84.

Such persons become technically resident in the United Kingdom if they visit for a period or periods exceeding six months in any fiscal year. Also if they visit for any period in a year in which they have retained a place of abode in the United Kingdom, except such persons as are engaged in full-time employment abroad. They would then be liable to United Kingdom Tax on all remittances of income arising abroad. If they visit the United Kingdom in four consecutive years for periods averaging three months or more per annum they would be regarded as ordinarily resident there.

A person who is not resident in the United Kingdom who has income which is liable to United Kingdom tax cannot claim any of the normal income tax allowances unless he is:

- (a) a British subject;
- (b) a present or former servant of the Crown; or widow of a former Crown servant;
- (c) employed by any missionary society controlled from the United Kingdom or a servant of a native State under British protection.
- (d) a resident of the Isle of Man or the Channel Islands; or
- (e) was previously resident in the United Kingdom but resides abroad for the sake of his health or the health of a member of his family.

Post War Credits.—Those credits arising out of the temporary reduction of certain income tax allowances during the years 1941-42, 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45 and 1945-46 are repayable to women over 48 and men over 63 years of age. Where a man or woman has died repayment is made to beneficiaries or personal representatives. Repayment is made on death irrespective of age at death. Repayment is also made in certain cases of hardship. Interest will be added to the sum repayable. Forms for claiming repayment may be obtained at any Post Office.

INCOME TAX ADMINISTRATION

Income Tax under Schedules A, B, D and E, is assessed by H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Where taxpayer is assessable under Schedules A and (or) B, these assessments are made by H.M. Inspector for the district in which the land or property is situated. Assessments under Schedule D (Profits of Trades and Professions) and under Schedule E are made by H.M. Inspector of Taxes for the district in which Trade, Profession or Employment is carried on, or from which Pension is paid. Other Schedule D income is assessable by H.M. Inspector for the district to which the taxpayer makes his individual return. This is called his General Claims District

(G.C.D.) and is determined by the main source of his earned income. Where taxpayer has no earned income his chief place of residence determines his G.C.D. H.M. Inspector for this district decides, with the agreement of the taxpayer, against which assessment (or assessments) Personal Allowances shall be given. Notices of Assessment are sent to taxpayer who should make a formal appeal against any assessment which he disputes direct to H.M. Inspector by whom the Notice was issued within the time limit for such appeals, as stated on the notice. The grounds of appeal should be stated. If the assessment cannot be agreed, with H.M. Inspector, the appeal will be heard by the General Commissioners. (The name and address of their clerk will be supplied by H.M. Inspector on request.) Alternatively, certain appeals are, or may be made to the Special Commissioners. An appeal may be made by way of Case Stated from the appeal Commissioners decision to the High Court on points of law.

The tax on such assessments is demanded by and should be paid to the Collector of Taxes, but he is unable to discuss the assessment.

Sur-tax is assessable by the Special Commissioners of Income Tax to whom returns of total income are made, except where a full return of income is made to H.M. Inspector of Taxes. Appeals are made to the Special Commissioners and the procedure is similar to that in Income Tax appeals.

Penalties may be incurred for failure to make proper returns of income.

PAYE.—Income Tax payable under Schedule E is deducted by employer, who accounts for it to the Collector of Taxes. The amount of tax deduction from each payment of salary, wage, pension, etc., is determined by reference to Tax Tables issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes to employer, in conjunction with the taxpayer's Code Number. This Code Number is an interpretation of the taxpayer's Allowances and Reliefs. Notices of Coding are issued by H.M. Inspector of Taxes and they may take into account income assessable under other Schedules. Notice of Coding should be checked on receipt and H.M. Inspector of Taxes informed of any necessary amendment in order that no considerable over or under-deduction of income tax may take place. The tax deductions are on a cumulative basis and can be carried on by successive employers should changes in employment take place during fiscal year. When leaving one employment a statement (Form P45) showing code number, remuneration, and tax deductions to date should be obtained from old employer and handed, in due course, to new employer. At the end of fiscal year employer should give employee a statement (Form P60) showing total remuneration and tax deductions for the year.

STANDARD RATES OF INCOME TAX SINCE 1864

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
1864-65.....	0	7	1881-82.....	0	6	1902-3.....	1	3	1931-34.....	5	0
1865-66.....	0	6	1882-83.....	0	5	1903-4.....	0	11	1934-36.....	4	6
1866-68.....	0	4	1883-84.....	0	6½	1904-9.....	1	0	1936-37.....	4	9
1868-69.....	0	5	1884-85.....	0	5	1909-14.....	1	2	1937-38.....	5	0
1869-70.....	0	6	1885-86.....	0	6	1914-15.....	1	8	1938-39.....	5	6
1870-71.....	0	5	1886-88.....	0	8	1915-16.....	3	0	1939-40.....	7	0
1871-72.....	0	4	1888-89.....	0	7	1916-18.....	5	0	1940-41.....	8	6
1872-73.....	0	6	1889-93.....	0	7	1918-22.....	6	0	1941-46.....	10	0
1873-74.....	0	4	1893-94.....	0	6	1922-23.....	5	0	1946-51.....	9	0
1874-75.....	0	3	1894-1900.....	0	6	1923-25.....	4	6	1951-53.....	9	6
1875-77.....	0	2	1900-1.....	1	0	1925-30.....	4	0	1953-55.....	9	0
1877-79.....	0	3	1901-2.....	1	2	1930-31.....	4	6	1955-59.....	8	6
1879-81.....	0	5							1959-60.....	7	9

OTHER TAXES AND STAMP DUTIES

NOTE.—(1) The instruments for which the use of adhesive postage stamps is "permitted" include:—
 Agreements liable to the duty of 6d.—s. 22. Bills of exchange (including cheques), for payment of money on demand—s. 34 (1). Policies of Insurance (not life)—s. 99. Receipts—s. 101 (2).

(2) The Commissioners as a general rule allow deeds, etc., to be stamped after execution:—

WITHOUT PENALTY, ON PAYMENT OF DUTY ONLY:

Deeds and instruments not otherwise excepted, within 30 days of first execution.

NOTE.—Where wholly executed *abroad*, the period begins to reckon from the date of arrival here.

PENALTIES ENFORCEABLE ON STAMPING, IN ADDITION TO DUTY:—

Agreements under hand only. Attested copies or contracts: after 30 days from their first execution....	£	s.	d.
Receipts, within 14 days after they have been given.....	10	0	0
Receipts, after 14 days, but within one month.....	5	0	0
Other Instruments presented after the proper time (subject to special provisions in some cases).....	10	0	0

AGREEMENT for Lease, *see* LEASES. £ s. d.

AGREEMENT for SALE OF PROPERTY—charged with *ad val.* duty as if an actual conveyance on sale (*see post*, pp. 1091–92) with certain exceptions, *e.g.* agreements for the sale of land, stocks and shares, goods, wares or merchandise, or a ship (*see s.* 59 (1), Stamp Act, 1891). If *ad val.* duty is paid on an agreement in accordance with this provision, the subsequent conveyance or transfer is not chargeable with any *ad val.* duty and the Commissioners will upon application either place a denoting stamp on such conveyance or transfer or will transfer the *ad val.* duty thereto. Further, if such an agreement is rescinded, not performed, etc., the Commissioners will return the *ad val.* duty paid.

AGREEMENT, not otherwise charged with duty, under hand only..... 0 0 6
 N.B.—The following agreements are exempt:—

- (a) Where the value of the subject-matter is less than £5.
- (b) For the hire of any labourer, artificer, manufacturer, or menial servant.
- (c) For the sale of any goods, wares, or merchandise (but hire purchase agreements, *post*, p. 1093, are not exempt).

Not otherwise charged with duty, under seal or with clause of registration..... 0 10 0

APPOINTMENT of a new trustee or in exercise of a power over property, not being by a will; also on retirement of trustee, although no new trustee be appointed..... 0 10 0

ASSIGNMENT:
 By way of security—*see* Mortgage.
 By way of sale—*see* Conveyance.
 By way of gift—*see* Voluntary Disposition.

ASSURANCE—*see* Insurance Policies.

BANK NOTE for money payable on demand:

Not exceeding £1.....	0	0	5
" " 2.....	0	0	10
" " 5.....	0	1	3
" " 10.....	0	1	9
" " 20.....	0	2	0
" " 30.....	0	3	0
" " 50.....	0	5	0
" " 100.....	0	6	6

BANKER'S CHEQUES..... 0 0 2

BILL OF SALE, Absolute, *see* CONVEYANCE ON SALE; by way of Security, *see* MORTGAGE, &c. £. s. d.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable on demand, at sight, on presentation or within 3 days after date or sight..... 0 0 2

BILLS OF EXCHANGE (OF ANY OTHER KIND) AND PROMISSORY NOTES, drawn or expressed to be payable in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland:

Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25..	0	0	3
" 25 " " 50..	0	0	6
" 50 " " 75..	0	0	9
" 75 " " 100..	0	1	0

Every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount 0 1 0

Bills of Exchange, drawn and expressed to be payable, out of Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland and actually paid, endorsed or negotiated in Gt. Britain and Northern Ireland.

Not exceeding £10.....	0	0	2
Exc. £10 and not exceeding £25... 25 " " 100...	0	0	3
Exc. £100 for every £100 or fraction thereof.....	0	0	6

[Special Adhesive Stamps are required for Foreign Bills chargeable with these *ad val.* duties.]

BOND for payment of money, *see* MORTGAGE BOND, etc.

For securing an annuity (not being a Superannuation Annuity, as to which, *see post*, under Contract or Grant for payment of a Superannuation Annuity):—

1. Where the total amount ultimately payable is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc.
2. Collateral. Where the total amount is ascertainable. Same as MORTGAGE BOND, Collateral, etc.
3. Where the payments are for the term of life, or other indefinite period:—

For every £5, and every fractional part of £5 payable—

If as primary security.....	0	5	0
If as collateral security.....	0	1	0

Of any kind whatever, not specifically charged (including Fidelity Bonds), same as MORTGAGE BOND, etc., but not to exceed..... 0 10 0

CAPITAL DUTY (Share).—Companies and Corporations with limited liability, on every £100 or fraction of £100 of the nominal capital.... 0 10 0

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Statement of amount of any increase of registered capital shall be delivered duly stamped within fifteen days after the resolution of the company authorizing the increase (Companies Act, 1948).				Excise, £200 and not exceeding £225.	4	10	0
				" 225 " " 250.	5	0	0
				" 250 " " 275.	5	10	0
				" 275 " " 300.	6	0	0
				" 300. for every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value.	1	0	0
CAPITAL DUTY (Loan).—Per £100 or part of £100.	0	5	0	"Marketable Security" includes the Registered Bonds and Debentures, generally, of Companies, Corporations, and Public Bodies.			
(Subject to deduction of 4s. for each £100 which is applied in conversion or consolidation of existing Loan Capital.)				Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.; and a conveyance or transfer on sale of local authority stock issued by a local authority after the beginning of 1953, is chargeable at one-half of the above rates.			
CHEQUES, or drafts, payable on demand or at sight or on presentation or within three days after date or sight.	0	0	2	CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER ON SALE (in the case of a Voluntary Disposition, see below, p. 1094) of any property (except stock or marketable securities for which, see above), where the consideration for the sale does not exceed £3,500.	nil		
COLLATERAL SECURITY, see MORTGAGE, BOND, etc., post.				Exceeds £3,500 but does not exceed £4,500 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.	0	5	0
CONTRACT, see AGREEMENT.				Exceeds £4,500, but does not exceed £5,250 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.	0	10	0
CONTRACT NOTE for the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security: where the value of the stock or marketable security—				Exceeds £5,250, but does not exceed £6,000 for every £50 and any fraction of £50.	0	15	0
Is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	1	0	Exceeds £6,000, for every £50 and any fraction of £50.	1	0	0
Exceeds 100 " " 500	0	2	0	If the consideration does not exceed £3,500 (or £4,500, or £5,250, or £6,000, as the case may be). The Conveyance or Transfer on Sale must contain a certificate of value certifying that the transaction does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £3,500 (or £4,500 or £5,250 or £6,000, as the case may be).			
" 500 " " 1,000	0	4	0	If the Conveyance or Transfer on Sale does not contain the appropriate statement duty at the full rate of £1 for every £50 or fraction of £50 will be payable whatever the amount of the consideration.			
" 1,000 " " 1,500	0	6	0	However, if the consideration does not exceed £300, and the instrument does not contain a certificate of value, then if the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration.			
" 1,500 " " 2,500	0	8	0	Exceeds £5 but does not exceed £10.	0	4	0
" 2,500 " " 5,000	0	12	0	" 10 " " 15.	0	6	0
" 5,000 " " 7,500	0	16	0	" 15 " " 20.	0	8	0
" 7,500 " " 10,000	1	0	0	" 20 " " 25.	0	10	0
" 10,000 " " 12,500	1	4	0	" 25 " " 50.	1	0	0
" 12,500 " " 15,000	1	8	0	" 50 " " 75.	1	10	0
" 15,000 " " 17,500	1	12	0	" 75 " " 100.	2	0	0
" 17,500 " " 20,000	1	16	0	" 100 " " 125.	2	10	0
" 20,000	2	0	0	" 125 " " 150.	3	0	0
(Special adhesive stamps.)				" 150 " " 200.	4	0	0
Option Contract Notes are chargeable with half the above rates only, unless the option is a double one.							
Contract Note following a duly stamped option contract note chargeable with half the above rates only.							
CONTRACT OR GRANT FOR PAYMENT OF A SUPERANNUATION ANNUITY: for every £5 or fractional part of £5.	0	1	0				
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER:—Of any Colonial Stock forming part of public debt of Colony, if register is kept in U.K. and the Stock is declared under the Colonial Stock Act, 1877: for every £100, or fractional part of £100, of nominal amount transferred on sale or gift.	0	10	0				
Otherwise.	0	5	0				
Or may be compounded for. See Stamp Act, 1891, s. 114.							
CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER on sale or by way of gift <i>inter vivos</i> of Stock or Marketable Securities: where the purchase money (or in the case of a gift the middle market value on the date of the transaction) does not exceed £5, for every 25s. or part thereof of the consideration.	0	0	6				
Exceeding £5 and not exceeding £10.	0	4	0				
" 10 " " 15.	0	6	0				
" 15 " " 20.	0	8	0				
" 20 " " 25.	0	10	0				
" 25 " " 50.	1	0	0				
" 50 " " 75.	1	10	0				
" 75 " " 100.	2	0	0				
" 100 " " 125.	2	10	0				
" 125 " " 150.	3	0	0				
" 150 " " 175.	3	10	0				
" 175 " " 200.	4	0	0				

Exceeds £175 but does not exceed £200	£	s.	d.
" 200 " "	4	0	0
" 225 " "	4	10	0
" 250 " "	5	0	0
" 250 " "	5	10	0
" 275 " "	6	0	0

If, in such a case, the instrument is certified at:

£4,500.....	1/2	of the above rates
£5,250.....	1/2	" " "
£6,000.....	1/2	" " "

Where a transfer is made to a body of persons established for charitable purposes only, or to the trustees of a trust so established, the maximum rate of duty is £1 per cent.

CONVEYANCE OR TRANSFER of any other kind fixed duty 0 10 0

Included under this head are Transfers for nominal consideration within any of the following categories:—

(a) Transfers vesting the property in trustees on the appointment of a new trustee of a pre-existing trust, or on the retirement of a trustee.

(b) Transfers, where no beneficial interest in the property passes, (i) to a mere nominee of the transferor, (ii) from a mere nominee of the transferee, (iii) from one nominee to another nominee of the same beneficial owner.

(c) Transfers by way of security for a loan or re-transfer to the original transferor on repayment of a loan.

(d) Transfer to a residuary legatee of stock, etc., forming part of the residue divisible under a will.

(e) Transfers to a beneficiary under a will of a specific legacy of stock, etc. (Note.—Transfers by executors in discharge, or partial discharge, of a pecuniary legacy (unless made under an express power of appropriation) are chargeable with *ad valorem* duty on the amount of the legacy so discharged.)

(f) Transfers of stock, etc., forming part of an intestate's estate to the person entitled to it.

(g) Transfers to a beneficiary under settlement on a distribution of the trust funds of stock, etc., forming the share or part of the share of those funds to which the beneficiary is entitled in accordance with the terms of the settlement.

(h) Transfers on the occasion of a marriage to trustees of stocks, etc., to be held on the terms of a settlement made in consideration of marriage.

(i) Transfers by the liquidator of a company of stocks, etc., forming part of the assets of the company to the persons who were shareholders, in satisfaction of their rights on a winding-up.

The evidence necessary to establish that a transfer is liable to the fixed duty of 10s. should take the form of a certificate setting forth the facts of the transaction. In cases falling within (b) or (c) such a certificate should be signed by (1) both transferor and transferee or (2) a member of a Stock Exchange or a solicitor acting for one

or other of the parties or (3) an accredited representative of a bank; in the last case when the bank or its official nominee is a party to the transfer, the certificate, instead of setting out the facts, may be to the effect that "the transfer is excepted from Section 74 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910." A certificate in other cases should be signed by a solicitor or other person (e.g., a bank acting as trustee or executor) having a full knowledge of the facts.

Registering Officers will in any case in which a Marking Officer's certificate has not been given require such evidence in order to satisfy themselves that a transfer stamped with the 10s. fixed duty is duly stamped.

COVENANT—For repayment of money, *see* MORTGAGE.

For original creation and sale of any annuity, *see* CONVEYANCE.

For an annuity (except on original creation and sale) or other periodical payments, *see* BOND.

Separate Deed of, made on occasion of sale or mortgage, but not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a Conveyance or Mortgage: same duty as a Conveyance on sale, or a Mortgage, but not to exceed..... 0 10 0

DEATH DUTIES, *see* ESTATE DUTY.

DECLARATION OF TRUST, not being a Will or Settlement..... 0 10 0

DEED of any kind not charged under some special head..... 0 10 0

DEMISE, *see* LEASE.

DUPLICATE OR COUNTERPART:

Same duty as original, but not to exceed..... 0 5 0

EQUITABLE MORTGAGES under hand only For every £100 or part thereof... 0 2 0

ESTATE DUTY:

In the case of every person dying after 30th July, 1954, where the principal value of all property, real or personal, settled, or not settled, passing on the death of such person,

Exceeds	Does not exceed	Rate per cent.
	£3,000	Nil
£3,000	4,000	1
4,000	5,000	2
5,000	7,500	3
7,500	10,000	4
10,000	12,500	6
12,500	15,000	8
15,000	17,500	10
17,500	20,000	12
20,000	25,000	15
25,000	30,000	18
30,000	35,000	21
35,000	40,000	24
40,000	45,000	28
45,000	50,000	31
50,000	60,000	35
60,000	75,000	40
75,000	100,000	45
100,000	150,000	50
150,000	200,000	55
200,000	300,000	60
300,000	500,000	65
500,000	750,000	70
750,000	1,000,000	75
1,000,000		80

Rate per cent.
Nil
1
2
3
4
6
8
10
12
15
18
21
24
28
31
35
40
45
50
55
60
65
70
75
80

Lower rates of duty are payable **£ s. d.**
 In certain circumstances on property passing on two deaths occurring within 5 years of one another. (Finance Act, 1958.)

A reduction of 45 per cent. of the above rates is applied to the "agricultural value" of agricultural property; and (as respects deaths on and after 30th July, 1954) to certain business assets, viz.: "industrial hereditaments" and "machinery or plant" (Finance Act, 1954, s. 28).

Gifts made by deceased during his life for public or charitable purposes are liable for duty, unless made more than twelve months before death; other gifts are liable for duty, unless made more than five years before death; gifts made in consideration of marriage, or as part of deceased's reasonable normal expenditure, excepted. Gifts not exceeding £100 in value or amount (or in certain circumstances £500) also excepted.

Payment of Estate Duty may, by agreement with the Commissioners, be made, wholly or in part, in the form of real or leasehold property comprised in the estate.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum is also payable on the Estate Duty on personality from the date of the death up to that of delivery of the affidavit or account.

The Estate Duty on real property may be paid, if desired, by eight yearly or sixteen half-yearly instalments, and 2 per cent. interest is charged on all unpaid instalments from twelve months after death.

FEEs are taken in all Public Departments by means of Stamps: such payments are accounted for to the Exchequer under the heading of Miscellaneous Revenue.

FIRE INSURANCE POLICY..... 0 0 6
 GIFT (see VOLUNTARY DISPOSITION, p. 1094).

GUARANTEE:
 If under hand only..... 0 0 6
 If under seal..... 0 10 0

N.B.—(i) If the instrument contains a charge on property duty will be payable as an Equitable Mortgage, col. 1, if under hand only, or on a Mortgage, Bond, etc., (col. 2), if under seal. (ii) A guarantee by a third party for the payment of the purchase price of goods, wares and merchandise is exempt from duty if under hand only as an agreement within exemption (c), p. 1090.

HIRE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS:
 Under hand..... 0 0 6
 Under seal..... 0 10 0
 (Finance Act, 1907, s. 7.)

N.B.—If the agreement amounts to a "credit-sale," *ad val.* duty is payable as a Bond, Covenant, etc.

INSURANCE POLICIES:
 Other than life insurance..... 0 0 6

Life:— **£ s. d.**
 For any sum not exceeding £10.... 0 0 1
 Exc. £10, and not exc. £25..... 0 0 3
 Exc. £25, and not exc. £50, for every £50 or fractional part of £50 0 0 6
 Exc. £50, and not exc. £1,000, for every £100 or fractional part of £100..... 0 1 0
 Exc. £1,000, for every £1,000 or any fractional part of £1,000..... 0 10 0

LEASES:—Lease or tack of any dwelling-house or part thereof for any definite term not exceeding a year at a rent not exceeding £40 per annum, *id.*, but if there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is 2*d.*; for any definite term less than a year of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25, 5*s.*, unless there is a consideration other than rent, or the average rate of rent exceeds £100 per annum, when the duty is 10*s.*; of any lands, tenements, etc., in consideration of any rent, according to the following table:—

Annual rent not exceeding	* Term not exceeding		Term exceeding 100 years
	35 years	100 years	
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5	0 1 0	0 12 0	1 4 0
10	0 2 0	1 4 0	2 8 0
15	0 3 0	1 15 0	3 12 0
20	0 4 0	2 8 0	4 16 0
25	0 5 0	3 0 0	6 0 0
50	0 10 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
75	0 15 0	9 0 0	18 0 0
100	1 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0
Exceeding £100, for every £50 or fraction of £50	1 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0

* If the term is indefinite the same duty is payable as if the term did not exceed 35 years. However, if the term does not exceed 35 years and the annual rent does not exceed £100, but there is a consideration other than rent, the duty is double that shown in the first column.

Agreement for lease not exceeding 35 years, same as actual lease.

Where a consideration other than rent is payable and duty is charged on that consideration at conveyance rates, the same graduation applies where the consideration does not exceed £6,000 as under Conveyance or Transfer on Sale (except stock or marketable securities), provided that any rent payable does not exceed £50 a year.

MINERAL RIGHTS DUTY.—This is payable in respect of minerals which are the subject of a mining lease, or which are being worked by the proprietor of the minerals. Duty is payable annually on the rental value of all rights to work minerals and of all mineral wayleaves. Rate, per 20*s.* of the rental value..... 0 1 0

MORTGAGE under hand only, see EQUITABLE MORTGAGE.

MORTGAGE, BOND, ETC., not exceeding £10..... 0 0 6

category (as shown below) of the particular enclosure in which the bookmaker operates. For every meeting of 8 races or less:	£	s.	d.	(Methylated) makers or wholesalers	£	s.	d.
Where there is only one enclosure . . .	12	0	0	of	†10	10	0
Where there are two enclosures only:				" retailers of	†0	10	0
(a) The cheaper enclosure	6	0	0	Retailers of, for consumption on the premises, annual, <i>see</i> PUBLICANS.			
(b) The dearer enclosure	24	0	0	Retailers, consumed off premises . . .	†2	0	0
Where there are more than two enclosures:—				The Sale of methylated spirits is prohibited between the hours of 10 p.m. on Saturday and 8 a.m. on the following Monday (penalty £100).			
(a) The cheapest enclosure	6	0	0	STILLS, annual licence to keep or use . . .	†0	10	0
(b) The cheapest but one enclosure	18	0	0	SUGAR (British) MANUFACTURERS . . ann.	1	0	0
(c) Any other enclosure	48	0	0	SWEETS:			
Rates are increased proportionately for each race in excess of 8.				Any liquor which is made from fruit and sugar, or from fruit or sugar mixed with any other material, and which has undergone a process of fermentation in manufacture, and includes British Wines, made wines, mead and metheglin and also strengthened cider and perry dutiable under the Finance Act, 1956.			
CARD (Playing) licence to manufacture for sale	1	0	0	Maker's annual licence	†5	5	0
CIDER RETAILER, annual licence:†				Wholesale Dealer	†5	0	0
*For consumption on the premises . . .	1	0	0	Retailers off	†1	0	0
Not to be consumed on the premises	1	0	0	Retailers on	†1	0	0
CLUBS, annual licence to supply intoxicating liquor to members and their guests	†5	0	0	TOBACCO, grown in U.K.:			
DISTILLER'S Annual Licence: according to distillation in preceding year, viz.:				Tobacco Growers or Curers (1st March)	0	5	0
Not exceeding 50,000 gallons or if no spirits have been manufactured	10	0	0	TOBACCO and SNUFF, annual:			
Exceeding 50,000, £10 for first 50,000, and £10 for every further 25,000 or fraction thereof.				Dealers	†0	5	3
GLUCOSE or SACCHARIN, or invert sugar, Annual Licence to Manufacture . . .	1	0	0	Manufacturers, according to receipts in preceding licence year, viz.:			
MATCHES.—Annual licence to manufacture	1	0	0	Not exceeding 20,000 lbs.	5	5	0
OCCASIONAL LICENCES, for each licence issued irrespective of period—				Exc. 20,000 lb. and not exc. 40,000 . .	10	10	0
Any intoxicating liquor	0	10	0	40,000 " 60,000 . .	15	15	0
Beer or Wine only	0	5	0	60,000 " 80,000 . .	21	0	0
Tobacco dealers (per diem)	0	0	4	80,000 " 100,000 . .	26	5	0
PASSENGER AIRCRAFT, annual licence to sell intoxicating liquors and tobacco	1	0	0	100,000	31	10	0
PASSENGER VESSELS, on board which excisable liquors and tobacco are sold	1	0	0	Beginners to pay £5 5s. and a surcharge on renewal.			
PUBLICANS, Annual Licences, for Spirits, Beer, and Wine, to be consumed on the premises†	5	0	0	VINEGAR-MAKERS, annual	†1	0	0
RAILWAY PASSENGER VEHICLE, annual licence	1	0	0	WINE, annual licences:			
SACCHARIN, annual licence to manufacture	1	0	0	Dealers (wine only)	†5	0	0
SPIRITS:				*Retailers, selling for consumption on (<i>see also</i> PUBLICANS)	†1	10	0
Rectifiers or Compounders, annual . .	†15	15	0	Wine retailers (or grocers) selling wine (off)	†1	10	0
Dealers not retailers	†5	0	0	WINE, BRITISH, Manufacturers for sale of, <i>see</i> SWEETS.			
				†Beginners more than three months after the commencement of the licence year are charged a proportionate part of the annual rate.			

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

In England and Wales, Dog, Game and Gun Licences are administered by the respective County Councils and County Borough Councils and the proceeds retained by them; and in Scotland by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise. Licences are issued for the Councils by the Post Office.

DOGS of any kind (annually), Great Britain £ s. d.
0 7 6
Dogs under 6 months of age, and those kept solely for the purpose of tending sheep or cattle on a farm, or by shepherds, or by blind persons for their guidance, exempt from Duty.

GAME AND GUN LICENCES.—A licence is required by every person who hunts, shoots, or takes game, except persons (in Great Britain) taking woodcock and snipe with nets or springs; proprietors, or tenants, on enclosed land, killing rabbits; persons hunting deer, or hares, with hounds; owners or occupiers, or their servants, killing deer on their own enclosed land; beaters and others, not holding guns, attending holders of game licences. Occu-

piers of enclosed land, or owners, having the right to kill game, may themselves kill hares, or authorize others to do so, without a licence, but such authority must be limited to one person at a time in any one parish, and must be registered with the clerk of the Justices of the Petty Sessional Division in which the land is situate. Even when the quarry is not what is legally known as "game," a "gun" licence is necessary. A game licence, however, covers a gun licence. Sailors, soldiers, airmen, territorial soldiers, or constables, *on duty or at practice*, need not take out a gun licence, nor need occupiers of land scaring birds or killing vermin on such land, or persons so acting under the orders of occupiers holding a licence. Unless, however, the occupier is himself licensed, he cannot authorize any unlicensed person to carry a gun. "Scaring"

birds is not to be regarded as including killing of any birds, and "vermin" does not include rabbits.

The rates of duty are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
GAME LICENCES, if taken out after 31st July and before 1st Nov., to expire on 31st July following.....	3	0	0
After 31st July, to expire 31st Oct.	2	0	0
After 31st Oct., to expire 31st July..	2	0	0
For a continuous period of 14 days..	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's (Great Britain), to expire 31st July.....	2	0	0
Game-Dealer's Licence, to expire 1st July, annually.....	2	0	0
GUN LICENCES (gun, air gun or pistol).	0	10	0
A Firearm Certificate (5/- for the first, 2/6 subsequently—renewable every 3 years) is also necessary (with certain exceptions) for any person in possession of a firearm, other than a smooth			

bore gun with a barrel not less than 20 inches in length, or an air weapon.

A person under 17 may not purchase or hire and (with certain exceptions) a person under 14 may not have in his possession a firearm.

Firearm regulations are strictly enforced.

	£	s.	d.
HAWKERS, annual licence.....	2	0	0
MONEYLENDERS, annual licence (to July 31).....	15	0	0
February to July.....	10	0	0
PAWNBROKERS, annual licence.....	7	10	0
REFRESHMENT HOUSES, annual licence..	1	1	0

An abatement of 17s. 10d. may be obtained by a person also taking out a wine retailer's on-licence in respect of a refreshment house not open after 10 p.m.

MECHANICALLY PROPELLED VEHICLES

Bicycles (other than electrically propelled):	£	s.	d.
(a) If the cylinder capacity of the engine does not exceed 150 cubic centimetres.....	†	17	6
(b) Exceeds 150 c.c. but does not exceed 250 c.c.....	†	17	6
(c) Exceeds 250 c.c.....	*3	15	0
Bicycles which are electrically propelled.....	0	17	6
† Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car.....	0	10	0
* Additional if used for drawing trailer or side-car.....	1	5	0

Reduced duty on certain bicycles.—Where the cylinder capacity of the engine of a bicycle exceeds 250 c.c. and the bicycle (a) is one in respect of which a licence was taken out before Jan. 1, 1933, and (b) does not exceed 224 lb. unladen weight, the bicycle shall be treated for the purpose of the above table as if the cylinder capacity of the engine exceeded 150 c.c. but not 250 c.c.

Tricycles (neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger).....	£	s.	d.
Other tricycles.....	2	0	0
	5	0	0

Vehicles other than mowing machines, being vehicles with more than three wheels neither constructed nor adapted for use nor used for the carriage of a driver or passenger.....

Hackney Carriages.

Tramcars.....	£	s.	d.
Other hackney carriages:—	0	15	0
Having a seating capacity for not more than 4 persons.....	12	0	0
Having a seating capacity excdg. 4, but not excdg. 20 persons.....	12	0	0
For each addnl. person over 20	0	10	0

Licensing of Public Vehicles.

Public vehicles and also the persons concerned with driving and conducting them must be licensed. Vehicles are licensed by the Traffic Commissioners; licensing of personnel is effected by the authority in the area in which they live—not the area where the vehicle is to operate. Addresses of the Licensing Authorities can be obtained from local Police Stations. See also *Driving Licence Rules*, p. 1097.

Tractors, Cranes, Excavators, Agricultural Vehicles, etc.

Locomotive ploughing engines, tractors, agricultural tractors and other agricultural engines, not used for hauling on roads any objects except their own necessary gear, etc.....	£	s.	d.
Vehicles designed, constructed and used for the purpose of trench digging or any kind of excavating or shovelling work which (1) are used on public roads only for that purpose or for the purpose of proceeding to and from the place where they are to be used for that purpose, and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment.....	2	0	0
Vehicles designed and constructed as mobile cranes which (1) are used on public roads only either as cranes in connection with work being carried on at a site in the immediate vicinity or for the purpose of proceeding to and from a place where they are to be used as cranes; and (2) when so proceeding neither carry nor haul any load other than such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment... ..	2	0	0
Mowing machines.....	2	0	0

Vehicles (other than vehicles in respect of which duty is chargeable under the foregoing provisions) which are constructed and used on public roads for haulage solely and not for the purpose of carrying or having superimposed upon them any load except such as is necessary for their propulsion or equipment:—

(i) Showmen's vehicles:—	£	s.	d.
Not excdg. 7½ tons unladen.....	25	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons....	30	0	0
Excdg. 8 but not excdg. 10 tons....	35	0	0
Excdg. 10 tons unladen—			
For the first 10 tons.....	35	0	0
For each additional ton or part... ..	5	0	0
(ii) Other such vehicles—			
Not excdg. 2 tons unladen.....	25	0	0
Excdg. 2 but not excdg. 4 tons.....	40	0	0
Excdg. 4 but not excdg. 6 tons.....	55	0	0
Excdg. 6 but not excdg. 7½ tons....	70	0	0
Excdg. 7½ but not excdg. 8 tons....	85	0	0
Excdg. 8 tons in weight unladen—			
For the first 8 tons.....	85	0	0
For each additional ton or part... ..	15	0	0

Goods Vehicles.

Electrically propelled goods vehicles, including tower wagons whether electrically propelled or not but not including farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles.

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial		*Additional	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0 0	—	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10 0	—	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0 0	—	—
1 ton	2 tons	15	0 0	1	5 0
2 tons	3 tons	20	0 0	2	10 0
3 tons	6 tons	30	0 0	1	5 0
6 tons	—	45	0 0	2	10 0

Goods vehicles which are propelled by steam or are constructed or adapted to use gas as fuel, other than farmers' or showmen's goods vehicles or local authorities' watering vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial		*Additional	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0 0	—	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10 0	—	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0 0	—	—
1 ton	3 tons	15	0 0	2	10 0
3 tons	4 tons	35	0 0	3	15 0
4 tons	6 tons	50	0 0	5	0 0
6 tons	—	90	0 0	3	15 0

Farmers' goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial		*Additional	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0 0	—	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	10	10 0	—	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	11	0 0	—	—
1 ton	2½ tons	11	0 0	1	0 0
2½ tons	3 tons	14	0 0	1	0 0
3 tons	—	16	0 0	0	10 0

Showmen's goods vehicles:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial		*Additional	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0 0	—	—
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	11	0 0	—	—
16 cwt.	1 ton	12	0 0	—	—
1 ton	—	12	0 0	1	0 0

Local authorities' watering vehicles, electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial		*Additional	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.
—	1½ tons	6	0 0	—	—
1½ tons	2 tons	6	0 0	2	6 8
2 tons	3 tons	13	0 0	0	15 0
3 tons	4 tons	16	0 0	0	16 0
4 tons	5 tons	19	4 0	0	12 0
5 tons	—	24	0 0	—	—

Local authorities' watering vehicles, not electrically propelled:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial			*Additional		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0 0	—	—	—	
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10 0	—	—	—	
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0 0	—	—	—	
1 ton	2 tons	15	0 0	2	10 0	—	
2 tons	2½ tons	25	0 0	1	10 0	—	
2½ tons	3 tons	28	0 0	2	0 0	—	
3 tons	4 tons	32	0 0	1	12 0	—	
4 tons	5 tons	38	8 0	1	4 0	—	
5 tons	—	48	0 0	—	—	—	

Goods vehicles not included in any of the foregoing provisions:—

Exceeding	Not excdg.	Initial			*Additional		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
—	12 cwt.	10	0 0	—	—	—	
12 cwt.	16 cwt.	12	10 0	—	—	—	
16 cwt.	1 ton	15	0 0	—	—	—	
1 ton	3 tons	15	0 0	2	10 0	—	
3 tons	4 tons	35	0 0	3	15 0	—	
4 tons	—	50	0 0	5	0 0	—	

* For each ¼ ton or part of a ¼ ton over the weight in column 1.

Goods Vehicles.

Used for drawing trailers

	£	s.	d.
Showmen's goods vehicles used for drawing showmen's trailers	10	0 0	—
Local Authorities' watering vehicles	6	0 0	—
Other goods vehicles:—			
Not exceeding 2½ tons unladen	10	0 0	—
Exceeding 2½ tons but not 4 tons	15	0 0	—
„ 4 tons	20	0 0	—

Other Vehicles.

	£	s.	d.
Electrically propelled vehicles	7	10 0	—
Other vehicles—			
(a) If registered under the Roads Act, 1920, for the first time before January 1, 1947—			
Not exceeding 6 horsepower	9	0 0	—
Exceeding 6 horsepower but not exceeding 7 horsepower	10	10 0	—
(b) Other vehicles not included under (a) above	12	10 0	—
Motor-cars and cycles must be registered with, and licences to drive obtained from, the respective Clerks of the County Councils or County Borough Councils.			

DRIVING LICENCES

By an Order under s.48 of the Road Traffic Act 1956, the issue of driving licences valid for a period of three years commenced on Sept. 1, 1957. Drivers (other than learners) whose surnames begin with the letters A-F were required to take out a three-year licence when they applied for renewal of their existing licences at any time after Aug. 31, 1957; drivers whose surnames begin with the letters G-N were required to take out a three-year licence when they applied for renewal at any time after Aug. 31, 1958; and those whose surnames begin with the letters O-Z when they apply for renewal at any time after Aug. 31, 1959. Drivers taking out a full licence for the first time after passing the driving test must take out a three-year licence.

Licence Rates

	£	s.	d.
Annual Driving Licence	0	5 0	—

	£	s.	d.
Annual Driving Licence—continued.			
Replacement of lost or defaced licence	0	1 0	—
Additional Group: the existing licence is cancelled and a fresh licence issued, including added Group or Groups	0	5 0	—
Three-year Driving Licence	0	15 0	—
Replacement of lost or defaced licence	0	2 6	—
Amendment of licence (e.g. for additional Group of vehicles), for the unexpired period	0	5 0	—
Provisional Driving Licence: 6 months	0	10 0	—
Public Service Vehicle Driving Licence: 3 years†	0	3 0	—
† Additional to ordinary driving licence. See under Hackney Carriages.			

SCIENCE, DISCOVERY AND INVENTION IN 1959

INTERNATIONAL EXPLORATION OF THE DEPTHS OF SPACE

The exploration of space which was begun in the International Geophysical Year was continued by British, Australian, South African, American, and Russian scientists, acting in friendly co-operation in sending up rockets and satellites. The Prime Minister announced a British programme for the construction of instruments to be carried in earth satellites. With the assistance of the Royal Society and the Advisory Council on Scientific Policy, there may be scope for joint action of the United States and the Commonwealth. No one country will be expected to cover all that can be done. Prof. H. G. W. Massey, head of the Royal Society's space research committee, announced the triple programme drawn up by the Royal Society for the Government.

1. The study of charged particles on the fringes of the atmosphere, to test the theory of Professor Chapman that the earth is on the outer extremities of the sun's atmosphere, where it is bathed by a constant stream of ionised atoms of hydrogen from the sun. By counting the charged particles and estimating their speeds it should be possible to learn more about the nature of the material in space.
2. The second group of experiments will attempt the measurement of the X-rays and ultra-violet radiation transmitted by the sun and stars. These radiations are absorbed by the atmosphere and cannot be detected by observatories on the ground. It may be possible to discover much about the effects of the sun's ray on the atmosphere.
3. The third group will consist of measurements of the heat radiated from the earth, how it varies between day and night and over different regions. Some idea of the heat generation and heat loss should lead to a better understanding of rainfall and be of importance to weather forecasting. The total cost of the satellites involved in this programme, has been estimated at between £10 and £15 million.

A Thor-Able rocket carrying a 142 lb. "Paddlewheel" satellite was launched successfully from Cape Canaveral, Florida. All three stages of the rocket ignited properly, and four hours later it was announced that the satellite was in orbit and would remain aloft for more than a year. Signals had been picked up at Jodrell Bank and at Singapore. The "Paddlewheel" may yield the first solid information on radiation conditions millions of miles from the earth. It is not intended to exceed a height of 23,000 miles, but is equipped with instruments designed to report on radiation conditions beyond the "Van Allen radiation belt" which surrounds the earth at altitudes of between 1,300 and possibly 52,000 miles. It also contains instruments to gauge the size of meteoric particles and to map the earth's magnetic field. From an altitude of 17,000 miles it transmitted a television picture of the earth, showing a broad area of the central Pacific. Only part of the earth was sunlit at the time and therefore only a crescent-shaped section came into view. A band width of 1.5 cycles per second was used, compared with 4,000,000 cycles per second used by normal commercial television. The satellite is spheroid-shaped, 26 inches in diameter, 29 inches long, and weighs 142 lb.

The United States Navy put into orbit from Cape Canaveral the first meteorological satellite, a 20-in. sphere carried in the nose of a Vanguard rocket. The "weather man" in this new "moon" consists of 21½ lb. of electronic equipment to give early notice of embryo hurricanes and tornadoes and possibly to detect new storm formations. This first moon carries an electronic cloud-detector able to spot and measure the density of cloud movement over 40 square miles of the earth's surface. Later satellites will be equipped to detect infra-red heat rays and to keep a continuous track of storm centres. It is hoped also to improve the accuracy of long-range forecasts of fine and rainy spells, of the sort of weather farmers may expect for spring planting, variations of summer heat, and prospects for winters hard or mild. Meteorologists explain that only about one-fifth of the globe's surface atmosphere can be scanned from below by land, sea, and air weather stations, manned by a staff of about eight thousand in the United States alone. Of these fewer than eight hundred are trained to research standards and able to measure the mois-

tures, rheums, blasts of heat, and drifting pressure systems that are the weather man's raw material. "We don't even know," said one meteorological spokesman, "why it rains."

The moon has been the object of much attention in space exploration, in the hope that it may be possible to land a man there and obtain further knowledge of our satellite. The first American moon rocket proved during its 70,000 mile journey into space that there are two separate belts of radiation surrounding the earth, one of which is 2,000 miles and the other 10,000 miles away. The peak intensity of radiation within each belt is nearly 7,000 times greater than that in outer space—beyond both belts, 40,000 miles from earth. A 60-ton four-stage rocket fired from Cape Canaveral, and sent coursing towards the moon at 5,675 m.p.h., contained instruments for measuring the intensity of these inner and outer radiation belts. In May the first radio link using the moon as a reflector of radio waves for long distance communication was established between Jodrell Bank and the Cambridge Research Centre in Massachusetts, and it was found that intelligible voice transmissions could be made in this way. Radar signals transmitted in August from Malvern, at a wavelength of 10 c.m. were successfully received in Texas after reflection from the moon. The radar pulses, each of 5 microseconds duration and 2 megawatts power were sent from the 45 ft. diameter radio telescope at a repetition rate of 250 pulses a second. The equipment had been used previously for tracking the Soviet satellites and for moon echo experiments. The radar signals scattered back from the moon after a round trip of about 500,000 miles were received by the radio telescope in Malvern and by a slightly smaller radio telescope at the University of Texas.

A man in the moon? Many of the more speculating scientists are of opinion that man will land on the moon in the next few years. Experiments with animals have already been made. Two female monkeys Able and Baker, were recovered alive from the nosecone of a Jupiter missile which was taken out of the Atlantic after a space flight of 1,500 miles. The monkeys were the first living creatures known to have ridden into space and returned alive. The missile in which they travelled climbed 300 miles and flew at speeds of up to 10,000 m.p.h. Scientists reported that the monkeys suffered little ill effect from violent acceleration and a period of weightlessness for some nine minutes in their fifteen-minute journey. (See illustration, p. 555.) Able was trained before the flight to push a mouse key when a red light flashed once each second. This was tried out during the flight to show how

she responded to the feeling of weightlessness, but the signals were not received. Other instruments relayed information back to earth about the monkeys' heart-beat and breathing rate. Able, lying on her back with her knees drawn up to provide maximum resistance from gravitation, wore a space suit and was equipped with earphones. She lay on a glass fibre couch in an air-conditioned chamber with a heating and cooling system. Her capsule received two complete changes of air every minute and a system was installed to dispose of carbon dioxide and moisture. Baker wore a helmet of moulded plastic with a soft chamomils lining. She lay on a bed of rubber. She was in a small capsule lined with glass fibre and rubber for insulation. The cone was designed to protect a hydrogen war-head from the temperature of 5,000 degrees Fahrenheit generated by atmospheric friction on the return to earth. Sixteen channels of information were supposed to be sent back to earth during the flight. They included heart-beat, muscular reaction, heart sounds, the pulse of big blood vessels, body temperature, respiration, temperature pressure and relative humidity in the capsule.

Able was in good physical shape when she landed, but a minor local infection was discovered during the removal of an electrode placed under her skin to record physical data during her flight, and she died under anaesthetic.

A massive Russian rocket, *Lunik II*, carrying 860 lb. of scientific instruments, was launched at the moon late on Saturday evening, September 12. Continuous signals from the rocket stopped at zero hours two minutes 24 seconds (about 10 p.m. British time Sunday). This was one minute 23 seconds later than the Russians predicted. The rocket was believed to have hit the moon, then reckoned to be about 233,600 miles away. The point of contact was thought to be in the region of the Sea of Serenity, the Sea of Vapours, and the Sea of Tranquillity, a triangular area of the moon to the upper right of the centre of the sphere. These great "seas" are three of the salient features of the face of the moon, the largest being the Sea of Serenity. It is flanked by the Caucasus mountains, named after those in Russia.

Lunik II contained instruments to measure the magnetic fields of the earth and of the moon (if it has one), the radiation belts surrounding the earth, cosmic radiation, meteor particles and interplanetary gas.

Mr. Patrick Moore, the astronomer, told the British Association that there was a chance of information about the hidden side of the moon being available in the next decade or two. Manned space flight lay farther ahead, but few authorities now doubted that it would be achieved. It was quite safe to reject all ideas of life on the moon. On the observations made by the Russian astronomer Kozyrev, indicating an eruption inside the crater Alphonsus, he said, "If we accept the reality of the outbreak we must conclude that the existence of pockets of heat under the lunar surface is probable." Either the outbreak had genuinely occurred or Kozyrev had made mistakes. In view of his considerable experience and excellent reputation, the latter did not seem likely.

ALPINE TUNNELS.—Two great enterprises for tunnelling under the Alps were begun. In May work started on the French side for a tunnel carrying a motor road under Mont Blanc. When completed, in 1962-63, it will be the largest road tunnel in the world, over seven miles, and will run from a point $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chamonix, 4,179 ft. above sea level on the French side, and emerge at Entrèves, 4,351 ft. above sea level, on

the Italian side. When the two teams meet they will have over their heads 8,200 ft. of ice-capped granite. Annual traffic is expected to be 1,500,000 passengers and 75,000 tons of goods. The journey from Paris to Rome will be reduced by 20 per cent. One serious technical problem was that of ventilation; the tunnel will be provided with fresh air. The cost of the project, about £11,700,000, is being borne chiefly by France and Italy. Toll charges are expected to bring in a revenue of £750,000 a year. The Swiss and Italian Governments have agreed on a 3.6 mile tunnel under the Great St. Bernard pass to provide a motor road and oil pipeline between Western Switzerland and Northern Italy, which will remain open all the year round. (The Simplon is snowbound from November to April and the Great St. Bernard from the end of October to the end of June.) The tunnel will begin above Cantine de Proz, on the Swiss side, at a height of 6,200 ft., 25 miles from Martigny, and emerge at the same height near Saint Rhémy, 14 miles from Aosta. The distance between Martigny and Aosta will be shortened by six miles. The tunnel will be 6,430 yards long, 14 ft. high, and 23 ft. wide, with a double track and a 3 ft. footboard on each side. Gradients will not exceed 0.2 per cent, and ducts will remove fumes and gases and supply fresh air. It is expected to be ready by 1961.

ALUMINIZED CLOTHING.—A process for aluminizing clothing fabrics which could keep heat in or out was described by Mr. W. H. Rees, research officer at Shirley Institute, Manchester, to the British Association. The invention had now been patented as the Shirley metallized fabric. A small piece of the metallized fabric was shown by Mr. Rees, who said that there was no reason why wool, nylon, cotton, or indeed any fabric should not be woven with aluminium, which as used was only one 4,000th of an inch thick. To keep the body warm the metallized side was placed towards the body: to keep it cool the metallized side was turned away. Its main immediate use would be in fire-fighting. It should add little to the cost of clothing, and it would be possible to design a raincoat with an aluminized lining, very light to carry but as warm as an overcoat. Aluminium foil was completely impermeable to water vapour, and what was required was fabric coated with aluminium foil so that the coated fabric, while possessing the low emissivity of the metal, retained the natural permeability of the fabric for water vapour.

ARCHAEOLOGY'S WIDENING SCOPE.—Discussing the nature and scope of archaeology at the British Association, Professor Ian A. Richmond said that in no field had the impact of archaeology been more impressive or more appealing to the imagination than in prehistory, wherein it formed the sole basis for the study of ancient man. Through prehistoric studies the field had not only extended to cover almost every portion of the globe; but the time represented by its earliest recognized manifestations had continued to recede until its actual definition had become dim in terms of normal reckoning. Hence the possibilities of radioactivity, tree-ring cycles, and terrestrial magnetism were now being explored for what they could offer in fixing more remote chronology. Some developments had brought about a new understanding of primitive man, far outstripping anything considered possible a generation ago. It was not surprising that the outstanding characteristic of the overall picture of prehistoric man should be its great unevenness of definition and perspective. Resources, cultural achievement, and advancement differed so widely in different regions that the story tended to become

not that of the effect made by man upon his environment but that of the effect of his environment upon man.

ARK IN OUR MIDST.—In a volume entitled "The Ark in our Midst", Mr. R. S. R. Fitter gives a long list of animals introduced into the British Isles, and now existing freely.

How many know that a colony of wallabies now lives on the Derbyshire moors? That edible dormice, introduced at Tring in 1902, by Lord Rothschild, either from Switzerland or Germany, are found on the house roofs of the Chilterns, making a noise "like a herd of diminutive elephants running about the rafters"? That mink have gone wild in Devon along rivers below Dartmoor? Or that wild deer in domestic English counties now include Sika deer from Japan, Muntjac deer from India and China, and Chinese Water Deer? What do the majority know of the wels and the bitterling and the golden orfe, the coypu, the rain frog or the rufous tinamou?

One chapter discusses the fervour of attempts to acclimatize foreign creatures. Charles II introduced the red-legged partridge. Charles Waterton first introduced the little owl (the experiment failed). The Romans are deprived of the credit of introducing the fallow deer and the mute swan, both probably native, the pheasant, the rabbit and the carp.

ARTIFICIAL ORGANS FOR MAN.—The rapid development of machines to undertake the work of human organs, such as the artificial kidney machine and the heart-lung by-pass machine, was reviewed by Professor A. Hemingway, Professor of Physiology, University of Leeds, at the British Association. With the development of artificial organ systems there was being created a demand for biological engineering. Design need not be based wholly on biological principles, because biological systems had ways of presenting and exposing surfaces or of distributing surfaces which were not readily transferable to machine design. Mechanical design should aim at the effect to be produced rather than necessarily imitate biological means. The success of the artificial kidney machine depended on a team composed of doctors, biochemists, nurses, and technicians and only frequent employment of the team and the apparatus led to efficiency in working. With the heart-lung by-pass machine much had been learnt about the necessity of a team composed of surgeons, pump operator, anaesthetist, cardiologist, biochemist, and haematologist—to report on changes in blood chemistry and cytology—nurses, and technicians.

ASLEEP OR AWAKE?—Experiments at Oxford University suggest that "swooning" is the wrong word to describe the effects which rock'n'roll music and some popular singers have on their audiences. The listeners may have fallen asleep. Dr. Ian Oswald, of the Institute of Experimental Psychology, found that young men between 19 and 30 fell asleep while beating time to the jazz music of undergraduates and professional bands.

People think of sleep as lying down like a log and going off for eight hours, he says. But it may mean sleeping for only two seconds at a time. There is no sharp division between being asleep and being awake. There is a complete gradation, from very deep sleep to light dozing. Signs of sleep were measured by electric brain waves, with an electro-encephalographic machine, heart beats and breathing. Some volunteers went to sleep between beats but made rhythmic movements, rather like sleepwalking. They also began to

breathe in time to the music. Other volunteers, after loud spells by a full band, were liable to fall asleep when clear and pleasing clarinet solos followed. The same reaction occurred when applause made subjects feel part of a large audience. The music, he says, helped his subjects to escape from reality into a dream world where they no longer had to be awake. Because of the tendency to breathe in time to music people can breathe too fast and too hard. Emotion can also make people breathe too hard. Both conditions can occur in primitive religious ceremonies, like those which include native dancing. This could be important, because over-breathing reduces the blood flow to the brain and can seriously impair a person's consciousness. It may be added that Mr. Peter Tripp, a radio commentator, who undertook in New York to stay awake for 200 hours, completed his task, and then slept for 13 hours. Various devices were used to measure changes in his reactions. One of these showed no diminution of brain activity, but a normal amount of dreaming.

ASTROLABE BY REGIOMONTANUS.—The National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, has now on exhibition a unique relic of science. It is a small brass astrolabe made in 1462 by Johannes Muller, known to posterity as Regiomontanus, which stands as a dividing line between the Middle Ages and the renaissance of science. It was a gift to Cardinal Bessarion, who had brought the young scholar to Rome from Nuremberg and given him access to his manuscripts of classical Greek astronomy. At Nuremberg, Regiomontanus erected an observatory, a press for printing scientific books and a workshop for scientific instruments. This activity marked the re-birth of astronomy and all modern science, and stands at the beginning of a long line that reaches to the cyclotron and the radio telescope. The astrolabe is a circular star map to calculate the positions of the sun and the stars at any time of the day; it could also be used for simple observations. As decoration it has a self-portrait of Regiomontanus spreading wings of learning over the world—the only known contemporary portrait of him. The instrument was presented to Dr. William Somerville, husband of Mary Somerville, in Rome; he gave it to Sir John Herschel. It has remained in the Herschel family ever since and has been lent to the Museum by Commander M. H. Hardcastle.

AUSTRALIA'S RADIO TELESCOPE.—A German firm, Maschinfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg, was awarded a £600,000 contract to build a giant radio telescope at Parkes, New South Wales. The telescope's radio "mirror"—a saucer-shaped bowl 210 ft. in diameter will be slightly smaller than that of the radio telescope at Jodrell Bank. It will survey those sections of the sky not at present covered by Britain's telescope at Jodrell Bank. Much of the Milky Way and other parts of the southern sky are invisible from Britain, but can be covered from the Southern Hemisphere.

BALDNESS DUE TO BRAIN PRESSURE?—Three professors in different parts of the world who for many years studied the cause of baldness reached the conclusion that the principal cause is the growth of the brain. They are Professor Arturo Manna, teacher of surgical pathology and plastic surgery at the University of Rome, Professor Hsiuchi, of Japan, and Professor Wharton Young, of the University of Washington. According to these scientists the growth of the brain creates excessive tension of the membranous band which extends from the forehead to the back of the head, closely

connected to the skin, to which the compression is transmitted. This stops the circulation of blood in the subcutaneous arteries causing anaemia of the hair bulbs, leading to atrophy of the hair and its falling out. If this is the cause of baldness, a cut that will detach the membrane from the frontal muscle will relax the tension and allow the blood to circulate again, and may stop the advance of baldness. Operations already carried out by Professor Manna are stated to have given good results.

BIOCHEMISTRY: £100,000 GIFT.—Mr. Jack Cotton, the Birmingham property owner, gave £100,000 to the Royal College of Surgeons for the endowment of a Chair in Biochemistry. The gift was promised at a dinner at the Royal College of Surgeons to commemorate the birth of "the father of scientific surgery", John Hunter, who was born on July 16, 1728. Biochemistry, now in a stage of rapid development, seeks to expand in chemical terms the processes taking place in living cells. Basically this includes not only the cells of animals, including human tissues, but also plant cells and bacteria. The study of the reactions in human tissue cells, under conditions of health and disease, is perhaps the major contribution which biochemistry can make to medicine and surgery, and this aspect is stressed in the teaching programme for students of surgery, anaesthetics and dentistry at the Royal College. It has become more and more obvious that this subject should be extended as much as possible. To this end the College had been hoping to establish a chair of Biochemistry, and the gift by Mr. Cotton will enable it to do so.

BIRD SONG.—Experiments are being made in various parts of the country to find out if birds inherit or learn their music. The method is to keep the bird, generally a chaffinch, in isolation from the time it emerges from its egg and to make a graph of its song. These isolated chaffinches have songs without the characteristic final flourish, but they improve when tape recordings of the natural song are played to them. Groups brought up in isolation evolve slightly different songs of their own. But no captive bird has the full range of sounds of the wild songster. Some tape recordings of bird song have been played over backwards to the captives, but none of them has responded by learning to sing in reverse. Dr. H. Kalmus, Reader in Biology at University College, who has taken a leading part in the experiments, thinks it quite possible that there are bird "dialects" varying from place to place, and that nightingales may sing more beautifully in Provence than elsewhere. Other examples of bird learning are the tits' habit of attacking milk bottle tops, which has spread over Southern England, and the greenfinches' new penchant for the fruit of a flowering shrub, the daphne, which seems to have been passed from one bird to the other.

BIRTH OF STARS.—Professor Fred Hoyle, F.R.S., has suggested an optical telescope of 20 in. aperture, carried in a satellite, and operating above the atmosphere. It would open up three additional ranges of wavelength at present cut off from ground equipment. Infra-red astronomy would enable scientists to study the birth of stars, and use could be made of electro-magnetic waves much longer than that of the interstellar dust, and stars could be observed from their earliest moments. Gamma-ray telescopes would reveal much about that exploded star known as the Crab Nebula. X-ray telescopes in satellites would open the whole field of high-temperature gases that are known to exist widely throughout the universe. Professor Hoyle

said it was likely to prove easier to put a telescope into orbit than to send a man up in a satellite. There was no reason why a radio-inferometer with aerials several kilometres long should not be put into orbit.

BRAIN SURGERY BY PROTONS.—A brain operation in which for the first time a beam of protons, the positive charged unit of the atom nucleus, was used instead of surgical instruments, was performed at the Werner Institute for Nuclear Chemistry at Uppsala. It took two hours, and was completely painless. Not even the skin of the skull had to be pierced, and not a drop of blood was spilt. The patient, a man aged 55, had been suffering for five years from nerve pains and depression. Immediately after the operation he walked home from the hospital feeling perfectly normal. A month later no ill effects were registered. The operation was performed by a neurologist, Professor Lars Leksell, assisted by a professor of anatomy, Hr. Bror Rexed, and a young nuclear physicist, Hr. Boerje Larsson. One member of the team, who has been working for two years on the practical application of the idea, is the British histologist Professor William Mair. During the treatment the patient is kept "rotating", so that the beam goes straight through the tissue to a depth of 8 in., and hits the affected area of the brain from several different angles. Only the exact spot on which the beam is focused—on this occasion it was of finger-nail size—is "burnt away." A remarkable feature of the operation was that the surgeons were in constant telephone contact with the patient and could give him instructions. Extensive experiments on animals have given satisfactory evidence that the risks of the treatment are very small, but members of the team point out that much work over several years remains to be undertaken to arrive at more accurate estimates and improve the method.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S FUTURE.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science held its 122nd meeting at York on September 2-9, under the presidency of Sir James Gray, F.R.S., the zoologist. The inaugural meeting of the association was held at York in 1831.

The subject of the presidential address was "The proper study of mankind is man". Scientists, said the President, would not make much impression on public opinion so long as men's minds were biased by fear and suspicion. Their primary objective should be that archaeology and history were a continuous spectrum of knowledge.

A shearwater had navigated the Atlantic without compass or chart, and *Asdic* had an extremely efficient prototype in the vocal cords and ears of bats. By surrounding themselves with an electric field, some fish could detect foreign objects in the surrounding water with remarkable precision. The total weight of the mechanism involved, including the animal's brain, amounted to a few grams; a man-made instrument of comparable performance would involve at least a ton of highly complex electronic machinery. Man's inventions had not reached the standards produced during biological evolution; but he had accomplished in a few centuries things for which nature required many millions of years. Nevertheless, we need not feel ashamed of our evolutionary past or get too big for our biological boots. Man had still a great deal to learn from animals.

Man had been able to exploit his environment and increase his numbers and range of distribution more. The factors controlling human behaviour were not amenable at present to the laws of physics and chemistry. The challenge was to the biological

sciences, especially those dealing with the behaviour of organisms and their environment. Could they yield broad principles applicable to man, or must scientists allow the "law of the jungle" to take its course? As soon as man learnt to discipline himself to the fact that his environment was world-wide he could begin to direct his own evolution without the discomforts of over-population. The writing on the wall was tolerably clear; if man behaved like an animal and allowed his population to increase while each nation steadily increased the complexity and range of its environment, nature would take her course and the law of the jungle would prevail. The brain of an ant was the size of a pin-head, and it was not surprising that ants should attack or kill an individual from another colony with a different smell from their own. It was much less easy to understand why a man, with a brain of an entirely different order of complexity, should react almost equally violently to individuals with skin pigments slightly different from his own. In the ant world there was no place for small peaceful communities unless they could isolate themselves effectively from larger and more powerful neighbours; nor did there seem any lasting peace between large aggressive communities. That was the law of the jungle.

Having designed the ants, nature waited for about 350 million years before embarking on her human experiment, until man's brain had developed to control his environment and to deal rationally with the subdivision of labour between individuals and the distribution of natural resources between different groups. Different races of man could inter-breed or come to agreement about the distribution of world resources between different nations. The first policy would seem to lead to a world state with uniformity of social pattern and material interests; the second policy involved territorial limitations and economic agreements. Men really ought to be able to do something better than ants. Science could only play its full part in furthering the welfare of mankind if it were used at a very early stage of education as a means of encouraging a dispassionate but optimistic attitude towards all aspects of human affairs. To move from natural traditions and aspirations to others based on international welfare might prove less painful if we were prepared to look on man and all his problems as a phase in the evolution of the universe and to believe that he could, by means of his intellect, control and direct his own evolution and destiny.

The Presidents of the sections and the subject of their addresses were as follows: Mathematics and Physics, Prof. L. F. Bates, F.R.S.; "Visualization of magnetic processes"; Chemistry, Prof. M. Stacey, F.R.S.; "Medical aspects of complex carbohydrates"; Geology, Prof. O. M. B. Bulman, F.R.S.; "Recent developments and trends in palaeontology"; Zoology, Dr. L. Harrison Matthews, F.R.S.; "Man and the world fauna"; Geography, Prof. K. C. Edwards, "Trends in urban expansion"; Economics, Prof. J. Jewkes, "How much science?"; Engineering, Sir Ewart Smith, F.R.S.; "Critical importance of communication and transport"; Anthropology, Prof. I. A. Richmond, "Nature and scope of archaeology"; Physiology and biochemistry, Prof. A. Hemingway, "Artificial organs; biological applications"; Psychology, Prof. Magdalen Vernon, "Perception, attention and consciousness"; Botany, Dr. W. R. G. Atkins, F.R.S., "Plants on land and in the oceans"; Mr. W. R. Day, "Pathogenic factors within the rooting space and the development of even-aged plantations"; Education, Sir James J. Robertson, "What are our schools for?"; Agriculture, Dr. H. G. Sanders, "Balance in British

farming"; Assembly of corresponding societies, Countess of Albemarle, "Living with science".

Two evening discourses were delivered: Prof. Michael Swann, "The unseen pattern of growth"; Sir William Hildred, "International air transport problems."

It was announced that the appeals to industry to launch the Association's new activities, had produced a total of £269,000.

Sir George Thomson, F.R.S., Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, was elected President of the Association for 1960, when the annual meeting will be held at Cardiff from August 31 to September 7. The meeting in 1961 will be held at Norwich, and in 1962 at Manchester.

At the close of the meeting it was announced that the attendance of 2,903 had set a new record for a non-university town. The President, Sir James Gray, said that the Association meeting was no longer "a one week's beano and finish". During the last 16 months there had been established 10 area committees and a lecture service in which 300 lectures had been given and attended by 30,000 people. Dr. W. E. Swinton, a joint general secretary, spoke of the revolution in the affairs of the British Association which was in progress. Junior meetings—one in Nottingham had been attended by 3,600—would be extended and the extension of activities would have repercussions on television and radio.

CAMBRIAN SYSTEM RE-DATED.—Cambrian rocks have hitherto been regarded as accounting for about 200,000,000 years of the earth's history. Three scientists of Oxford University, Dr. K. I. Mayne, Dr. R. St. J. Lambert, and Dr. Derek York, after prolonged research, now state that an extra 200,000,000 years should be taken into consideration. They have redated the Cambrian system, and found that its upper layers were not laid down 450,000,000 years ago, as was previously thought, but closer to 650,000,000 years. They dated Cambrian rocks from Shap Fell, Dartmoor, and other places, by crushing and baking them and finding out how much of the radio-active potassium inside them had "decayed", as it does at a known rate to argon. One reason for the error in the previous date, they state, was that one of the Cambrian rocks sampled, the Kolm, of Sweden, had been "cooked" by lava long after it had been laid down. The Cambrian system can be regarded as the mezzanine floor of life, which probably began much more than 2,800 million years ago. But it was a primitive and jelly-like form of life and the rocks on which it left feeble impressions have been squeezed out of regular definition by massive earth-movements. It was not until Cambrian times that geologists began to find an abundance of fossils representing almost all orders, with the exception of the vertebrates. The crab-like trilobites and the net-like graptolites are among the most famous. It is thought that the Cambrian Sea encroached over much of the land. Sands followed by great thicknesses of black mud, hardened into shales and slates, were deposited in troughs. The climate was equable because limestones and sponge-like animals which favour warm conditions have been found in Greenland, Morocco, and Antarctica.

COMETS DISCOVERED.—After watching the skies for 560 nights, Mr. George Alcock, an amateur astronomer, and a schoolmaster in Northamptonshire, discovered two new comets. He has no observatory, and used a 105 mm. binocular telescope, valued at £200, in his garden. The first comet

sighted is in the constellation Corona Borealis, the second in Cancer. Both comets have been photographed by the Royal Observatory.

CONWAY ROAD BRIDGE.—The new Conway road bridge, erected at the cost of nearly £500,000, was opened by Mr. Brooke, Minister of Welsh Affairs. It replaces the suspension bridge built by Telford in 1826. Free from tolls, the new bridge will carry the Chester-Bangor trunk road (route A55) over the River Conway. It is separated from the suspension bridge on the north or estuary side of the river by about 60 yards, and has a single span of 310 feet, carried on four steel arch ribs. The total width between parapets is 31 feet 6 inches, providing for a single 22 foot carriageway, a 7 ft. 6 in. footpath on the northern side and a 2 ft. reserved strip on the south side. With the approaches to the bridge the total length of the carriageway is more than a quarter of a mile long. The bridge harmonizes with the historic background of Conway Castle and the mediæval character of the town.

COPPER BUTTERFLY REFUGE.—A party of students from universities and schools spent their vacation in clearing the Copper Field, an area of Wood Walton Fen, Huntingdonshire, of sallow and birch bushes, in an effort to restore the nature reserve to its original condition of fenland. The work concentrated on the corner called the Copper Field, the refuge of the "large copper" butterfly. The British type species of this insect (*Dispar dispar*) died out many years ago. Their dried bodies now fetch up to £10 each at auction. Some enthusiasts imported the progeny of the Dutch copper (*Dispar batavus*) a subspecies, and it is the descendants of these insects which now eat the local great water docks with a fair amount of relish. The Dutch or European coppers are in decline and it may be that Wood Walton will become the last refuge of the "large coppers."

CRATER 70 MILLION YEARS OLD.—The largest known crater in North America, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, is in north-east Saskatchewan. Estimated to be 70 million years old, it was caused by the impact of a large meteorite, in the opinion of Dr. M. J. S. Innes, of the University of Mines and Technical Surveys. He states that, depending on the velocity with which the meteorite struck the earth and whether it was of iron or stony formation, its diameter would have been between 400 ft. and 2,000 ft., and its explosive energy equal to five billion tons of T.N.T. He could think of no other logical explanation for the formation of this crater, which is in Deep Bay, at the south-east end of Reindeer Lake, about 250 miles north of the city of Prince Albert. Investigations since 1956 show that the maximum depth of water in Deep Bay is 720 ft., while the rest of Reindeer Lake seldom exceeds 200 ft. Dr. Innes considers that the lake was once shallower than it is now and that sedimentary deposits were carried away by glaciers. One way to prove whether a meteoric explosion occurred would be to drill the central feature to ascertain the existence of sediment and fragmental rock below it.

DIALECT RESEARCH.—Three papers dealing with linguistic research were read at the British Association meeting. Professor H. Orton, Professor of English Language and Mediæval English Literature, Leeds University, detailed the fieldwork on dialects carried out in 288 localities by eight trained workers. The results were to be published in a linguistic atlas of England in four major volumes. Mr. T. Hill, lecturer in the linguistic survey for Scotland,

described two projects to investigate the vocabulary and pronunciation of the dialects in Scotland. Except in the Hebrides and parts of the west coast Gaelic was being fast replaced by English, but in the Lowlands English of a distinctive Scottish type was used side by side with Scots and the two related languages influenced each other greatly. In Wales, said Mr. V. H. Phillips, of the Welsh Folk Museum, dialect research was first concerned with the proposed Welsh dialect atlas, information for which was gathered by a questionnaire of about 1,000 items.

EIFFEL TOWER IN TOKYO.—Much of the central part of Tokyo has had to be rebuilt as a result of war damage. Among the landmarks of the city, which now has a larger population than London, is the Eiffel Tower. With its television antennæ at the top it is 116 feet taller than its prototype in Paris, but the observation platform at 360 ft. is only a third of the way up, whereas the highest platform on the French tower is 950 ft. high. A number of marriages have been celebrated on the platform. The Tokyan tower cost £2,500,000 to construct. It is built to withstand earthquakes, typhoons and wind of gale force up to 150 m.p.h. The legs are anchored in blocks of solid concrete 65 ft. deep.

FAMILY AVERAGE OF TWO CHILDREN.—Unless there are great changes in economic and social conditions, the population of England and Wales will continue to replace itself, perhaps with a little to spare, concludes the Registrar-General who gives a comprehensive picture of fertility trends since 1920. A century ago the size of a completed family was six. For the next 50 years there was a fall of 2 per cent. each year until, by the early 1920's, the average had fallen to about two children to each family. The figures suggest some rise for recent marriages. The census of 1951 shows that families are largest in rural districts and smallest in the conurbations. Merseyside has the largest average size (2.06 children per married woman aged 16-49), and Greater London the smallest (1.53). The largest average size of family is among unskilled workers (an average of 2.64 children for each married woman aged between 45-49); clerical workers have the smallest families (1.49 children) and professional and managerial workers average 1.51. By 1951 little more than 20 per cent. of all married women under the age of 50 had not had a child. About 30 per cent. had had one child, 26 per cent. two children, 12 per cent. three, and 10 per cent. four or more. A generation of women would reproduce themselves if they were subject throughout their lives to the rates of marriage, fertility, and mortality of recent years, and produce a figure of 1.03. This assumes the maintenance of rates which have not yet been experienced throughout the lifetime of any single generation and represents a more favourable experience than that of the generations now nearing completion of their families.

FISH HELPED TO THRIVE.—Microscopic examination of a single scale from a dead salmon weighing 10 lb., found in the river Stour near Canterbury, has given a fresh impetus to the study of salmon life. The scales showed that it had spent two years in river water and two years at sea, and was ripe for spawning. Mr. I. R. H. Allan, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said that an apparatus had been devised to show the toxicity of any effluent and the amount of dilution required to make it safe for fish. The "guinea-pigs" in these experiments were inch-long harlequin fish, from south-east Asia; their susceptibilities were equal to those of rainbow trout, but they were more

convenient to handle. Work is being done on electrical techniques for deflecting migrating fish from such hazards as turbine races and intakes, and for counting fish and detecting them by echosounding methods. Other studies are the effects of hot water discharged from power stations (roach are killed at 35 deg. centigrade) and fish diseases.

FLOAT GLASS.—Float glass, which combines the high surface finish of sheet glass with the flatness and lack of distortion of plate glass, is now being made by the Lancashire firm of Pilkington Bros., Ltd. This new product comes by drawing a continuous ribbon of liquid glass about 100 in. wide through the float bath, where it runs over a tank of molten metal while being heated from above. Its temperature here is about 1,000 deg. C. It then enters a cooling zone and emerges hard and cold enough to pass over rollers without losing its fine "fire polished" surface, which is brighter than that achieved by grinding and polishing. Mr. Alastair Pilkington had the brilliant idea of "float glass" while helping his wife to wash up. The process took seven years to develop in a plant costing £4,000,000. Applied at first for motor-car windcreens and windows, it will become available for railway coaches, buildings, shop windows and mirrors.

FORTH ROAD BRIDGE.—The technical panel appointed to consider the relative merits of the proposal for a crossing of the Forth by means of a subway or a road bridge found that the bridge scheme was to be preferred on grounds of suitability, economy, and greater freedom from hazard during construction and in use. Work on the road bridge has continued steadily during the year. The road bridge will consist of a suspension bridge with a main span of 3,300 ft. (the longest span in Europe) and the fourth largest in the world) and suspended side spans of 1,260 ft. each. At each end of the bridge massive anchorages will be provided and also reinforced concrete approach viaducts to link up with the approach roads. The bridge will have two 24 ft. carriageways capable of carrying two lines of traffic, two 9 ft. wide cycle tracks and two 6 ft. wide footpaths. The total cost of the bridge is estimated at about £16,500,000, and it is expected to be completed in 1962.

FREEZING THE BRAIN.—According to a report in the *Lancet*, it is possible to freeze part of the human brain without endangering life. An operation was carried out on a man of 45 who had a growth in the frontal lobe of his brain and whose condition had worsened until he was paralysed on the left side. A small tube was introduced into the tumour, and cooling was carried out for half an hour, when the temperature at the tip of the tube was minus 20 deg. centigrade, whereas two centimetres away it was 30 deg. centigrade. The patient was fully conscious within an hour and the next day was none the worse for the operation. The case was reported by Mr. G. F. Rowbotham, Dr. A. L. Haigh, and Mr. W. G. Leslie, from the Department of Neurological Surgery at the Newcastle upon Tyne General Hospital and the Department of Surgery at the University of Durham. Another case reported was that of a man of 41 who had a growth in the right frontal region. A similar operation was performed, and in a few days the patient was much better mentally.

"FRIGHTENING" WORLD POPULATION.—Dr. L. Harrison Matthews, F.R.S., director of the Zoological Society, discussing "man and the world's fauna" at the British Association meeting, asked

if modern civilization was leading to a catastrophic crash of the populations of America and Europe. Man was increasingly competing for territory with the rest of the fauna. There were many causes for the frightening increase of the human population, especially in the underdeveloped parts of the world, all produced by man himself, such as the astonishing advances made in public health. But human populations were not emancipated from the Malthusian dictum that however much food is increased the population increases faster and overtakes it. If the present rate of increase were to hold there would be one person on every square yard of the earth's surface in a little more than 1,000 years. If we compared the present build-up of the human world population with the cyclic build-up of populations of small mammals our population was nearing a peak and a catastrophic crash was imminent. There were three choices: to do nothing and wait for the stress or some new virus like that of myxomatosis to do its work. Alternatively the destruction of civilisation could be left "to the trigger-happy politician with the largest stock of nuclear weapons." In a few days a third of the world population, about 1,000 million, could be eliminated, leaving a useful amount of elbow room for the survivors. Radioactive contamination was little understood and it was possible that the seeds of the needed reduction had already been sown and would bear fruit in the next 100 years. The third choice was inhibiting fertility in the male and female for a definite and limited period. Although success was close, Aldous Huxley's pill of the Brave New World had not yet been produced. No doubt that problem would be solved—the United States Population Reference Bureau predicted that the population of the world would double before the year 2000. Communist China made the greatest gains in 1958 adding about 15,000,000 people. India added about 6,000,000 and Russia about 3,600,000, while the United States had a net gain of 2,600,000. About one-third of the present world population—nearly 1,000,000,000 people—now lived within the Communist orbit. The population of the whole world was estimated at 2,795 million.

GOODWINS SANDS CHANGES.—A naval survey of the Goodwin Sands disclosed that, although they are not an immediate danger to navigation, significant changes have taken place since the Goodwins were last surveyed in 1947. The South Calliper, hitherto visible at low water, has disappeared, while three new banks have formed north of the Kellett Gut, the once navigable channel through the two main masses of the Goodwins. The Fork, the westerly neck of the North Goodwins, is becoming detached, and South Sand Head, the most southerly tip of the sands, has moved farther south since it was surveyed after a New Zealand liner had grounded nearby. There has been little alteration in the Gulf Stream, the inshore route through the Downs favoured by vessels with the necessary draught because of the tidal range and protection afforded, except for a slight encroachment by the North Goodwins.

GREEK RUINS UNDER THE MAGNET.—A method of estimating the age of ancient ruins by magnetism has been applied in Greece by archaeologists and geophysicists who joined in the study of the magnetic field of the earth. An archaeologist will be able to date burnt ancient structures by a magnetometer and obtain information and the causes and effects of the earth's magnetism. This study, for which the word—archæomagnetism—was coined, was carried out in Greece by Mr.

R. M. Cook, Reader in Classical Archaeology at Cambridge University, and Mr. J. C. Belshe, senior assistant in research in Geodesy and Geophysics at the same university. They were assisted by Mrs. Cook. They took specimens from 30 ancient structures covering a period from 2000 B.C. to the seventh century A.D. Many clays and stones heated beyond 500–600 deg. centigrade tend to get a fixed magnetism in the direction of the earth's magnetic north when they cool. The earth's magnetic field varies with time in direction in Britain about two degrees in 12 years, so that the remanent magnetization of fired clay or stone should be characteristic of a particular time in the earth's history at that place. If specimens of fired clay are obtained from structures whose dates are known from historical records or archaeological contexts, a curve can be constructed of the variation of the magnetic north to cover classical and prehistoric times. Then archaeological material, sampled and measured, should be datable to within 25 years. Mr. Cook and Mr. Belshe established a curve for the Roman period in Britain, covering four centuries, and studying their sampling they intend to prepare a "very crude" curve for Greece which will mark the changes in the declination or "dip" of the compass needle at various periods of Greek history. The chosen sample is prepared by cutting round and trimming its sides. A brass or duralumin mould is fitted round it and levelled with a spirit level. Plaster is poured in, enclosing the sides and top of the sample. The top surface is made level with the top of the mould, so that it also becomes horizontal. When the plaster has set a bearing is taken. The sample is then transported to the "astatic magnetometer" which measures the direction of ancient magnetism in it. These measurements are then compared with the bearing marked on the plaster surface.

GREENWICH TIME BALL.—The Greenwich time ball was erected on a new mast on the roof of Flamsteed House, the oldest of the Royal Observatory buildings at Greenwich. A time ball was first erected there in 1833, and in 1919 the aluminium sphere now used was fitted. It was taken down for overhaul in January, 1958, and has now been reinstated. It is not intended to resume the daily dropping of the time ball at 1 p.m. until the summer of 1960, when Flamsteed House will be opened as an annexe to the National Maritime Museum.

HIGH-SPEED COPYING.—The Patent Office has installed a machine, the Copyflo, capable of producing copies of any document or drawing on plain paper at 20 ft. per minute. An image of the document is transferred on to a magnetic drum; powdered ink is sprinkled on the drum and sticks only on the latent image; the drum revolves and transfers the powdered ink on to the paper, where it is heated so that it sets and forms a permanent record. The Patent Office will use the machine for copying patent specifications, 2,000,000 pages of which have to be copied every year. The specifications will first be photographed on microfilm, which will be fed into the machine, and full-sized copies of the original documents will emerge.

HOLLOW BRICKS.—A new type of hollow clay brick, which forms a cavity wall in one unit without ties, has been developed at the Building Research Station. It changes the British pattern of clay brick, which has existed in its present form for hundreds of years, but only a small change in technique will now be required. The new brick measures $13\frac{3}{8} \times 8\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The brick

is perforated, and lighter than the standard solid brick, volume for volume. Air spaces provide thermal insulation and assist the manufacturer in drying and firing. The design also lends itself to mechanized production. The adoption of the new process, it is claimed, would mean quicker—and cheaper—house-building. The thickness of the usual house wall built of these bricks would be 9 in. compared with the present 11 in. which allows for a two-inch cavity. It was estimated that on a group of four old people's bungalows at Aylesbury the use of the new brick would mean a saving of £100 on a £1,200 house.

HOVERCRAFT OF FOUR TONS.—The hovercraft, which has been developed by Saunders-Roe Ltd. at East Cowes under a contract placed by the National Research Development Corporation, is a vehicle for sea or land transport rather than an aircraft. It employs a fundamentally different lift principle from that of any aircraft or ship, as discovered by Mr. C. S. Cockerell, an electronics engineer, on the generation of a cushion of air under the bottom surface of sufficient pressure to support the machine so that it rides just clear of the waves or over the land. The vehicle weighs about four tons and is in oval form with a major diameter of 30 ft., a width of 24 ft. and a height of 10 ft. at the central column. A large part of this "flying saucer" forms a buoyancy tank, and an Alvis Leonides engine delivering 435 horsepower drives a four-bladed axial fan situated vertically in the central column. Air is drawn through this and expelled round the periphery, forming a cushion which supports the machine at a height of about 15 inches. Air is also bled off to horizontal nozzles which allow the machine to be moved in any direction. In this state speeds of up to 25 knots are expected. In the early experiments it hovered over the land for five hours and moved across the Solent at five knots. A little later the hovercraft crossed the Channel from Calais to Dover in 2 hours 3 minutes, and coped with a swell several times higher than its "hover height". An outstanding feature of the craft is that it can be loaded and serviced on land, thus making harbour and port facilities unnecessary. See Illustration, p. 556.

HYDROGEN-OXYGEN FUEL CELLS.—There has been a long hunt for a battery which can turn the chemical energy of simple and inexpensive materials, such as coal, into electricity. This would now seem to have been discovered. The National Research Development Corporation of Cambridge announced a battery which works by turning hydrogen and oxygen into water, and the chemical energy released in this process into electricity. This battery of hydrogen-oxygen fuel cells is stated to be capable of delivering five kilowatts at 24 volts. A cell of this type runs off pure hydrogen and oxygen which would normally be made by electrolysis during off-peak periods. It has been developed by Mr. F. T. Bacon, formerly of the Department of Chemical Engineering, Cambridge University. A single cell gives a potential of rather less than one volt. A demonstration of six cells in series was given by the Ministry of Fuel and Power at the Production Exhibition at Olympia in 1954 and it was possible with this to run a small electric motor. The object of recent development has been to carry the hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell to the point of practical use and in the view of the Corporation this stage has now been reached.

ICE IN THE WORLD.—A revision of the estimated amount of ice in the world has been made as a result of Antarctic seismic measurements during

the International Geophysical Year. Dr. D. C. Martin, assistant secretary of the Royal Society, stated that in Antarctica, which accounted for 90 per cent. of the world's ice cover, new measurements had discovered ice thicknesses of up to 14,000 ft. and the new estimate of ice in the world was 4,500,000 cubic miles—an increase of about 40 per cent. over the pre-I.G.Y. figure. If this were to melt into water, he said, vast land areas would be submerged. From records of the mean sea level they already knew that the level of water in the oceans was rising as the Arctic became warmer and the glaciers receded. As the ice cover melted it lightened the load and the sea bottom began slowly to rise—for example, in shallow northern seas such as Hudson Bay and the coastal areas north of Canada and Siberia. That also raised the mean sea level. Such changes were of interest to others besides the scientist. The 6-in. rise in 100 years, which is the rise in the south of England, will necessitate higher sea walls to protect highly populated industrial areas situated below the level of ordinary spring tides.

KARIBA DAM COMPLETED.—After disastrous floods, 100 ft. higher than normal, had hampered the work the hydroelectric dam on the Zambezi in the Kariba gorge took final shape and is expected to be in operation in 1960. Its estimated cost is £113,000,000. The dam, situated below the Victoria Falls, is 420 ft. high and 1,900 ft. long. Its width, at the bottom of the gorge, has been compared by engineers to the length of Westminster Bridge. Its power at the beginning of operations will be equal to that of the Battersea Power Station, and will rise to four times that amount when in full working order. On the higher reaches of the Zambezi a reservoir, 2,000 sq. miles in extent—the largest man-made lake in the world—is gradually forming which, it is estimated, would be large enough to cover England, and Wales to a depth of 3 ft. 6 in. The construction of this lake means the disappearance of large tracts of tribal lands, and the expulsion of many animals and birds. The danger to the native fauna was foreseen, and as the lake expanded, rescue operations on a large scale were carried out to save some of the thousands of animals (waterbucks, zebras, baboons, elephants) trapped by the rising waters. It is estimated that a total of 635 islands, formed by the rising waters, will have to be dealt with by 1964. It was already known that lion and elephant could swim up to two miles, and that elephants often walked under water with only the tips of their trunks above the surface, and it has now been discovered that baboons and monkeys can dive and swim under water and that guinea hens can swim like ducks.

KEW GARDENS AFTER 200 YEARS.—The Queen was present at Kew to mark the bicentenary of the Royal Botanic Gardens, and its contribution to the advancement of botanical science. One of the projects put in hand to mark the anniversary was the restoration of the palm house, at a cost of £200,000. Not one of the delicate plants was lost during the work, although the glass was out for two winters. Since the war a new Australian House has been built, the orangery renovated and a clematis wall erected. The Jodrell Laboratory is mainly concerned with the structure of plants, and experiments are made there to find out, for example, how atmospheric pollution can be lessened so that living plants do not suffer. In the Museum of Economic Botany estimates are made of the economic value of plants, such as bananas, cocoa and rubber, and the museum is also a quarantine station in the distribution of living plants from one part of the world to another. The Herbarium con-

tains dried and pickled plants in 6,000,000 sheets, from all over the world. Properly preserved they keep their botanical characters for centuries, and form the basis for identification and research. Every year between 50,000 and 80,000 specimens are added to the collection. Since the war two dozen improved types of cocoa from tropical America have been propagated at Kew and sent to countries in the Old World. Plants nurtured at Kew and taken to Malaya started the immense rubber industry of the country.

LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS.—A light that never fails has been developed after three years research by Mr. J. Kay, an engraver, of Darwen, working in association with Brandhurst & Co., manufacturing chemists, of High Wycombe. The light is provided by isotope-activated krypton gas supplied by the Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. The function of the radioactive gas is to make other substances luminescent, and the plastic used in the proposed signs provides sufficient protection for health purposes. The power unit weighs 1½ oz., and the lamp has no wires, batteries nor bulbs. It never dims and does not have to be renewed. It gives a green luminous glow which throws a beam strong enough to read a newspaper by, but its luminous strength may be increased through further development. Its main use at present seems likely to be in factories, mines and ships, while a full version may be used as a marker buoy for shipping.

LINER UNDER ATOMIC ENERGY.—The world's first atomic-powered passenger-cargo ship was launched by Mrs. Eisenhower, wife of the President, and named *Savannah*. Built at a cost of \$41 million (about £14,500,000), the 21,000-ton vessel will be equipped with all modern safety devices, including elaborate protection against radiation. Her reactor will have a double shield, composed of 2,168 tons of lead, concrete, plastic, and water; round this will be a shell of steel to serve as a trap for radioactive material if there should be an explosion or if the ship comes into collision with another. She will have a double bottom to avert damage to her reactor if she goes aground, and will have special tanks for storing radioactive waste for as long as 100 days so that it can be disposed of safely after a voyage. The reactor, capable of developing 22,000 horsepower, is lodged deep amidships in a containment vessel 50.5 ft. long and 35 ft. in diameter. Carrying nine tons of atomic fuel the *Savannah* may operate for three and a half years on one fuel loading. She will carry a crew of 120, 60 passengers and 10,000 tons of cargo. Television cameras enable passengers, without danger, to look into the interior of the reactor while the ship is operating.

LONDON 100 MILES WIDE.—A revision of the regional plan for London is required to provide outlets to reduce pressure on the green belt, otherwise London may become a solid urban concentration 100 miles wide. Mr. A. G. Powell, research officer, Ministry of Housing and Local Government (London Region), told the British Association. The geographic and economic attractions of the metropolis were too strong to be halted by industrial and planning controls. London had expanded in response to the export drive, the welfare state, and the development of air transport. Increased pressure on land had been caused by the increase of new offices in central London. The London region now extended for nearly 50 miles to Luton, Brighton, Reading, and Southend. Within it there was a complex pattern of a daily interchange of workers

on which was superimposed an increasing daily flow of workers to the congested centre of London. Over 400,000 fewer people were living in the urban area within 12 miles of the centre than in 1951, but in a great ring round London, which extended to Reading, Luton, Southend, and Gillingham, population had increased by 660,000. Except in the planned schemes, employment had not moved in proportion to population. Most of the increase in employment occurred in the built-up area of London in which population was falling. Over 20,000 new jobs a year had been created in the nine square miles of central London. However tightly planning controls operate further economic expansion in the London region and south-east England is inevitable.

LUNAR CRATERS.—Professor Z. Kopal, of Manchester University, has put forward a new theory of the origin of lunar craters. Instead of impacts on the moon by meteorites, or of volcanic action, he argues that collisions with comets might account for the largest craters—such as the one 80 miles across, on which the recent Russian observations were made. Whereas Mr. Kozyrev's observations in the Crimea had shown hot carbon molecules to be present at intervals above the central peak of the crater Alphonus, it is now known that cometary heads represent loose conglomerates of mainly frozen hydrocarbons, with an admixture of unstable chemical compounds which on impact would behave like high explosives. The impact on the moon of a solid meteorite big enough to account for the largest craters, would cause earthquake waves up to 1,000 times more severe than any recorded on the earth. Prof. Kopal questions how many steep mountains or ridges on the moon could have survived the sudden and devastating disturbances needed to account for the large number of lunar craters. The head of a comet, being not a single mass but a swarm of particles, would make less of a dent in the moon's surface and would vaporize completely, with possibly a further release of energy from chemical explosion. The Russian report of a volcanic eruption near Alphonus has stimulated fresh experiments on its origin years ago. Dr. A. G. Gaydon and Mr. R. C. M. Learner have shown photographs of crater-like formations produced by gas effusing through a light powder under vacuum. In their experiments the crater wall was built up by a continuous fountain of falling dust, as at Pompeii, rather than a flow of lava. A flow of lava would be expected to build a high mountain whereas a fall of dust could form a shallow crater of large diameter. Other astronomers say that no eruption was observed, but only a small reddish cloud in motion over the surface, while a spectrogram exposed a few minutes earlier showed that the cloud was partly composed of carbon compounds in a gaseous state. Examination of the region by Dr. G. Kuiper with the 82 in. telescope of the McDonald Observatory, Texas, failed to show any structural change in the surface features; nor was there any trace of a reddish staining. The whole phenomenon was over in a few minutes. It has been suggested, too, that the gas cloud was a result of the explosive impact of a cometary or meteoric body. A crater might have been formed, but unless it were over a quarter of a mile in diameter it would be too small to appear on any photograph.

LYNX REMAINS IN DEVON.—Excavations in a limestone quarry cave at Paignton revealed the remains of two lynx believed to be 10,000 years old. Dr. Anthony Sutcliffe, of the British Museum (Natural History), said that the bone deposit of the cave

was exhausted and only its clay content remained. Human remains of a later period than the lynx bones were also uncovered by the excavators on land adjoining Paignton Zoo. These were the teeth and bones of an elderly person and a child found at a higher level than the lynx. Dr. Sutcliffe said that the lynx was a magnificent find. Only 12 finds of lynx remains have been made in the British Isles before—at Kent's Cavern, Torquay, in the Mendips, and in Derbyshire, Durham, Sutherland, and Ireland. The cave was discovered two and a half years ago by Mr. Leslie Neale, Paignton Zoo's lion and tiger keeper, and lynx remains were found in 1958. The skull of a lynx of the northern species was found 20 ft inside the cave entrance.

MARS MAY IMPORT BACTERIA.—The biology of Mars was one of the main themes at the International Congress at Westminster. The green areas of the planet have long served as an argument for some form of vegetation there. But, even if Mars bears no life now, some lowly terrestrial organisms might be induced to grow there, according to experiments by Captain I. Davis and Colonel J. D. Fulton of the United States School of Aviation Medicine. They put various micro-organisms into a sealed "Mars jar" containing a layer of red-stone lava, of similar colour to the Martian surface, surmounted by an atmosphere of pure nitrogen, presumed to resemble that of Mars, while the extremely low temperature of the Martian nights was also imitated. Two strains of bacteria, which need no oxygen on the earth, lived and multiplied in these conditions. Two lessons were drawn: first, that the surface of Mars could be contaminated with organisms carried there by the first space vessel, and secondly, that suitable organisms might be adapted to grow on Mars to serve as food for a future human colony there. They might well change their colour on the way there, for Dr. J. Eugster reported that two golden barley seeds, hit by cosmic radiation at a high altitude in Switzerland, underwent mutations which changed their grain colour.

MARS: PROOF OF PLANT LIFE.—Recent observations have been close to being final proof of the existence of plant life on Mars. Observations on the light and dark areas of the planet were made by Dr. William Sinton at Mount Wilson. The dark areas have been assumed to be living vegetation. The spectrum which Dr. Sinton obtained shows a band of spectral lines at a wavelength of 6.7 microns. He confirmed by measuring the spectra of terrestrial objects, such as plant and even filter paper, that these spectral lines are characteristic of organic molecules found in terrestrial living things. The particular spectral lines are characteristic of chemicals in which hydrogen and carbon atoms are linked together in the neighbourhood of oxygen atoms. Dr. Sinton said the wavelength was identical with that found reflecting infra-red radiation from algae. This view is supported by observation of a recent dust storm on the planet, which was studied at the Yerkes Observatory. It covered the surface of Mars with red dust. At the end of a month, however, the patches of presumed vegetation began to break through the dust. This, it is assumed, indicates that the plant life is able to shake off the dust or that it can regenerate itself on top.—Dr. L. Shklovsky, a Russian scientist, advanced the theory that the two moons of Mars, Phobos and Deimos, are probably satellites sent out by intelligent beings 2,000 or 3,000 million years ago. The origin of Phobos and Deimos could not

be explained by any method in nature. Deimos is five miles in diameter and Phobos ten miles. The latter is 5,800 miles from the planet and takes seven hours 39 minutes to go round it. Deimos is 14,600 miles up, in an orbit lasting one day, six hours, and eighteen minutes. Phobos in the last few decades has deviated from its orbit by two and a half degrees and got closer to Mars. Dr. Shklovsky believes that Phobos was hollow inside, and, as no natural body can be hollow inside, it must be an artificial satellite. Although the two moons might weigh a hundred million tons, he says, their construction presented no insoluble engineering problems for intelligent beings.

MERIDIAN 180 MARKED BY PLAQUE.—Sir Ronald Garvey, the retiring Governor of Fiji, has presented to the Islands a bronze plaque marking the 180th meridian, which passes through Taveuni. The plaque could not have been erected anywhere else in British territory. Fiji, exactly half-way round the world from Greenwich, is the place where, contrary to Kipling, east and west do meet. When travelling round the world became more common and the inconvenience of the time difference of 24 hours became apparent, mariners chose the 180th meridian to put things right; a day being put forward if going west, backward if going east. The only people who suffered from this new arrangement were the people of Fiji, some of whom found themselves in one day, some in another. A Fiji ordinance reads: "Time in this Colony shall be noted as if the whole Colony were situate to the west of the meridian of 180 deg. from Greenwich." The international date line has now been moved to the east and lies over the sea between Tonga and Samoa.

METEORITES IN BRITISH MUSEUM.—A substantial part of Dr. H. H. Nininger's collection of meteorites, consisting largely of falls hitherto unrepresented in British collections, has been purchased for the British Museum (Natural History) through a gift of £50,000 from the Nuffield Foundation. The British Museum's collection, a total of 1,034, is the largest in the world, dating back to 1776, when a specimen of the stony-iron found at Krasnojarsk, Siberia, was presented to the Russian Academy of Sciences. The scientific aspect of the Nuffield-gift is of importance. Meteorites constitute the only extra-terrestrial material available for detailed study, and an exact knowledge of their composition and structure is important for the cosmogony of the solar system. Even to commercial affairs they have a relevance; the General Electric Research Laboratories at Schenectady gained from the study of certain meteorites valuable help in making true diamonds.

METRIC SYSTEM FOR JAPAN.—Inches, feet, yards, ounces, and lbs., with their Japanese equivalents, have been replaced by the metric system in Japan, under a new law. The metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in 1921, but the period of grace for its compulsory use was extended until December 31, 1958.

MIDGES ON THE DEFENSIVE.—The Scottish mangle-biting midge, which can be a plague in some areas, is on the defensive. For the last few years the midge has been the subject of intensive research by scientists, encouraged by forestry workers, farm hands, anglers and holidaymakers. They have developed a repellent cream for the face and hands, and have also been gathering information about

the midge, including its weaknesses. Dr. D. S. Kettle, of Edinburgh University, stated that likely midge breeding grounds in bog land could now be identified and that 100 per cent. control of midges in a local area seemed possible for at least three years by spreading D.D.T. insecticide over the breeding ground. The midge was a world problem and scientists in Scotland who led the world in midge research were sending information to many countries, including several behind the iron curtain. Thirty types of midge had been identified in Scotland.

"MISSING LINK" 600,000 YEARS OLD.—An important discovery of human-like remains and crude tools has been made in the Olduvai Gorge in Tanganyika by Dr. L. S. B. Leakey and his wife. Scientists had been trying for many years to find the connecting link between the South African "ape men" and true men, he says, and now they have the link. The Olduvai skull represents the oldest stone toolmaker found anywhere. Dr. Leakey and his wife were crawling on their hands and knees in the gorge when his wife called him to see her find. Carefully they excavated the pieces of the skull, cleaning fragments with a toothbrush and dental pick. When the size of the teeth and the depth of the palate were measured he felt certain it was the missing link between the South African "ape men", *Australopithecus* and *Paranthropus* and true man. The skull was that of a youth who died between 16 and 18 years old. He lived mainly on vegetables and nuts, competing with contemporary giant baboons and giant pigs as big as rhinoceros for food. Dr. Leakey estimates the age of the skull at 600,000 years. He has named the species *Zinjanthropus Boisei*. The prefix *Zinj* is the ancient name for East Africa and *Boisei* is after Dr. Leakey's financial hacker in the search, Mr. Charles Boise, of London. The nickname given is "Nutcracker Man" because of the tremendously developed teeth. The tools found are stated to be the crudest objects which could qualify for the name. They are little more than chipped pebbles, used for the disruption of the hides of dead animals as a preparation for skinning them. The fossil rich Olduvai Gorge was discovered in 1901 by a German butterfly collector. Dr. Leakey's first visit in 1931 was predated by three weeks' road building through the bush, and it then took six days to reach Olduvai from Nairobi. In the same place he discovered the bones of an ostrich, bigger than a giraffe, which was a contemporary of "Nutcracker Man."

MITHRAS CANISTER.—The silver canister and strainer of the third century A.D., found in Walbrook, where excavations revealed the remains of a Roman Temple of Mithras, has been declared to be treasure trove. The canister, which is 80 per cent. pure silver, is richly ornamented with hunting scenes on its side and lid, with a plain silver strainer which fits neatly into it and is symmetrically dotted with small holes on the underside. It was used for liquids in sacrificial rites. Honey was probably an ingredient. The British Museum estimated the fair market value of the canister at £3,000. The Coroner's inquest nominated the finder of the canister as Prof. W. F. Grimes, hon. director of the Roman and Medieval London Excavation Council, on the understanding that he would give the sum awarded for it to the Council. Under the charter of Charles II the Corporation of London has the right to claim possession of treasure trove found within its boundaries from the Crown. The canister has now been placed in the Guildhall Museum.

MOLYBDENUM CASTING.—Government scientists in the United States produced the first casting of molybdenum, the white metal resembling iron which has excellent strength at high temperatures. The experiment is described as a major metallurgical break-through, of great importance to America's space and missile programmes. The advance probably lies in ability to cast molybdenum and its alloys in complex shapes. Molybdenum has been cast before in ingots of substantial weight. Its melting point is 2,620 deg. C. For strength at high temperatures in relation to weight it is a most promising metal. It reacts more readily with oxygen than would be permissible in some uses. In a rocket motor, only a comparatively short life is required, and alloys with increased resistance to oxydization have been produced.

NEW ATOMIC CLOCK MORE ACCURATE.—The most accurate standard of time in the world, an improved atomic clock, was shown at the National Physical Laboratory by Dr. Louis Essen. His new apparatus was two years under construction and stands 14 ft. high. Like its predecessor, with which the times set by the earth and by atoms were first compared, it makes use of a natural vibration of caesium atoms. It has been operated experimentally with an accuracy of two parts in 100,000 million—an accuracy five times better than that given by Dr. Essen's original apparatus. Checks on the time-keeping of the earth have shown that a progressive slowing up, which had been proceeding from the summer of 1955 to the summer of 1958—amounting to the addition of a thousandth of a second to the length of the day—seems now to have come to an end.

NONSUCH PALACE DISCOVERIES.—A successful recovery has been made of the foundations and ground plan of a large part of the eastern half of Henry VIII's Nonsuch Palace at Ewell, Surrey, which was built by Henry VIII and demolished by Barbara Villiers in 1675 for the sale of the materials. Parts of a cobbled courtyard, a gatehouse and a kitchen were found. The remains of fine quality carved and gilded slate flowers which covered the timber work of the palace, were recovered from the rubble. A quantity of thirteenth-century stonework, carved and decorated, most of which came from Merton Priory, five miles away, was unearthed, as well as foundations of the chancel of Cuddington Church, which, with its surrounding village, was demolished. From the rubble filling of a pit came seventeenth-century pottery and glass, consisting chiefly of wine bottles (two with engraved labels), flasks, tumblers, wine glasses and smaller scent containers, together with an ormer shell used for mixing cosmetics, on which traces of rouge are still visible.

NORTH POLE ONCE IN THE PACIFIC.—Dr. Takeshi Nagata, leader of the Japanese Antarctic expedition in the International Geophysical Year, stated that its findings led to the conclusion that between 500 million and 1,000 million years ago the North Pole was located in what is now the middle of the Pacific Ocean. The findings were based on measurements of terrestrial magnetism in rock specimens taken from three places on Ongul Island, where the expedition was based. Dr. Nagata's Antarctic studies supported the theory that there had been a shift of continental land masses, and that in the era from 500 million to 1,000 million years ago the North Pole had been located at approximately three degrees north and 127 degrees west.

ORDNANCE SCALE TOO LARGE.—The tellurometer, an instrument for measuring distance by electronic means, is stated by the Ordnance Survey to be reliable and accurate. It has been used to check the scale of the primary triangulation at several places and has confirmed that the scale everywhere is slightly too large. This scale error arises from the fact that the new triangulation was scaled to fit the old triangulation as closely as possible to avoid large changes in the gratitudes of the survey's maps and plans. The mean scale error is small, about one in 100,000, and the maximum error so far found is about one in 30,000. These errors have small importance for practical users of maps.

OYSTER PEST FROM AMERICA.—A survey of the damage done on English oyster beds by the American whelk tingle, *Urosalpinx cinerea*, has been made by Mr. D. A. Hancock, at the Burnham-on-Crouch laboratory of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Five years ago he reported on the destruction of oyster spat (spawn) by this tingle which drills or bores, and since then its density has greatly increased. During each spring and summer large numbers, including a high percentage of females, migrate into the intertidal zone, and there is a reverse migration later. They feed on oyster spat, and each tingle can be expected to consume about 40 spat during a normal feeding season, and the feeding rate increases with temperature. Of the spawning from May to July, or even from April to November, only a small percentage of eggs fail to develop normally. Embryos hatch as fully formed juveniles, capable of attacking small oyster spat immediately. The survey was designed to control the tingles, and dredges and bag traps were of little use. Curved roofing tiles caught many tingles and reduced the population, but spawn could be taken most successfully by dredging.

OYSTERS AND ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS.—At West Mersea, Essex, Mr. A. E. P. Woolf, an oyster merchant, installed an ultra-violet ray cleansing tank to prevent the pollution of oysters intended for the market. Built from plans designed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries laboratory at Burnham-on-Crouch, the apparatus consists of two concrete pens capable of taking 5,000 oysters each, a pump and an ultra-violet ray lamp. Water is pumped from the pens into a tank divided into two, the partition forming a miniature weir over which is suspended the lamp. The treated water falls down a pipe—to be oxygenated—and then goes back to the pens to be recirculated. Tests have shown that sewage can be purified in six hours by this method. The apparatus has to be working for eight hours after each fresh batch of oysters is put in, and the shellfish must remain in the pens for 48 hours. The oysters cleanse themselves with the purified water, so that when taken out they are germ free. The sequence worked out by Mr. Woolf is to collect the oysters—both native and Portuguese—put them in storage pits until they can be graded, counted, and washed, and then into a cleansing tank for 48 hours. By this time the other pen is ready to be emptied of cleansed oysters.

PENICILLIN: GREAT DISCOVERY.—A research team working at the Beecham laboratories under the guidance of Prof. E. B. Chain, F.R.S., made a major discovery in antibiotics by isolating the basic molecule of penicillin. The new compound is called 6 amino penicillanic acid and it has been made by growing a culture of a penicillin mould in a medium which is not provided with chemicals

necessary for the production of the variable parts of the penicillin molecule which confer specific properties on the different varieties of the antibiotic. Three urgent problems for which the new penicillin suggests solution are: The widespread existence in hospitals of micro-organisms resistant to the known penicillins—a matter of acute concern; finding a weapon to combat organisms causing intestinal disorders, typhoid, and other diseases; the development of new penicillins which could be used to treat patients allergic to existing ones.

POISON AND 700 LEGS.—An animal with 700 legs has been found in Barro Colorado Island, Panama, by Mr. H. F. Loomis, an American scientist. It is a member of the millipede or "thousand-legs", class of invertebrates, so misnamed because no species yet known has a thousand legs. It is a wormlike creature, living under rotting logs or stones. Its body consists of 175 segments, strung one after another. Each segment has a certain independence. The head segment is richly endowed with nerves, and is probably the site of the consciousness of the creature, and the forerunner of the brain at higher stages of evolution. Each segment has four legs and is more or less capable of acting independently. Mr. Loomis states that millipedes, unlike centipedes, live entirely on vegetable material. Their favourite food is decaying vegetable matter, while centipedes favour small insects and lower forms of animal life. In millipedes there is a poison gland in most segments, from which a few of the "bugs" are able to shoot a caustic substance. They are able to co-ordinate the action of all these glands, so that a fanlike spray of poison comes from the whole body. Mr. Loomis once got in the way of such a spray; he was temporarily blinded in one eye and one side of his face was temporarily paralyzed.

POWER FROM SMALL ATOMIC DEVICE.—An atomic generator weighing only 5 lb. was demonstrated at the White House, Washington, and hailed by scientific experts as a significant breakthrough in the production of electric power from heat. Mr. McCone, of the Atomic Energy Commission, explained that this thermo-electric generator, fuelled by radio-isotopes, has an efficiency 20 times as great as any known before in the transformation of heat into electricity. Its first use will probably be as the power source for broadcasting units and for instruments carried in American space missiles. Experts foreshadowed that the device would provide a use for millions of gallons of radioactive atomic waste now stored underground in Nevada. The generator produces five watts of electric energy and can operate indefinitely, though with a progressive loss of about one-half of its power potential every 138 days. The source of power is the radio-isotope known as polonium 210. Scientists present noted that over a period of 276 days 1,450 lb. of batteries would be needed to produce the energy of which the new generator is capable. The Atlas satellite which broadcast President Eisenhower's Christmas message carried 20 lb. of batteries, which lasted for 18 days. This new atomic generator, 4½ in. wide and 5½ in. high, would have powered the satellite's broadcasts for more than a year. Officials said that the weight of the device could be cut to about 3 lb.

RADIATION: SUPPOSED MENACE.—The supposed menace of radioactive fall-out from nuclear test explosions was greatly discounted by Professor W. V. Mayneord, Dr. R. C. Turner, and Dr. J. M. Radley at the British Association meeting. Professor Mayneord is a member of the Medical Research Council Committee on the hazard to man

of nuclear and allied radiations and Professor of Physics in the British Post-graduate Medical Federation. Dr. Turner and Dr. Radley are physicists who work under him at the Institute of Cancer Research. They spent two years in examining thousands of bones, human and animal tissues, and food. Their main points are that a typical high-carbohydrate British diet contains radium and thorium equivalent to 300 times the present intake of strontium-90 from nuclear explosions; that the amounts of radium and thorium eaten by three or four members of a single family could vary by even a thousand times according to individual tastes; that most of the radioactive material which goes into the body comes out again within 48 hours; and that they find no evidence that it accumulates with age. Where then, they ask, is the menace of strontium-90? If the present level of strontium-90 in food represents a radiation hazard then the whole process of eating food must be regarded as highly dangerous, they say. The mystery lies in how the radium and thorium in the body is kept so low. There must be a mechanism which maintains a state of radioactive balance from early life onwards. Four ounces of brazil nuts contain three times as much radium and thorium as the entire bone and soft tissues of a normal adult; between brazil nuts and fruit and vegetables whose radium and thorium content can hardly be measured the range of activity is more than 20,000 to one; an anti-nausea preparation for pregnant women contains 50,000 times as much radioactive material as the intake of strontium-90 from food; there are variations of as much as 10 to one even in a sample of 70 human bones; the amounts in the bones of stillborn children differ little from adults; the soft tissues of the body contribute one-quarter of the body's total of radium and thorium; and herbivorous animals, headed by Welsh sheep and Sahara camels, have up to 60 times as much in their bones as man.

REASONS WHY WILD BIRDS DIE.—Mr. I. F. Keymer, of the Ministry of Agriculture, has made a survey of the reasons why wild birds die. More birds die in Britain than exist here in an average March. Mr. Keymer collected more than 500 dead birds of seventy-four different species, mainly in southern and eastern England, and found that ninety-eight had died a violent death, 188 had succumbed to some form of disease, and 165 had been poisoned. Violent deaths were due mainly to shooting, road accidents, and animal predators. The most important diseases were nephritis and parasitic and bacterial infections. Of the poisons, dieldrin, a poison used for dressing seed corn, headed the list with 109 deaths, including fifty-nine wood-pigeons and twenty-four pheasants. It was noticed that bird deaths occurred only where the corn was not sown deep. British naturalists have long been concerned about the possible effects on wild life of insecticides and weed-killers. In the United States an alarming account has been published by Professor George Wallace, of the Michigan State University, of the virtual extermination of a large population of American robins as a result of spraying DDT to control elm-bark beetles and mosquitoes. (The American robin is actually a thrush, and looks like a blackbird with a red breast.) Within three years a population of 370 adult robins on 185 acres at East Lansing had fallen to fifteen, and in 1958, only four were seen. The British Trust for Ornithology has set up a group to investigate the effect on birds of toxic chemicals in agriculture.

RHINOCEROS HIDE.—Research at St. Bartholomew's Hospital medical school has shown that the

skin of the rhinoceros, the second largest land animal in the world, is not, according to Professor A. J. E. Cave, an inert and lifeless outer wrapping. It is like thin sheet steel, and flayed off it weighs almost a ton and cannot be folded. Professor Cave calls it a "sensitive excretory organ of typically mammalian constitution though specialized in certain particulars in conformity with the animal's mode of life." In the Garamba Park, in North East Africa, the animal lies about under trees at midday and browses only after dark. Professor Cave got some skin from the white species (*ceratotherium*) which appeared to be dead and was a dull, wrinkled, sometimes tuberculated, hairless armour plating, resembling oak bark rather than mammalian tissue. The tough epidermis was only about a millimetre thick but the skin below, the dermis, had large sweat glands, the function of which appeared to complement normal excretion. The conclusion was that a beast as heavily armoured and insulated as a white rhino had to have some means of lowering its temperature in a hurry after exertion, otherwise it would explode. It did this by perspiring compulsively and very extensively.

ROMAN CIRCUS OF VARIANO.—The remains of a large circus, the circus of Variano, believed to have been started during the reign of the Emperor Heliogabalus (A.D. 212-228) were discovered during repairs to a military barracks near the church of the Holy Cross of Jerusalem in Rome. Professor Giulio Jacopi, superintendent of Roman Antiquities, stated that more than 20 ft. of the original seatings and stairways, in brick, were unearthed. Some of the vaults and part of the stairways were intact, with the treads of the steps undamaged. He believes that the circus was originally about 550 yards long, 130 yards wide, and about 33 feet high. The structure must have been covered with marble, but no trace of marble has been found. The name of Variano is stated in ancient writings to have belonged to a family related to Emperor Heliogabalus.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY.—On June 26 the Queen and President Eisenhower entered the 2,300-mile St. Lawrence Seaway, the great engineering project which will carry ships of 20,000 tons from the Atlantic to the Great Lakes of North America, and jointly declared it open. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK for 1958.) The Queen journeyed the whole length of the Seaway as far as Chicago, where she arrived on July 6; and thence continued her tour of 15,000 miles from the Yukon to Newfoundland.

SEINE ESTUARY BRIDGED.—Tancarville road bridge, which spans the estuary of the Seine twenty miles from Le Havre, was opened for traffic on July 11. Though not so large as the San Francisco and New York bridges, Tancarville, a mile long and half a mile in suspension, ranks as the seventh largest in the world. The pylons, 400 ft. high, are the loftiest yet built of concrete for suspension bridges. The undertaking has used 58,000 cubic metres of concrete and 15,000 metric tons of steel. The graceful lines of this enormous structure—raised near the ruins of the famous castle of the Counts of Tancarville—are in harmony with the surrounding landscape. The weight of the cables is twice the weight of the Eiffel Tower; uncoiled they would stretch for 15,000 miles, nearly twice the diameter of the earth. To anchor the cables in the Vernier marshland on the Seine, a triangular block of concrete was constructed, as large as the Arc de Triomphe. The roadway is 13 yards wide and can take 1,500 vehicles an hour.

Linking the two parts of Normandy, the bridge will cut the mileage to the west and the south of France by half.

SELF-SUPPORTING DOMES.—Mr. Richard Buckminster Fuller, the American inventor, has been responsible for notable designs of many kinds, including a streamlined three-wheel motor car, a die-stamped metal bathroom complete with equipments, a hexagonal prefabricated house suspended from a central mast, and, lastly, a self-supporting dome. In these self-supporting domes, based on geodesic methods, the structure is a frame of metal, wood, or other material, and the covering is a skin, usually of plastic, stretched over it like a bathing-cap. Several of these domes have been constructed. The Ford dome, designed in 1953, covered a rotunda of 93 ft. span. It was erected in a month from 8½ tons only of aluminium, whereas, it is claimed, a steel dome of the same size would have weighed 160 tons. Mr. Fuller's dome for the Milan Triennale was built from sheets of packaging cardboard, scored, folded and stapled. When called upon by the United States Marine Corps to produce a portable all-purpose type, which would supersede tents, semi-permanent structures, and permanent structures, he invented a dome of a paper-board type, 36 ft. in diameter, which could be transported whole by helicopter and thrown away when unwanted. A 31-ft. dome has been put on the summit of Mount Washington, New Hampshire, where some of the highest land wind velocities occur, and no other type of structure has been able to stand up. At the trade fair at Rabul was a nylon-covered 100 ft. dome, transported in one aircraft, and erected by unskilled labour in two days. American industry is beginning to make use of Mr. Fuller's geodesic structures. There is such a dome at Honolulu, designed in aluminium, 145 ft. across without interior supports, which holds 2,000 people, and was built in two days. At Baton Rouge, Louisiana, is a dome 384 ft. across, believed to be the largest free-span building in the world; but this will have to take second place to an aluminium dome at Montreal, 525 feet in diameter, which is designed to cover a business centre containing 65 shops, exhibition halls, an auditorium, a nursery, and parking for 2,700 cars.

SHETLANDS SILVER HOARD.—The hoard of articles discovered by Professor A. C. O'Dell in St. Ninian's Island, Shetlands, was analysed in the British Museum, under the direction of Dr. Plenderleith. The surprising discovery was made that all these objects, dating from the eighth century, which were supposed to be of bronze, were of silver, in many cases silver-gilt, and with inlays of blue or brown glass and in one case of red enamel. The silver was a base silver, with a heavy proportion of copper, which had produced the green corrosion. Delicate treatment was required to clean, repair and consolidate the objects. The hanging bowl required eighteen separate operations, and even then the cleaned metal of this and other objects was found to contain unstable minerals so that they had to be put in hermetically sealed cases containing silica elements to extract the humidity from the air. All the objects were made in Scotland, although the designs have affinities to English and Irish work. The spoon, with the little dog on the pricker licking the bowl, was never hung, has the rings as awkwardly set and would, if used, have distorted the bowl. The silver bowl is the only example extant. The horse-shoe shaped objects are strap-ends. They might have been fixed to a silk belt of a wealthy chieftain, or attached to a religious vestment. On each face of one of these strap-ends

there is an inscription in Latin. On one side it reads: "IN NOMINE D(EI) S(UMMI)" ("In the name of God the Highest"), a common Celtic formula. The inscription on the other side has possible versions: "RES ADKILIS P(RES)B-(YTER)IS S(AN)C(T)IO" ("The property of Adkil the holy priest") or "RESAD FILI SP(IRIT)US S(ANCT)IO" ("— of the Son and Holy Spirit"). In each case the final "O" is considered to be an ornamental filler. (See WHITAKER'S ALMANACK, 1959.)

SHIP PROPULSION BY EXHAUST GAS.—The *Morar*, a ship which looks like an ordinary ore carrier, which has been built on the Clyde, is propelled by free piston engines. This machinery, though invented more than 20 years ago, was so radical a departure from the traditional steam turbines and diesels that industry declined to accept it. Only in recent years has it been installed, mainly in France, in power stations, railway locomotives, and small coastal ships. The merit of the design is said to lie in its simplicity. It is a twin-cylinder horizontally opposed diesel, with no crankshaft, in which the pistons, oscillating freely back and forth, supply compressed exhaust gas to drive a turbine. Boilers and heat exchangers are dispensed with; the gasifiers are so simple that one can be stripped down and reassembled in an hour. The result is a small, lightweight engine with exceptional flexibility and ease of maintenance. The *Morar's* machinery consists of three gasifiers supplying 2,500 s.h.p. which will drive the 9,250-ton ship at 11 knots. Even with one gasifier out of action she can make more than eight knots. Noise and vibration have been reduced and fuel consumption, at .49 lb./s.h.p./hour, is less than with a steam turbine but more than with a diesel.

STONEHENGE 3,670 YEARS OLD.—New evidence about the date of Stonehenge, discovered from radio-carbon tests of red deer antler tines unearthed on the site, suggests that the trilithon stones were erected 3,670 years ago—a date already estimated by Professor Stuart Piggott and Professor R. J. C. Atkinson. Professor Piggott stated that several large pieces of red deer antler, used as picks or levers, were found when excavations unearthed a ramp descending to a depth of over 6 ft. below the modern turf level, and leading towards the remaining upright of the Great Trilithon, Stone 56. According to tests, the age of the antler tines was 3,670 years, with a margin of 150 years either way, thus giving a date of between 1860 and 1560 B.C. On archaeological grounds, Professor Piggott and Professor Atkinson date the erection of these trilithons to the beginning of the Wessex culture, 1600 to 1550 B.C. The tests therefore broadly confirmed their views about the date of this part of the monument. The Ministry of Works is to carry out further work at Stonehenge. A lintel in the outer circle is to be removed, the uprights made vertical, and the lintel replaced. The surviving upright stone of one of five trilithons forming the "horseshoe" within the outer circle is to be straightened. The other upright stone and the lintel lie in pieces. A print of 1574 shows that the fall must have occurred before that date. An archaeological investigation will be made at the bases of these stones.

"STREET OF THE DEAD" AT IONA.—One result of the summer excavations on the island of Iona was the discovery of the outline of St. Columba's original monastery, which was founded by the saint in A.D. 563. The enclosure was defined by a ditch, forming a rough rhomboid, 1,100 ft. by

500 ft., the eastern side of which runs through the present abbey. Within this area a small cell, believed to have been used by St. Columba for sleeping, was uncovered. Fragmentary foundations of other cells were found on the west side of the cloister; and in a field south of the abbey were revealed traces of larger buildings defined by large postholes and long "sleeper-beam" trenches which would have held a split tree-trunk as a sill for vertical wooden members. Another discovery was the "street of the dead" (*Sraid nam marbh*), a highway 7 ft. wide constructed entirely of red granite boulders, which ran inland from a landing-place on the east side of Iona to the Nunnery (founded *circa* A.D. 1200), and thence to the Reilig Orain (St. Oran's cemetery), a chapel and royal burial ground which may date back to A.D. 860. From the Reilig Orain, said to contain the graves of 48 Scottish, two Irish, one French, and two Norwegian kings, a length of the road, about 100 yards, was found running up to the buried gateway of the Benedictine precinct. A date not earlier than the thirteenth century, and not later than the sixteenth, seems probable for this road, which was last recorded as being visible in 1703.

TELESCOPE TO COST £660,000.—Approval has now been given for work on the Isaac Newton telescope, which was suspended because of financial stringency. This, said Lord Selkirk, the First Lord of the Admiralty, would give Britain the opportunity of regaining a leading international position in astronomy and astrophysics. The telescope, which will be erected in the grounds of the Royal Greenwich Observatory at Herstmonceux Castle in Sussex, is a project sponsored by the Royal Society at the instance of the Royal Astronomical Society. The estimated cost is £660,000, divided equally between the Admiralty and the Treasury. The telescope will be the largest in the world outside the United States and two and three-quarter times as big as the present telescope at Herstmonceux. It will have a 98 in. aperture, weigh approximately 100 tons, and take five or six years to install. A glassed-in visitors' gallery of the same type as that installed in the 200-in. telescope on Mount Palomar (the largest telescope in the world) will be provided.

TELEVISION AND HOME LIFE.—Dr. W. A. Belson, formerly psychologist in the B.B.C. research department, explained to the British Association the effect of television on family behaviour. Television either produced a distinct disruption of family affairs during the evening, or it brought the family together in a warm, cooperative atmosphere. He sampled 400 adult viewers in London and questioned adults from 150 viewer homes. Very few viewers said that its influence on the family had been bad; about half of them said that the total effect had been good for family life, and the rest said it had been neither good nor bad. Talk during programmes tended to be brief. The break for advertisements was the time for talk, but it stopped when the programme started again. Many families hurried to get through meals in time for viewing, and in many cases meals were eaten while watching television. Frequently people carried on with something else while viewing, reading, knitting, sewing, or ironing. While in some homes there was a fairly strict enforcement of a reasonable bed time, in others there was not and it was quite usual for children to plead to stay up to view and to be allowed to do so. In spite of elements of discord, television was markedly an occasion for family gatherings, some of them compact and cosy. In some homes the wife was left to finish various jobs while the family went

in to view. This seemed to be a point of friction. Apart from chores and talking, the hardest hit of family activities appeared to be the provision by the family of its own entertainment. In homes where the wife was left to finish the chores it was quite possible that she would have been left to finish them even if there were no television. Silent circles around the set would often mean that father was at home instead of being at the "pub". "Shushing" and friction in the viewing room might for many have replaced outright discord and conflict.

TELEVISION FROM THE SIGNAL BOX.—A closed circuit television system operating from the main signal box at King's Cross station, London, which will provide key station officials with information on the running of main line trains into the terminus, was put into operation. Something similar is used for relaying information on an American Air Force station in Britain, at a stockbroker's office and on a South African racecourse, but British Railways are the first railway to use it. The system is installed by Decca Radar Ltd. and is known as Deccafax. British Railways, it has been admitted, are under criticism because they do not give information to the public at the railway stations. King's Cross station covers 16½ acres and has a staff of a thousand. It is hoped that the new system will get information over the large area involved to those in supervisory positions without expecting them to stand at the end of a telephone line all the time.

THIRTY THOUSAND SUMS A SECOND.—One of the largest and fastest electronic computing machines in the world known as Ace (Automatic Computing Engine) has been installed at the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington. Very fast computers of this type are required for many problems, of which design calculations for high-speed aircraft and nuclear reactors are typical examples. Besides performing additions and subtractions at a rate of 30,000 a second Ace can multiply at a rate of 2,000 sums a second and divide at a rate of 600 sums a second. The cost of the machine was about £250,000. Perhaps the most interesting mechanical assemblies in Ace are the four magnetic drums, which rotate so accurately at 12,000 revolutions a minute that arrival at a given point of a magnetic spot one hundredth of an inch long, travelling at 200 miles an hour, is timed to 9 millionth of a second. These drums form part of the number store, or memory, of the machine, and an idea of its speed can be gained from the fact that they are the slowest part of the number store.

TORTOISE 200-YEAR-OLD.—Sir James Harford, on retiring from his position as Governor of St. Helena, reported on the history and condition of Jonathan, the 200-year-old giant tortoise, which has long been, after the house where Napoleon lived, the principal attraction of the island. He refuses to believe the legend that Jonathan and Napoleon were friends, as the ex-Emperor never set foot in Plantation House, the Governor's home, where the tortoise had a fenced paddock. Jonathan came to St. Helena on a slow boat from Seychelles or Mauritius. Today he tips the scale at several hundredweight, and from outstretched neck to rear end of his shell measures five feet. He lives on grass and bananas, skin and all. At night he retires to a clump of pampas grass, to appear next morning between seven and eight. Jonathan is not too friendly. He can be ridden by adults and children, but this sometimes leads him to buck like a bronco in slow motion. He also has a habit of settling down like a car whose four tyres have been simultaneously deflated, on the lawns during a croquet match.

Repeated buffets near the rear end of the shell persuade him to move on—a few steps, when he sinks down again.

TRAFALGAR SQUARE 100,000 YEARS AGO.—The presence of the remains of mammals no longer living in Britain, including elephant, hippopotamus and lion, in the Trafalgar Square area, has been known for 200 years. During 1957 further animal remains, associated with fragments of plants, were found at depths of 15 ft. to 30 ft. during excavations for Uganda House, on the south side of the Square. The animals represented are the hippopotamus, the straight-tusked elephant, the rhinoceros, the large wild ox, red deer, fallow deer, lion and bear. They are isolated bones swept down by the river. The fossilized dung of a carnivorous animal suggests that the hyena may also have been present. Shells of sixty species of land and river molluscs, remains of insects, some retaining their bright colours, and stems and seeds of plants no longer native in Britain, were also found. The plant remains obtained from Trafalgar Square show that the deposit dates from the last Interglacial Period, about 100,000 years ago.

TRAWSFYNIDD NUCLEAR STATION.—Work began in July on the £65 million nuclear power station at Trawsfynydd, the first in Wales. Designed by Mr. Basil Spence and fitted into its surroundings by a landscape architect, it will be open in 1964. It will supply 500 megawatts into the national grid. The construction work will employ between 2,500 and 3,000 men, and once the building is finished the number will drop to about 350. The Trawsfynydd station will work in conjunction with a pumped storage hydro-electric station at Blaenau Ffestiniog, supplying current at night, when demand is low, to pump Blaenau's water back into its reservoir for use during the day. Trawsfynydd Lake, which was created to supply water to the hydro-electric station at Maentwrog, will also provide 35 million gallons of water an hour to cool the nuclear station's steam condensers. This will raise the temperature of the lake, which, it has been suggested, will encourage sub-tropical flora and fauna.

VERULAMIUM: SHOP CELLAR FINDS.—During the summer, excavations were carried on in the central part of the Roman city of Verulamium on either side of Bluehouse Hill. On the Watling Street frontage timber-framed shops, which were burnt down about A.D. 160, and later rebuilt in stone, were uncovered. One of these shops contained a cellar, which was walled with planks nailed to close-set uprights of wood of about 1 ft. section and also seems to have had a wooden floor. On the floor were many iron tools including a plane, and also a bronze statuette about 8 in. high of a goddess, nude except for an elaborate crown of fruits and a robe loosely knotted around the thighs and billowing out behind. Her left hand grasps a pomegranate. She is probably Ceres. Elsewhere two large town houses were uncovered, one containing a second-century mosaic and much coloured wall plaster, some of it painted with birds and human masks, the other a late fourth-century building also containing mosaics. Evidence for the occupation of Verulamium well into the fifth century is provided by the history of this site, for after the abandonment and collapse of the house it was occupied by a large rectangular structure with buttresses, perhaps a barn, and then by a pipe line of hollow timbers joined by iron collars. This water main cuts through the foundations of barn and

house, and suggests that piped water was available in the city at a date contemporary with or later than that of the visit of St. Germanus in A.D. 429.

WILD LIFE ENDANGERED.—The disaster to big game and other animals threatened by the lake of the Kariba dam drew attention to the fate of wild life in other parts of the world, and to the fear among naturalists that many species of fauna will shortly become extinct. Mr. Richard Fitter gave a list of threatened birds and animals thus endangered. The Carolina parakeet, once widespread in the eastern half of the United States, has disappeared; and the American bison, whose last 15,000,000 were killed in twelve years, survives only in private zoos and the Yellowstone National Park. There are now only 250 European bison left in the world, including 95 in Poland, and a smaller number in the Duke of Bedford's collection at Woburn. The auroch, whose vast herds were on the plains of the Orange Free State in the last century, and Steller's sea cow, have disappeared, and in the list of threatened animals compiled by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature, are the Indian lion, the three Asiatic rhinos, and the Bactrian camel. In Hawaii 16 birds are definitely, and 10 probably extinct, and 13 more are on the danger list. In this connection it is interesting to note that New Zealand's flightless takahe (*notornis*), long believed to be extinct, was rediscovered a few years ago, and three specimens are still alive.

XI-ZERO: NEW PARTICLE.—After the examination of 70,000 photographs of atomic particles in a tank of liquid oxygen, scientists of the University of California found the particle Xi-zero, which was deduced by mathematical calculation by Dr. K. Nishijima, a Japanese physicist, and Dr. Murray Gell-Mann, of the California Institute of Technology. The Xi-zero particle left no tracks of its own to be photographed, because it has no electrical charge, but its presence was made evident in the picture by changes in the path and nature of other particles. It is calculated that Xi-zero weighs about 2.570 times as much as an electron, and has a lifetime of one ten-billionth of a second. The

photograph in which Xi-zero was detected showed a K particle's track which had come to a sudden end. It was assumed which at this point the K interacted to produce two neutral particles. These left no trace but at some distance away from where the K track ended two V-shaped tracks appeared, slightly askew.

YARD AND POUND RE-MEASURED.—Six standards laboratories, in Great Britain, Canada, New Zealand, the United States, South Africa, and Australia, agreed to adopt new definitions for an international yard and an international pound. All non-metric calibrations carried out by the laboratories in science or technology will now be made in terms of the new definitions, which conform to the recommendations of the Board of Trade Departmental Committee on Weights and Measures Legislation. The international yard will be fixed at 0.9144 of a metre and the pound at 0.45359237 of a kilogram. (The metric system is in tune with the motion of the earth, a gram being equal to the weight *in vacuo* of a cubic centimetre of pure water at 4 deg. C. and a metre to 1/10,000,000 of a meridional quadrant of the earth.) These new scientific standards will have no relevance to the imperial obligatory standard measures used in trade in Britain. Their importance is to abolish the minute discrepancies in various national definitions of the length of a yard. With the increasing necessity for greater accuracy in scientific usage of the yard as a measurement in the Commonwealth and the United States, the new definitions will assist calibration in precision engineering and ensure conformity between the now differing national practices. The new scientific yard will be slightly longer than the imperial standard yard. The No. 1 Standard Yard, which was cast in bronze in 1845 and is kept in the vaults of the standard weights and measures department of the Board of Trade, is shrinking. Something of the sort was thought likely in 1932 and, in 1947, after comparisons with copies of the Imperial standard and other standards, it was observed to be shortening at the rate of more than one-millionth of an inch a year. The National Physical Laboratory ascribes this change to a rearrangement of the molecules within the bar. No metal is entirely stable.

NATIONAL NATURE RESERVES

Ten new nature reserves were declared by the Nature Conservancy (see p. 413) in the year ended September 30, 1959, and additions to existing reserves were also made. Permits are required for access to the reserves marked * and for access to some parts of reserves marked †. New nature reserves are:—

Breconshire.—*Craig-y-Cilau* (157 acres, overlooking Usk Valley). Probably the best-known of the hotanically interesting Carboniferous Limestone outcrops in Breconshire. Notable for the variety of rare or local trees which grow there, including the Large and Small-leaved Limes and four species of Sorbus, all endemic to Britain and two not known outside Breconshire. One of these is the rare Lesser Whitebeam (*Sorbus minima*).

Caernarvonshire.—*Coed Dolgarrog†* (170 acres). This Reserve is an excellent example of an Oak Wood on the drier north-eastern side of Snowdonia; many of the trees are intermediate in kind between the Sessile and Pedunculate Oak. It is of particular interest ecologically on account of the variety of underlying rocks and the clarity with which their effects on the vegetation are displayed. Also included within the Reserve are the Ardda Alder Woodlands.

Coed Gorswen† (33 acres).—The sub-soil of Coed Gorswen is a glacial drift with boulders and has been woodland for a very long time. The Oaks

here consist of a heterogeneous population of intermediate forms between the Sessile and Pedunculate Oak. Other trees present in some quantity include Elm, Ash and Alder. The ground flora is typical of rather base-rich soils and of a similar type to that found in the Oak woods of the Midland Plain.

Carmarthenshire.—*Allt Rhyd-y-groes†* (46 acres). The Reserve overlies shales of Silurian Age and extends between 500 and 1,000 feet on the west side of the steep flanks of the Doethie Valley. The woodlands are dominated by the Sessile Oak; a number of the trees are well-grown and display a vigour which is not often seen in equivalent woods elsewhere in Wales. The drier, more eroded slopes are clothed in Sweet Vernal-grass together with mosses at the lower levels, and Sheep's Fescue higher up the slope.

Merionethshire.—*Coed Camlyn** (57 acres, ½ mile south of Maentwrog). A good example of a Sessile Oak wood under rather high rainfall (estimated 60"–70" per year) with a characteristic

"moist" ground flora. The woods are situated on a stabilized scree-slope with local rock outcrops, but the long continuous slope is not rocky in general character. Sessile Oak is the dominant tree and at the base of the slope it averages about 60 feet in height; higher up the height diminishes, being only 20 to 30 feet at the upper limit of the wood. At this level, where crag outcrops occur, the tree height in some places does not exceed 8 to 10 feet.

The Rhinogs (991 acres).—The Harlech Dome and its borders display the thickest succession of Cambrian rocks to be seen in Britain. It forms a region of desolate and almost uninhabited moorland with high, rugged block-like mountains where the Rhinog Grits break the surface. The two principal peaks are Rhinog Fawr (2,362 feet) and Rhinog Fach (2,330 feet); the Reserve covers two blocks of these uplands, lying on each side of Bwlch Drws Ardudwy about five miles east of Harlech. The terrain is rugged and wild in the extreme, with a considerable amount of exposed rock in the form of steep crags, broken slopes and block screes.

Pembrokeshire.—Skomer (722 acres).—The island is the landward edge of the ridge of varied igneous rocks of Ordovician age, jutting west from the mainland through Skomer to form Grassholm. Each year great numbers of sea-birds breed on Skomer, as well as a strong colony of the Atlantic Grey Seal. Probably the most notable breeding species is the Manx Shearwater, a bird scarcely found on the mainland, but nesting in tens of thousands on Skomer and Skokholm. The Puffin colony is, next to that of St. Kilda, probably the largest in the British Isles. Guillemots, razor-bills and several species of gull also nest. Apart from the sea-birds and seals the island is well-

known for the "Skomer Vole"; this differs from the common bank vole in its larger size, extreme tameness and brighter colour.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeenshire.—Sands of Forvie (1,774 acres). The Reserve consists of a broad foreshore backed by a line of dunes, behind which are slacks and more stable dunes passing inland to dune heath and permanent rough pastures. Birds breeding within the area include Eider, Shoveller, Shelduck, Red Grouse, Little, Sandwich, Arctic and Common Terns and Fulmar. Among the dunes there are important prehistoric sites which have yielded stone implements and pottery. These sites are of the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and comprise stone circles, a flat ring cairn and kitchen middens.

Kirkcudbright.—Kirkconnell Flow (383 acres, 4 miles South of Dumfries).—The chief importance of this Reserve lies in its variety of vegetation types, including Scots pine woods, growing in a variety of conditions, birch scrub, small remnant areas of raised bog and a range of aquatic habitats. Although pine and birch woods are prominent in a number of Highland Reserves, Kirkconnell Flow is the only Reserve in Lowland Scotland in which they occur. There is a considerable zoological interest, particularly in the invertebrate animals such as insects and spiders.

Shetland.—Haaf Gruncy (44 acres).—A low, green, fertile islet, with a flora resembling that of similar areas of Serpentine rock on Unst. Chromate was at one time mined and Storm Petrels breed in the debris from the shafts. Other nesting birds include the Black Guillemot and Fulmar. There are no wild mammals.

Brief details are given below of all national nature reserves declared to September 30, 1959.

*Bedfordshire.—Knocking Hoe** (22 acres).—Small relic of a particular type of close-grazed chalk downland turf.

*Berkshire.—Cothill** (4 acres).—Shows succession from open water through various swamp associations to woodland of alder, birch, ash, etc.

*Cheshire.—Wybunbury Moss** (27 acres, 3½ miles S. of Crewe).—Example of "Schwingmoor" bog.

Devonshire.—Yarner Wood (360 acres).—Woodland. *Axmouth-Lyme Regis Undercliffs*† (794 acres, between Seaton and Lyme Regis).—Of geological interest.

*Dorset.—Arne** (9 acres, 2½ miles east of Wareham).—Shows transition from dry woodland to salt marsh. *Harland Moor* (214 acres, 1½ miles south-east of Wareham).—Dorset Heath and other rare bog plants. *Morden Bog* (367 acres, near Wareham).—Southern heathland.

*Essex.—Hales Wood** (20 acres, 2½ miles north-east of Saffron Walden).—Example of oak-ash woodland on chalky boulder clay.

Hampshire.—Old Winchester Hill (140 acres, 2½ miles south of West Meon, between Petersfield and Winchester).—Rough chalk grassland with yew and other chalk-loving trees.

Hertfordshire.—Tring Reservoirs† (49 acres, 1 mile north of Tring).—Important sites for the observation of breeding and migratory birds. Also a habitat for rare plants.

Huntingdonshire.—Monks' Wood† (387 acres, some 5 miles north-east of Huntingdon).—Example of woodlands on Oxford clay. Rare plants and insects. *Woodwalton Fen** (514 acres, 10 miles south-east of Peterborough).—Rich flora and fauna *Holme Fen** (640 acres).—Adjoins the site of

Whittlesey Mere, drained in 1851. Raised-bog flora with uncommon plants and insects.

*Kent.—Blean Woods** (81 acres).—Sessile oak with hazel and hornbeam, coppice, chestnut and birch, and a variety of unusual plants. Important for the presence of the Heath Frithillary butterfly. *Ham Street Woods** (240 acres, 6 miles south of Ashford). *High Halstow** (131 acres).—Includes the largest beronry in England. *Swanscombe Skull Site (Geological Reserve)* (5 acres, 4 miles east of Dartford).—In 1935-36 parts of a human skull, thought to be closely ancestral to modern man and the earliest known in Europe, were discovered.

Lancashire.—North Fen (5 acres, 4 miles east of Coniston).—Vegetational succession of open water, rich in mineral salts, to fen, carr and bog. Mainly woodland with signs of sphagnum bog development. *Blelham Bog* (5 acres, 3½ miles south of Ambleside).—Example of development of sphagnum bog from wet willow woodland. *Roudsea Wood** (287 acres, about 10 miles west of Grange-over-Sands).—Yew, oak and ash woodlands. *Rusland Moss** (30 acres).—A raised bog, only 20 feet above sea level, which originated in a lake; it retains most of the characteristic bog plants and animals.

Norfolk.—Bure Marshes (1,019 acres, 9 miles north of Norwich).—Habitat of Broadland mammals (including the otter and coypu), insects and plants. *Hickling Broad*† (1,204 acres, 10 miles north-west of Great Yarmouth).—The rich flora supports some notable insects, including the Swallow-tail Butterfly, Harriers, Bearded Tits and Bitterns breed there together with ducks, waders and other interesting birds. *Scolt Head* (1,821 acres, 3 miles north of Burnham Market).—Famous for its bird life and of interest for study of coastal evolu-

tion, etc. *Winterton Dunes* (259 acres, 8 miles north of Great Yarmouth).—A wide range of heath, bog and dune habitats.

Oxfordshire.—*Aston Rowant* (70 acres).—Displays stages in ecological succession from previously open chalk grassland to scrub and woodland. *Wychwood* (647 acres, 7 miles west of Woodstock).—Mixed woodland, chiefly oak standards and high scrub, on a wide range of soils.

Soke of Peterborough.—*Castor Hanglands*† (218 acres, 4½ miles north-west of Peterborough).—Heath and woodland on Oolitic Limestone and calcareous clays, with a wide range of plant life.

Somerset.—*Bridgwater Bay*† (6,076 acres, 12 miles south of Weston-super-Mare).—Protected area for wildfowl. *Rodney Stoke** (86 acres, 2 miles south-east of Cheddar).—Example of a Mendip Ashwood. Fauna includes Badger, Buzzard and many species of Mollusc.

Suffolk.—*Cavenham Heath* (208 acres). *Orfordness-Havergate*† (514 acres, 1½ miles south of Orford).—Famous in post-war years as the site to which the Avocet has returned. *Theford Heath** (225 acres, 2½ miles south of Thetford).—Breckland birds are well-represented. Of outstanding interest are the fossil "stone stripes". *Westleton Heath* (117 acres, 2 miles south of Dunwich).—A good example of characteristic East Suffolk heathlands, most of which have been reclaimed. Interesting bird life.

Sussex.—*Kingley Vale* (230 acres).—Displays all stages of yew wood development. *Lullington Heath* (155 acres, 3½ miles north-west of Seaford).—Unploughed chalk heath with interesting flora.

Westmorland.—*Moor House*† (10,000 acres, bounded on the north and east by the Tees).—Includes a Field Station for research on bog growth, peat erosion, effects of grazing and burning, etc.

Wiltshire.—*Fyfield Down* (612 acres, 3 miles west of Marlborough).—High chalk downland rich in Sarsen stones.

Worcestershire.—*Wren's Nest* (74 acres).—A classical exposure of Upper Silurian rocks. The Wenlock Limestone has yielded an extensive fossil fauna.

Yorkshire.—*Ling Gill* (12 acres).—Small wooded ravine cut into the limestone; the flora is very rich.

WALES

Anglesey.—*Newborough Warren and Ynys Llanddwyn*† (1,392 acres, 6 miles west of Caernarvon).

Brecon.—*Craig Cerrig Gleisiad* (698 acres, 6 miles south-west of Brecon).—An Old Red Sandstone crag; cliffs and gullies contain uncommon plants and birds, including arctic-alpine plants. *Craig-y-Cilau* (157 acres). See above.

Caernarvonshire.—*Coed Dolgarrog*† (170 acres). See above. *Coed Tremador** (49 acres, 1½ miles north-east of Portmadoc).—Survival of oak woodland, formerly found on cliff and rock faces in Wales. Complex vegetation. *Cwm Idwal* (984 acres, 6 miles west of Capel Curig).—Wide variety of volcanic rocks with an interesting flora.

Cardiganshire.—*Coed Rheidol* (80 acres, 10 miles east of Aberystwyth).—Examples of moist, mossy Sessile Oak Woodlands with rich associated flora and fauna. *Cors Tregaron** (1,842 acres, 2 miles south-east of Aberystwyth).—Actively growing raised bog and a large area of peat moss.

Carmarthenshire.—*Allt Rhydy-Groes*† See above.

Glamorgan.—*Gower Coast Reserve* (116 acres). Magnificent stretch of limestone cliffs; rich flora and interesting bird life.

Merionethshire.—*Cader Idris* (969 acres, about 4 miles south-west of Dolgelly). Variety of Ordo-

vician volcanic lavas with intrusive igneous rocks interbedded with fossiliferous mudstones and slates. *Coed Camlyn* (57 acres).—See above. *Morfa Harlech* (445 acres).—Extensive system of acidic and lime-rich dunes, estuarine salt-marshes, freshwater swamps and pools, of great biological interest. *The Rlithnogs* (901 acres).—See above.

Pembrokeshire.—*Skomer* (722 acres).—See above.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeenshire.—*Sands of Forvie* (1,774 acres).—See above.

Bute.—*Glen Diomhan* (24 acres in Arran).—A steep-sided post-glacial gorge between Neall nan Damh (1,870 feet) on the west and Ben Bhiorach (1,572 feet) on the east.

Dumfriesshire.—*Caerlaverock** (6,226 acres).—Salt marsh and foreshore or mud between the River Nith and the Lochar Water. Noted winter haunt for wildfowl, particularly Pinkfooted and Barnacle Geese. *Tynron Juniper Wood* (12 acres). Dense growth of juniper up to about 10 feet high, unmatched in South of Scotland.

Fife.—*Isle of May* (140 acres, at the mouth of the Firth of Forth). 218 species of birds have been observed here. A Bird Observatory and Field Station was set up in 1947. *Morton Lochs** (59 acres, on Tentsmuir).—Artificial lochs on a main migration route of wildfowl and waders. *Tentsmuir Point* (92 acres).—Area for the study of coastal accretion and plant colonization.

Inverness-shire.—*Cairngorms* (39,689 acres).—Flora includes the native Scots pine and birchwoods, moorland vegetation and arctic-alpine plants. *Rhum** (26,400 acres, 7 miles south of Skye).—Small mountains of exceptional geological interest. Interesting fauna. *Loch Druidhberg, South Uist* (2,577 acres).—The most important surviving ancestral breeding ground in Britain of the native greylag goose.

Kirkcubright.—*Kirkconnell Flow* (383 acres). See above. *Silverflowe* (472 acres, 12 miles N.N.W. of New Galloway).—Seven raised bogs, undrained and virtually undisturbed.

Perthshire.—*Rannoch Moor* (3,485 acres). Exemplifies shallow, high-altitude blanket bog.

Ross-shire.—*Beinn Eighe* (10,450 acres, 24 miles from Kyle of Lochalsh).—Remnant of Caledonian pinewood. *North Rona and Sula Sgeir* (320 acres, 47 miles north-west off Cape Wrath).—Home of the Atlantic Grey Seal and believed to hold about half the world's population of this seal. *Rassal Ashwood* (202 acres, near the head of Loch Kishorn, Wester Ross).—Example of ashwood growing on limestone pavement.

Shetland.—*Haaf Gruney* (44 acres).—See above. *Hermaness* (2,383 acres in the north-west of Unst).—Important breeding station of the Great Skua, Arctic Skua, Red-throated Diver, Eider Duck and Arctic Tern. Large gannetry and other seabird colonies. *Noss* (774 acres).—Mainly rough moorland. On the cliffs there are important seabird colonies, and on the moorland Great and Arctic Skuas occur.

Stirlingshire.—*Clairinsh* (15 acres).—Island in southern part of Loch Lomond; one of the few oak woods remaining in Scotland in which mixed-age composition has been largely retained and regeneration has continued naturally.

Sutherland.—*Inchnadamph* (3,200 acres).—Includes the Karst type of limestone country with sink holes, underground streams and caves.

Saint Kilda.—*St. Kilda Reserve* (2,107 acres, 45 miles west of the Outer Hebrides).—Seabird colonies, including Gannets, Fulmars and Puffins.

THE NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year from the income of a trust fund established by the Swedish scientist Alfred Nobel, the inventor of dynamite, who died on December 10, 1896, leaving a fortune of £1,750,000. They are awarded to those who have contributed most to the common good in the domain of (a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; (c) Physiology or Medicine; (d) Literature; (e) Peace. The first awards were made in 1901 on the fifth anniversary of Nobel's death. The awarding authorities are the Swedish Academy of Science—(a) Physics; (b) Chemistry; the Royal Caroline Institute, Stockholm—(c) Physiology or Medicine; the Swedish Academy—(d) Literature; a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Storting—(e) Peace. The Trust is administered by the Board of Directors of the Nobel Foundation ("Nobelstiftelsens Styrelse"), Stockholm. The Board consists of four members and two deputy members appointed by the awarding authorities; the Swedish Government appoints a chairman and a vice-chairman.

The nationality of prizewinners is indicated as follows: (a) Great Britain; (b) U.S.A.; (c) France; (d) Sweden; (e) Belgium; (f) U.S.S.R.; (g) Germany; (h) Netherlands; (i) Switzerland; (k) Denmark; (l) Norway; (m) Spain; (n) Poland; (o) Austria; (p) Italy; (q) India; (r) Hungary; (s) Russian; (t) Canada; (u) Chile; (v) Argentine; (w) Japan; (x) Portugal; (y) Irish Free State; (z) Republic of Ireland; (aa) South Africa; (bb) Iceland; (cc) China. The distribution by nationalities is shown at foot of table.

For prizewinners for the years 1901-1942, see earlier editions of WHITAKER'S ALMANACK.

Year	(a) PHYSICS	(b) CHEMISTRY	(c) PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE	(d) LITERATURE	(e) PEACE
1943	O. Stern (b)	G. Hevesy (r)	Henrik Dam (k) E. A. Doisy (b)	<i>No award</i>	<i>No award</i>
1944	I. I. Rabi (b)	Otto Hahn (g)	J. Erlanger (b) H. S. Gasser (b)	J. V. Jensen (k)	International Committee of the Red Cross. Cordell Hull (b)
1945	Wolfgang Pauli (o)	Artturi Virtanen (s)	Sir A. Fleming (a) Sir H.W. Florey (a) E. B. Chain (a) H. J. Muller (b)	Gabriela Mistral (u)	
1946	P. W. Bridgman (b)	J. B. Sumner (b) W. M. Stanley (b) J. H. Northrop (b)		Hermann Hesse (i)	Emily Greene Balch (b) John R. Mott (b)
1947	Sir Edward Appleton (a)	Sir Robert Robinson (a)	Prof. and Mrs. G. F. Cori (b) and B. A. Houssay (v)	André Gide (c)	The Society of Friends.
1948	P. M. S. Blackett (a)	A. Tiselius (d)	P. H. Müller (f)	T. S. Eliot (a)	<i>No award</i>
1949	H. Yukawa (w)	W. F. Glauque (b)	W. R. Hess (j) A. E. Moniz (x)	W. Faulkner (b)	Lord Boyd Orr (a)
1950	C. F. Powell (a)	O. Diels (g) K. Alder (g)	E. C. Kendall (b) T. Reichstein (i) P. S. Hench (b) M. Theiler (aa)	Earl Russell (a)	R. Buncbe (b)
1951	Sir John Cockcroft (a) E. T. S. Walton (z)	E. M. McMillan (b)		P. Lagerkvist (d)	L. Jouhaux (c)
1952	F. Bloch (b) E. M. Purcell (b) F. Zernike (b)	G. T. Seaborg (b) A. J. P. Martin (a) R. L. M. Syngé (a) H. Staudinger (g)	S. A. Waksman (b)	F. Mauriac (c)	A. Schweitzer (c)
1953			H. A. Krebs (a) F. A. Lipmann (b) J. F. Enders (b) T. H. Weller (b) F. C. Robbins (b)	Sir Winston Churchill (a) E. Hemingway (b)	G. C. Marshall (b) Office of the U.N.H.C.R.
1954	M. Born (a) W. Botbe (g)	L. C. Pauling (b)	A. H. T. Theorell (d)	H. K. Laxness (bb)	<i>No award</i>
1955	W. E. Lamb (b) P. Kusch (b)	V. du Vigneaud (b)	A. F. Cournaud (b) W. Forssmann (g) D. W. Richards (b)	J. R. Jiménez (m)	<i>No award</i>
1956	W. Shockley (b) J. Bardeen (b) W. H. Brattain (b)	Sir Cyril Hinsbelwood (a) N. N. Semenov (f)			
1957	C. N. Yang (cc) T. D. Lee (cc)	Sir Alexander Todd (a)	D. Bovet (p)	A. Camus (c)	L. Pearson (t)
1958	P. A. Čerenkov (f) I. M. Frank (f) I. E. Tamm (f)	F. Sanger (a)	G. W. Beadle (b) E. L. Tatum (b) J. Lederberg (b)	B. L. Pasternak (f)	G. Pire (c)

The awards have been distributed as follows:—PHYSICS:—U.S.A., 16; *Gt. Britain*, 15; *Germany*, 12; *France*, 7; *Netherlands*, 5; *Austria*, 3; *U.S.S.R.*, 3; *Sweden*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *China*, 2; *India*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Japan*, 1; *Republic of Ireland*, 1. CHEMISTRY:—*Germany*, 20; *U.S.A.*, 12; *Gt. Britain*, 11; *France*, 6; *Sweden*, 4; *Switzerland*, 3; *Netherlands*, 2; *China*, 1; *Hungary*, 1; *Austria*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *U.S.S.R.*, 1. PHYSIOLOGY OR MEDICINE:—*U.S.A.*, 23; *Gt. Britain*, 10; *Germany*, 9; *Denmark*, 4; *Switzerland*, 4; *France*, 3; *Austria*, 3; *Belgium*, 2; *Canada*, 2; *Italy*, 2; *Netherlands*, 2; *Hungary*, 2; *U.S.S.R.*, 2; *Sweden*, 2; *Spain*, 1; *Argentina*, 1; *Portugal*, 1; *South Africa*, 1. LITERATURE:—*France*, 9; *Gt. Britain*, 6; *Germany*, 5; *U.S.A.*, 5; *Sweden*, 4; *Norway*, 3; *Italy*, 3; *Denmark*, 3; *Spain*, 3; *Poland*, 2; *Switzerland*, 2; *U.S.S.R.*, 2; *Belgium*, 1; *India*, 1; *Finland*, 1; *Chile*, 1; *Irish Free State*, 1; *Iceland*, 1. PEACE:—*U.S.A.*, 12; *France*, 8; *Gt. Britain*, 6; *Germany*, 3; *Sweden*, 3; *Switzerland*, 3; *Belgium*, 3; *Norway*, 2; *Austria*, 2; *Argentina*, 1; *Canada*, 1; *Denmark*, 1; *Italy*, 1; *Netherlands*, 1.

LITERATURE OF THE YEAR

Book Production 1958-59

DURING 1958 British publishers issued a total of 22,143 titles, of which 16,172 were new books and 5,971 were reprints or new editions. These figures were the highest on record, the total being 1,424 more than the 1957 figure (20,719) which reached the 20,000 mark for the first time in the history of British publishing. The increase was distributed over most of the main categories of books, but by far the greatest increase was in fiction. The downward trend in the output of fiction, which had become marked in recent years, was arrested and reversed in 1957; the 1958 fiction total (4,166) was more than 400 up on the previous year's. (Nevertheless, the current output of fiction remains well below the pre-war level; in 1937 the figure was 5,090.) A notable feature of the book production of 1958 was that whereas the output of new books was 9 per cent higher than in 1957, the increase in the production of reprints and new editions was less than 1 per cent. That this should be so in what has with good reason been termed the Reprint Age was doubtless due to the fact that today's costs of book manufacture prohibit the issue of a reprint except in a large edition.

This new high record of 22,143 titles is regarded by most people in the book trade itself to be a somewhat alarming phenomenon when considered in relation to the size of the book-buying public. In 1958 publishers' receipts amounted to £63,600,000 (of which £23,800,000 came from overseas), a record figure higher by £3,000,000 than the 1957 total. The Publishers Association's annual report for 1958-59 expressed the view that "as the average sale per title drops, as it is bound to do unless the public can be induced to spend far more money on books than it does at present, the need to charge still higher retail prices is intensified. The law of diminishing returns then begins to operate." Seen against this uneasy economic background the fortunes of the unestablished creative writer who does not deliberately aim at the popular market become more adverse, and the sponsorship of the experimental "uncommercial" book, upon the fostering of which the development of literature has always depended, more uncertain. Fortunately, there are compensatory factors. The literary taste of the general public is indisputably of a higher level than at any previous age and with the increasing spread of higher education the number of readers eager to discover the best books available to them continually grows. This is borne out by the huge sales, often in paperback editions, of books which only a generation ago would have been considered likely to command only a select readership.

Obscene Publications

The Obscene Publications Bill, details of which are given on pages 352 and 356, received the Royal Assent on July 29. This was the result of five years' work by the committee formed under the auspices of the Society of Authors at the end of 1954, with Sir Alan Herbert as chairman. In the final stages the promoters of the measure in Parliament had a hard struggle to get the Government to accept a provision to which authors attached the greatest importance, namely the admission of expert evidence regarding the literary, artistic, scientific or other merits of a work. The Government maintained that it was enough that there should be the new defence that a work was for the public good on the grounds that it was in the interests of science, literature, art or learning, or of other objects of general concern. The promoters' wishes, however, were carried in committee. Fears were

expressed about the Government's provision that the giving or lending of obscene matter should be an offence under the Act, on the grounds that this might infringe the rights of the owners of private libraries. It was introduced to give protection to children and was incorporated into the Bill. The opposition felt that this left the Act open to narrow interpretation by the courts, as the Obscene Publications Act of 1858 had in the past been narrowly interpreted. On the whole, however, the Bill as it was passed is considered to have immeasurably improved the position of reputable publishers and authors and of genuine literature.

Problems of Foreign Trade

The Government announced the steps it proposed to take to remedy the situation whereby countries crying out for British books are unable to get them, while attractive, inexpensive books in the English language are pouring in from elsewhere. It is estimated, for example, that the Soviet Union alone produced 30 million books, many of them in English, for Asian and African countries during 1958. The White Paper, *Overseas Information Services*, was published by the Government in March, 1959, and was followed in June by a further report dealing specifically with the book problem. Most welcome to the book trade was the announcement of the Government's intention to enter into negotiations with the Governments of other countries in order to ease the currency restrictions which have handicapped British publishers for far too long. From the general point of view, great interest was taken in the proposal to subsidise low-priced paperbacked editions of selected titles. This, it was stated, would call for substantial expenditure by the Government. In September, Mr. A. L. P. Norrington, President of Trinity College, Oxford, was appointed chairman of the Advisory Committee on Book Title Selection.

The New Testament

The completion of a completely new translation of the New Testament from the original Greek into current English was announced at the beginning of 1959. The translation, which has been undertaken with the authority of all the major churches in Britain, except the Roman Catholic Church, will be available early in 1961, from the Oxford and Cambridge university presses. This is the first stage of the work of translating the whole Bible. The object is "to provide a Bible in the English language of today, free from the archaic language of the Authorised Version which, it is thought, encourages in many people the feeling that the Scriptures have little relevance to our age".

The Printing Dispute

The dispute in the printing industry resulted in the closing down of book printing all over the country for a period of seven weeks. The stoppage was particularly unhappily timed from the point of view of publishers of educational books who regard July and August as their peak periods of work in preparation for the beginning of school and academic years in the autumn. In all branches of publishing books have had to be postponed, and an increase in printing costs was one immediate result of the settlement.

Items of Interest

A petition for an extension of copyright in the works of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas was signed by half a million people and presented to Parliament. The President of the Board of Trade said that he did not believe that such legislation would

be acceptable or desirable. Copyright in the words ends in 1961, 50 years after the death of W. S. Gilbert.

The public libraries of Great Britain and Northern Ireland issued during the year 1957-58 a total of 431,863,000 books, an increase over the previous year by 12,435,000.

The first International Congress of Booksellers was held in London in June 1959. The Congress passed a resolution laying down certain principles regarding the bookseller and his position in modern society—that a book was first an instrument of human communication, a vessel of the spirit, and only second was it merchandise; that the bookseller lived by the market but for the spirit, and that “without the traditional bookshop cultural life is unimaginable”.

Prizes for Literature

The Nobel Prize for Literature in 1958 was given to the Russian writer Boris Pasternak for his achievements in the field of modern lyric poetry and of the great Russian epic tradition. The Swedish Academy's secretary compared “Dr. Zhivago” with the works of Tolstoy and said that it was “a great achievement to have been able to complete in difficult circumstances a work of such dignity, high above all political party frontiers”.

The Hawthornden Prize, which is given for a work of imaginative literature by an author under the age of 41, was given to Emyr Humphreys for “A Toy Epic”.

The James Tait Black Memorial Prize for fiction, the best novel of 1958, was given to Angus Wilson for “The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot”. The prize for the best biography published in 1958 was given to Joyce Hemlow for her “History of Fanny Burney”.

The first prize of £300 in the Guinness Poetry Awards 1957-58 was given to Ted Hughes for “The Thought-Fox”. The second prize of £200 was given to Thomas Kinsella for “Thinking of Mr. D”, and the third prize of £100 was given to David Wright for “A Thanksgiving”.

The William Foyle Poetry Prize for 1959, consisting of £250, was given to John Betjeman for his “Collected Poems”. This was the second time Mr. Betjeman had won this prize, the first occasion being 1954 when it was awarded to him for “A Few Late Chrysanthemums”.

The Somerset Maugham Award for 1959 was given to Thom Gunn for his book of poems, “The Sense of Movement”.

The Carnegie Medal, which is awarded annually by the Library Association for an outstanding book for children, was awarded in 1959 to Philippa Pearce for “Tom's Midnight Garden”.

The W. H. Heinemann Foundation for Literature awards of £100 each were given to John Press for “The Chequer'd Shade” and to Hester Chapman for “The Last Tudor King”.

The John Llewelyn Rbys prize for 1959 was given to Dan Jacobson for his collection of short stories, “A Long Way From London”.

BOOKS PUBLISHED

Among the books published between October, 1958, and October, 1959, were the following:

Biography

“The Memoirs of Field-Marshal the Viscount Montgomery of Alamein”; “Triumph in the West,” by Sir Arthur Bryant; “Queen Mary,” by James Pope-Hennessy; “The Life of Ronald Knox,” by Evelyn Waugh; “Nehru,” by Michael Brecher; “James Joyce,” by Richard Ellman; “The De Gaulle Memoirs”; “Northcliffe,” by Reginald Pound and Geoffrey Harmsworth; “The Prophet Unarmed: Trotsky,” by Isaac Deutscher; “Edward Marsh,” by Christopher Hassall; “The Prof. (Lord Cherwell),” by R. F. Harrod; “The Black Diaries of Roger Casement,” by Peter Singleton-Gates and Maurice Girodias; “The Life of Sir Alexander Fleming,” by André Maurois; “Orde Wingate,” by Christopher Sykes; “Borstal Boy,” by Brendan Behan; “On My Own,” by Eleanor Roosevelt; “A Silver-Plated Spoon,” by John, Duke of Bedford; “The Light of Common Day,” by Lady Diana Cooper; “The Chief: The Biography of Lord Hewart,” by Robert Jackson; “That Reminds Me,” by Lord Russell of Liverpool; “David Garrick,” by Carola Oman; “Ethel Smyth,” by Christopher St. John; “Daughter of France,” by V. Sackville-West; “Kitchener,” by Philip Magnus; “Madame Royale,” by Joan Evans; “Edward Thomas: The Last Four Years,” by Eleanor Farjeon; “Kenneth Grahame, 1859-1932,” by Peter Green; “Lord Randolph Churchill,” by Robert Rhodes James; “Along the Road to Frome,” by Christopher Hollis; “Paper Boats,” by E. M. Butler; “Anne Brontë,” by Winifred Gerin; “Anne Brontë,” by Ada Harrison and Derek Stanford; “Nuri es-Said,” by Lord Birdwood; “When I was a Little Boy,” by Eric Kastner; “Walter Bagehot,” by Norman St. Joan Stevas; “J. M. Synge, 1871-1909,” by David H. Greene and Edward M. Stephens; “My Life in Art,” by Ludwig Bemelmans; “Memoirs of a Dutiful Daughter,” by Simone de Beauvoir;

“Memoirs,” by Admiral Doenitz; “The Life of Patrick Hastings,” by Patricia Hastings; “My Own Story,” by Bernard M. Baruch; “Edward Johnston,” by Priscilla Johnston; “Picasso: His Life and Work,” by Roland Penrose; “Wolfe at Quebec,” by Christopher Hibbert; “My Brother and I,” by William George; “Viscount Addison: Leader of the Lords,” by R. J. Minney; “Trotsky's Diary in Exile, 1935,” trans. Elena Zarusnaya; “Unshackled,” by Christabel Pankhurst; “The Second Cell,” by P. M. Handover; “The Strange Death of Lord Castlereagh,” by H. Montgomery Hyde; “Elizabeth the Great,” by Elizabeth Jenkins; “To Sir, With Love,” by E. R. Braithwaite; “Mistress to an Age,” by J. Christopher Herold; “Your Obedient Servant,” by Sir Harold Scott; “And the Bridge is Love,” by A. M. Werfel; “Maryannery,” by D. H. Elletson; “So Dark a Stream,” by E. M. Almedingen; “Sorrows, Passions and Alarms,” by James Kirkup; “Napoleon in Love,” by R. F. Delderfield; “Beloved Infidel,” by Sheilah Graham and Gerald Frank; “Commander Burt of Scotland Yard,” by Leonard Burt.

Fiction

“Our Man in Havana,” by Graham Greene; “The Unspeakable Skipton,” by Pamela Hansford Johnson; “The Humbler Creation,” by Pamela Hansford Johnson; “The Bell,” by Iris Murdoch; “Mountolive,” by Lawrence Durrell; “The Trouble with Lazy Ethel,” by Ernest K. Gann; “The Middle Age of Mrs. Eliot,” by Angus Wilson; “The Tumbled House,” by Winston Graham; “The Blush,” by Elizabeth Taylor; “The Stories of Colette”; “Command the Morning,” by Pearl Buck; “A Heritage and its History,” by I. Compton-Burnett; “The Cautious Heart,” by William Sansom; “The Lunatic Republic,” by Compton Mackenzie; “The Breaking of Bumbo,” by Andrew Sinclair; “The Captive and the Free,” by Joyce Cary; “Leviathan,” by Warren Tute; “The Lion,” by Joseph Kessel; “The High Roof,”

by Joy Packer; "Bond Street Story," by Norman Collins; "A Toy Epic," by Emyr Humphreys; "The High Roof," by Joy Packer; "Exodus," by Leon Uris; "A Few Quick Ones," by P. G. Wodehouse; "The Ruined Boys," by Roy Fuller; "Angelique," by Sergeanne Golon; "Fandango Rock," by John Masters; "The Child of Montmartre," by Paul Leautaud; "A Travelling Woman," by John Wain; "There was an Old Man," by Eden Phillpotts; "A Thread of Scarlet," by Bruce Marshall; "Miguel Street," by V. S. Naipaul; "Founding Fathers," by Alfred Duggan; "Henderson the Rain King," by Saul Bellow; "A Guest and his Going," by P. H. Newby; "Gate to the Sea," by Bryher; "Some Came Running," by James Jones; "New Face in the Mirror," by Yael Dayan; "A Net for Venus," by David Garnett; "Broadstep in Season," by Robert Kee; "A Breath of French Air," by H. E. Bates; "Love at all Ages," by Angela Thirkell; "The Breaking Point," by Daphne du Maurier; "The Enemy Camp," by Jerome Weidman; "No Love for Johnnie," by Wilfred Flenburgh; "The Northern Light," by A. J. Cronin; "Love and the Lovelless," by Henry Williamson; "The Feathers of Death," by Simon Raven; "The Woman in the Back Seat," by Marguerite Steen; "Chez Pavan," by Richard Llewellyn; "A Tinkling in the Twilight," by Edgar Mittelholzer; "Love on a Branch Line," by John Hadfield.

Literature and Criticism

"William Wordsworth: The Prelude," ed. Ernest de Selincourt; Helen Darbishire; "Points of View," by Somerset Maugham; "Verlaine: Prince of Poets," by Lawrence and Elizabeth Hanson; "The Letters of John Keats," ed. Hyder Edward Rollins; "The Letters of Mary Wordsworth, 1800-1855," ed. Mary E. Burton; "Last Essays," by Thomas Mann; "Homer and the Aether," by John Cowper Powys; "The Changing Sky," by Norman Lewis; "Josephus: The Jewish War," translated by G. A. Williamson; "Goethe's Major Plays," by Ronald Peacock; "Coleridge the Visionary," by J. B. Beer; "The Consecrated Urn," by Bernard Blackstone.

Poetry

"Eighty-five Poems," by Louis MacNeice; "Collected Poems," by Robert Graves; "Goodbye Earth," by I. A. Richards; "John Betjeman's Collected Poems," "Songs," by Christopher Logue; "New Poets, 1950," ed. Edwin Muir; "Out of the World and Back," by Andrew Young; "New Poems, 1958," ed. Bonamy Dobree, Louis MacNeice and Philip Larkin; "Steps," by Robert Graves; "The Poems of John Dryden," ed. James Kinsley; "Modern Verse in English," ed. Lord David Cecil and Allen Tate; "The Poem of the Cid," by W. S. Merwin.

Religion and Philosophy

"Wisdom of the West," by Bertrand Russell; "Life of Christ," by Fulton J. Sheen; "Eighteenth Century Church and People," by S. C. Carpenter; "On the Philosophy of History," by Jacques Maritain; "The Sense of History: Secular and Sacred," by M. C. D'Arcy; "My Philosophical Development," by Bertrand Russell; "The English Church and the Continent," 1957 Lambeth Lectures; "The Religious Problem in English Education," by James Murphy; "Critique of Religion and Philosophy," by Walter Kaufmann; "A History of Philosophy," Vols. IV and V, by Frederick Copleston; "Principality and Polity," by Thomas Gilby.

History

"The New Cambridge Modern History," Vol. II, ed. G. R. Elton; "The King's War," by C. V. Wedgwood; "Britain and the Arabs," by Sir John Bagot Glubb; "The Siege at Peking," by Peter Fleming; "The Jacksonian Era, 1828-1848," by Glyndon G. Van Deusen; "The Zimmermann Telegram," by Barbara W. Tuchman; "The Sultan," by Joan Haslip; "The Black and Tans," by Richard Bennett; "The Church in the Dark Ages," by H. Daniel-Rops; "Hellenism," by Arnold J. Toynbee; "Essays in Elizabethan History," by J. E. Neale; "Unofficial History," by Field-Marshal Sir William Slim; "Smolensk under Soviet Rule," by Merle Fainsod; "Rural England, 1086-1135," by Reginald Lennard; "Communism and Social Democracy, 1914-1931," by G. D. H. Cole; "Business and Politics under James I," by R. H. Tawney; "A Person from England and Other Travellers to Turkestan," by Fitzroy Maclean; "In Flanders Fields," by Leon Wolf; "History of Hungary," by Denis Sinor; "The Piebald Standard," by Edith Simon; "A History of Japan to 1334," by George Sansom; "Judgements on History and Historians," by Jacob Burckhardt.

Travel

"Back to Bokhara," by Fitzroy Maclean; "Mani," by Patrick Leigh Fermor; "Alexander's Path," by Freya Stark; "The Lost World of the Kalahari," by Laurens van der Post; "No Room in the Ark," by Alan Moorehead; "Words are Stones," by Carlo Levi; "The Quest for Quixote," by Rupert Croft-Cooke; "Antarctica: The Story of a Continent," by Frank Debenham; "Climbing the Fish's Tail," by Wilfrid Noyce; "Tahti-Nui," by Eric de Bisschop; "Endurance: Shackleton's Incredible Voyage," by Alfred Lansing.

Miscellaneous

"The Dictionary of National Biography," 1941-1950; "The Sleepwalkers," by Arthur Koestler; "Brave New World Revisited," by Aldous Huxley; "Friends and Enemies," by Adlai E. Stevenson; "Rebirth and Destiny of Israel," by David Ben-Gurion; "Early India and Pakistan," by Sir Mortimer Wheeler; "The Godstone and the Blackymor," by T. H. White; "Love and the French," by Nina Epton; "Australian Accut," by J. D. Pringle; "Fec Fi Fo Fum!" by Sir Osbert Sitwell; "Pirates and Predators," by R. Meinertzhagen; "A Concise History of Modern Painting," by Sir Herbert Read; "The Tate Gallery," by Sir John Rothenstein; "English Art, 1800-1870," by T. S. R. Boase; "The Rise and Fall of Sir Anthony Eden," by Randolph S. Curchill; "The Conservative Case," by Viscount Hailsham; "The Labour Case," by Roy Jenkins; "The Liberal Case," by Roger Fulford; "British Policy in Changing Africa," by Sir Andrew Cohen; "The Cathedrals of France," by R. P. Howgrave-Graham; "Journey to the Ends of Time," Vol. I, by Sacheverell Sitwell; "Darwin and the Darwinian Revolution," by Gertrude Himmelfarb; "Life and Death in the Bronze Age," by Sir Cyril Fox; "Handel's Dramatic Oratorios and Masques," by Winton Dean; "Out of Noah's Ark," by Herbert Wendt; "A History of English Drama," Vols. V and VI, by Allardyce Nicoll; "Old Africa Discovered," by Basil Davidson; "Japanese," by Cecil Beaton; "Garden District" (play), by Tennessee Williams; "The Complaisant Lover" (play), by Graham Greene; "A Passage to England," by Nirad C. Chaudhuri; "Larousse Encyclopedia of Mythology," "Brought Up in Bloomsbury," by Polly Hobson.

Principal Book Publishers and Their Addresses

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 Wright & Brown, 13 Stukeley St., W.C.2.

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Figures issued by The Publishers Association (based on information supplied to its Chartered Accountants by individual publishers) show a marked increase in book exports since the outbreak of war in 1939. The totals for the years 1947 to 1958 are shown below:—

Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from UK.	Year	Total value of Books produced in U.K.	Total value of Books exported from U.K.
1947	£30,203,763	£7,412,905	1953	£44,892,291	£15,566,874
1948	33,241,431	8,739,236	1954	46,270,953	16,527,054
1949	34,297,252	9,798,838	1955	49,439,087	18,156,684
1950	37,158,652	11,394,220	1956	56,659,484	20,870,554
1951	41,553,760	13,740,323	1957	60,456,095	22,505,440
1952	42,790,387	14,482,036	1958	63,608,654	23,817,453

This Table, from *The Bookseller* of January 3rd, 1959, shows the books published in 1958 with the number of new editions, translations and limited editions.

Books and pamphlets priced at less than 6d. have been omitted, as are also all Government publications except the more important issued by H.M. Stationery Office.

	Total	Reprints and New Editions	Trans- lations	Limited Editions
Aeronautics.....	127	40	2	—
Annals and Serials.....	40	38	—	—
Anthropology and Ethnology.....	31	3	1	1
Archæology.....	70	5	7	—
Art and Architecture.....	609	56	48	18
Astronomy and Meteorology.....	92	17	9	—
Banking and Finance.....	198	78	1	—
Bibliography and Literary History.....	409	74	9	3
Biography and Memoirs.....	577	81	49	4
Botany, Horticulture and Agriculture.....	227	63	1	—
Calendars, Booklets and Albums.....	8	—	—	—
Chemistry and Physics.....	399	78	12	—
Children's Books.....	2,120	317	33	—
Classics and Translations.....	56	10	21	1
Dictionaries and Encyclopædias.....	95	33	—	—
Directories and Guide Books.....	459	267	1	—
Domestic Economy.....	185	45	2	1
Educational.....	1,757	364	8	6
Engineering, Electricity and Mechanics.....	474	170	10	—
Essays and Belles-Lettres.....	120	30	13	—
Facetia.....	115	14	3	—
Fiction.....	4,166	1,745	371	5
Geology, Mineralogy and Mining.....	155	50	2	—
History.....	282	48	25	—
Illustrated Gift Books.....	18	1	—	—
Law and Parliamentary.....	518	178	2	—
Maps and Atlases.....	90	27	—	—
Mathematics.....	160	30	5	—
Medical and Surgical.....	963	274	13	—
Music.....	170	25	4	2
Natural History, Biology and Zoology.....	388	58	10	—
Nautical.....	205	82	1	—
Naval and Military.....	399	124	26	1
Occultism.....	58	22	—	—
Oriental.....	24	4	2	—
Philately.....	21	9	—	—
Philosophy and Science.....	239	37	20	1
Poetry and Drama.....	639	98	42	15
Politics, Political Economy and Questions of the Day.....	781	103	27	—
Psychology.....	131	23	6	—
Religion and Theology.....	1,290	262	137	—
Sociology.....	401	102	5	1
Sports, Games and Pastimes.....	388	116	5	1
Technical Handbooks.....	903	328	10	2
Topography, Local History & Folklore.....	466	71	24	3
Trade, Commerce and Industry.....	598	194	1	—
Travel and Adventure.....	188	42	18	1
Veterinary Science, Farming and Stock-keeping.....	224	64	1	—
Wireless and Television.....	110	31	—	—
Totals.....	22,143	5,971	987	66

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Voluntary Registration at Stationers' Hall.—Compulsory registration at Stationers' Hall terminated on Dec. 31, 1923, but in the following year the Stationers' Company established a *new Register* in which Books and Fine Arts can be registered. A copy has to be filed at Stationers' Hall and certified copies of the entries are issued, the fees being 10s. for a Book, or a Fine Art; certified copies 10s. in either case. The fee for a search is 5s.

MUSIC AND OPERA OF 1958-59

(1958). **Oct. 9.** Yehudi Menuhin played Elgar's violin concerto at the Festival Hall with the London Philharmonic Orchestra under William Steinberg. **11.** The Leeds Centenary Musical Festival, of which Lord Harewood was Director-General, began with a concert in the Town Hall at which Jascha Horenstein conducted Beethoven's Mass in D, with the Festival Chorus and the Philharmonia Orchestra. **12.** The London Symphony Orchestra began its autumn season at the Festival Hall with a concert under Jean Martinon. **13.** Peter Racine Fricker's *The Vision of Judgment*, specially commissioned for the Festival, received its first performance at Leeds, being sung by the Festival Chorus, conducted by John Pritchard. **14.** Yehudi and Hephzibah Menuhin played two sonatas by Beethoven and one by Schumann at the Festival Hall, Yehudi Menuhin also performing a work for solo violin by the American composer, Ross Lee Finney, which he had commissioned for presentation at the Brussels Exhibition. The Covent Garden Opera company produced Handel's oratorio *Samson* at the Grand Theatre, Leeds, the singers including Jon Vickers, James Pease, John Sutherland, Josephine Veasey, and Elisabeth Lindermeier. The oratorio continued to be given during the Festival, and a gala performance on Oct. 17 was attended by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh. **15.** The Royal Philharmonic Society opened its season at the Festival Hall, Sir Thomas Beecham conducting his first concert in this country after returning from 18 months overseas. **16.** The Leeds Festival continued with a concert given by the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under Rudolf Schwarz at which a new work by Benjamin Britten was performed—a Notturmo for tenor and small orchestra, with Peter Pears as soloist. **18.** The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh attended the final concert of the Leeds Festival. **19.** Benno Moiseiwitsch gave a Chopin recital at the Festival Hall. **27.** Opening concert of the Philharmonia Concert Society's Beethoven Festival at the Festival Hall conducted by Carlo Maria Giulini in the absence, through illness, of Otto Klemperer; the Philharmonia Orchestra played the Egmont overture and the Pastoral and fifth symphonies. **29.** The Sadler's Wells Opera Company opened their new season with a production of Wagner's *The Flying Dutchman*. **31.** The new season at Covent Garden opened with a new production of *Boris Godunov* in Russian.

Nov. 5. Herbert von Karajan conducted the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra in a Beethoven programme at the first of their concerts in the Festival Hall. **14.** Benjamin Britten's *Six Hölderlin Fragments* were heard for the first time as part of a song recital by Peter Pears on the B.B.C. Third Programme, with the composer as accompanist. **14** and **15.** Two performances in Southwark Cathedral of Britten's *Noye's Fludde*, which had been introduced at the Aldeburgh Festival in the summer. **16.** Sir Thomas Beecham conducted the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra at the Festival Hall in a programme entirely devoted to Mozart. **25.** The annual St. Cecilia concert took place in the Festival Hall, in the presence of the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, Sir John Barbirolli conducting the Hallé Orchestra. **26.** Sir John Barbirolli conducted the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra in a Festival Hall concert. **29.** Artur Schnabel, with Herbert Menges and the London Symphony Orchestra, played Beethoven's Emperor concerto and Brahms' B flat piano concerto at the Festival Hall.

Dec. 1. Artur Schnabel played three more concertos at the Festival Hall—by Mozart, Chopin and Saint-Saëns—the London Symphony Orchestra being conducted by Alexander Gibson. **8.** The

Hallé Orchestra gave a concert at the Festival Hall, conducted by George Weldon. **19.** *The First Nowell*, a mystery play with music by Vaughan Williams based on traditional tunes, was produced at a charity matinée at Drury Lane.

(1959). **Jan. 10.** The Royal Choral Society, under Sir Malcolm Sargent, performed the *Messiah* at the Albert Hall, with Richard Lewis, Trevor Anthony, Joan Hammond, and Norma Procter as soloists, and the London Symphony Orchestra. **11.** Yehudi Menuhin played Beethoven's violin concerto and his two Romances at the first of two Albert Hall concerts, with Sir Adrian Boult and the London Philharmonic Orchestra. **18.** Yehudi Menuhin's second Albert Hall concert, in which he played Tchaikowsky and Mendelssohn, took place. **21.** Kodaly's *Psalmus Hungaricus* and Berlioz *Te Deum* were sung in a B.B.C. choral concert at the Festival Hall. **24.** The Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra visited the Festival Hall for a concert under John Pritchard.

Feb. 2. Beethoven concert at the Festival Hall by the London Symphony Orchestra conducted by Charles Groves, in which the young Dutch violinist, Herman Krebbers, took part. **16.** The Hallé Orchestra appeared in London, playing at the Festival Hall under Alexander Gibson. **17.** Donizetti's *Lucia di Lammermoor* was produced at Covent Garden for the first time since 1925. **18.** Daniel Jones' fifth symphony, specially commissioned by the B.B.C., was performed at a B.B.C. concert in the Festival Hall. **19.** The Royal Choral Society, conducted by Sir Malcolm Sargent, sang the *St. Matthew Passion* at the Albert Hall. At the Festival Hall, the London Mozart Players gave a tenth anniversary concert. **24.** The Bach Choir, in the presence of the Queen, sang in a programme of modern English music, by Elgar, Constant Lambert and Vaughan Williams, at the Festival Hall. Lennox Berkeley's second symphony, commissioned by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra and the Feeney Trust, received its first performance, under Andrzej Panufnik, at the Birmingham Town Hall. **26.** The Italian tenor, Gianni Poggi, gave his first London recital at the Albert Hall.

March 1. The Vienna Boys Choir sang in the Albert Hall. **4.** At a B.B.C. concert at the Festival Hall a piano concerto by the Italian composer Petrassi was heard for the first time in England, the soloist, Pietro Scarpini, and the conductor, Nino Sanzogno, also being Italian. **5.** The Virtuosi di Roma began the celebration of the tenth anniversary of their foundation by performing two short operas at the Festival Hall. **15.** The Bach Choir sang the *St. Matthew Passion* in the Festival Hall, with Richard Standen, John Carol Case, Philip Todd, Elsie Morison and Marjorie Thomas as soloists. **19.** The Royal Choral Society sang Rossini's *Messe Solennelle* at the Albert Hall. **22.** Performance of the *St. John Passion* by the Bach Choir in the Festival Hall, with Peter Pears, Donald Bell, Jennifer Vyvyan and Norma Procter as soloists.

April 6. The first of a spring series of Philharmonia concerts took place at the Festival Hall; a Mozart programme was conducted by Colin Davis, with Clara Haskil as piano soloist. **7-10.** The Leith Hill Festival, with which Vaughan Williams had been connected since its foundation in 1905, included a performance of his oratorio *Hodie*, as well as Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* and Handel's *Samson*. **13.** The Hallé Orchestra, conducted by Sir John Barbirolli, appeared at the Festival Hall. **15.** A Handel concert at the Festival Hall marked the bicentenary of the composer, who died on April 14, 1759.

May 6. The last concert of the Royal Philharmonic Society's season at the Festival Hall, conducted by Jascha Horenstein. **15.** A new production of *Parsifal* was staged at Covent Garden. **28.** The twenty-fifth season of opera at Glyndebourne opened with a performance of *Der Rosenkavalier*.

June 1. Opening of the Bath Festival. During the Festival, Yehudi Menuhin took part in a number of concerts and Bizet's opera *Doctor Miracle* and Purcell's *Dido and Aeneas* were performed. **8.** As part of celebrations which took place during the remainder of July of the bicentenary of Handel's death and the tercentenary of Purcell's birth, *Samson* was produced at Covent Garden. **9.** A concert at the Festival Hall in honour of Purcell was preceded by the unveiling by Sir Arthur Bliss of a plaque to the composer. **10.** A Handel-Purcell concert was given by the Royal Philharmonic Society at the Festival Hall. It included Purcell's *St. Cecilia's Ode*, conducted by Benjamin Britten and Handel's coronation anthem, *The King shall rejoice*, with the Royal Opera House Choir, conducted by Sir Arthur Bliss, who also conducted a selection from the *Water Music* in the original orchestration. **11.** Recital of Purcell's music in Westminster Abbey by the choirs of the Abbey and St. Paul's Cathedral. **18.** Purcell's opera, *Dido and Aeneas*, was performed in the Great Hall at Hampton Court. **22.** The Aldeburgh Festival opened with a concert in Orford Church, including Handel's concerto grosso in G minor and his *Praise of Harmony* (with Peter Pears as soloist) and Benjamin Britten's *Nocturne*. **23.** Handel's opera *Semele* was produced by the Handel Opera Society at Sadler's Wells. **25.** New works by Seiber, Arnold and Heuze were played at the Aldeburgh Festival.

July 6. The Cheltenham Festival opened with the first of two concerts by the Hallé Orchestra under Sir John Barbirolli, the programme including a new work by Anthony Milner, a set of variations on an old German Christmas tune. **7.** At the Hallé Orchestra's second concert at Cheltenham, a new violin concerto by Arnold Cooke, written for and played by Yfrah Neaman, was heard. **8.** The Intimate Opera Company performed a new work at Cheltenham by Anthony Hopkins, *Hands Across the Sky*. On the following day, the Company produced a programme of Handel's cantata *Apollo and Daphne*, Offenbach's *The Lottery* and a new dramatised version of a Bab Ballad by Gilbert, set to music by Joseph Horowitz. **12.** A specially-commissioned piano sonata by Alun Hoddinott was played at Cheltenham by Valerie Tryon. **13.** The London Symphony Orchestra played two new works at Cheltenham—Peter Maxwell-Davies' *St. Michael Sonata* for 17 wind-instruments and John Addison's concertante for oboe, clarinet, horn and orchestra. **14.** First performance of two more works at Cheltenham—Benjamin Frankel's string trio and William Wordsworth's Quintet in D. **15** and **16.** Two concerts sponsored at Cheltenham by the B.B.C., with the B.B.C. Symphony Orchestra under Rudolf Schwarz, included a new piano quintet by Kenneth Leighton and a piano concerto by Malcolm Lipkin. **17.** British première of violin concerto by Iain Hamilton at the closing concert of the Cheltenham Festival. **24.** The opening concert of the King's Lynn Festival took place in St. Nicholas'

Chapel, the choir of King's College, Cambridge, singing, accompanied by the B.B.C. Midland Orchestra. **25.** The Promenade Concerts opened at the Albert Hall.

August 14. The second half of the Promenade Concert was devoted to works by John Ireland in honour of the composer's 80th birthday on the previous day. **23.** The Edinburgh Festival opened. At the first concert in the Usher Hall, Sir William Walton conducted the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra in a programme of his own works. **24.** The Hallé Orchestra, under Sir John Barbirolli, began its annual visit to the Promenade Concerts. **25.** Verdi's *Masked Ball* was produced by the Swedish Royal Opera Company at the Edinburgh Festival, followed on the next day by *Rigoletto* and later in the week by Wagner's *Die Walküre*. **26.** William Alwyn's Fourth Symphony received its first performance, being included in a Promenade Concert by Sir John Barbirolli and the Hallé Orchestra. **31.** Haydn's *Creation* was performed in its entirety at a Promenade Concert, with Owen Brannigan, Walter Midgley and Elsie Morison as soloists.

Sept. 3. Kenneth Leighton conducted the first public performance of his *Burlesque* at a Promenade Concert. **4.** The Lucerne Festival Strings gave the first of two concerts in the Usher Hall, Edinburgh. **6.** The Three Choirs Festival opened at Gloucester with the customary cathedral service. In the evening an organ recital was given by Dr. Francis Jackson of York. At Edinburgh, a concert was given in the Usher Hall by the Scottish National Orchestra and the Edinburgh Royal Choral Union in memory of Vaughan Williams, and consisting of his concerto for two pianos and orchestra, and the Sea Symphony. **7.** Beethoven's *Missa Solennis* was performed at Gloucester—for the first time at a Three Choirs Festival for more than thirty years—with David Galliver, Hervey Alan, Elsie Morison and Marjorie Thomas as soloists. **8.** The morning concert at Gloucester incorporated Lully's *Te Deum*, Vaughan Williams' *Serenade to Music* and Finzi's *Intimations of Immortality*. At Edinburgh, the Stockholm Royal Opera Company produced Berg's opera *Wozzek*. **9.** At the Three Choirs Festival, *The Dream of Gerontius* was performed with David Galliver as Gerontius and Hervey Alan and Norma Procter in other solo parts. The secular concert was given by the City of Birmingham Orchestra under Meredith Davies and included Stravinsky's *Firebird* and Dvorak's fourth symphony. In the evening there was a concert devoted to the music of Vaughan Williams. **10.** The *St. Matthew Passion* was sung at the Three Choirs Festival. The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra gave a concert in the Usher Hall at Edinburgh under the German conductor, Hans Schmidt-Isserstedt, with the Hungarian violinist, Johanna Martzy, as soloist in Dvorak's violin concerto. **13.** The London Symphony Orchestra opened the new season with a concert in the Festival Hall. **18.** At the Festival Hall, Benjamin Britten conducted his *Nocturne*, for tenor voice and small orchestra, sung by Peter Pears. **23.** Maria Callas made her début at the Festival Hall in a London Symphony Orchestra concert. **29.** Alan Rawsthorne's second symphony received its first performance, in Birmingham Town Hall. It had been specially written for the city and was given by the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra under Meredith Davies.

DRAMATIC SUMMARY, 1958-1959

Among the notable theatrical events of the year was the opening of the Mermaid, a new theatre on the banks of the Thames in the City of London. Planned on novel lines and brought into existence by the enthusiasm of that versatile actor, Bernard Miles, its first production, originally intended for a short run, but so successful that it played for several months, was a musical version of a comedy by Fielding, re-named *Lock Up Your Daughters*. Another theatre was restored to the West End when the Queen's was reopened after having been almost entirely rebuilt because of serious war damage. This also began well with a "recital" by Sir John Gielgud of a number of famous Shakespearean speeches under the title of *Ages of Man*, which was followed by *The Aspern Papers*, an adaptation by Sir Michael Redgrave of a novel by Henry James in which Sir Michael played the lead. The Old Vic varied its Shakespeare revivals by productions of some of the classics of Ibsen, Molière, Shelley and Congreve. Promising works were shown by two new authors, Willis Hall and Arnold Wisker; H. E. Bates, writer of many novels, turned one of his latest into a play; and Noel Coward, Clemence Dane, Tennessee Williams, Lionel Hale, Graham Green and Margaret and Hugh Williams were among well-known dramatists represented in the year's productions.

The following is a list of productions between Oct. 1, 1958, and Sept. 30, 1959:—

ADELPHI, Strand, W.C.2.—(1959) *June 13. The French Mistress*, by Sonnie Hale (Richard Bird, Hugh Wakefield, Marie-Claire Verlene and Rosamond Burne). *Aug. 4. A Raisin In The Sun*, by Lorraine Hansberry (Farle Hyman, Juanita Moore and Olga James).

ALDWYCH, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1959) *April 22. How Say You?* by Harold Brooke and Kay Bannerman (A. E. Matthews, Malcolm Russell, Leslie Dwyer and Kathleen Harrison). *Aug. 5. The Sound Of Murder*, by William Fairchild (Peter Cushing, Terence Longdon, Elizabeth Sellars and Patricia Jessel).

APOLLO, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1959) *April 1. Fool's Paradise*, by Peter Coke (Guy Deghy, Cicely Courtneidge, Nora Swinburne and Agnes Lauchlan). *Sept. 23. Pieces Of Eight*, revue by Peter Cook (Kenneth Williams, Peter Reeves, Fenella Fielding and Myra De Groot).

CAMBRIDGE, Earlham Street, W.C.2.—(1958) *Dec. 16. Who's Your Father*, by Denis Cannan (Donald Sinden, Peter Myers, Maurice Denham and Joan Haythorne). (1959) *April 13. The Hidden River*, adapted by Ruth and Augustus Goetz from Storm MacNaughton's novel (Leo Genn, John Stratton, Alan MacNaughton and Catherine Lacey). *May 6. Let Them Eat Cake*, by Frederick Londale (Michael Denison, Claude Hulbert, Henry Kendall, Dulcie Gray and Eunice Gayson). *Sept. 10. The Crooked Mile*, musical comedy by Peter Wildeblood, music by Peter Greenwell (Jack MacGowran, Anton Rodgers, Elwyn Brook-Jones, Millicent Martin and Elizabeth Welch).

COLISEUM, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1958) *Dec. 18. Cinderella*, pantomime, music by Richard Rodgers, lyrics by Oscar Hammerstein II (Jimmy Edwards, Bruce Trent, Tommy Steele, Kenneth Williams, Betty Marsden and Yana). (1959) *April 16. Season of Sadler's Wells Opera* opened with *Die Fledermaus*.

DUKE OF YORK'S, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1959) *April 17. Gilt And Gingerbread*, by Lionel Hale (John Clements, Walter Fitzgerald, Hugh Sinclair, Kay Hammond and Eileen Peel). *Sept. 14. The Shifting Heart*, by Richard Beynon (Kenneth J. Warren, Mimo Billi, Alex Scott, Clella Matania and Adrienne Corri).

FORTUNE, DRURY LANE, Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1959) *June 8. Detour After Dark*, by Lucla Victor (Stephen Murray and Moira Redmond). *Sept. 15. The Ginger Man*, by J. P. Donleavy, from his own novel (Richard Harris, Ronald Fraser and Isabel Dean).

GARRICK, 3 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1959) *June 5. Farewell, Farewell Eugene*, adaptation by Rodney Ackland of American play (Margaret Rutherford and Peggy Mount).

GLOBE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1959) *Jan. 8. Eighty In The Shade*, by Clemence Dane (Sir Lewis Casson, Robert Fleming, Dame Sybil Thorndike and Valerie Taylor). *June 18. The Compliant Lover*, by Graham Green (Sir Ralph Richardson, Paul Scofield, Phyllis Calvert and Polly Adams).

HAYMARKET, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1958) *Dec. 17. Two For The Seesaw*, by William Gibson (Peter Finch and Gerry Jedd). (1959) *April 23. The Pleasure Of His Company*, by Samuel Taylor and Cornelia Otis Skinner (Nigel Patrick, Barry Jones, Robln Hunter, Coral Browne and Judith Stott).

HER MAJESTY'S, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1958) *Dec. 12. Wild West Story*, musical and dancing play (Don McKay, Marlys Watters and Cbita Rivera).

LYRIC, Hammersmith, W.6.—(1958) *Oct. 2. Valmouth*, musical comedy by Sandy Wilson, based on Ronald Firbank's novel (Peter Gilmore, Barbara Couper, Betty Handy and Bertice Reading). *Dec. 17. King Channing*, "fairly extravaganza" by J. R. Planché, revived by the Players' Theatre. (1959) *Jan. 27. Danton's Death*, by Georg Buchner (Patrick Wymark, James Maxwell, Harold Lang and Patrick McGooban). *March 3. Creditors*, by Strindberg (Michael Gough and Mai Zetterling) and *The Cheats Of Scapin*, by Molière. *April 8. Brand*, by Ibsen (Patrick McGooban, Dilys Hamlett and Olive McFarland). *June 1. Rough And Ready Lot*, by Alun Owen (Rupert Davies, Jack MacGowran and Alan Dobie). *July 15. One To Another*, revue (Patrick Wymark, Tony Tanner, John Mortimer and Beryl Reid). *Sept. 8. The Quiz Kid*, by Jimmy Thompson (Jimmy Thompson, Roderick Cook, Patricia Lancaster, Doris Hare and Diana Decker).

MERMAID, Puddle Dock, E.C.4.—(1959) *May 28. New theatre* built by Bernard Miles on the banks of the Thames near Blackfriars opened with *Lock Up Your Daughters*, musical based by Bernard Miles on Fielding's play *Rape On Rape*, lyrics by Lionel Bart and music by Laurie Johnson (Richard Wordsworth, Terence Cooper, Hy Hazell and Stephanie Voss).

NEW, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.2.—(1958) *Nov. 26. Hot Summer Night*, by Ted Willis (John Slater, Harold Scott, Lloyd Reckord, Joan Miller and Andrea Melly). (1959) *Jan. 15. The Rose Tattoo*, by Tennessee Williams (Sam Wanamaker, John Bown, Lea Padovani and Catherine Feller). *July 9. Once More, With Feeling*, by Harry Kurnitz (John Neville, Martin Miller and Dorothy Tutin).

OLD VIC, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.—(1958) *Oct. 8. Julius Caesar*, revived (John Phillips, Michael Hordern, Jack May and Ronald Lewis). *Nov. 12. Ghosts*, by Ibsen, revived (Michael Hordern, Ronald Lewis, Flora Robson and Anne Iddon). *Dec. 17. Macbeth*, revived (Michael Hordern, Jack May, John Phillips and Beatrix LeBmann). (1959) *Feb. 12. Tartuffe and Sganarelle*, both by Molière (Derek Francis, Gerald James and Pauline Jameson). *March 18. The Magistrate*, Pinero's farce, revived (Michael Hor-

dern, Barrie Ingham, John Phillips, Pauline Jameson and Pauline Letts). *April 29. The Cenci*, Shelley's tragedy (Hugh Griffith, Barbara Jefford and Veronica Turleigh). *June 9. The Tempest or The Enchanted Island*, based by Dryden and Davenant on *The Tempest* with music attributed to Purcell (Miles Maleson, John Phillips, Joss Ackland, Rosalind Atkinson and Jeanette Sterke). *Sept. 3. As You Like It*, revived (Donald Houston, John Justin, Alec McCowen and Barbara Jefford). *Sept. 7. The Double Dealer*, by Congreve, revived (Donald Houston, Miles Maleson, John Justin, Maggie Smith and Ursula Jeans).

PALACE, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1958) *Dec. 27. Billy Bunter's Mystery Christmas* (Gerald Campan). (1959) *May 5. The World Of Paul Slickey*, musical play by John Osborne (Deunis Lotis, Jack Watling, Marie Löhr, Adrienne Corri and Janet Hamilton-Smith). *Aug. 6. Fine Fettle*, revue (Benny Hill, Robertson Hare and Shani Willis).

PALLADIUM, 8 Argyll Street, W.1.—(1958) *Dec. 23. The Sleeping Beauty*, pantomime (Edmund Hockridge, Charlie Drake, Bernard Bresslaw, Bruce Forsyth and Patricia Lambert). (1959) *May 29. Swinging Down The Lane*, revue (Max Bygraves).

PICCADILLY, Denman Street, W.1.—(1958) *Oct. 7. Shadow Of Herver*, by Robert Ardrey (Emlyn Williams, Alan Webb, Stephen Murray and Peggy Ashcroft). *Nov. 19. Hook, Line And Sinker*, adaptation of André Roussin's comedy by Robert Morley (Robert Morley, Bernard Cribbins, Harry Hutchinson and Joan Plowright). (1959) *April 15. Mr. Fox Of Venice*, by Frederick Knott (Paul Rogers, Newton Blick, Carl Bernard, Jeremy Brett, Julie Somers and Marian Spencer). *May 22. Caught Napping*, by Geoffrey Ludmsen (Raymond Huntley, George Benson, Leslie Randall, Nan Munro and Winifred Shotton).

PRINCE'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1958) *Dec. 15. Season of Gilbert and Sullivan operas* opened with *The Gondoliers* (Peter Pratt, Kenneth Sandford, Thomas Round, Alan Styler, Jennifer Toye and Jean Hindmarsh). (1959) *March 16. Season of the Comédie Française* opened with *Le Dindon*, by Feydeau. *May 4. Brief season of a Swedish municipal theatre* opened with *Urfaust*, Goethe's version of the Faust story.

PRINCE OF WALES', Coventry Street, W.1.—(1958) *Oct. 23. Master Venus*, musical play (Frankie Howerd, Anton Diffring and Judy Bruce). *Nov. 13. Chrysanthemum*, musical play (Hubert Gregg, Roger Gage, Pat Kirkwood and Patricia Moore). (1959) *Feb. 19. Blue Magic*, revue (Tommy Cooper and Shirley Bassey).

QUEEN'S, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1959) *July 8. Shakespeare's Ages Of Man*, recital by Sir John Gielgud, based on George Rylands' Shakespeare anthology. *Aug. 12. The Aspern Papers*, adapted by Sir Michael Redgrave from a novel by Henry James (Sir Michael Redgrave, Flora Robson and Beatrix Lehmann).

ROYAL COURT, Sloane Square, S.W.1.—(1958) *Oct. 29. End-Game*, by Samuel Beckett (George Devine and Jack MacGowan), and *Krapp's Last Tape*, by Samuel Beckett (Patrick Magee). *Dec. 4. Moon On A Rainbow Shawl*, by Errol John (Earle Hyman and Vinnette Carroll). (1959) *Jan. 7. The Long And The Short And The Tall*, by Willis Hall (Peter O'Toole, Robert Shaw and Ronald Fraser). *April 8. Sugar In The Morning*, by Donald Howarth (John Fraser, Frank Finlay and Margaret Johnston). *May 17. Orpheus Descending*, by Tennessee Williams (Gary Cockrell, Isa Miranda and Diane Cilento). *June 30. Roots*, by Arnold Wisker (Joan Plowright). *July 29. Look*

After Lulu, by Noel Coward, based on a French farce (Anthony Quayle, Max Adrian, George Devine, Vivien Leigh and Meriel Forbes). *Sept. 17. Cock-a-Dooodle Dandy*, by Sean O'Casey (J. G. Devlin, Wilfrid Lawson and Joan O'Hara).

SADLER'S WELLS, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.1.—(1959) *June 29. Short season of the Centre Regional d'Art Dramatique d'Algerie* opened with form of revue and variety, *La Famille Hernandez*.

ST. MARTIN'S, West Street, W.C.2.—(1958) *Nov. 5. The Stepmother*, by Warren Chetham-Strode, from R. C. Hutchinson's novel (Ian Hunter, Tim Seely, Kate Reid and Maggie Smith). *Dec. 2. The Grass Is Greener*, by Margaret and Hugh Williams (Hugh Williams, Edward Underdown, Celia Johnson and Joan Greenwood).

SAVILLE, 135 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.2.—(1959) *April 30. Caudie*, musical play founded on Voltaire, book by Lillian Hellman, music by Leonard Bernstein (Laurence Naalmsmith, Denis Quilley, Ron Moody, Mary Costa and Edith Coates). *Sept. 2. The Darling Buds Of May*, by H. E. Bates (Peter Jones, John Standing, Kynaston Reeves, Elspeth March and Antonia Gilpin).

SAVOY, Strand, W.C.2.—(1958) *Oct. 1. A Day In The Life Of . . .*, by Jack Poppelwell (Alfred Marks, Naunton Wayne, Robert Desmond and Gabrielle Hamilton). (1959) *May 27. Margiold*, musical version of romantic play, by Alan Melville and music by Charles Zwar (Jeremy Brett, Sally Smith, Sophie Stewart and Jean Kent). *July 16. The Ring of Truth*, by Wynyard Browne (David Tomlinson, John Slater and Margaret Johnston).

SCALA, Charlotte Street, W.1.—(1958) *Dec. 23. Peter Pan*, revived (John Justin, Sarah Churchill and Julia Lockwood).

STRAND, Aldwych, W.C.2.—(1959) *March 17. Wolf's Clothing*, by Kenneth Horne (Derek Farr, Patrick Cargill, Muriel Paylow and Elspeth Gray). *May 13. Change Of Tune*, by Alan Melville (Michael Goodliffe, Hugh Latimer, Geraldine McEwan and Dilys Laye). *June 17. All In The Family*, adapted from the French by Victor Wolfson (Donald Sinden, André Morell, Maxine Audley and Virginia Maskell). *Sept. 16. From The French*, adapted from Jean-Paul Marotte by Hubert Gregg (Claude Dauphin, Naunton Wayne, Austin Trevor and Bridget McConnel).

VICTORIA PALACE, Victoria Street, S.W.1.—(1958) *Nov. 11. Friends And Neighbors*, by Austin Steele (Glenn Melvyn, Valentine Dyal, Mollie Sugden and Kay Woodman). *Dec. 23. Noddy In Toyland*, by Enid Blyton, revived (Gloria Johnson). (1959) *March 5. Clown Jewels* (Bud Flanagan, Nervo and Knox, Naughton and Gold and Eddie Gray).

WESTMINSTER, Palace Street, W.1.—(1958) *Nov. 6. No Concern Of Mine*, by Jeremy Kingston (Alan Dobie, John Fraser, Judith Stott and Sally Bowers). (1959) *Jan. 22. The Woman On The Stair*, by James Parish (Raymond Huntley, Tony Wright, Gwen Watford and Diane Clare). *May 26. Beware Of Angels*, by Audrey Erskine Lindop and Dudley Leslie (Lyndon Brook, Campbell Singer, Ruth Dunning and Wendy Hutchinson). *June 16. Murder On Arrival*, adapted by Peter Hoar and Gawn Grainger (Norman Woodland, Ian Hendry and Rosamund John). *Sept. 9. The Ark*, by James Saunders (Denholm Elliot, Oscar Quitak and Patrick Allen).

WINTER GARDEN, 166 Drury Lane, W.C.2.—(1958) *Dec. 10. The Bright One*, by Miss J. M. Fulton (Michael Gwynn, Frederick Leister, Gladys Cooper and Kay Kendall). (1959) *May 28. The Prodigal Wife*, by David Horne (David Horne, James Ottaway and Viola Lyel).

WYNDHAM'S, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1959) Feb. 10. *A Taste Of Honey*, by Shelagh Delaney (Nigel Davenport, Murray Melvin, Avis Bunnage and Frances Cuka). June 11. *The Hostage*, by Brendan Behan (Brian Murphy, Alfred Lynch, Howard Goorney, Ann Beach and Eileen Kennally).

THE REPERTORY PLAYERS produced at Wyndham's on Nov. 2, 1958, *The Whole World Over*, by Laurence Dobie and Robert Sloman (Robert James and Jessica Spencer); at Wyndham's on Dec.

17, *We'll All Be Millionaires*, by Roy Plumley (Laurence Davidson, Morris Perry and Celia Hewitt); at the Strand on Jan. 11, 1959, *Judgment In Sunlight*, by Michael Kelly (Pamella Abbott); at the Strand on Feb. 22, *The Pony Cart*, by Roger Garis (Robert Brown and Ruth Porcher); at Wyndham's on April 5, *Night Without Sleep*, by Scott Holman (John Arnott and Margaret Diamond); at the Aldwych on June 21, *The Sunset Gun*, by George Nichols (Edward Jewesbury and Margaret Ward).

THE FILMS, 1958-1959

Many countries were represented among the film productions shown in the West End during the year, the longest run being recorded by an American musical, *Gigi*, a version of one of Colette's romances, with which a new house, the Columbia, was inaugurated. British studios presented a number of successes, one of the most striking being *Room At The Top*, which received the British Film Academy's principal award for 1958, and another, *The Horse's Mouth*, was selected for the Royal Film Performance. Other British productions included *The Boy And The Bridge*, *The Reluctant D butante*, *The Mouse That Roared*, *Separate Tables* and *The Inn Of The Sixth Happiness*. The knighthood conferred on Sir Alec Guinness was warmly welcomed both by the profession and the public.

The following is a list of the principal films shown publicly in London from Oct. 1, 1958, to Sept. 30, 1959:—

ACADEMY, 165 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1958) Oct. 24. *Wild Strawberries*, Swedish, (1959) April 3. *Goha*, Tunisian, and *Eve Wants To Sleep*, Polish. May 14. *The Case Of Dr. Laurent*, French (Jean Gabin). June 15. *Ashes And Diamonds*, Polish. Sept. 25. *The Face*, Swedish (Max von Sydow and Ingrid Thulin).

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.—(1959) July 29. *The Sleeping Beauty*, cartoon by Walt Disney.

BERKELEY, 30 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1958) Dec. 1. *The Stain On The Snow*, French (Daniel Gelin). (1959) Jan. 26. *The Most Wonderful Moment*, Italian. June 22. *Prisons de Femmes*, French (Daniele Delorme).

CAMEO-POLYTECHNIC, Upper Regent Street, W.1.—(1958) Oct. 20. *The Day Of Truth*. Nov. 3. *Evidence In Concrete*, French. Dec. 11. *No Room For Wild Animals and Blonde For Danger*, French. (1959) Jan. 12. *The Young Have No Time*, Danish. Feb. 2. *Fortunella*, Italian (Paul Douglas and Giulietta Masina). March 12. *Life Together*, French. April 13. *Night Is Not For Sleep*, French. May 25. *The Possessed*, Franco-Italian. June 25. *My Uncle*, French (Jacques Tati).

CARLTON, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1958) Oct. 9. *The Hunters* (Robert Mitchum, Robert Wagner and May Britt). Nov. 6. *The Sheriff Of Fractured Jaw*, British (Kenneth More and Jayne Mansfield). Dec. 18. *Mardi Gras* (Pat Boone and Christian Carere). (1959) Jan. 15. *The Roots Of Heaven* (Trevor Howard, Orson Welles, Errol Flynn and Juliette Greco). Feb. 12. *Rally Round The Flag, Boys* (Paul Newman and Joanne Woodward). March 5. *Carry On Nurse*, British (Kenneth Connor, Bill Owen and Hattie Jacques). March 26. *The Sound and The Fury* (Yui Brynner, Margaret Leighton and Ethel Waters). April 16. *Compulsion* (Orson Welles, Dean Stockwell and Bradford Dillman). May 16. *Serious Charge*, British (Anthony Quayle, Andrew Ray, Sarah Churchill and Irene Browne). June 4. *The Diary of Anne Frank* (Joseph Schildkraut, Millie Perkins and Shelley Winters). July 2. *Operation Bull-*

shine, British (Naunton Wayne, Ronald Shiner, Donald Sinden, Peter Jones, Dora Bryan and Barbara Murray). July 23. *Bobbikins*, British (Max Bygraves and Shirley Jones). Aug. 13. *Holiday For Lovers* (Clifford Webb and Jane Wyman). Aug. 27. *A Private's Affairs*. Sept. 17. *The Blue Angel*, new version (Curt Jurgens and May Britt).

COLUMBIA, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1.—(1959) Feb. 4. New cinema opened with *Gigi* (Maurice Chevalier, Louis Jourdan, Leslie Caron, Isabel Jeans and Hermione Gingold).

CONTINENTALE, 36 Tottenham Court Road, W.1.—(1958) Oct. 27. *The Summer Wind Blows*, Swedish (1959) Jan. 5. *Mannequins de Paris*, French. Feb. 9. *Afraid To Live*, German (Curt Jurgens), and *Paprika*, Hungarian. March 16. *The Third Sex*, German. Sept. 28. *A Priest In Pigalle*, French.

CURZON, Curzon Street, W.1.—(1958) Dec. 26. *The Little Island*, cartoon, and *Parisienne*, French (Brigitte Bardot). (1959) Feb. 26. *A Matter Of Dignity*, Greek (Ellie Lambetti), and *Rafes Sur La Ville*. French. May 4. *A Sunday Romance*, Hungarian, and *Swan Lake* (Bolshoi Ballet Company). June 18. *The Rickshaw Man*, Japanese. July 3. *Living*, Japanese. July 21. *The Boy And The Bridge*, British (Liam Redmond and Ian MacLaine). Aug. 20. *Maigret Sets A Trap*, French (Jean Gabin). Sept. 28. *Les Cousins*, French.

EMPIRE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1958) Oct. 2. *She Didn't Say No*, British (Niall MacGinnis and Eileen Herlie). Oct. 9. *Cat On A Hot Tin Roof* (Paul Newman, Burt Ives and Elizabeth Taylor). Nov. 20. *Girls At Sea*, British (Ronald Shiner, Guy Rolfe and Michael Hordern). Dec. 4. *Tom Thumb*, British (Bernard Miles, Peter Sellers, Terry-Thomas and Jessie Matthews). Dec. 26. *The Reluctant D butante* (Rex Harrison, John Saxon, Kay Kendall and Angela Lansbury). (1959) Jan. 29. *Party Girl* (Robert Taylor, Lee J. Cobb and Cyd Charisse). Feb. 2. Royal Film Performance, *The Horse's Mouth*, British (Alec Guinness, Ernest Thesiger, Kay Walsh and Renee Houston). Feb. 12. *The Angry Hills* (Robert Mitchum, Marius Goring and Sir Donald Wolfit). March 5. *No Trees In The Street*, British (Herbert Lom, Stanley Holloway, Melvyn Hayes, Joan Miller and Sylvia Sims). March 17. *The Journey* (Yui Brynner, Robert Morley and Deborah Kerr). April 16. *Some Came Running* (Frank Sinatra, Shirley MacLaine and Martha Hyer). May 7. *For The First Time* (Mario Lanza and Zsa Zsa Gabor). May 28. *Look Back In Anger*, British (Richard Burton, Cliff Lewis, Mary Ure, Claire Bloom and Dame Edith Evans). June 11. *Count Your Blessings* (Rossano Brazzi, Maurice Chevalier and Deborah Kerr). June 25. *The Mating Game* (Tony Randall, Paul Douglas and Debbie Reynolds). July 16. *The Tunnel Of Love* (Richard Widmark and Doris Day). Aug. 6. *The Scapgoat*, British (Sir Alec Guinness, Irene Worth and Bette Davis). Aug. 27. *The Naked Maja* (Anthony Franciosa and Ava Gardner). Sept. 3. *The World*

The Flesh And The Devil (Harry Delafonte, Mel Ferrer and Inger Stevens). Sept. 17. *Yesterday's Enemy*, British (Stanley Baker, Guy Rolfe and Leo McKern).

GAUMONT, Haymarket, S.W.1.—(1958) Oct. 23. *Sea Of Sand*, British (John Gregson, Richard Attenborough and Michael Craig). Nov. 13. *Floods Of Fear*, British (Howard Keel, Cyril Cusack and Anne Heywood). Dec. 4. *The Square Peg*, British (Norman Wisdom, Edward Chapman, Hattie Jacques and Honor Blackman), and *Antarctic Crossing*, record of the Fuchs expedition. Dec. 26. *The Last Hurrah* (Spencer Tracy Basil Rathbone and James Gleason). (1959) Jan. 15. *Anna Lucasta* (Eartha Kitt). March 19. *Whitpool* (O. W. Fischer, William Sylvester and Juliette Greco). April 30. *Beyond This Place*, British (Van Johnson, Bernard Lee, Emlyn Williams and Vera Miles). May 21. *The Hangman* (Robert Taylor, Jack Lore and Tina Louise).

LEICESTER SQUARE, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1958) Oct. 16. *The Barbarian And The Geisha* (John Wayne). Nov. 7. *Behind The Mask*, British (Michael Redgrave, Nllall MacGinnis, Tony Britton and Vanessa Redgrave). Nov. 27. *Man Of The West* (Gary Cooper, Lee J. Cobb and Julie London). Dec. 18. *Bachelor Of Hearts*, British (Hardy Kruger and Sylvia Syms). (1959) Jan. 15. *Operation Amsterdam*, British (Peter Finch, Alexander Knox, Tony Britton and Eva Bartok). Feb. 12. *Separate Tables*, British (David Niven, Burt Lancaster, Deborah Kerr, Gladys Cooper, Rita Hayworth and Wendy Hiller). March 26. *Tiger Bay*, British (John Mills, Horst Buchholz and Hayley Mills). April 18. *Alias Jesse James* (Bob Hope). April 30. *It Happened To Jane* (George Lemmon, Ernie Kovacs and Doris Day). May 7. *Sapphire*, British (Gordon Heath, Earl Cameron, Paul Massie, Nigel Patrick, Bernard Miles and Yvonne Mitchell). May 28. *Shake Hands With The Devil*, British (James Cagney, Don Murray, Michael Redgrave, Dana Wynter and Dame Sybil Thorndike). June 18. *Say One For Me* (Bing Crosby and Debbie Reynolds). July 9. *The Man Who Understood Women* (Henry Fonda and Leslie Carron). July 23. *The Bridal Path*, British (Bill Travers, George Cole and Fiona Clyne). Aug. 13. *I'm All Right, Jack*, British (Ian Carmichael, Terry-Thomas, Richard Attenborough, Peter Sellers, Margaret Rutherford and Irene Handl). Sept. 3. *The Devil's Disciple* (Sir Laurence Olivier, Burt Lancaster, Kirk Douglas and Janette Scott).

LONDON PAVILION, Piccadilly, W.1.—(1958) Nov. 20. *Timbuktu* (Victor Mature and Yvonne de Carlo). Dec. 4. *The Colossus Of New York* (Ross Martin). Dec. 18. *The Great Dictator*, revived (Charles Chaplin). (1959) Feb. 5. *Passport To Shame*, British (Herbert Lom). March 5. *First Man Into Space*, British (Marshall Thompson), and *High School Confidential*. March 26. *The Hound Of The Baskervilles*, British (Peter Cushing and André Morell). April 23. *Ten Seconds To Hell* (Jack Palance, Jeff Chandler and Martine Carol). May 14. *Some Like It Hot* (Jack Lemmon, Tony Curtis and Marilyn Monroe). July 23. *I Want To Live* (Susan Hayward). Sept. 3. *The Last Mile* (Mickey Rooney). Sept. 24. *The Mummy*, British (Peter Cushing, Christopher Lee, Raymond Huntley and Felix Aylmer).

NEW VICTORIA.—(1958) Oct. 6. *The Man Upstairs*, British (Richard Attenborough, Donald Houston, Kenneth Griffith and Dorothy Allison). Oct. 30. *Virgin Island* (John Cassavetes, Sidney Poitier and Virginia Maskell). (1959) Feb. 19. *Make Mine A Million*, British (Arthur Askey and Sidney James). June 4. *Lonelyhearts* (Montgomery Clift, Robert Ryan and Myrna Loy).

ODEON, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1958) Oct. 27. *Me And The Colonel* (Danny Kaye, Curt Jurgens, Nicole Maury, Françoise Rosay and Martita Hunt). Nov. 21. *The Inn Of The Sixth Happiness*, British (Robert Donat, Ronald Squire, Curt Jurgens and Ingrid Bergman). (1959) Jan. 8. *The Big Country* (Gregory Peck, Burl Ives and Jean Simmons). Feb. 19. *Danger Willin*, British (Richard Todd, Bernard Lee, Richard Attenborough and Michael Wilding). March 12. *The Thirty-Nine Steps*, British (Kenneth More, James Hayter, Barry Jones, Brenda de Banzie and Taina Elg). April 9. *Imitation Of Life* (John Gavin, Lana Turner and Susan Kohner). May 21. *Pork Chop Hill* (Gregory Peck). June 11. *Woman Obsessed* (Stephen Boyd and Susan Hayward). July 2. *Ferry To Hong Kong*, British (Orson Welles, Curt Jurgens and Sylvia Syms), and *Winter Quarters*, British. July 30. *A Hole In The Head* (Frank Sinatra, Edward G. Robinson, Eleanor Parker and Thelma Ritter). Sept. 10. *Ask Any Girl* (David Niven, Gig Young and Shirley MaLaïne).

ODEON, Marble Arch, W.1.—(1958) Oct. 30. *In Love And War* (Robert Wagner and Dana Wynter). Nov. 20. *The Two-Headed Spy*, British (Jack Hawkins, Alexander Knox and Gia Scala). (1959) Jan. 1. *The Captain's Table*, British (John Gregson, Donald Sinden, Reginald Beckwith and Peggy Cummins). Jan. 22. *The Geisha Boy* (Jerry Lewis). Feb. 12. *Too Many Crooks*, British (George Cole, Terry-Thomas, Bernard Bresslaw, Sidney James and Brenda de Banzie). March 26. *Al Capone* (Rod Steiger). April 23. *Warlock* (Henry Fonda, Anthony Quinn and Richard Widmark). May 14. *Day Of The Outlaw* (Burl Ives and Robert Ryan). June 4. *Middle Of The Night* (Frederic March and Kim Novak). June 25. *The Heart Of A Man*, British (Frankie Vaughan, Tony Britton and Anne Heywood). July 16. *The Mouse That Roared*, British (Peter Sellers, David Kossoff and Jean Seberg). Aug. 6. *The Earth Is Mine* (Rock Hudson, Claude Rains and Jean Simmons). Aug. 20. *Blind Date*, British (Hardy Kruger and Stanley Baker). Aug. 27. *Upstairs And Downstairs*, British (Joan Hickson). Sept. 17. *The Rabbit Trap* (Ernest Borgnine).

PARIS-PULLMAN, Drayton Gardens, S.W.10.—(1958) Oct. 13. *Evil Eden*, Franco-Mexican (Georges Marchal and Simone Signoret). Nov. 10. *Une Manche Et La Belle*, French. Dec. 11. *Summer With Monika*, Swedish (Ingmar Bergman). (1959) March 16. *The Vixen*, Italian. April 13. *The Last Temptation*, Italian (Anna Magnani), and *Like Father Like Son*, Italian. May 16. *Lesson In Love*, Swedish.

PLAZA, Piccadilly Circus, W.1.—(1958) Oct. 2. *Rock-A-Bye Baby* (Jerry Lewis). Oct. 23. *The Matchmaker* (Anthony Perkins, Shirley Booth and Shirley MaLaïne). Nov. 6. *I Only Asked*, British (Bernard Bresslaw). Dec. 4. *Bell, Book And Candle* (James Stewart, Kim Novak, Elsa Lanchester and Hermione Gingold). Dec. 26. *Houseboat* (Cary Grant and Sophia Loren). (1959) Jan. 22. *Room At The Top*, British (Laurence Harvey, Donald Houston, Donald Wolfitt, Heather Sears, Simone Signoret and Hermione Baddeley). Feb. 19. *The Baited Trap* (Richard Widmark and Lee J. Cobb). March 5. *The Black Orchid* (Anthony Quinn and Sophia Loren). April 9. *Life In Emergency Ward* 10, British (Wilfrid Hyde White, Michael Craig and Dorothy Alison). May 7. *The Buccaneer* (Yul Brynner, Charles Boyer, Charlton Heston and Claire Bloom). June 18. *Tarzan's Greatest Adventure* (Gordon Scott). July 9. *Tempest* (Van Heflin, Geoffrey Horne, Oscar Homolka, Silvana Mangano and

Viveca Lindfors). Aug. 13. *Last Train From Gun Hill* (Kirk Douglas). Sept. 3. *Carry On, Teacher*, British (Ted Ray, Kenneth Connor, Hattie Jacques and Joan Sims). Sept. 17. *Jet Storm*, British (Richard Attenborough, Stanley Baker, Maj Zetterling and Dame Sybil Thordike).

RIALTO, 3 Coventry Street, W.1.—(1958) Oct. 30. *Blitzkrieg*, German film record of the war. Nov. 20. *Sally's Irish Rogue* (Julie Harris). Dec. 4. *Torpedo Run* (Glenn Ford and Ernest Borgnine) and *Nowhere To Go*, British. Aug. 27. *Blue Jeans* (Warren Berlinger, Brandon de Wilde and Carol Lynley).

RITZ, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1959) May 4. *The Night Of The Quarter Moon* (John Drew Barrymore and Julie London). June 11. *Alive And Kicking*, British (Stanley Holloway, Dame Sybil Thordike, Kathleen Harrison and Estelle Winwood). July 16. *Left, Right And Centre*, British (Ian Carmichael, Alastair Sim, Eric Barker and Patricia Breidin). Aug. 13. *Temptation Island* (Christian Marquand). Sept. 17. *Green Mansions* (Audrey Hepburn).

STUDIO-ONE, 225 Oxford Street, W.1.—(1958) Dec. 19. *Secrets Of Life*, Walt Disney film. (1959) March 26. *Tonka*, Walt Disney film. May 7. *The Shaggy Dog*, Walt Disney film (Fred Mac-

Murray). July 3. *Darby O'Gill And The Little People*, Walt Disney film. Aug. 20. *The Siege Of Pinchgut*, British (Aldo Ray, Neil McCallum and Barbara Mullen).

WARNER, Leicester Square, W.C.2.—(1958) Oct. 16. *I Was Monty's Double*, British (Clifton James, John Mills and Cecil Parker). Nov. 6. *What Lola Wants* (Tab Hunter, Russ Brown and Gwen Verdon). Nov. 27. *The Old Man And The Sea* (Spencer Tracy). Dec. 11. *Home Before Dark* (Dan O'Herlihy and Jean Simmons). (1959) Jan. 8. *Auntie Mame* (Rosalind Russell and Coral Browne). Jan. 29. *The Lady Is A Square*, British (Frankie Vaughan, Wilfrid Hyde White, Anthony Newley, Anna Neagle and Janette Scott). Feb. 19. *The Hanging Tree* (Gary Cooper and Maria Schell). March 5. *Carlton-Browne Of The F.O.*, British (Terry-Thomas, Peter Sellers and Raymond Huntley). April 23. *The Doctor's Dilemma*, British (Dirk Bogarde, John Robinson, Alastair Sim, Robert Morley, Felix Aylmer and Leslie Caron). May 14. *The City Jungle* (Paul Newman). May 28. *Rio Bravo* (John Wayne and Dean Martin). July 9. *Gidget* (Sandra Dee). July 23. *The Nun's Story* (Peter Finch, Audrey Hepburn, Peggy Ashcroft and Dame Edith Evans).

BROADCASTING STATIONS

A select list of broadcasting stations in the United Kingdom and in various Commonwealth countries. (F.) = wave-length in metres followed by frequency in kilocycles per second.

HOME RADIO SERVICES V.H.F./F.M. SOUND SERVICES

Station	Frequencies Mc/s.		
	Light	Third	Home
Blaen-plwyf (60 kw.)	88.7	90.9	93.1
Divis (60 kw.)	90.1	92.3	94.5
Douglas (Isle of Man) (3.3 kw.)	88.4	90.6	92.8
Holme Moss (120 kw.)	89.3	91.5	93.7
Kirk-o'-Shotts (120 kw.)	89.9	92.1	94.3
Llandona (16 kw.)	89.6	91.8	94.0
Llangollen (7 kw.)	88.9	91.1	93.3
Meldrum (60 kw.)	88.7	90.9	93.1
North Hessay Tor (60 kw.)	88.1	90.3	92.5
Orkney (25 kw. max.)*	89.3	91.5	93.7
Peterborough (21 kw. max.)*	90.1	92.3	94.5
Pontop Pike (60 kw.)	88.5	90.7	92.9
Rosemarkie (6 kw.)	89.6	91.8	94.0
Rowridge (60 kw.)	88.5	90.7	92.9
Sandale (120 kw.)	88.1	90.3	92.5 (a)
Sutton Coldfield (120 kw.)			92.5 (b)
Tacolneston (Norwich) (120 kw.)	88.3	90.5	92.7
Thrumster (10 kw. max.)*	89.7	91.9	94.1
Wenvoe (120 kw.)	90.1	92.3	94.5
Wrotham (120 kw.)	89.95	96.8	94.3 (c)
			92.1 (d)
			93.5

* Directional aerial.

(a) Northern; (b) Scottish; (c) Welsh; (d) West of England.

B.B.C Home Services. *London*. Brookman's Park (140 kw.). F. 330 (908 kc/s.). *Midland*. Droitwich (150 kw.) and Postwick (7.5 kw.). F. 276 (1,088 kc/s.). *Northern Ireland*. Lisnagarvey (100 kw.),

Londonderry (0.25 kw.) and Stagshaw (100 kw.). F. 261 (1,151 kc/s.). *North of England*. Moorside Edge (150 kw.). F. 434 (692 kc/s.). *Scottish*. Burghcad (100 kw.), Redmoss (5 kw.) and Westerglen (100 kw.). F. 371 (809 kc/s.). *Welsh*. Townyn (5 kw.), Penmon (8 kw.), Washford (100 kw.) and Wrexham (2 kw.). F. 341 (881 kc/s.). *West of England*. Start Point (120 kw.). F. 285 (1,052 kc/s.). Bartley, Hants. (10 kw.) and Clevedon, Somerset (20 kw.). F. 206 (1,457 kc/s.). Low power transmitters now in operation to provide a local service in certain areas not covered by the main stations are: Brighton, Bexhill, Folkestone and Redruth (206 m.), Ramsgate and Barrow (202 m.), Cromer and Whitehaven (434 m.), Scarborough (261 m.), Barnstaple (285 m.), and Dumfries (371 m.).

Light Programme. Droitwich (400 kw.). F. 1,500 (200 kc/s.). Brookman's Park (50 kw.), Burghcad (20 kw.), Lisnagarvey (10 kw.), Londonderry (0.25 kw.), Moorside Edge (50 kw.), Newcastle (2 kw.), Plymouth (0.25 kw.), Redmoss (2 kw.), Redruth (2 kw.) and Westerglen (50 kw.). F. 247 (1,214 kc/s.).

Third Programme. Daventry (150 kw.), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Newcastle and Redmoss (2 kw.). F. 464 (647 kc/s.). Belfast, Bournemouth, Brighton, Dundee, Exeter, Fareham, Leeds, Liverpool, Preston, Plymouth, Redruth, Swansea and Stockton (0.25-1 kw.). F. 194 (1,546 kc/s.), Cardiff, F. 202 (1,484 kc/s.).

HOME TELEVISION SERVICES British Broadcasting Corporation

B.B.C. Channel 1. Crystal Palace (200 kw.), Divis (Belfast) (12 kw.), Thrumster (6.8 kw. max.*). Vision: 45 mc/s. Sound: 41.5 mc/s. Channel 2. Holme Moss (100 kw.), Brighton (0.4 kw. max.*), Londonderry (1.0 kw.), North Hessay Tor (15 kw. max.*), Rosemarkie (1.0 kw.), Dover (0.33 kw. max.*). Vision: 51.75 mc/s. Sound: 48.25 mc/s. Channel 3. Kirk-o'-Shotts (100 kw.), Tacolneston (Norwich) (15 kw. max.*), Rowridge (32 kw. max.*), Blaen-plwyf (2.0 kw.). Vision: 56.75 mc/s. Sound: 53.25 mc/s. Channel 4. Sutton Coldfield (100

kw.), Les Platoms, Channel Islds. (1 kw.), Mel-
drum (17 kw.*), Sandale (Carlisle) (16 kw.),
Folkestone (0.007 kw.*). Vision: 61.75 mc/s.
Sound: 58.25 mc/s. Channel 5. Wenvoe (100
kw.), Douglas (2.8 kw. max.*), Pontop Pike (12
kw.), Orkney (17 kw. max.*). Vision: 66.75
mc/s. Sound: 63.52 mc/s.

* Directional aerial.

Independent Television Authority

14 Princes Gate, S.W.7

Set up under the *Television Act, 1954*, the Authority is responsible for the provision of television services and for the control and development of independent television in Great Britain; it owns and operates television stations, transmitting programmes provided by programme companies (see below) under contract to the Authority. Independent television is financed from advertising revenue and draws no income from licence fees or from other public funds. The Authority regulates the system under which the programme companies sell time for advertisements and has wide responsibilities for securing proper standards in the programmes. Independent television broadcasting was inaugurated on September 22, 1955, by a programme broadcast from the Authority's station at Croydon.

Transmitters

London (Beaulieu Heights, Croydon) (120 kw.). Vision: 194.76 mc/s. Sound: 191.27 mc/s. Channel 9. Midlands (Lichfield, Staffs.) (200 kw.). Vision: 189.75 mc/s. Sound: 186.25 mc/s. Channel 8. Northern Region (West) (Winter Hill, Bolton Lancs.) (100 kw.). Vision: 194.75 mc/s. Sound: 191.25 mc/s. Channel 9. Northern Region (East) (Emley Moor, Huddersfield, Yorks.) (200 kw.). Vision: 199.7372 mc/s. Sound: 196.26 mc/s. Channel 10. Central Scotland (Black Hill, Lanarks.) (Directional 475 kw., -65 kw.). Vision: 199.7305 mc/s. Sound: 196.2395 mc/s. Channel 10. South Wales and the West of England (St. Hilary, Glam.) (200 kw.). Vision: 199.73 mc/s. Sound: 196.2395 mc/s. Channel 10. Central Southern England (Chillerton Down, Isle of Wight) (Directional 100 kw. max.). Vision: 204.75 mc/s. Sound: 201.25 mc/s. Channel 11. North East England (Burnhope, Co. Durham) (Directional 100 kw. max.). Vision: 189.76 mc/s. Sound: 186.27 mc/s. Channel 8. East Anglia (Mendlesham, nr. Stowmarket, Suffolk) (200 kw.). Vision: 204.76 mc/s. Sound: 201.27 mc/s. Channel 11. Northern Ireland (Black Mountain, nr. Belfast) (100 kw.). Vision: 194.74 mc/s. Sound: 191.23 mc/s. Channel 9. It was hoped that a station to serve the South East Region from Dover would open at the end of 1959 (100 kw.). Vision: 199.71 mc/s. Sound: 199.71 mc/s. Channel 10.

Programme Companies

A.B.C. Television, Ltd., Broom Road, Teddington, Middx. (Midlands and North, Sat.-Sunday.)
Associated-Rediffusion, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (London, Mon.-Friday.)
Associated Television, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (London, Saturday and Sunday; Midlands, Mon.-Friday.)
Granada T.V. Network, Ltd., 36 Golden Square, W.1. (North, Mon.-Friday.)
Scottish Television, Ltd., Theatre Royal, Hope Street, Glasgow. (Central Scotland, all week.)
Independent Television for South Wales and West of England, Ltd., 187-193 Oxford Street, W.1. (All week.)

Southern Television, Ltd., Northam, Southampton. (Central Southern England, all week; S.E. England, all week, 1960 on.)
Tyne Tees Television, Ltd., City Road, Newcastle. (N.E. England, all week.)
Anglia Television Ltd., Brook House, Park Lane, W.1. (East Anglia, all week.)
Ulster Television Ltd., 43 Donegall Street, Belfast. (Northern Ireland, all week.)
Independent Television News, Ltd., Television House, Kingsway, W.C.2. (News bulletins for all I.T.A. areas.)

BRITISH COMMONWEALTH

AUSTRALIA N.B.S.—Adelaide (5 kw.). F. 411 (730 kc/s.). Bega, N.S.W. (10 kw.). F. 370 (810 kc/s.). Brisbane (10 kw.). F. 380 (790 kc/s.); 508 (590 kc/s.). Cairns Regional (2 kw.). F. 319 (940 kc/s.). Canberra Regional (10 kw.). F. 353 (850 kc/s.). (2 kw.). F. 195 (1,540 kc/s.). Corowa (Riverina Regional) (10 kw.). F. 448 (670 kc/s.). Crystal Brook, S. Australia (North Regional) (10 kw.). F. 469 (640 kc/s.). Cumnock, N.S.W. (Central Regional) (10 kw.). F. 545 (550 kc/s.). Dalby, Queensland (Darling Downs Regional) (10 kw.). F. 400 (750 kc/s.). Darwin, Northern Territory. (2 kw.). F. 200 (1,500 kc/s.). Doon, Victoria (W. Regional) (10 kw.). F. 517 (580 kc/s.). Geraldton Regional, W. Australia (2 kw.). F. 361 (830 kc/s.). Grafton, N.S.W. (N. Rivers Regional) (10 kw.). F. 429 (700 kc/s.). Hobart, Tasmania (10 kw.). F. 319 (940 kc/s.); 500 (600 kc/s.). Kalgoorlie (Goldfields Regional) (2 kw.). F. 417 (720 kc/s.). Kelso, Tasmania (North Regional) (10 kw.). F. 423 (710 kc/s.). Longreach Regional, Queensland (10 kw.). F. 556 (540 kc/s.). Mackay Regional (2 kw.). F. 417 (720 kc/s.). Manila, N.S.W. (N. Tablelands Regional) (10 kw.). F. 462 (650 kc/s.). Melbourne, Victoria. (10 kw.). F. 390 (770 kc/s.); 484 (620 kc/s.). Newcastle, N.S.W. (Hunter River Regionals) (10 kw.). F. 366 (1,510 kc/s.); 244 (1,230 kc/s.). Perth, W. Australia (10 kw.). F. 370 (810 kc/s.); (5 kw.). F. 435 (690 kc/s.). Pialba (Wide Bay Regional) (2 kw.). F. 330 (910 kc/s.). Port Moresby, Papua (0.5 kw.). F. 240 (1,250 kc/s.). Rockhampton Regional, Queensland (10 kw.). F. 357 (840 kc/s.). Sale, Victoria (Gippsland Regional) (10 kw.). F. 361 (830 kc/s.). Smithtown, N.S.W. (Kempsey Regional) (10 kw.). F. 441 (680 kc/s.). Sydney, N.S.W. (10 kw.). F. 405 (740 kc/s.); 492 (610 kc/s.). Townsville, Queensland (N. Regional) (2 kw.). F. 476 (630 kc/s.). Wagin, W. Australia (S.W. Regional) (50 kw.). F. 536 (560 kc/s.). There are also 108 Commercial broadcasting stations operating in Australia.

N.B.S. Short Wave Stations.—Sydney (2 kw.).

Brisbane (10 kw.), Lyndhurst, Victoria (5 and 10 kw.), Perth (2 and 10 kw.), Port Moresby (2 kw.), Shepperton, Victoria (50 and 100 kw.). Frequencies of these stations are varied as required to obtain optimum results.

Television.—Television rices commenced in Australia in September, 1956. Six television stations are at present in operation (Melbourne, 3; Sydney, 3). National: Channel 2 (63-70 mc/s.). Vision: 64.25 mc/s. Sound: 69.75 mc/s.; Commercial: Channel 7 (181-188 mc/s.). Vision: 182.25 mc/s. Sound: 187.75 mc/s. Channel 9 (195-202 mc/s.). Vision: 196.25 mc/s. Sound: 201.75 mc/s.

CANADA—Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. There are 342 broadcasting stations in Canada, including 61 television stations. Standard Band Stations

Chlcutimil (10 kw.). F. 189.9 (1,580 kc/s.).
Edmonton (50 kw.). F. 297.6 (1,010 kc/s.).
Halifax, N.S. (0.1 kw.). F. 312.5 (1,330 kc/s.).
Montreal (50 kw.). F. 434.8 (690 kc/s.); 319
(940 kc/s.), etc. Ottawa (5 kw.). F. 329.7
(910 kc/s.). Quebec (5 kw.). F. 306.1 (980
kc/s.). Sackville, New Brunswick (50 kw.).
F. 280.4 (1,070 kc/s.), etc.; and C.B.C. Inter-
national Short-wave Service. St. John's, Nfld.
(10 kw.). F. 468.8 (640 kc/s.). Toronto (50
kw.). F. 405.4 (740 kc/s.); 348.4 (860 kc/s.);
(1,010 kc/s.). Vancouver (10 kw.). F. 434.8
(690 kc/s.). Regina, Saskatchewan (50 kw.)
F. 556 (540 kc/s.). Windsor, Ontario (10 kw.)
F. 194.7 (1,550 kc/s.). Winnipeg (50 kw.).
F. 303 (990 kc/s.).

Television.—In 1959 there were 13 C.B.C. tele-
vision stations in operation using 8 channels and
48 privately-owned television stations using 13
channels.

CEYLON.—Radio Ceylon (100 kw.). F. 428 (700
kc/s.); 344.8 (873 kc/s.); 326 (920 kc/s.); 469
(640 kc/s.). Short-wave: F. 61.6 (4,870 kc/s.);
59.58 (5,020 kc/s.); 49.95 (6,075 kc/s.); 41
(7,190 kc/s.); 31 (9,520 kc/s.); 19 (15,120 kc/s.);
16.84 (17,820 kc/s.). Broadcasts in English,
Sinhalese and Tamil to Ceylon. Commercial
service broadcasting to S.E. Asia, India, Pakistan
and Ceylon.

NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand Broadcasting Service.
Principal medium-wave stations: Auckland (10
kw.). F. 395 (760 kc/s.); 341 (880 kc/s.). 1280.0
(1,070 kc/s.). Christchurch (10 kw.). F. 434
(690 kc/s.); 312 (960 kc/s.); 1273 (1,100 kc/s.);
(1,400 kc/s.). Dunedin (10 kw.). F. 384.0
(780 kc/s.); 333 (900 kc/s.); 1288 (1,040 kc/s.).
Greymouth (10 kw.). F. 326 (920 kc/s.); Inver-
cargill (5 kw.). F. 417 (720 kc/s.); 1,366 (820 kc/s.).
Napier (5 kw.). F. 349 (860 kc/s.). Rotorua
(10 kw.). F. 375 (800 kc/s.). Wellington (60
kw.). F. 526.0 (570 kc/s.); 455 (660 kc/s.); (10
kw.); F. 1306 (980 kc/s.).

‡ Commercial advertising station.

REPUBLIC OF INDIA.—All India Radio. (Services in
32 languages.) North Regional. Delhi A. (20
kw.). F. 338.6 (886 kc/s.); Short-wave.
60.48 (4,960 kc/s.); 48.47 (6,190 kc/s.); 31.15
(9,360 kc/s.); 41.15 (7,290 kc/s.); Delhi B. (20
kw.). F. 280.4 (1,070 kc/s.); 60.48 (4,960 kc/s.);
31.15 (9,630 kc/s.). Aimer. F. 500 (600 kc/s.);
Allahabad. F. 306.1 (980 kc/s.). Bhopal. F.
62.24 (4,820 kc/s.); 50.08 (5,990 kc/s.); 31.02
(9,670 kc/s.). Indore. F. 461.5 (650 kc/s.).
Jaipur. F. 267.9 (1,120 kc/s.). Jullundur. F.
422.5 (710 kc/s.). Lucknow. F. 394.7 (760
kc/s.); 61.48 (4,880 kc/s.); 41.38 (7,250 kc/s.);
31.33 (9,575 kc/s.). Patna. F. 483.9 (620 kc/s.).
Ranchi. F. 61.86 (4,850 kc/s.). Simla. F.
63.03 (4,760 kc/s.); 49.67 (6,040 kc/s.); 41.84
(7,170 kc/s.).

West Regional. Bombay A. (20 kw.).
F. 288.5 (1,040 kc/s.); 41.44 (7,240 kc/s.); 31.41
(9,550 kc/s.). Bombay B. (50 kw.). F. 545.5
(550 kc/s.). Ahmedabad/Baroda. F. 352.9 (850
kc/s.). Nagpur. F. 508.5 (590 kc/s.). Poona.
F. 384.6 (780 kc/s.). Rajkot. F. 329.7 (910
kc/s.).

South Regional. Madras A. (20 kw.). F.
319.1 (940 kc/s.). Madras B. (1 kw.). F. 211.3
(1,420 kc/s.); F. 41.32 (7,260 kc/s.); F. 31.28 (9,590
kc/s.); F. 60.98 (4,920 kc/s.). Bangalore. F. 491.8
(610 kc/s.). Dharwar. F. 220.6 (1,360 kc/s.).
Hyderabad. F. 405.4 (740 kc/s.); 60.14
(4,988 kc/s.); 42.02 (7,140 kc/s.); 30.86 (9,720
kc/s.). Kozhikode. F. 441.2 (680 kc/s.). Tiru-

chirappalli. F. 389.6 (770 kc/s.). Trichur. F.
517.2 (580 kc/s.). Trivandrum. F. 454.5 (660
kc/s.). Vijayawada. F. 357.1 (840 kc/s.).

East Regional. Calcutta A. (1 kw.). F. 300
(1,000 kc/s.); 41.61 (7,210 kc/s.); 31.48 (9,530
kc/s.). Calcutta B. (50 kw.). F. 447.8 (670
kc/s.); 31.48 (9,530 kc/s.); 41.61 (7,210 kc/s.).
Cuttack. F. 310.9 (965 kc/s.). Gauhati A.
F. 411 (730 kc/s.); 62.83 (4,775 kc/s.); 60.73
(4,940 kc/s.); 42.11 (7,125 kc/s.); 31.56 (9,505
kc/s.). Gauhati B. F. 62.83 (4,775 kc/s.);
48.94 (6,130 kc/s.); 31.56 (9,505 kc/s.).

Radio Kashmir. Srinagar A. F. 201.3 (1,490
kc/s.). Srinagar B. F. 61.73 (4,860 kc/s.); 49.1
(6,110 kc/s.); 41.27 (7,270 kc/s.). Jammu. F.
303 (990 kc/s.).

PAKISTAN.—Radio Pakistan, Karachi (15 transmitters.)
Chittagong (1 kw.). F. 344.8 (870 kc/s.).
Dacca, E. Pakistan (5 kw.). F. 256.4 (1,170
kc/s.). Hyderabad (1 kw.). F. 297 (1,010
kc/s.). Karachi (10 kw.). F. 361.4 (830 kc/s.).
Lahore (5 kw.). F. 275.2 (1,090 kc/s.). Peshawar
(10 kw.). F. 379.7 (790 kc/s.). Quetta
(1 kw.). F. 206.9 (1,450 kc/s.). Rajshahi
(1 kw.). F. 223.9 (1,340 kc/s.). Rawalpindi
(10 kw.). F. 260.9 (1,150 kc/s.). Short wave
frequencies are in use by stations at Karachi,
Lahore and Dacca.

RHODESIA AND NYASALAND.—Federal Broadcasting
Service. Bulawayo (2 kw.). F. 491 (611 kc/s.).
Gatooma (2 kw.). F. 379 (791 kc/s.). Gwelo
(2 kw.). F. 288 (1,043 kc/s.). Kitwe (2 kw.).
F. 337 (890 kc/s.). Lusaka (2 kw.). F. 312 (662
kc/s.); (10 kw.); 4,911 kc/s.; 7,220 kc/s.; 11,822
kc/s. Salisbury (2 kw.). F. 514 (584 kc/s.);
(0.3 kw.). F. 31.6 (9,505 kc/s.); (10 kw.). 50
(6,018 kc/s.); 88.4 (3,396 kc/s.).

Central African Broadcasting Service.—Lusaka
(2 kw.). F. 218 (1,376 kc/s.); (15 kw.). F. 62
(4,826 kc/s.); (2.5 kw.). F. 3,954 kc/s.; 7,285
kc/s.; 9,580 kc/s.; 11,882 kc/s.

SOUTH AFRICA.—S.A. Broadcasting Corporation.
On March 31, 1959, 13 transmitting stations were
operating in the Union. Short wave stations
operate in the bands 90, 60, 41, 31 and 25
metres. International transmission on 19 or 11
metres.

NATIONAL NETWORKS

	English Service		Afrikaans Service		Commercial Service	
	m.	kc/s.	m.	kc/s.	m.	kc/s.
Bloemfontein	445	674	506	593	384	782
Cape Town	457	656	538	557	412	728
Durban	530	566	433	692	375	800
East London	293	1,025	261	1,151	330	908
Grahamstown	484	620	428	701	371	809
Johannesburg:—						
West Rand	470	638	417	719	522	575
East Rand	290	1,034	363	827	233	1,286
Kimberley	280	1,070	242	1,241	312	962
Pietermaritzburg	392	764	451	665	355	845
Pietersburg	269	1,115	348	863	303	989
Port Elizabeth	228	1,313	288	1,043	255	1,178
Pretoria	208	1,439	273	1,097	236	1,268

WIRELESS DEVELOPMENT AND BROADCASTING, 1958-59

INTERNATIONAL TELEVISION LINKS

On September 22, a fortnight's conference opened at Church House, Westminster, when one hundred representatives from Western Europe discussed the improvement of international television links. The conference was divided into three sections, which discussed respectively programmes, legal problems and technical progress. The programme section was concerned with the development of Eurovision, including arrangements for the televising of the Olympic Games from Rome in August, 1960. The legal section dealt with problems of copyright, contract and kindred matters, and the technical committee handled the exchange of sound recordings, development of stereophonic broadcasting, radio interference and the allocation of wavelengths.

B.B.C. SATELLITE STATIONS

The Postmaster-General, in a written parliamentary answer on June 24, described the B.B.C.'s new plan to extend and improve the coverage of television and v.h.f. sound services by building a series of low power satellite stations. The building programme, which would take three years to complete, was calculated to increase the B.B.C.'s television coverage from 98.7 per cent. to 99.2 per cent. of the population and the availability of the three sound services on v.h.f. from 96.4 per cent. to 97.6 per cent. During the three years in question, 14 television and 10 v.h.f. sound stations would be built, though more stations were envisaged later. Most of the stations would be designed to work unattended, each transmitter picking up signals from an existing B.B.C. station and re-transmitting them on a different channel for local reception. The first group of satellite stations would be in the following areas: Television and v.h.f.—Berwick-on-Tweed, Fort William, Galashiels, Llandrindod Wells, Loch Leven, Oban, Oxford and West Cornwall. Television only—Barrow and Lancaster, Enniskillen, Ipswich, Pembroke and Milford Haven, Sheffield, and Skegness. V.h.f. sound only—Les Platons (Channel Islands) and Londonderry.

MORE SCHOOL TELEVISION

The B.B.C. announced, on July 6, that from September, 1960, it would double its existing expenditure of £200,000 a year on school television. The service, which had been previously regarded as experimental, had been proved to be a success and would henceforward be considered permanent and greatly expanded. Viewing time would be almost quadrupled, with two programmes of 20 minutes each and two repeats daily. New items would include a series for sixth forms in grammar schools, incorporating programmes on nuclear energy and the exploration of outer space and also science for secondary modern and primary schools. At the same time the Education Advisory Council of Associated-Rediffusion also said that discussions were taking place with the intention of widening the scope of the company's school programmes.

I.T.A.'S EXPANSION PLANS

The Annual Report of the Independent Television Authority, published on October 29, 1958, expressed hopes that by the end of 1960, 95 per cent. of the United Kingdom would be covered by I.T.A., that permitted hours of television would be increased and that a third television service would be introduced. The report showed that at that time 75 per cent. of the population were within the range of I.T.A. transmitting stations, that

further areas in central southern England, north-east England, East Anglia, south-east England and Northern Ireland would be covered by the end of 1959 and that plans were also under preparation to cover south-west England, north-east Scotland and the neighbourhood of Carlisle. Other statements in the report were that by the time of its publication, I.T.A. programmes were available to over 21,000,000 in 6,250,000 homes, that the time spent in watching the two services in these homes was divided between I.T.A. and B.B.C. in a ratio of 70:30 and that the average size of the audience watching I.T.A. programmes each evening was 7,000,000.

More detailed plans for expansion were announced during the same month. It was stated that three new areas, south-west England, north-east Scotland and the Solway, would be provided with independent television service in 1960, or at the latest in the winter of 1960-61. The south-west England area would cover about a million people in Devon and Cornwall and the I.T.A. hoped to build two Band 3 stations, one in Devon and one in Cornwall, to transmit the same programmes. The north-east Scotland station would cater for about 600,000 to 700,000 people living in a triangular area between Fraserburgh, the Moray Firth and Forfar. The Solway service would provide for about 450,000 people on both sides of the Border around the Solway Firth, Dumfries (except the extreme north), Kirkcudbright (except the extreme north) and Wigton (except the extreme west). The station would be on the English side of the Border. Satellite stations would also be provided in other parts of the country, and the first had been approved and would be opened near Dover in the winter of 1959-60. Other satellite stations were being considered for the Berwick area, West Wales, Inverness, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man, and there might eventually be small satellites along the west coast of Scotland. The I.T.A. programme also provided for the improvement of two existing stations. A higher and more powerful aerial would replace the present temporary station at Croydon and a tall mast would be substituted for the present tower at Lichfield. These improvements were expected to add about 800,000 viewers to the London area and a similar number to the Midlands.

NEW B.B.C. STATIONS

New v.h.f. sound broadcasting stations at Llandona, in Anglesey, and at Llangollen, near Wrexham, were brought into service on December 20, 1958. Llandona was intended to serve Anglesey, the northern half of Caernarvonshire and the coastal areas of Denbighshire. The area served by Llangollen included the rest of Denbighshire, Flint and parts of Merioneth and Montgomeryshire, besides being well received in parts of Lancashire and in most of Cheshire and Shropshire. A further new high-power v.h.f. transmitter at Wenvoe, South Wales, came into operation on March 1, to broadcast the Third Programme and Network Three to listeners in South Wales and the west of England.

During the year, the B.B.C.'s most northerly television transmitter in the country, at Thrumster, near Wick, Caithness, began operating, being at first upon a temporary basis.

POSSIBILITIES OF THIRD TELEVISION PROGRAMME

Mr. Marples, the Postmaster-General, speaking in Manchester on March 12, said that the Government would not authorise a third television pro-

gramme until a decision had been made about the line definition system to be adopted permanently in Britain. The principal definition systems in use were the 405-line system in Britain, 525 lines in America, 625 lines in most of Europe and 817 lines in France. Mr. Marples said that he himself was inclined to favour the 625-line system, but that if a new definition system were adopted in Britain it would delay the introduction of a third television programme. The four vacant television channels in Band 3 would have to be used to duplicate transmissions on the old and new definitions until all sets were converted to the new system. Mr. Marples also said that a colour television service in Britain was still a long way off.

Later in March, the Television Advisory Committee informed the Postmaster-General that they were not yet able to report on definition standards and colour, but the chairman, Sir Charles Daniel, said that the committee had an immediate minimum recommendation to make. This was that the British delegation to the international assembly at Los Angeles should be empowered to say that in the interests of frequency planning the United Kingdom would adopt an eight megacycles channel in Bands 4 and 5 if Europe generally adopted it, and that if the United Kingdom should decide to adopt 625-line standards in line bands a six megacycles video band width would be used.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT TELEVISED

On October 28, 1958, the State Opening of Parliament was televised for the first time. Both the royal procession from Buckingham Palace to the House of Lords and the Queen's reading of her Speech were seen and heard, not only by viewers in this country, but by several millions in Europe. The ceremony was relayed through the Eurovision network to Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, the Netherlands, Italy and Switzerland. Reception in most of those countries was good, and it was reported that most of the 2,000,000 sets in West Germany and the 1,000,000 sets in Italy were tuned in to the programme and that 250,000 French people were estimated to have watched it.

MORE MONEY FOR B.B.C.

The Postmaster-General, in a written reply to a parliamentary question on July 1, said that the Government had agreed to a 5 per cent. increase in the B.B.C.'s share of the licence revenue. Mr. Marples said that under the agreement with the B.B.C., the proportion of net licence revenue (i.e., gross revenue less Post Office expenses of administering the licensing system and interference investigation) to be made available to the B.B.C. had been fixed at 87½ per cent. for the three years 1957-58 to 1959-60. The B.B.C. had represented that this proportion would not be adequate for 1959-60 and for that year the Government had agreed to make available 92½ per cent., which was estimated to provide an additional £1,650,000.

STEREOPHONIC SOUND TESTS

The B.B.C. has continued experiments with stereophonic broadcasting and in November, 1958, again demonstrated it experimentally, including the first presentation in Britain of a radio drama in stereophonic sound. The B.B.C. felt, however, that the existing system, demanding two separate transmission channels and duplicate receivers in listeners' homes, would be impracticable for a regular broadcasting service. They aim, therefore, to develop a new system, using a single transmitter broadcast sound which can be heard on a conventional receiver and expanded into stereophony by

the addition of a second sound reproducing unit, which, when commercially developed, might be expected to cost £10 or £12. The B.B.C. has examined three single channel stereophonic systems and decided to co-operate with E.M.I. in developing the latter's Percival system.

TEST MATCH TELEVISION

The M.C.C. announced on May 5 that a contract had been signed between the M.C.C. and the B.B.C. permitting unlimited television of Test matches by the latter during the ensuing three years. The contract covered last season's matches against India and the series against South Africa in 1960 and against Australia in 1961. The B.B.C. had also acquired the exclusive rights for the touring side's matches for 1959-60-61. The B.B.C. stated that the agreement would allow greater flexibility of transmission times, but did not necessarily mean any overall increase in the number of hours of television of Test cricket.

SUNDAY TELEVISION CHANGES

The Assistant Postmaster General said in the House of Commons on July 8 that restrictions on television broadcasts before 2 p.m. on Sundays would be lifted. Previously, Sunday broadcasts before that hour had been confined to outside events, religious programmes and programmes in Welsh. Permission was now being given to transmit any type of programme, but there must be no increase in the allotted time of 50 hours a week together with 350 hours of outside broadcasting yearly.

NEW B.B.C. DIRECTOR-GENERAL

On July 20, the appointment was announced of Mr. Hugh Carleton Greene as Director-General of the B.B.C. to succeed Sir Ian Jacob on the latter's retirement at the end of 1959. Mr. Greene, who was born in 1910, has been connected with broadcasting since 1940, when he joined the B.B.C., and served as German editor in the European Service until the end of the war. From 1946 to 1948 he was in charge of broadcasting in the British zone of Germany and subsequently returned to the B.B.C. as head of the East European Service. He held a number of other posts in the Corporation and was chairman of a commission of inquiry into the future of broadcasting in Rhodesia and Nyasaland. From 1956 to 1958 he was Director of Administration to the B.B.C. and in 1958 became Director of News and Current Affairs.

VIEWING FIGURES

A report issued by the B.B.C. in January said that in the previous two years the number of people with television sets in their homes had risen from about one-half to two-thirds of the population, or 24,500,000 out of an adult population of 37,800,000 as against 19,000,000 in December, 1956. There were still 7,500,000 adults who received only B.B.C. television, but 17,000,000 were able to see both B.B.C. and I.T.V. programmes. The average amount of evening viewing in the last quarter of 1958 was 12½ hours a week compared with 11½ hours during the last quarter of 1957. A further statement in July, covering the months of April, May and June, 1959, showed that during those months the average viewer had devoted 9½ hours a week to watching television in the evenings compared with 10½ hours in the corresponding period of 1958, a reduction which was doubtless due to the better weather. The percentage of the adult population viewing during the evening had, however, risen from 18.9 to 20.5, and the television public had increased by 16 per cent.

ART AND OTHER EXHIBITIONS, 1958-1959

RUSSIAN ART

The now customary Winter Exhibition at the Royal Academy was devoted to Russian painting and was indeed the first such representative survey to be seen in Western Europe. The exhibition, though a smaller one than usual, and containing only 122 items, ranged widely, from a collection of many fine icons of the thirteenth to seventeenth centuries to a number of examples of the work of contemporary Russian painters. The exhibition was representative not only of all periods, but of all parts of Russia, including the Ukraine and the Baltic States, and although very many of the paintings were lent by the Tretyakov Gallery in Moscow, a number of provincial museums and art galleries were also represented. The two rooms of mediæval icons contained specimens of the famous Novgorod School, including a thirteenth-century *Descent into Hell*, a fourteenth-century *Death of the Virgin* and a late fifteenth-century *St. George and the Dragon*, and, from the Moscow School, *The Evangelist Mark*, of the early fifteenth century. From the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, such well-known painters as Vereschagin, Surikov and Serov, were represented and there were five works by Ilya Repin, including a large portrait of Tolstoy. Four rooms were occupied by examples of Soviet art, most of them large canvases, among them being the well-known *Defence of Petrograd* by Deineka.

SIR WINSTON'S PAINTINGS

Somewhat later in the year, on March 11, the Royal Academy presented, in the Diploma Gallery, an exhibition of paintings by Sir Winston Churchill which had a very wide appeal. Sixty-one works were shown, of which thirty-five had recently been exhibited in America and parts of the Commonwealth. They ranged in time from scenes on the Western Front during the First World War to paintings executed during the last two years. A number of the works, such as the *Bottleescape*, the *Black Swans at Chartwell*, and *The Loup River, Alpes Maritimes*, were already well-known to the public, but many others had not previously been shown. The exhibition was particularly remarkable for the wide variety of subjects, and for Sir Winston's vigorous sense of colour, especially in the large number of scenes of the Mediterranean. The exhibition was such a public success that it was kept open for two months beyond the originally arranged final date of May 31 and was not eventually closed until August Bank Holiday. During the five months it was visited by over 141,000 people—a figure only exceeded at the Royal Academy for a "one-man show" in 1952, when 212,000 visitors saw the Leonardo da Vinci exhibition.

ANTIQUÉ DEALERS' FAIR

The nineteenth annual Antique Dealers' Fair and Exhibition was held at Grosvenor House, Park Lane, during June. Works of art and fine craftsmanship of all ages were shown on some ninety stands, subject to the usual proviso that nothing made after 1830 should be included. The many hundreds of exhibits ranged from a porcelain saucer-dish of the Sung Dynasty to a Regency rosewood bookcase. Some outstanding items were the first commissioned portrait painted by Constable, a William and Mary scarlet lacquer bureau-cabinet, a veneered and inlaid Louis XV *table de lit* and a set of nineteen drawings by E. F. Burney designed to illustrate a book on space-travel (circa 1815). Her Majesty the Queen and

other members of the Royal Family lent a number of exhibits and these included a blue enamel and ormolu Directoire striking clock from the sitting room of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother at Clarence House.

CAMBRIDGE TREASURES

Following upon a number of successful exhibitions at Goldsmith's Hall in recent years, a splendid collection of Cambridge Treasures was on view there from March 17 to April 18. As in previous exhibitions, there was a fine collection of plate, containing about 120 examples from the fourteenth to the early nineteenth century and an excellent representation of the work of the modern silversmith. Among the old plate may be mentioned a small fourteenth-century beaker (the earliest known piece of plate in Cambridge) thought to have been given to Trinity Hall by the founder, Bishop Bateman, a collection of plate bequeathed to Christ's College by Lady Margaret Beaufort, a number of pieces given by Archbishop Matthew Parker, an ostrich-egg cup of 1592 from Corpus Christi College and the Vice-Chancellor's cup, given by Queen Elizabeth's favourite, the Earl of Essex, in 1598.

The plate was, however, only one feature of this exceptional exhibition. Manuscripts included a sheet of the Codex Bezae, probably from fifth-century Sicily, sixth-century Italian and eleventh-century Anglo-Saxon copies of the Gospels (two more gifts of Matthew Parker) and a twelfth-century English Bestiary. From the collection of Samuel Pepys, left to Magdalene College, were shown a page of his diary in his own shorthand, a folio music book, including his own song *Beauty, Retire*, the illustrated roll of Henry VIII's Navy by Anthony Anthony, a map showing the progress of the Armada up the Channel and a printed almanack containing the signature "F. Drak". There were first editions of Chaucer, Spenser and George Herbert, and a corrected proof of *Lycidas* with, next to it, a first edition of the poem, with corrections believed to be in Milton's own hand. In one case were to be seen the manuscripts of Gray's *Elegy*, Keats' *Ode to the Nightingale*, Tennyson's *Maud*, Housman's *In Summer Time on Bredon* and Rupert Brooke's *The Soldier*, and among many letters was Byron's first letter, written probably to his aunt. In addition to these many treasures was a varied selection from the Fitzwilliam Museum, of furniture, antiquities, miniatures and Old Masters' paintings and drawings, and a representative collection of portraits of Cambridge men and women.

THE ACADEMY SUMMER EXHIBITION

As in the previous year, works of differing styles and of more traditional and more modern tendency were grouped together in the 1959 Academy Summer Exhibition. A particularly striking work was the large mural *An Artist's Progress*, by Gilbert Spencer, commissioned for the Royal Academy Restaurant. Two other very large paintings were exhibited by Carol Weight, *Entry into Jerusalem and Crucifixion*. Sir Winston Churchill and Augustus John each sent two works, the latter's portrait *Dorelia* being particularly well received. Other portraits of note were Bryan Kneale's study of Charles Loughton, *Peggy Ashcroft as Imogen*, by the late Anthony Devas, a self-portrait by R. O. Dunlop, Sir Gerald Kelly's last portrait of Vaughan Williams and Robert Buhler's study of Ruskin Spear, while the last-named artist's caustically humorous *Strawberry*

Mousse was also a picture of the year. Dame Laura Knight contributed six paintings, including the charming picture, *Kitty and her Pals*, of a horse with two donkeys, and mention should be made of two works by Charles Cundall, one of sailing boats on the Thames and one of Henley Regatta.

COMMEMORATIVE EXHIBITIONS

1959 was a notable year for bicentenaries and tricentenaries and a number of commemorative exhibitions were held. At the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, two galleries were devoted to a display entitled "The Year of Victories, 1759", which was opened by Admiral Lord Cunningham of Hyndhope on May 6, and remained on view for the rest of the year. The first gallery illustrated the organization of the Navy two hundred years ago and the exhibits included models and plans of ships, mainly from contemporary official records. The second room dealt with the various individual victories of the year, and notably with Quebec. Here was exhibited a manuscript chart, about 10 feet across, prepared by Capt. Cook from French charts, his own surveys and information from brother officers, and there were also displayed log-books, contemporary models of the flat-bottomed landing craft specially built for the occasion, and prints and portraits, including one of Patrick Gibson, who helped to carry Wolfe's body from the Heights of Abraham and who died in 1831 at the age of 111.

The bicentenary of Handel's death and the tercentenary of Purcell's birth were jointly commemorated by many concerts during the year, and the British Museum took the opportunity to stage an exhibition, open from May until August, of 250 items relating to the two composers, including manuscript and engraved music, prints, books and drawings, all from the Museum's own collections, except for two portraits lent by the National Portrait Gallery. Handel manuscripts ranged from a copy of about 1700 of *Six Sonatas for Two Oboes and Bass*, said to have been composed when he was ten, and a piece of church music written at Halle between 1701 and 1703 to the autograph score of the *Messiah* itself. Among relics of Purcell were the autograph manuscript of *In the Midst of Life* and of *My Heart is Inditing*, the anthem written for the coronation of James II in 1685.

May, 1759, was also the probable date of the

establishment of Josiah Wedgwood's pottery at Ivy House, Burslem, and an exhibition was held at the Victoria and Albert Museum during the summer illustrative of two hundred years of Wedgwood pottery. The exhibition was drawn partly from the Museum's own collection and partly from other sources, including the royal collection at Windsor. The exhibits were divided into two historical sections and one showing examples of present-day Wedgwood ware, one historical section being largely devoted to early ornamental pieces including examples of the famous black basalt, and plaques and medallions, many designed by Flaxman and William Hackwood; the other contained specimens of household pottery, among them the cream-coloured earthenware known as "Queen's Ware", because of an order from Queen Charlotte in 1765. The exhibition also contained documents and portraits, including those of the first Josiah Wedgwood and his wife, both by Reynolds.

THE ROMANTIC MOVEMENT

A large exhibition, "The Romantic Movement," was staged at the Tate Gallery from July to September, with a subsidiary section, displaying water-colours, drawings and books, on view simultaneously at the Art Council's Gallery in St. James's Square. In all, there were nearly a thousand exhibits and a large part of the Tate Gallery had been temporarily re-organized to house them, twelve large galleries being devoted to different aspects of romantic art—the pastoral, heroism and liberty, nationalism and the cult of the hero, images of power, and others. In addition there were selected water-colours and pieces of sculpture and a small section of toys and transparencies. While the core of the exhibition covered the years between 1780 and 1848, the first room contained Rubens' *Hero and Leander*, Claude's *Perseus or the Origin of Coral*, a *Salvator Rosa*, lent from America, and a *Giorgione*, and the last room had works by Van Gogh, Cézanne, Rouault and Rodin. One gallery contained sixteen paintings, all by Constable, and there were no fewer than nineteen Turners, including his *Evening Star*, the *Burning of the Houses of Parliament*, lent from Cleveland, Ohio, *Northam Castle* and *Hannibal crossing the Alps*. The Louvre lent the famous *Delacroix, Massacre at Chios* and the same artist's *Lion Hunt* came to the exhibition from Boston.

BOOK CLUBS

The following Book Clubs were listed with the Publishers Association in 1959:—

FOYLE (W. & G.) LTD., 121 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

The Book Club.
Catholic Book Club.
Children's Book Club.
Garden Book Club.
Quality Book Club.
Romance Book Club.
Scientific Book Club.
Thriller Book Club.
Travel Book Club.
Western Book Club.

HANSOM BOOKS LTD., 21 Lower Belgrave Street, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.
Seven Arts Book Club.

HUTCHINSON & CO. (PUBLISHERS) LTD., 178 Great Portland Street, W.1.
Adventurers' Club.
Beaver Club.
Mystery Book Guild.

Universal Book Club.

Valentine Romance Club.

ODHAMS PRESS LTD., 67-68 Long Acre, W.C.2.

Companion Book Club.

Herald Sun Readers' Book Club (Australia).

Popular Book Club.

PHOENIX HOUSE LTD., 38 William IV Street, W.C.2.

Country Book Club.

Jazz Book Club.

Science-Fiction Book Club.

Sportsman's Book Club.

READERS UNION LTD., 38, William IV Street, W.C.2.

Readers Union.

REPRINT SOCIETY LTD., 22 Golden Square, W.1.

World Books.

S.C.M. PRESS LTD., 56 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.1.

The Religious Book Club.

TOWN BOOKSHOP, Enfield, Middx.

Sophisticated Book Club.

RETROSPECT OF SPORT 1958-59

OLYMPIC GAMES

The Modern Olympic Games were revived in 1896 and meetings have been held as follows:—

I 1896 Athens	VII 1920 Antwerp	XII 1940 Tokio, Helsinki**
II 1900 Paris	VIII 1924 Paris	XIII 1944 London**
III 1904 St. Louis	IX 1928 Amsterdam	XIV 1948 London
IV 1908 London	X 1932 Los Angeles	XV 1952 Helsinki
V 1912 Stockholm	XI 1936 Berlin	XVI 1956 Melbourne
VI 1916 Berlin**		

** The Games of 1916 were allotted to Berlin, but were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1940 were allotted first to Tokio, then in 1938 to Helsinki, but also were not held owing to the war. The Games of 1944 were awarded to London in 1939, but again were not held owing to the war. It is a rule of the Olympic Charter that the cancellation of any Meeting must not alter the numbered sequence.

The venue of each Olympic Meeting is fixed some time ahead by the International Olympic Committee who have awarded the 1960 Games to Rome.

The 1960 Games will take place in Rome from Wednesday, August 31 to Saturday, September 10, and the programme will cover the following sports—Athletics, Basketball, Boxing, Canoeing, Cycling, Fencing, Football, Gymnastics, Hockey, Modern Pentathlon, Rowing, Shooting, Swimming, Water Polo, Weightlifting, Wrestling and Yachting.

Olympic Records

The men's athletic events number 24 as before, and the following are the existing Olympic records:

Distance	Time		Name	Country	Year
	h.	m. s.			
100 metres		10.3	E. Tolan	U.S.A.	1932
"		10.3	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
"		10.3	W. H. Dillard	U.S.A.	1948
"		10.3	B. J. Morrow	U.S.A.	1956
"		10.3	I. Murchison	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres		20.6	B. J. Morrow	U.S.A.	1956
400 metres		45.9	V. G. Rhoden	Jamaica	1952
"		45.9	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1952
800 metres	1	47.7	T. W. Courtney	U.S.A.	1956
1,500 metres	3	41.2	R. M. Delany	Eire	1956
5,000 metres	13	39.6	V. P. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1956
10,000 metres	28	45.6	V. P. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1956
Marathon	2	23	03.3	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia
4 × 100 metres Relay		39.5		U.S.A.	1956
4 × 400 metres Relay		3	03.9	Jamaica	1952
20,000 metres Walk	1	31	27.4	L. Spirin	U.S.S.R.
50,000 metres Walk	4	28	07.8	G. Dordoni	Italy
110 metres Hurdles		13.5	L. Q. Calhoun	U.S.A.	1956
"		13.5	J. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
400 metres Hurdles		51.1	E. A. Southern	U.S.A.	1956
"		51.1	G. A. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
Steeplechase	8	41.2	C. W. Brasher	G.B.	1956
	ft.	in.			
High Jump	6	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	C. Dumas	U.S.A.	1956
Pole Vault	14	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	R. Richards	U.S.A.	1956
Long Jump	26	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1936
Hop, Step	53	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	A. F. da Silva	Argentine	1956
Shot	60	11	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1956
Discus	185	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	A. A. Oerter	U.S.A.	1956
Hammer	207	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	H. V. Connolly	U.S.A.	1956
Javelin	281	2	E. Danielsen	Norway	1956
Decathlon	7,937	points	M. G. Campbell	U.S.A.	1956

WOMEN'S OLYMPIC RECORDS

Event	Time		Name	Country	Year
	m.	s.			
100 metres		11.4	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1956
200 metres		23.4	M. Jackson	Australia	1952
"		23.4	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1956
*800 metres	2	16.8	M. Radke	Germany	1928
80 metres Hurdles		10.7	S. B. S. de la Hunt	Australia	1956
4 × 100 metres Relay		44.5		Australia	1956
	ft.	in.			
High Jump	5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	M. McDaniel	U.S.A.	1956
Long Jump	20	10	E. Krzesinska	Poland	1956
Shot	54	5	T. Tishkoyevich	U.S.S.R.	1956
Discus	176	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	O. Fikotová	Czechoslovakia	1952
Javelin	176	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	I. Jaunzeme	U.S.S.R.	1956

* The 800 metres, which was held in 1928 but not since, is to be reintroduced into the 1960 programme

Olympic Entries and Qualifying Standards (1960)

Entries for the Track and Field Events, though limited to 3 per nation, are likely to reach new record heights in 1960. In anticipation of the difficulty of staging competitions with unlimited entries, the I.A.A.F. have laid down standards. A country will be permitted to enter 1 man per event, no matter how low the standard of the prospective competitor. If the country wishes to enter 2 or 3 competitors, each must have reached the following qualifying standards between Oct. 1, 1959 and Aug. 25, 1960 for the particular event under consideration.

Men		Standard		Men		Standard		Women		Standard	
Event	(metres)	m.	s.	Event	(metres)	m.	s.	Event	(metres)	m.	s.
100	10.4		Mile	.....	4	02.0	100	.....	11.8	
200	21.3		3 Miles	.....	13	45.0	200	.....	24.3	
400	47.3		6 Miles	.....	28	45.0	800	.....	2	12.0
800	1	49.2	440 Hurdles	.....		52.5	Hurdles	.....		11.2
1,500	3	45.0			ft.	in.	(yards)*		m.	s.
5,000	14	10.0	High Jump	.....	6	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	.....		10.9
10,000	29	40.0	Pole Vault	.....	14	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	220	.....		24.5
110 Hurdles	14.4		Long Jump	.....	24	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	880	.....	2	13.0
400 Hurdles	52.2		Hop, Step	.....	51	2			ft.	in.
Steeplechase	8	55.0	Shot	.....	55	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	High Jump	.....	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
(yards)*		m.	s.	Discus	.....	173	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	Long Jump	.....	19	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
100	9.5		Hammer	.....	203	5	Shot	.....	47	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
220	21.4		Javelin	.....	251	0	Discus	.....	157	6
440	47.6		Decathlon	.....	6,750	points	Javelin	.....	160	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
880	1	49.8								

* Justifying performances in yards and miles are alternative to the corresponding metric distances.

WORLD'S ATHLETIC RECORDS

* (All the world's records given below have been accepted by the International Amateur Athletic Federation with the exception of those marked thus (*) which await ratification and are likely to be accepted.)

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	h.	m. s.			
RUNNING					
100 yards		9.3	M. E. Patton	U.S.A.	1948
"		9.3	H. D. Hogan	Australia	1954
"		9.3	J. Golliday	U.S.A.	1955
"		9.3	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
"		9.3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"		9.3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"		9.3	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
"		9.3	B. J. Morrow	U.S.A.	1957
"		9.3	R. Norton	U.S.A.	1957
220 yards		20.0	D. W. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
440 yards		45.7	G. A. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
880 yards	1	46.8	T. W. Courtney	U.S.A.	1958
One mile	3	54.5	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1957
Two miles	8	32.0	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
Three miles	13	10.8	A. G. Thomas	Australia	1958
Six miles	27	43.8	S. Iharos	Hungary	1956
Ten miles	48	12.0	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
Fifteen miles	1	14	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
100 metres		10.1	W. J. Williams	U.S.A.	1956
"		10.1	I. J. Murchison	U.S.A.	1956
"		10.1	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
"		10.1	L. King	U.S.A.	1956
200 metres		20.0	D. Sime	U.S.A.	1956
400 metres		45.2	L. Jones	U.S.A.	1956
800 metres	1	45.7	R. Moens	Belgium	1955
1,000	2	18.1	D. Waern	Sweden	1958
"	2	17.8*	D. Waern	Sweden	1959
1,500 metres	3	38.1	S. Jungwirth	Czechoslovakia	1957
"	3	36.0*	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
2,000 metres	5	02.2	I. Rozsavolgyi	Hungary	1955
3,000 metres	7	52.8	D. A. G. Pirie	G.B.	1956
5,000 metres	13	35.0	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1957
10,000 metres	28	30.4	V. Kuts	U.S.S.R.	1956
20,000 metres	59	51.8	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
25,000 metres	1	16	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1955
30,000 metres	1	35	A. Ivanov	U.S.S.R.	1957
12 miles 809 yards	one hour	01.0	E. Zátopek	Czechoslovakia	1951
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8	32.0	J. Chromik	Poland	1958
HURDLING		m. sec.			
120 yards (3 ft. 6 in.)		13.4	J. W. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
"		13.4	M. G. Campbell	U.S.A.	1956
"		13.2*	M. Lauer	W. Germany	1959

RUNNING—continued
Distance

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	h.	m. s.			
220 yards (2 ft. 6 in.)		22.1	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1958
440 yards (3 ft.)		49.7	G. C. Potgieter	South Africa	1958
110 metres (3 ft. 6 in.)		13.4	J. W. Davis	U.S.A.	1956
"		13.2*	M. Lauer	W. Germany	1959
200 metres (2 ft. 6 in.)		22.1	E. Gilbert	U.S.A.	1958
400 metres (3 ft.)		49.5	G. Davis	U.S.A.	1958

RELAY RACING
Distance

Distance	Time		Nation	Year
	m.	s.		
4 × 110 yards		39.7	United States	1958
4 × 220 yards	1	22.6	United States	1958
4 × 440 yards	3	07.3	United States	1956
4 × 880 yards	7	20.9	United States	1958
4 × 1 mile	16	25.6	Australia	1959
4 × 100 metres		39.5	United States	1956
"		39.5	Germany	1958
4 × 200 metres	1	22.6*	United States	1958
4 × 400 metres	3	03.9	Jamaica	1952
4 × 800 metres	7	15.8	Belgium	1956
4 × 1,500 metres	15	11.4	Germany	1958

JUMPING AND THROWING

	ft.	in.	Name	Nation	Year
High Jump	7	1	Y. Stepanov	U.S.S.R.	1957
Pole Vault	15	8½	R. A. Gutowski	U.S.A.	1957
Long Jump	26	8½	J. C. Owens	U.S.A.	1935
Hop, step	54	5½	O. Ryakhovskiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
"	54	9½*	O. Fyedorseyev	U.S.S.R.	1959
Weight	63	2½	W. P. O'Brien	U.S.A.	1959
Discus	194	6	F. E. Gordien	U.S.A.	1953
"	196	6½*	E. Piatkowski	Poland	1959
Hammer	225	4	H. V. Connolly	U.S.A.	1958
Javelin	281	2	E. Danielsen	Norway	1956
"	282	3½*	A. Cantello	U.S.A.	1959
Decathlon	8,299	points	R. Johnson	U.S.A.	1958
"	8,357	points*	V. Kuznetsov	U.S.S.R.	1959

WALKING

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	h.	m. s.			
2 miles	12	45.0	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
5 miles	34	32.8	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1955
7 miles	48	15.2	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
10 miles	1	10 45.8	J. Dolezal	Czechoslovakia	1954
20 miles	2	31 33.0	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
30 miles	4	07 11	S. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
3,000 metres	11	51.8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
5,000 metres	20	26.8	V. Hardmo	Sweden	1945
10,000 metres	42	18.4	G. Panichkin	U.S.S.R.	1958
15,000 metres	1	05 45.8	L. V. Spirin	U.S.S.R.	1957
20,000 metres	1	27 05.0	V. Golubnichiy	U.S.S.R.	1958
30,000 metres	2	19 43	A. Vedyakov	U.S.S.R.	1958
50,000 metres	4	16 8.6	S. I. Lobastov	U.S.S.R.	1958
8 miles 1,025 yards	one hour		I. F. Mikaelsson	Sweden	1945
8 miles 1,294* yards	one hour		G. Panichkin	U.S.S.R.	1958
16 miles 403 yards	two hours		E. J. Allsop	Australia	1958

RUNNING

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	m.	s.			
100 yards		10.3	M. Willard	Australia	1958
220 yards		23.4	M. Willard	Australia	1958
440 yards		54.3	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1956
"		53.7	M. T. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
880 yards	2	06.6	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1959
60 metres		7.3	S. Walasiewicz	Poland	1933
100 metres		11.3	S. B. de la Hunty	Australia	1955
"		11.3	V. Krepinka	U.S.S.R.	1958
200 metres		23.2	B. Cuthbert	Australia	1956
400 metres		53.6	M. T. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1957
"		53.4	M. T. Itkina	U.S.S.R.	1959
800 metres	2	05.0	N. Otkalenko	U.S.S.R.	1955
80 metres hurdles		10.6	Z. Ostal	W. Germany	1956
"		10.6	G. Bystrova	U.S.S.R.	1958

JUMPING AND THROWING

	ft.	in.	Name	Nation	Year
High Jump	5	10½	I. Balas	Roumania	1958
"	6	4*	I. Balas	Roumania	1959

WOMEN'S EVENTS

JUMPING AND THROWING—*continued*

	ft.	in.	Name	Nation	Year
Long Jump	20	10	E. Dunska-Krzesinska	Poland	1956
Weight (8 lb.)	54	11½	G. Zybina	U.S.S.R.	1956
Weight (8 lb.)	56	7*	T. Press	U.S.S.R.	1959
Discus	187	1½	N. Dumbadze	U.S.S.R.	1952
Javelin	188	7	B. Zalagiatte	U.S.S.R.	1958
Pentathlon	4,872	points	G. Bystrova	U.S.S.R.	1958
"	4,880	"	I. Press	U.S.S.R.	1959

	Distance		Time		Nation	Year
			m.	s.		
4 × 100 metres				44.5	Australia	1956
4 × 110 yards				45.3	G.B.	1958
4 × 200 metres			1	36.1	E. Germany	1958
4 × 220 yards			1	36.3	Australia	1956
3 × 800 metres			6	27.4	U.S.S.R.	1958
3 × 880 yards			6	36.2	Hungary	1954

BRITISH ATHLETIC RECORDS

British (All-comers') Records are those made by any amateur athlete within the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. British National records are those made by any British athlete, also within the United Kingdom. Where the latter differ from the former they are given with an asterisk.

Distance	Time		Name	Nation	Year
	h.	m. s.			
100 yards		9.4	K. A. St. N. Gardner	Jamaica	1958
220 yards		20.9	H. H. McKenley	Jamaica	1952
440 yards		46.6	M. Singh	India	1958
880 yards	1	47.3	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
1 mile	3	55.6	H. J. Elliott	Australia	1958
2 miles	8	33.0	M. G. Halberg	New Zealand	1958
3 miles	13	15.0	M. G. Halberg	New Zealand	1958
6 miles	28	05.0	S. E. Eldon		1958
10 miles	48	32.4	F. Norris		1959
15 miles	1	17 10.2	D. O'Gorman		1958
12 miles 515 yards	one hour		F. Norris		1958
3,000 metres Steeplechase	8	46.4	S. Rzhishchin, U.S.S.R., 1957; Z. Krzwyskowiak, Poland, 1958 (8 46.4* J. I. Disley, 1956)		

Distance	Time	Name	Nation	Year
120 yards hurdles (3 ft. 6 in.)	13.9	W. F. Porter, U.S.A., 1948; H. Dillard, U.S.A., 1952 (14.1* K. Gardner, Jamaica, 1958)		
220 yards hurdles (2 ft. 6 in.)	23.3†	P. B. Hildreth		1955
"	23.3††	E. Gilbert, U.S.A., 1957; (23.7* P. A. L. Vine, 1955)		
440 yards hurdles (3 ft.)	49.7	G. C. Potgieter	South Africa	1958

JUMPING AND THROWING	ft. in.		Name	Nation	Year
High jump	6	11½	I. Kashkarov, Y. Stepanov, U.S.S.R. (6 9* E. Haisley, Jamaica, 1958)		
Pole vault	15	0	D. G. Bragg, U.S.A., 1957 (14 0* G. M. Elliott, 1954 1957; R. Reid, 1958)		
Long jump	25	8	W. S. Steele, U.S.A., 1948 (24 9½ T. Bruce 1948)		
Hop, step	51	11½	J. Schmidt, Poland, 1959 (51 5½* J. C. Smyth, Canada, 1958)		
Weight	61	0	A. Rowe, 1959		
Discus	186	0	K. Merta, Czechs., 1955 (183 6½* S. du Plessis, South Africa, 1958)*		
Hammer	213	1	M. J. Ellis, 1959		
Javelin	271	11½	V. Kuznetsov, U.S.S.R., 1957 (241 0* C. G. Smith, 1957)		
Decathlon	6,985	points	E. Kamerbeek, Netherlands, 1959 (6,014* P. M. Muliers, 1948)		

WALKING	Time		Name	Year
	h.	m. s.		
2 miles	13	11.4	G. E. Larner	1904
5 miles	34	32.8	J. Dolezal, Czechs., 1955 (35 15.0* R. Hardy, 1956)	
7 miles	49	28.4	R. Hardy	1952
10 miles	1	14 06.0	G. W. Coleman	1956
15 miles	1	56 41.4	R. Bridge	1914
20 miles	2	43 38.0††	A. E. Plumb	1932
20 miles	2	46 10.0	G. T. Galloway	1934
30 miles	4	19 50.8	D. J. Thompson	1956
8 miles 474 yards	one hour		A. H. G. Pope	1932
15 miles 701 yards	two hours		R. Bridge	1914

† Straight course.

††† Bend.

†† Made on the road.

RELAY RACES

Distance	Time		Club or Country	Year
	m.	s.		
4 × 110 yards		40.7	Great Britain Team, 1958	
"		40.4*	West Germany, 1959	
4 × 440 yards	3	08.1	South African Team, 1958	
4 × 880 yards	7	29.2	United States Team, 1952 (7 30.6* British Team, 1951)	
4 × 1 mile	16	30.6	British Team	1958

In addition to the above records, the Amateur Athletic Association recognizes records at the following distances: *Running*: 300, 600, 1,000 and 1,320 yards; 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20 and 25 miles, also 2 hours. *Walking*: 1, 3, 4, 6, 8, 9 and 25 miles. Many other achievements over distances varying from 120 yards to 50 miles' running, and 11 miles to 24 hours' walking, are acknowledged by the Association when authentic, and recorded in the Annual Handbook.

BRITISH RECORDS, WOMEN

100 yards—M. L. Mathews (Australia), H. J. Young, 10.6 sec.
220 yards—M. L. Mathews (Australia), 23.6 sec.
440 yards—M. Hiscox, 55.6 sec.
880 yards—J. Jordan (1959) 2 min. 08.1 sec.
1 mile—D. Leather, 4 min. 45.0 sec.
Mile walk—B. E. Randle, 7 min. 38.4 sec.
80 metres hurdles—S. B. Strickland (Australia), 11.0 sec.; N. Yeliseyeva (U.S.S.R.), 11.0 sec.
4 × 110 yards relay—England team, 45.3 sec.
4 × 220 yards relay—England team, 1 min. 39.9 sec.
3 × 880 yards relay—British team, 6 min. 45.8 sec.
High Jump—T. Hopkins, 5 ft. 8½ in.
Long Jump—M. Bignal, 20 ft. 4 in.
Weight—G. Zybina (U.S.S.R.), 52 ft. 11 in.; V. I. Sloper,* 51 ft.
Discus—T. Press (U.S.S.R.), 171 ft. 1 in.; S. Allday,* 156 ft. 10½ in.
Javelin—A. Pazera (Australia), 188 ft. 4 in.
Pentathlon—M. Bignal, 4679 points

1 mile—Z. Orywal (P.), 4 min. 06.0 sec.
3 miles—K. Zimny (P.), 13 min. 15.6 sec.
6 miles—M. Hyman and M. Bullivant (G.B.), 28 min. 16.2 sec.
4 × 440 yards Relay—Great Britain, 3 min. 12.0 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—V. C. Matthews (G.B.), 14.7 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—C. E. Goudge (G.B.), 51.8 sec.
Steeplechase—Z. Krzyszkowiak (P.), 8 min. 47.2 sec.
High Jump—C. W. Fairbrother (G.B.), 6 ft. 7 in.
Pole Vault—J. Gronowski (P.), 13 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump—H. Grabowski (P.), 24 ft. 9 in.
Hop, Step and Jump—J. Schmidt (P.), 52 ft. 11½ in. (British record).
Shot—A. Rowe (G.B.), 61 ft. (European record).
Discus—E. Piatkowski (P.), 185 ft. 6½ in.
Hammer—T. Rut (P.), 206 ft. 11½ in.
Javelin—J. Sidlo (P.), 270 ft. 9½ in.
Poland beat Great Britain by 106 points to 99.
In the 4 × 110 yards relay, both teams were disqualified.

BEST PERFORMANCES IN 1959 BY
ATHLETES ELIGIBLE TO REPRESENT
GREAT BRITAIN

100 yards—P. F. Radford, 9.5 sec.
100 metres—P. F. Radford, 10.3 sec.
200 metres—P. F. Radford, 21.2 sec.
220 yards—P. F. Radford, 21.2 sec.
400 metres—J. D. Wrighton, 47.0 sec.
440 yards—J. D. Wrighton, 47.2 sec.
800 metres—B. S. Hewson, 1 min. 48.1 sec.
880 yards—B. S. Hewson, 1 min. 49.6 sec.
1,500 metres—D. J. N. Johnson, 3 min. 42.9 sec.
Mile—G. D. Ibbotson, 4 min. 03.1 sec.
3,000 metres—G. D. Ibbotson, 8 min. 00.0 sec.
2 miles—D. A. G. Pirie, 8 min. 39.0 sec.
3 miles—S. E. Eldon, 13 min. 23.6 sec.
5,000 metres—S. E. Eldon, 13 min. 47.6 sec.
6 miles—S. E. Eldon, 28 min. 12.4 sec.
10,000 metres—S. Hyman, 29 min. 18.0 sec.
Marathon—P. Wilkinson, 2 hrs. 24 min. 56.0 sec.
120 hurdles—P. B. Hildreth, 24.3 sec.
220 yards hurdles—J. Metcalf, F. Alsop, 23.8 sec.
440 yards hurdles—C. E. Goudge, 51.8 sec.
Steeplechase—M. Herriott, 8 min. 48.6 sec.
High Jump—C. W. Fairbrother, 6 ft. 8½ in.
Pole Vault—G. M. Elliott, 14 ft. 1½ in.
Long Jump—J. D. Howell, 24 ft. 1½ in.
Hop, Step and Jump—K. S. D. Wilmshurst, 50 ft. 10½ in.
Shot—A. Rowe, 61 ft.
Discus—M. R. Lindsay, 175 ft. 7½ in.
Hammer—M. J. Ellis, 213 ft. 1 in.
Javelin—C. G. Smith, 236 ft. 3 in.
Decathlon—C. J. Andrews, 5,742 points

GREAT BRITAIN v. POLAND

White City Stadium, London

August 14 and 15, 1959

Men

100 yards—R. Jones (G.B.), 9.7 sec.
220 yards—M. Foik (P.), 21.4 sec.
440 yards—J. D. Wrighton (G.B.), 47.3 sec.
880 yards—B. S. Hewson (G.B.), 1 min. 50.8 sec.

Women

100 yards—D. Hyman (G.B.), 11.1 sec.
220 yards—D. Hyman (G.B.), 25.0 sec.
880 yards—J. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 8.8 sec.
4 × 110 yards Relay—Poland, 46.0 sec.
80 metres Hurdles—C. Quinton (G.B.), 11.2 sec.
High Jump—M. Bignal (G.B.), 5 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump—M. Bignal (G.B.), 19 ft. 7 in.
Shot—E. Rusin (P.), 46 ft. 9 in.
Discus—K. Rykowska (P.), 162 ft. 7 in.
Javelin—U. Figwer (P.), 163 ft. 9½ in.
Poland beat Great Britain by 54 points to 52.

GREAT BRITAIN v. WEST GERMANY

White City Stadium, London

August 1 and 3, 1959

Men

100 yards—P. F. Radford (G.B.), 9.7 sec.
220 yards—D. H. Jones (G.B.), 21.3 sec.
440 yards—K. Kaufmann (W.G.), 47.0 sec.
880 yards—P. Adam (W.G.), 1 min. 50.0 sec.
1 mile—B. S. Hewson (G.B.), 4 min. 10.2 sec.
3 miles—L. Muller (W.G.), 13 min. 31.6 sec.
6 miles—S. E. Eldon (G.B.), 28 min. 18.6 sec.
4 × 110 yards Relay—West Germany, 40.4 sec. (European record).
4 × 440 yards Relay—West Germany, 3 min. 9.6 sec. (equals European record).
120 yards Hurdles—M. Lauer (W.G.), 13.7 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—H. Janz (W.G.), 51.6 sec.
Steeplechase—H. Laufer (W.G.), 9 min. 0.2 sec.
High Jump—T. Pull (W.G.), 6 ft. 9 in.
Pole Vault—K. Lehnertz (W.G.), 14 ft. 1½ in.
Long Jump—M. Molzberger (W.G.), 24 ft. 6½ in.
Hop, Step and Jump—H. Strauss (W.G.), 50 ft. 7½ in.
Shot—H. Lingnau (W.G.), 56 ft. 8½ in.
Discus—M. R. Lindsay (G.B.), 173 ft. 1 in.
Hammer—M. J. Ellis (G.B.), 206 ft. 4 in.

Javelin—H. Rieder (W.G.), 240 ft. 5½ in.
West Germany beat Great Britain by 117 points to 95.

Women

100 yards—A. Biechl (W.G.), 10.9 sec.
220 yards—D. Hyman (G.B.), 24.6 sec.
440 yards—M. Pickrell (G.B.), 57.3 sec.
880 yards—J. Jordan (G.B.), 2 min. 8.1 sec. (British record).
4 × 110 yards Relay—Great Britain, 46.5 sec.
80 metres Hurdles—Z. Kopp (W.G.), 11.0 sec.
High Jump—A. Mathel (W.G.), 5 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump—M. Bignal (G.B.), 20 ft. 4 in. (British record).
Shot—M. Hartl (W.G.), 49 ft. 0½ in.
Discus—K. Hausmann (W.G.), 168 ft. 10 in.
Javelin—A. Williams (G.B.), 158 ft. 6½ in.
Great Britain beat West Germany by 64 points to 51.

GREAT BRITAIN v. U.S.S.R.

Moscow, September 5 and 6, 1959

MEN'S EVENTS

	Time
	m. s.
100 metres.—P. F. Radford (G.B.)	10.4
200 metres.—Y. Konovalov (U.S.S.R.)	21.4
400 metres.—J. D. Wrighton (G.B.)	47.0
800 metres.—B. S. Hewson (G.B.)	1 49.6
1,500 metres.—B. S. Hewson (G.B.)	3 47.2
5,000 metres.—S. E. Eldon (G.B.)	13 52.8
10,000 metres.—P. Bolotnikov (U.S.S.R.)	29 18.2
400 metres Relay.—U.S.S.R.	40.2
1,600 metres Relay.—G.B.	3 10.1
	h. m. s.
20,000 metres walk.—A. Vedyakov (U.S.S.R.)	1 25 57.2
110 metres hurdles.—A. Mikhailov (U.S.S.R.)	14.1
400 metres hurdles.—P. Syedov (U.S.S.R.)	51.4
Steeplechase.—S. Rzhishchin (U.S.S.R.)	8 46.8
	ft. in.
High Jump.—I. Kashkarov (U.S.S.R.)	6 9½
Pole Vault.—V. Bulatov (U.S.S.R.)	14 5½
Long Jump.—I. Ter-Ovanesia (U.S.S.R.)	25 3
Hop, Step.—V. Goryayev (U.S.S.R.)	52 11½
Shot.—A. Varanaukas (U.S.S.R.)	59 0½
Discus.—O. Grigalka (U.S.S.R.)	176 6
Hammer.—V. Rudenkov (U.S.S.R.)	222 10
Javelin.—V. Tsubulenko (U.S.S.R.)	254 5
U.S.S.R. beat Great Britain by 129 points to 95.	

WOMEN'S EVENTS

	Time
	m. s.
100 metres.—G. Popova (U.S.S.R.)	11.8
200 metres.—M. Itkina (U.S.S.R.)	24.2
400 metres.—Y. Parlyuk (U.S.S.R.)	55.1
800 metres.—D. Levitska (U.S.S.R.)	2 7.2
400 metres Relay.—U.S.S.R.	45.0
80 metres Hurdles.—M. Bignal (G.B.)	11.0
	ft. in.
High Jump.—T. Chenchik (U.S.S.R.)	5 8½
Long Jump.—M. Bignal (G.B.)	20 2
Shot.—T. Press (U.S.S.R.)	54 3½
Discus.—N. Ponomareva (U.S.S.R.)	174 7
Javelin.—O. Zuyeva (U.S.S.R.)	172 10½
U.S.S.R. beat Great Britain by 76 points to 41.	

GREAT BRITAIN v. FINLAND

*Held at Helsinki on September 12 and 13, 1959

	Time
	m. s.
100 metres.—P. F. Radford (G.B.)	10.5
200 metres.—D. H. Segal (G.B.)	21.3
400 metres.—J. D. Wrighton (G.B.)	47.2
800 metres.—B. S. Hewson (G.B.)	1 48.1
1,500 metres.—O. Salonen (F.)	3 46.0

5,000 metres.—S. E. Eldon (G.B.)	13 59.4
10,000 metres.—M. Hyman (G.B.)	29 18.0
4 × 100 metres Relay.—Great Britain	40.5
4 × 400 metres Relay.—Great Britain	3 12.8
4 × 1 miles Relay.—Great Britain	16 42.8
110 metres Hurdles.—V. C. Matthews (G.B.)	14.5
400 metres Hurdles.—C. E. Goudge (G.B.)	52.0
Steeplechase.—T. Virtanen (F.)	8 54.8
	ft. in.
High Jump.—E. Salminen (F.)	6 8½
Pole Vault.—E. Landström (F.)	14 1½
Hop, Step.—K. S. D. Wilmshurst (G.B.)	50 11
Long Jump.—A. Asiala (F.)	24 9½
Shot.—M. R. Lindsay (G.B.)	57 4
Discus.—M. R. Lindsay (G.B.)	173 4½
Hammer.—M. J. Ellis (G.B.)	204 7
Javelin.—M. Paananen (F.)	242 3½
Decathlon.—M. Kahma (F.)	6,883 pts.
Great Britain beat Finland by 126 points to 104.	

A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

White City Stadium

July 10 and 11, 1959

100 yards—P. H. Radford (Birchfield H.)	9.7 sec.
200 yards—D. H. Jones (Woodford Green A.C.)	21.7 sec.
440 yards—J. D. Wrighton (Southgate H.)	47.5 sec.
880 yards—B. S. Hewson (Mitcham A.C.)	1 min. 52.0 sec.
1 Mile—K. Wood (Sheffield U.H.)	4 min. 8.1 sec.
3 miles—M. B. S. Tulloh (Portsmouth A.C.)	13 min. 31.2 sec.
6 miles—S. E. Eldon (Windsor and Eton A.C.)	28 min. 12.4 sec.
*10 miles—F. Norris (Bolton U.H. & A.C.)	48 min. 32.4 sec.**
†Marathon—J. C. Fleming-Smith (Roth. H.)	2 hr. 30 min. 11 sec.
2 miles Walk—K. J. Matthews (R. Sutton Coldfield W.C.)	13 min. 19.4 sec.**
*7 miles Walk—K. J. Matthews (R. Sutton Coldfield W.C.)	50 min. 28.8 sec.
‡4 × 110 yards Relay—Thames Valley Harriers	42.1 sec.
‡4 × 440 yards Relay—Birchfield Harriers	3 min. 16.0 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—V. C. Matthews (L.A.C.)	14.5 sec.
‡220 yards Hurdles—J. Metcalf (Achilles C.)	23.8 sec.
440 yards Hurdles—C. E. Goudge (Bolton U.H.)	52.7 sec.
High Jump—C. W. Fairbrother (Victoria Park A.A.C.)	6 ft. 7 in.
Pole Vault—A. Ditta (Pakistan)	13 ft. 6 in.
Long Jump—D. J. Whyte (Dundee Hawkhill)	23 ft. 9 in.
Hop, Step and Jump—J. E. C. Whall (Blackheath H.)	49 ft. 2¾ in.
Shot—A. Rowe (Doncaster P.W.A.C.)	58 ft. 10¾ in.
Discus—M. R. Lindsay (Q.P.H.)	175 ft. 7½ in.
Hammer—M. J. Ellis (T.V.H.)	201 ft. 0½ in.
Javelin—C. G. Smith (T.V.H.)	229 ft. 4½ in.
§Decathlon—C. J. Andrews (Army A.A.)	5,517 points.
Tug of War (100 st.)—Hawker Aircraft.	
Tug of War (Catchweight)—Wood Treatment (Bosley).	
* Held at Hurlingham, April 4.	
† Held at Watford, July 25.	
‡ Held at White City, August 29.	
§ Held at Wolverhampton, August 7 and 8.	

WOMEN'S A.A.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Motspur Park, July 3 and 4, 1959

100 yards—D. Hyman (Hickleton Main), 10.8 sec.
 220 yards—D. Hyman (Hickleton Main), 24.5 sec.
 440 yards—M. J. Pickerell (Watford H.), 55.9 sec.
 880 yards—J. W. Jordan (Spartan L.A.C.), 2 min.
 9.5 sec.

1 mile—J. S. Briggs (Selsonla A.C.), 5 min. 2.2 sec.
 1½ miles Walk—B. A. Franklin (Birchfield H.), 12
 min. 56.4 sec.

80 metres Hurdles—M. D. Bignal (L.O.A.C.), 11.3
 sec.

High Jump—N. Zwier (Netherlands), 5 ft. 5 in.

Long Jump—M. D. Bignal (L.O.A.C.), 19 ft.
 9½ in.

Shot—S. Allday (Spartan L.A.C.), 45 ft. 3½ in.

Discus—S. Allday (Spartan L.A.C.), 148 ft. 4 in.

Javelin—S. Platt (L.O.A.C.), 160 ft. 10½ in.

* Pentathlon—M. D. Bignal (L.O.A.C.), 4,679
 points.†

* Held at Wolverhampton on August 8.

† British record.

A.A.A. JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Held at Watford, July 24 and 25, 1959

100 yards—R. Nicholson (Heaton), 9.9 sec.*

220 yards—M. G. Hildery (Victoria Park A.A.C.),
 22.2 sec.

440 yards—B. Jackson (Lozells H.), 48.7 sec.*

880 yards—A. J. Harris (Mitcham A.C.), 1 min.
 54.3 sec.

1 mile—R. T. Jones (Hampstead H.), 4 min. 10.0
 sec.*

Steeplechase—A. J. Yates (South London H.),
 4 min. 23.0 sec.

1 mile Walk—P. Marlow (Southend A.C.), 7 min.
 5.4 sec.

120 yards Hurdles—P. Sunderland (Darlington
 A.C.), 14.9 sec.

200 yards Hurdles—O. H. Baggott (Kingston)
 22.7 sec.*

High Jump—A. G. Davies (Hampstead H.), 6 ft.
 4½ in.*

Pole Vault—R. Addis (Coventry Godiva H.),
 12 ft. 0 in.

Long Jump—L. Birchall (Horwich R.M.I.), 22 ft.
 4½ in.

Hop, Step and Jump—D. A. C. Stephens (Castle-
 ford G.S.), 46 ft. 3½ in.

Shot—J. R. Davies (Llanely), 53 ft. 2 in.

Discus—J. E. Weightman (Ilford A.C.), 153 ft. 11 in.

Hammer—D. G. Mitchell (Eton Manor), 177 ft.
 11½ in.

Javelin—J. V. McSorley (T.V.H.), 205 ft. 9½ in.

* Best performance.

OXFORD v. CAMBRIDGE

White City Stadium, May 9, 1959

100 yards—J. R. C. Young (O.), 9.9 sec.*

220 yards—J. R. C. Young (O.), 21.6 sec.*

440 yards—M. Riegels (O.), 49.1 sec.

880 yards—D. I. B. Smith (O.), 1 min. 51.4 sec.*

1 mile—S. H. James (O.), 4 min. 5.1 sec.†

3 miles—K. Gilligan (O.), 13 min. 49.4 sec.†

120 yards Hurdles—R. P. D. van Rossum (O.),
 15.2 sec.

220 yards Hurdles—R. P. D. van Rossum (O.),
 24.6 sec.

High Jump—P. S. Mackenzie (C.), 6 ft. 2 in.

Pole Vault—S. M. Downhill (C.), 11 ft. 6 in.

Long Jump—M. V. Upson (C.), 22 ft. 8½ in.

Hop, Step and Jump—T. Southall (O.), 47 ft. 11 in.

Shot—D. R. Harrison (C.), 49 ft. 1 in.

Discus—H. Hardy (O.), 149 ft. 3½ in.

Javelin—R. A. Lane (O.), 196 ft. 10 in.

* Best performance.

Oxford won by 90 points to 45.

The Sports were first held in 1864. To date
 Oxford have won on 40 occasions, Cambridge on
 39 and there have been 6 ties.

ROAD WALKING

National 10 Miles Championship

Held at Sheffield on March 21, 1959

	hr.	min.	sec.
1 K. J. Matthews (R. Sutton W.C.)	1	11	00.4
2 S. F. Vickers (Belgrave H.)	1	13	03.0
3 E. W. Hall (Belgrave H.)	1	14	01.0
4 T. W. Misson (Met. W.C.)	1	14	59.0
5 G. Williams (Belgrave H.)	1	16	12.0
6 C. Williams (Ilford A.C.)	1	16	47.0

Team Result

	points
1 Belgrave Harriers (2, 3, 5, 18)	28
2 Metropolitan W.C. (4, 8, 10, 30)	52
3 Highgate Harriers (7, 12, 14, 40)	73

National 20 Miles Championship

Held at Imber Court, May 9, 1959

	hr.	min.	sec.
1 T. W. Misson (Met W.C.)	2	45	19.0
2 D. J. Thompson (Met. W.C.)	2	38	34.0
3 L. Allen (Sheffield U.H.)	2	54	20.0
4 R. Davies (Woodford Green A.C.)	2	55	46.0
5 G. Williams (Belgrave H.)	2	59	17.0
6 R. E. Green (Surrey W.C.)	2	59	42.0

Team Result

	points
1 Metropolitan Walking Club (1, 2, 8, 12)	23
2 Belgrave Harriers (5, 9, 13, 15)	42
3 Woodford Green A.C. (4, 10, 17, 31)	62

National 50 Kilometres Championship

Held at Badesley on June 20, 1959

	hr.	min.	sec.
1 D. J. Thompson (Met. W.C.)	4	12	19.0*
2 T. W. Misson (Met. W.C.)	4	14	03.0
3 N. Thompson (Met W.C.)	4	38	00.0
4 A. Staines (Leicester)	4	40	17.0
5 G. Checkley (Belgrave H.)	4	42	35.0
6 R. E. Green (Surrey W.C.)	4	43	34.0

* Record.

Team Result

	points
1 Metropolitan Walking Club (1, 2, 3, 16)	22
2 Belgrave Harriers (5, 10, 12, 14)	41
3 Leicester (4, 8, 19, 20)	51

INTERNATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Held at Lisbon, March 21, 1959

	min.	sec.
1 F. Norris (England)	42	44.8
2 F. Sando (England)	42	52.4
3 S. Beddiaf (France)	43	01.8
4 B. Heatley (England)	43	10.8
5 S. Eldon (England)	43	10.8
6 A. Mimoun (France)	43	15.4
7 A. Amoros (Spain)	43	18.0
8 M. Rhadl (France)	43	20.6
9 M. Vandewattynne (Belgium)	43	25.6
10 H. Clercks (Belgium)	43	46.8
11 M. Bakir (Morocco)	43	50.8
12 C. Perez (Spain)	43	53.8

Team Result

	points
1 England (1, 2, 4, 5, 13, 15)	40
2 France (3, 6, 8, 14, 17, 24)	72
3 Belgium (9, 10, 19, 22, 23, 27)	110
4, Spain, 167; 5, Morocco, 172; 6, Scotland, 243;	
7, Wales, 258; 8, Portugal, 260; 9, Ireland, 288.	

NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Held at Peterborough, March 7, 1959

	min.	sec.
1 F. Norris (Bolton U.H.)	46	57
2 F. D. Sando (Aylesford P.M.)	47	20
3 M. R. Maynard (Hernic Hill H.)	47	29
4 J. Anderson (Saltwell H.)	47	39
5 S. E. Eldon (Windsor and Eton A.C.)	48	14
6 M. J. Bullivant (Derby and Co. A.C.)	48	18
7 B. B. Heatley (Coventry Godiva H.)	48	21
8 A. F. Perkins (Ilford A.C.)	48	25
9 P. Wilkinson (Derby and Co. A.C.)	48	32
10 D. J. P. Richards (Polytechnic H.)	48	47
11 F. Seal (Ponders End A.C.)	48	49
12 G. A. North (Blackpool and F.A.C.)	49	04
Team Result		
1 Sheffield United H. (15, 18, 19, 25, 31, 37)	145	
2 Derby and County A.C. (6, 9, 23, 38, 40, 42)	158	
3 South London H. (16, 24, 59, 75, 88, 99)	361	
4 Woodford Green A.C. (54, 62, 78, 82, 87, 92)	455	
5 Thames Valley H. (27, 68, 84, 89, 105, 122)	495	
6 Coventry Godiva H. (7, 41, 77, 80, 169, 216)	590	

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CROSS COUNTRY

Held at Perry Bar on March 7, 1959

	min.	sec.
1 J. Byatt (Hampstead H.)	19	30
2 M. Ibbotson (Longwood A.C.)	19	33
3 P. Benn (Highgate H.)	19	55
4 R. Ashby (Coventry Godiva H.)	19	55
5 J. Briggs (Selsonia A.C.)	20	03
6 D. Leather (London Olympiades)	20	10
Team Result		
1 London Olympiades (6, 14, 19, 24)	63	
2 Ilford A.C. (8, 12, 32, 33)	85	
3 Highgate H. (3, 18, 30, 35)	86	

COUNTIES ATHLETIC UNION

White City Stadium, May 16 and 18, 1959

100 yards—P. F. Radford (Staffs.), 9.8 sec.
220 yards—D. H. Segal (Middlesex), 21.5 sec.
440 yards—J. D. Wrighton (Essex), 47.9 sec.
880 yards—M. A. Rawson (Warwicks), 1 min. 54.3 sec.
1 mile—B. S. Kent-Smith (Devon), 4 min. 5.3 sec.*
3 miles—S. H. James (Yorkshire), 13 min. 36.0 sec.
6 miles—M. Hyman (Hampshire), 28 min. 23.4 sec.*
2 miles Walk—K. J. Matthews (Warwicks), 13 min. 37.8 sec.*
7 miles Walk—K. J. Matthews (Warwicks), 49 min. 47.4 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—P. B. Hildreth (Beds. and Hunts.), 14.6 sec.*
440 yards Hurdles—J. Metcalf (Derbyshire), 52.7 sec.
Steeplechase—J. I. Disley (Kent), 5 min. 54.8 sec.*
High Jump—G. A. Miller (Surrey), 6 ft. 6 in.*
Pole Vault—S. R. Porter (Gloucestershire), 13 ft. 0½ in.
Long Jump—D. W. Churchill (Beds. and Hunts.), 22 ft. 9½ in.
Hop, Step and Jump—M. Ralph (Yorkshire), 48 ft. 11 in.
Shot—M. T. Lucking (Essex), 51 ft. 10½ in.
Discus—E. A. Cleaver (Hampshire), 152 ft. 8½ in.
Hammer—M. J. Ellis (Middlesex), 199 ft. 9½ in.*
Javelin—C. G. Smith (Middlesex), 225 ft. 2 in.
20 miles Road Race—A. Kelly (Derbyshire), 1 hr. 43 min. 35 sec.

* Best Championship performance.

Inter-County Championships Placings: 1,

Middlesex, 69 points; 2, Essex, 64; 3, Surrey and Warwickshire, 50; 5, Kent, 44; Lancashire, 37.

L.A.C. SCHOOLS' CHALLENGE CUPS

White City Stadium, April 17 and 18, 1959

100 yards—A. E. Bailey (St. Joseph's), 10.0 sec.*
440 yards—P. J. Glossop (Hastings), 51.1 sec.
880 yards—J. M. Williams (Carmarthen), 1 min. 56.9 sec.
1 mile—M. R. Heath (Merchant Taylor's), 4 min. 15.6 sec.*
1 mile Walk—C. J. Manning (Watford), 7 min. 4.4 sec.*
Steeplechase—J. Pennell (E. Barnet), 4 min. 33.2 sec.
120 yards Hurdles—S. S. Tarrant (Davies), 14.6 sec.*
High Jump—D. W. Seward (Forest), 5 ft. 10 in.
Pole Vault—D. B. Hancock (Birkenhead), 11 ft.
Long Jump—N. H. Seale (Kelly), 21 ft. 4½ in.
Hop, Step and Jump—W. M. Thompson (Millfield), 46 ft. 3½ in.
Shot—J. R. Davies (Llanely), 51 ft. 4½ in.
Discus—R. J. Reid (Northfleet), 158 ft. 10½ in.
Hammer—P. W. Gibbs (Preston Manor), 166 ft. 1 in.
Javelin—K. Day (Hertford), 196 ft. 3 in.

* Best performance.

ALL ENGLAND SCHOOLS

Held at Northwich, July 17 and 18, 1959

100 yards—N. Torry (Essex), 10.0 sec.
220 yards—A. Metcalfe (Yorkshire), 22.5 sec.
440 yards—W. Bussey (Yorkshire), 50.6 sec.
880 yards—J. Whetton (Notts.), 1 min. 55.6 sec.
1 mile—M. Heath (Lancashire), 4 min. 12.0 sec.*
120 yards Hurdles—J. Metcalfe (Durham), 14.9 sec.
200 yards Hurdles—B. Baggott (Surrey), 22.8 sec.
High Jump—D. Seward (Berkshire), 5 ft. 11 in.
Pole Vault—J. Hutton (Dorset), 12 ft.
Long Jump—J. Rowland (Derbyshire), 22 ft. 5 in.
Hop, Step and Jump—M. Holliday (Bucks.), 4 ft. 2½ in.
Sbot—A. Burgin (Yorkshire), 49 ft. 5½ in.
Discus—A. Milne (Yorkshire), 158 ft. 0½ in.
Javelin—R. Howes (Norfolk), 205 ft. 8 in.*
4 × 110 yards Relay—Yorkshire, 44.1 sec.

* Best Championship performance.

Team Competition: 1, Yorkshire, 76 points; 2, Essex, 36 points; 3, Lancashire, 23 points.

INTERNATIONAL DECATHLON AND PENTATHLON COMPETITIONS

Held at Hurlingham, August 21 and 22, 1959

Decathlon:

1. Netherlands (E. Kamerbeek, 6,985; H. Timme, 6,214; W. Thissen, 5,303), 18,502 points.
2. Belgium (L. Marien, 6,017; A. Schoufs, 5,370; H. Jaspers, 5,274), 16,661 points.
3. Great Britain (C. J. Andrews, 5,742; H. L. Williams, 5,458; S. McKinney, 5,237), 16,437.

Pentathlon:

1. Netherlands (N. Zwierv, 4,308; C. van der Bosch, 4,258), 8,566 points.
2. Great Britain (M. D. Bignal, 4,517; J. Adamson, 3,873), 8,389 points.
3. Belgium (H. DeCort, 3,992; S. Saenen, 3,333), 7,325 points.

The Decathlon consists of the following events: 100 metres, 400 metres, 1,500 metres, 110 metres hurdles, high jump, pole vault, long jump, shot, discus and javelin. The women's Pentathlon comprises 200 metres, 80 metres hurdles, high jump, long jump and shot.

THE TURF

The Turf in Great Britain is under the control of:—

Flat Racing. The Jockey Club, H.Q. at Newmarket. Stewards are Lord Irwin; The Duke of Roxburghe; Maj.-Gen. Sir Randle Feilden.

Steeplechasing. The National Hunt Committee. Stewards are: J. Rogerson; Wing-Cdr. P. D. O. Vaux; Cmdr. H. S. Egerton.

Leading Owners and Trainers, 1959

(Flat Season up to Sept. 25)

Winning Owners	Winning Trainers
Prince Aly Khan	C. F. N. Murless
£86,790	£124,562
Sir H. de Trafford	C. Boyd-Rochfort
68,681	107,431
H.M. the Queen	C. F. Elsey
37,135	63,196
Mr. W. Hill	A. Head (France)
36,184	41,110
Maj. L. B. Holliday	H. Wragg
26,020	30,901
Mr. S. Joel	W. R. Hern
21,261	26,020
Sir V. Sassoon	J. Jarvis
18,887	25,904
Mr. H. J. Joel	J. F. Watts
18,404	25,658
Duke of Norfolk	Sir G. Richards
14,118	24,750
Mrs. J. R. Mullion	S. Hall
13,418	21,064
Mr. W. Stirling	H. P. Rohan
12,919	20,806
Lord Derby	R. J. Colling
12,738	18,930

Leading Breeders, 1959

(Up to Sept. 25)

Winners	Races	
	won	Value
Prince Aly Khan and the late H.H. Aga Khan	7	11
Sir H. de Trafford	6	11
Sezincote Stud	9	18
Maj. L. B. Holliday	21	38
Ballykisteen Stud	10	23
Somerics Stud	8	17
National Stud	8	12
H.M. the Queen	6	9
Baroda Stud	5	13
Eve Stud	19	29
Mr. F. N. Shane	2	4
Stanley Estate and Stud Co.	9	23

THE DERBY, 1949-1959

For particulars of the Derby from 1780-1948 see 1921-49 editions.

The Distance of the Derby course at Epsom is 1½ mile. Lord Egremont won Derby in 1782, 1804, 5, 7, 26 (also, 5 Oaks); Duke of Grafton, 1802, 9, 10, 15 (also, 9 Oaks); Mr. Bowes, 1835, 43, 52, 3; Sir J. Hawley, Teddington (1851), Beadsman (1858), Musjid (1859), and Blue Gown (1868), the 1st Duke of Westminster, Bend Or (1880), Shotover (1882), Ormonde (1886), and Flying Fox (1890). Lady James Douglas was the first lady to win the Derby—War Substitute at Newmarket (1918); at Epsom, Mrs. G. B. Miller (1937). First winner was Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed in 1780. From 1940 to 1945 a substitute Derby was run at Newmarket. By winning his 5th Derby, the late Aga Khan equalled Lord Egremont's record. He also won 2 Oaks.

Winning Jockeys, 1959

(Up to Sept. 25)

	1st	2nd	3rd	Unpl	Total Mts
D. Smith	139	125	99	334	697
A. Breasley	128	92	71	172	463
L. Piggott	120	79	75	185	459
E. Hide	105	85	69	250	509
E. Mercer	100	67	77	250	494
G. Lewis	78	48	50	228	404
J. Mercer	75	73	56	199	423
J. Sime	73	61	44	159	337
E. Smith	64	59	44	270	437
E. Larkin	59	48	49	133	289
W. Rickaby	58	46	44	169	317
W. Snaith	53	39	52	267	411

Winning Sires, 1959

(Up to Sept. 25)

	Winners	Races won	Value
Petition (1944), by Fair Trial	18	37	£60,955
Persian Gulf (1940), by Bahram	14	25	59,535
Alycidon (1945), by Donatello II	19	33	55,860
Chanteur II (1942), by Chateau Bouscaut	12	17	40,388
Court Martial (1942), by Fair Trial	22	38	32,061
Tudor Minstrel (1944), by Owen Tudor	20	39	27,545
My Babu (1945), by Diebel	17	28	26,701
Supreme Court (1948), by Persian Gulf or Precipitation	19	37	26,550
Golden Cloud (1941), by Gold Bridge	21	37	26,035
Precipitation (1933), by Hurry On	17	32	25,851
Whistler (1950), by Panorama	23	40	24,383
Aureole (1950), by Hyperion	13	16	22,788

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'ts.
1949	Mrs. M. Glenister's Nimbus P*	7 to 1	E. C. Elliott	G. S. Colling	15
1950	M. M. Boussac's Galcador (Fr.)	100 to 9	W.R. Johnstone	C. Semblat	32
1951	Mr. J. McGrath's Arctic Prince	28 to 1	C. Spares	W. Stephenson	32
1952	H.H. Aga Khan's Tulyar ^o	11 to 2 F.	C. Smirke	M. Marsh	25
1953	Sir V. Sassoon's Pinza	5 to 1 (Jt.F)	Sir G. Richards	N. Bertie	33
1954	Mr. R. S. Clark's Never Say Die ^o	33 to 1	L. Piggott	J. Lawson	33
1955	Mme. L. Volterra's Phil Drake ^o	100 to 8	F. Palmer	F. Mathet	22
1956	M. P. Wertheimer's Lavandin (Fr.)	7 to 1	W.R. Johnstone	A. Head	23
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello*	6 to 4 F.	L. Piggott	N. Murless	22
1958	Sir V. Sassoon's Hard Ridden (Ir.)	18 to 1	C. Smirke	J. Rogers	20
1959	Sir H. de Trafford's Parthia	10 to 1	W. H. Carr	C. Boyd-Rochfort	20

Marked * also won the Two Thousand Guineas; ^o the St. Leger; P denotes Photo-Finish. Record times, 2 min. 34 secs. by Hyperion in 1933; Windsor Lad in 1934; 2 min. 33.8 sec. Mahmoud in 1936.

TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS. First run, 1809. Rowley Mile. Newmarket. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Bettin ^g	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1955	Mr. D. Robinson's Our Babu.....	13 to 2	D. Smith.....	G. Brooke...	23
1956	Mr. A. G. Samuel's Gilles de Retz.....	50 to 1	F. Barlow.....	C. F. Jerdein..	19
1957	Sir V. Sassoon's Crepello†.....	7 to 2	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless....	15
1958	Her Majesty the Queen's Pall Mall.....	20 to 1	D. Smith.....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	14
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Taboun (Fr).....	5 to 2F.	G. Moore.....	A. Head.....	13

† Also won Derby.

ONE THOUSAND GUINEAS. 1814. Rowley mile. Newmarket. Fillies 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld.....	1 to 4F.	W. H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	12
1956	Sir V. Sassoon's Honeylight.....	100 to 6	E. Britt.....	C. Elsey.....	19
1957	H.H. Aga Khan's Rose Royale II (Fr.)...	6 to 1	C. Smlrke.....	A. Head.....	20
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola (Fr.).....	8 to 11F.	S. Boullenger..	F. Mathet.....	11
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile.....	8 to 1	D. Smith.....	N. Murless....	14

OAKS. 1779. Epsom. 1½ mile. Fillies. 9 st.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld *.....	7 to 4F.	W. H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	13
1956	Mme. L. Volterra's Sicarelle (Fr.).....	3 to 1	F. Palmer.....	F. Mathet.....	14
1957	Her Majesty the Queen's Carrozza.....	100 to 8	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless....	11
1958	M. F. Dupré's Bella Paola* (Fr.).....	6 to 4F.	M. Garcia.....	F. Mathet.....	17
1959	Prince Aly Khan's Petite Etoile*.....	11 to 2	L. Piggott.....	N. Murless....	11

* Also won 1,000 Guineas.

ST. LEGER. 1776(8). Doncaster. 1½ mile, 132 yards.

Year	OWNER AND NAME OF WINNER	Betting	Jockey	Trainer	No. of R'n'rs.
1955	Lady Zia Wernher's Meld.....	10 to 11F.	W. H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8
1956	Mr. R. B. Strassburger's Cambremer (Fr.)...	8 to 1	F. Palmer.....	G. Bridgland..	13
1957	Mr. J. McShain's Ballymoss (Ir.).....	8 to 1	T. P. Burns....	M. V. O'Brien.	16
1958	Sir H. de Trafford's Alcide.....	4 to 9F.	W. H. Carr....	C. Boyd-Rochfort	8
1959	Mr. W. Hill's Cantelo.....	100 0 7	E. Hide.....	C. F. Elsey.....	11

	Lincolnshire Handicap. 1 mile.	Free Handicap. Newmarket—3 yrs.—7f.	Newmarket Stakes. 3 yrs—1 mile 2 furlongs.	Coronation Cup. Epsom 1½ m.
1956	Three Star II 8y 6 st 13 lb.	Honeylight 8st. 7lb.	Pirate King 9st.	Trolique (Fr.) 4y 8st 7lb.
1957	Babur 4y 7st 13lb.	Quorum 8st 7lb.	Sun Charger 9st.	Fric (Fr.) 5y 8st 10lb.
1958	Babur 5y 9st.	Faultless Speech 8st 4lb.	Guersillus 9st.	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 8st 7lb.
1959	Marshal Pil 5y 7st 13lb.	Petite Etoile. 9st.	Agricola. 9st.	Naganal 4y 8st 7lb.

	Ascot Stakes. Now 2½ miles.	Gold Cup. Ascot 2½ miles.	Coventry Stakes. Ascot—2 yrs—5 furlongs	Grand Prix de Paris. 1 mile 7 furlongs.
1956	Zarathustra 5y 9st.	Macip (Fr.) 4y 9st.	Messmate 9st.	Vatel.....
1957	Bonhomme 8y 6st 8lb.	Zarathustra 6y 9st.	Amerigo 9st.	Altipan.....
1958	Sandiacre 6y 8st 13lb.	Gladness (Ir.) 5y 8st 11lb.	Hieroglyph 9st.	San Roman.....
1959	Rugosa 4y 7st 12lb.	Wallaby II (Fr.) 4y 9st.	Martial (Ir.) 9st.	Birum.....

	Chester Cup. Chester—2¼ m. 77y.	Jubilee Handicap. Kempton Pk.—1¼ m.	Eclipse Stakes. Sandown Pk.—1¼ m.	King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes. Ascot—1½ miles.
1956	Golovine 6y 8st 2lb.	Tudor Jinks 4y 7st 7lb.	Trolique (Fr.) 4y 9st 7 lb.	Ribot (It.) 4y 9st 4 lb.
1957	Curry 6y 8st.	Alcintia 4y 6st 13lb.	Arctic Explorer 3y 8st 8lb.	Montval (Fr.) 4y 9st 7lb.
1958	Sandiacre 6y 8st 4lb.	Orcimedes 4y 8st 3lb.	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb.	Ballymoss (Ir.) 4y 9st 7lb.
1959	Agreement 5y 9st. 4lb.	Alcimedés 5y 8st 3lb.	St. Crespin III (Fr.) 3y 8st 9lb.	Alcide 4y 9st 7lb.

	Nunthorpe Stakes. York 5f.	Chevely Park Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—6f.	Cambridgeshire. Newk't 9 furlongs	Middle Park Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—6 furlongs.
1956	Ennis 2y 7st 3 lb.	Sarcelle 8st 12 lb.	Loppylugs 4y 7st 8lb.	Pipe of Peace 9st.
1957	Gratlude 4y 9st 5lb.	Rich and Rare 8st 12lb.	Stephanotis (Ir.) 4y 8st 5lb.	Major Portion 9st.
1958	Right Boy 4y 9st 5lb.	Lindsay 8st 12lb.	London Cry 4y 9st 5lb.	Masham 9st.
1959	Right Boy 5y 9st 5lb.	Queensberry 8st 12lb.		Venture VII (Fr.) 9st.

	Cesarewitch. Newk't 2¼ m.	Dewhurst Stakes. Newk't 2 yrs.—7f.	Champion Stakes. Newk't 1¼ m.	Grand National. L'pool 4m. 855 y.1s.
1956	Prelone 3y 7st 3lb.	Crepello 8st 9lb.	Hugh Lupus 4y 9st.	E.S.B. 10y 11st 2lb.
1957	Sandiacre 5y 7st 8lb.	Torbella III (Fr.) 8st 6lb.	Rose Royale II (Fr.) 3y 8st 4lb.	Sundew 11y 11st 7lb.
1958	Morcambé 5y 9st 1lb.	Lillum 8st 13lb.	Bella Paola (Fr.) 3y 8st 4lb.	Mr. What (Ir.) 8y 10st 6lb.
1959	Come to Daddy 4y 7st 8lb.		Petite Etoile 3y 8st 4lb.	Oxo 8y 10st 13lb.

CRICKET

Cricket is played under the "Laws of Cricket" and is governed by the Committee of the Marylebone Cricket Club (1787), Lord's, N.W.1. Pres.—H. S. Altham, C.B.E., D.S.O., M.C. Sec., Maj. R. Aird. Asst. Secs., J. G. Dunbar; S. C. Griffith.

County Championships

The first County Championship was in 1873 when Gloucestershire and Nottinghamshire finished equal on points. Yorkshire have won 23 times; Surrey 16; Notts 8; Lancs 8; Middlesex 5; Kent 4; Gloucester 2; Derby 2; Warwick 2; Glamorgan 1; Notts and Lancs tied in 1879 and 1882, and Notts, Lancs and Surrey were all equal in 1889. Middlesex and Yorkshire tied in 1949 and Lancashire and Surrey tied in 1950.

Laws, etc., 1959

Test Selectors for 1959: G. O. Allen (Chairman); W. Wooller; D. J. Insole; H. Sutcliffe.

County Cricket Reforms.—The alterations in conditions in the County Cricket Championship, adopted experimentally in 1957, with certain modifications, made in 1958, to the rule governing bonus for faster scoring on first innings, were continued for 1959. The chief points are:

1. On-side fielders to be limited to five, only two of them to be behind the popping crease.
2. First innings points to be reduced from four to two, with the allocation of a bonus of two points for faster scoring.
3. The size of boundaries to be standardized.
4. Countries to be limited in the number of overseas cricketers on their staff.

Declarations.—An amendment to Law 15 was adopted in 1958 giving the Captain of a batting side power to declare at any time during a match irrespective of its duration.

1959. Cricket Feats

Firsts.—1,000 runs—M. R. Hallam (Leicestershire). 100 wickets—H. L. Jackson (Derbyshire). 1,000 runs and 100 wickets—G. E. Tribe (Northamptonshire). 2,000 runs—M. J. K. Smith (Warwickshire). 200 wickets—None. 3,000 runs—M. J. K. Smith scored 3,245 runs in season, the first player to top 3,000 since 1949.

All Round.—T. E. Bailey (Essex) scored 2,011 runs and took 100 wickets. No player had made 2,000 runs and taken 100 wickets in season since 1937.

High Scores.—Somerset, 562 v. Notts; Kent, 560 (for 6) v. Essex; Worcestershire, 493 v. Essex; England, 483 (for 8) v. India (third Test, Leeds); Nottinghamshire 460 (for 6) v. Yorks.

Low Scores.—Yorkshire, 35 v. Gloucestershire; Somerset, 59 v. Warwickshire.

Fastest Century.—J. M. Parks (Sussex). 100 runs in 61 minutes v. Lancashire.

Bowling Feats.—J. D. Bannister (Warwicks.) 10 for 41 v. Combined Services; H. L. Jackson (Derbyshire) 9 for 17 v. Cambridge Univ. (12 for 33 in match); D. J. Halfyard (Kent) 9 for 61 v. Worcs. (15 for 117 in match) D. Shackleton (Hants.) 9 for 81 v. Glos.

Highest Individual Scores.—P. R. Umrigar (Indians) 252* v. Cambridge Univ.; M. C. Cowdrey (Kent) 250 v. Essex; D. Kenyon (Worcs.) 229 v. Hants.; P. B. Wight (Somerset) 222* v. Kent.

Century on debut.—E. A. Clark (Middlesex) made 100* in his first first-class match v. Cambridge Univ.

County Cup Awards.—Fastest century, J. M. Parks. Best bowling performance, J. D. Bannister.

Most catches; P. Walker (Glamorgan), 64. Most wicket-keeping dismissals, J. M. Parks. Special awards, M. J. K. Smith (Warwickshire) and A. A. Baig (India and Oxford Univ.).

County Championship Table, 1959.

County Order for 1959, 1958 in brackets	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	No dec.	First Innings Lead in Match		Bonus Points	Points
						L†	Dn.		
Points Awarded	—	12	—	—	—	2	2	2	—
Yorkshire (11)...	28	14	7	7	0	0	5	26	204
Gloucester (14)...	28	12	11	4	0	1	3	28	186*
Surrey (1)...	28	12	5	11	0	0	8	26	186
Warwicks. (16)...	28	13	10	5	0	2	1	22	184
Lancashire (7)...	28	12	7	9	0	1	5	28	184
Glamorgan (15)...	28	12	6	10	0	3	4	20	178
Derbyshire (5)...	28	11	10	7	0	1	3	20	174
Hampshire (2)...	28	11	7	9	0	1	4	26	168
Essex (6)...	28	11	7	9	0	1	4	22	168*
Middlesex (10)...	28	10	9	9	0	3	3	24	146
Northants (4)...	28	8	10	10	0	4	0	2	157
Somerset (3)...	28	8	13	7	0	4	3	20	130
Kent (8)...	28	8	12	8	0	2	5	18	123
Worcester (9)...	28	6	8	13	1	1	7	18	106
Sussex (13)...	28	6	11	10	1	3	3	18	102
Leicester (12)...	28	5	16	7	0	0	2	8	72
Notts. (17)...	28	4	14	9	1	1	3	6	62

Middlesex record includes one point for tie on first innings in match lost.

* Includes 6 points for tie.

Minor Counties Championship, 1959

County	P.	W.	L.	First Innings		No. res.	Pts.	Avge.
				W.	L.			
Warwickshire II....	8	6	1*	1	0	0	66	8.25
Lancashire II.....	8	5	0	1	2	0	55	6.87
Dorset.....	10	5	1	3	1	0	60	6.00
Cambridgeshire....	10	5	3†	0	1	1	59	5.90
Yorkshire II.....	10	4	0	6	0	0	58	5.80
Hertfordshire.....	10	4	5§	0	1	0	53	5.30
Norfolk.....	10	4	4†	1	1	0	50	5.00
Wiltshire.....	10	4	3†	0	2	1	50	5.00
Somerset II.....	12	4	3‡	1	2	2	58	4.83
Nottinghamshire II.	10	3	1*	4	2	0	47	4.70
Devon.....	10	3	2*	3	1	1	45	4.50
Northants II.....	8	2	1	5	0	0	35	4.37
Bedfordshire.....	10	3	2	3	1	1	42	4.20
Buckinghamshire...	10	3	3†	1	3	0	42	4.20
Suffolk.....	8	2	3*	2	1	0	33	4.12
Gloucestershire II...	8	2	1*	2	3	0	32	4.00
Essex II.....	8	2	2*	1	3	0	29	3.62
Staffordshire.....	10	2	3*	4	1	0	36	3.60
Durham.....	12	3	2*	1	6	0	42	3.50
Oxfordshire.....	10	2	3*	2	2	1	33	3.30
Northumberland....	10	2	4†	3	2	0	30	3.00
Lincolnshire.....	10	2	1	1	1	0	28	2.80
Leicestershire II....	8	1	2	2	1	1	18	2.25
Shropshire.....	10	1	6†	1	3	1	18	2.25
Berkshire.....	10	1	6†	1	1	1	22	2.20
Cheshire.....	10	1	6	1	2	0	15	1.50
Cornwall.....	8	0	3*	1	2	2	12	1.50
Cumberland.....	8	0	7*	0	1	0	4	0.50

* First innings points (3) in one match lost.

† First innings points in two matches lost.

‡ First innings points in three matches lost.

§ First innings points in four matches lost.

Minor Counties Challenge Match: Warwickshire II beat Lancashire II by innings and 260 runs. Warwickshire II 380; Lancashire II 36 and 84.

BATTING AND BOWLING AVERAGES

English Batting Averages, 1959

(Qualification, 8 Innings)

English Bowling Averages, 1959

(Qualification, 10 Wickets in 10 Innings)

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest Innings	Average	Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
M. J. K. Smith	67	11	3,245	200*	57.94	Statham	977.4	267	2,087	139	15.01
Watson	50	10	2,212	173	55.30	Allen (D. A.)	635.5	286	1,322	84	15.73
Pullar	55	7	2,447	161	55.14	Sydenham	174.4	41	399	25	15.96
Barrington	52	6	2,499	186	54.32	J. J. Warr	804.5	218	1,793	109	16.49
Wight	39	3	1,930	222*	53.61	Jackson	1,168.5	349	2,461	140	17.57
Edrich (J. H.)	45	11	1,799	126	52.91	Thompson	789.1	204	1,743	97	17.96
Parks	56	11	2,313	157*	51.40	McConnon	799.1	202	2,059	113	18.22
M. C. Cowdrey	44	4	2,008	250	50.20	Mortimore	1,091.3	472	2,066	113	18.28
Parkhouse	49	3	2,243	154	48.76	Cook	932.4	405	1,850	101	18.31
Horton (H.)	59	8	2,428	140*	47.60	Moss	785.5	228	1,796	96	18.70
P. B. H. May	16	2	663	143	47.35	Loader	829.1	163	2,196	115	19.09
T. E. Bailey	55	12	2,011	146	46.76	Trueman	1,072.4	269	2,730	140	19.50
R. Subba Row	46	5	1,917	183*	46.75	Tyson	702.5	180	1,726	88	19.61
Illingworth	50	13	1,726	162	46.64	Suttle	61	13	237	12	19.75
E. R. Dexter	53	8	2,055	127	45.66	Hitchcock	153.4	50	374	18	20.77
D. J. Insole	50	5	2,045	180	45.44	Shepherd	1,074.5	333	2,227	107	20.81
Horton (M. J.)	58	3	2,468	212	44.87	Coldwell	705.4	192	1,794	86	20.86
D. B. Carr	60	8	2,292	156*	44.07	Ryan	256.4	78	640	30	21.33
Graveney	30	5	1,062	155*	42.48	Lock	972.5	287	2,374	111	21.38
Gray	57	5	2,170	176*	41.73	Illingworth	1,041.1	340	2,361	110	21.46
Grievess	58	4	2,253	202*	41.72	Thomson	1,167	305	2,774	129	21.50
Dews	47	5	1,752	130	41.71	Shackleton	1,455.4	481	3,190	148	21.55
M. J. L. Willard	18	0	744	92	41.33	Manning	1,030.4	358	2,502	114	21.94
Padgett	61	8	2,181	161*	41.15	A. J. Corran	366	93	906	41	22.09
Young	57	4	2,179	148	41.11	C. B. Clarke	243.2	43	796	36	22.11
Stewart (W. J.)	47	3	1,799	156	40.88	Buss	221	41	692	31	22.32
Marshall	63	1	2,532	150	40.83	Greenhough	1,023.4	257	2,730	122	22.37
Wharton	59	6	2,157	199	40.69	Bridge	785.1	283	1,921	85	22.60
R. T. Simpson	55	5	2,033	132	40.66	Lightfoot	243.3	59	616	27	22.81
Milton	51	2	1,984	121	40.48	Smith (D. R.)	1,057.3	261	2,520	110	22.90
McCool	46	2	1,769	149	40.20	Browne (A. S.)	987.3	251	2,539	110	23.08
A. A. Baig	52	6	1,821	221*	39.58	I. Buxton	159	36	468	20	23.40
Wilson (R. C.)	49	3	1,808	148	39.30	Alley	530.3	120	1,358	58	23.41
Hill (N.)	57	2	2,129	167	38.70	Taylor (K.)	282.3	88	633	27	23.44
Clark (E. A.)	26	2	918	121	38.25	Platt	906.2	282	2,090	89	23.48
Stott	56	2	2,034	144*	37.66	Knight	802.2	137	2,380	101	23.56
Bird	12	2	374	181*	37.40	Ralph	802	192	1,122	90	23.57
R. W. Barber	32	2	1,104	121	36.80	Aldridge	587.2	136	1,607	68	23.63
Hitchcock	15	3	439	75	36.58	W. Wooller	360	93	957	40	23.92
Alley	54	4	1,823	155	36.46	Tribe	1,074.4	256	2,923	122	23.95
Brookes	47	3	1,598	154	26.31	D. M. Sayer	633	129	1,807	75	24.09
Hamer	54	3	1,850	118	36.27	Bedser (A. V.)	963	256	2,208	91	24.26
Bolus	17	5	431	91	35.91	Williamson	376.1	85	998	41	24.34
Barrick	47	3	1,561	141	35.47	Biddulph	674.2	126	1,924	79	24.35
Close	56	3	1,879	154	35.45	Bedser (E. A.)	438.3	124	1,075	44	24.43
Springall	55	13	1,488	107*	35.42	Close	757	208	2,162	88	24.46
Horner	57	6	1,806	173	35.41	Laker	797.2	246	1,920	78	24.61
Wolton	45	4	1,449	136	35.34	T. E. Bailey	680.5	176	2,469	100	24.69
Johnson (H. L.)	53	11	1,480	97	35.23	M. J. L. Willard	81.1	21	247	10	24.70
Pressdee	53	4	1,711	113	34.91	Bannister	599.4	166	1,384	56	24.71
Gardner (F. C.)	22	5	579	80*	34.05	Titmus	1,108.1	362	2,583	104	24.83
Walker	53	7	1,564	113	34.00	Ashenden	186	41	472	19	24.84
Hallam	62	1	2,070	210*	33.93	Preston (K. C.)	582.2	129	1,492	60	24.86
Smith (D. V.)	49	9	1,335	145*	33.37	Flavel	980	209	2,694	108	24.94
Constable	36	6	1,001	168	33.36	Cartwright	843.3	302	2,033	80	25.41
Pheby	57	3	1,800	130	33.33	Halford	1,051.2	261	3,178	125	25.42
Stewart (M. J.)	62	6	1,849	140	33.01	Ridgway	563.2	145	1,655	65	25.46
Clark (T. H.)	37	2	1,144	100	32.68	O. S. Wheatley	987.2	238	2,554	100	25.54
Clay	15	0	490	137	32.66	Pearson	719	163	2,030	79	25.69
Savill	40	3	1,197	115	32.35	James	485	111	1,341	52	25.78
Richardson (D. W.)	56	5	1,639	126	32.13	Ward	222.2	52	673	26	25.88
A. A. Baig	23	2	673	116	32.04	Lomax	404.2	86	1,114	43	25.90
Bond	33	6	862	101*	31.92	J. D. Flachaud	478.5	149	1,301	50	26.02
Bennett	16	4	315	74	31.50	Harris	114.2	27	313	12	26.08
Atkinson (G. G.)	59	4	1,727	119	31.10	Cannings	581.3	175	1,598	61	26.19
J. F. Pretlove	34	4	923	107	31.00	Brown (A.)	574.2	133	1,604	61	26.29
Norman	36	2	1,054	109	31.00	D. Kirby	579.2	126	1,685	64	26.32
Watkins	45	3	1,330	132	30.93	Bick	428.3	118	1,081	41	26.36
Taylor (B.)	63	2	1,837	135	30.61	D. M. Green	236.1	74	637	24	26.54
Poole	42	3	1,218	152*	30.45	Smith (E.)	298	77	890	33	26.96
Winfield	55	4	1,522	120*	30.43	Savage	743.5	196	2,132	79	26.98
Hedges	53	3	1,521	129	30.42	Higgs	994.2	291	2,728	101	27.00
J. Burki	29	2	821	119*	30.40	Wassell	1,175.5	264	3,064	113	27.11
Washbrook	37	5	973	115	30.40	E. R. Dexter	230.5	74	681	25	27.24
Sharpe	29	1	850	202	30.35	Allen (M. H. J.)	526.4	105	1,608	59	27.25
Suttle	56	4	1,576	136	30.30	Birkenshaw	198.2	69	493	18	27.38
Hooker	52	4	1,499	137	30.18	Dyson	424	119	1,096	40	27.40
Sainsbury	37	6	934	96	30.12	Rhodes	770.5	280	1,562	57	27.40
I. W. Hall	19	0	572	113	30.10	G. W. Richardson	483.5	95	1,499	54	27.75
Russell	52	1	1,527	120	29.94						

*Denotes not out.

TEST MATCHES

England v. India, 1959

First Test.—Nottingham (June 4-8). England won by innings and 59. England 422; India 206 and 157.

Second Test.—Lord's (June 18-20). England won by 8 wickets. India 168 and 165; England 226 and 108 for 2.

Third Test.—Leeds (July 2-4). England won by innings and 173. India 161 and 149; England 483 for 8 (dec.).

Fourth Test.—Manchester (July 23-28). England won by 171 runs. England 490 and 265 for 8 (dec.); India 208 and 376.

Fifth Test.—Oval (August 20-24). England won by innings and 27. India 140 and 194; England 361.

TEST MATCH AVERAGES

ENGLAND (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
M. J. K. Smith...	69.00	W.G.A. Parkhouse	48.00
G. Pullar	60.50	E. R. Dexter	19.33
K. F. Barrington	59.50	J. B. Mortimore...	14.33
R. Illingworth...	59.00	K. Taylor	11.00
M. C. Cowdrey...	57.33	F. S. Trueman	10.16
R. Swetman	57.00	C. A. Milton	8.66
P. B. H. May	50.00	T. Greenough	1.00

Also batted:—J. B. Statham, 38, 29* and 3*; T. G. Evans, 73 and 0; M. J. Horton, 58 and 2; A. E. Moss, 26 and 11; R. Subba Row, 94; D. B. Close, 27; H. J. Rhodes, 0*.

ENGLAND (BOWLING)

	Wkts.	Av.		Wkts.	Av.
J. B. Statham	17	13.11	K. F. Barrington	5	27.00
F. S. Trueman	24	16.70	H. J. Rhodes	9	27.11
T. Greenough	14	18.21	R. Illingworth	4	31.00
A. E. Moss	7	21.00	J. B. Mortimore	4	33.75

Also bowled:—D. B. Close, 16-1-53-5; E. R. Dexter, 38-10-71-3; M. J. Horton, 39-4-18-59-2.

INDIA (BATTING)

	Av.		Av.
A. A. Baig	41.25	P. Roy	17.90
V. L. Manjrekar	33.50	J. M. Ghorpade	16.66
N. J. Contractor	33.28	D. K. Gaekwad	16.00
P. R. Umrigar	28.75	R. Surendra Nath	10.00
R. G. Nadkarni	24.37	P. G. Joshi	7.00
C. G. Borde	23.33	S. P. Gupte	6.44
N. S. Tamhane	23.33	R. B. Desai	6.33

Also batted:—A. L. Apte, 8 and 7; M. L. Jaisimha, 1 and 8; A. G. Kripal Singh, 0 and 41.

INDIA (BOWLING)

	Wkts.	Av.		Wkts.	Av.
R. Surendra Nath	16	26.62	S. P. Gupte	17	34.64
R. G. Nadkarni	9	33.77	R. B. Desai	12	50.16
Also bowled:—P. R. Umrigar,	52-15-103-0;		C. G. Borde	4	51.25
A. G. Kripal Singh,	4-1-19-0;				
M. L. Jaisimha	1-0-8-0;				
P. Roy,	0-2-0-4-0.				

Indian Tour of Britain, 1959

First class matches: played 33; won, 6; lost, 11; drawn 16.

BOWLING

Bowlers	Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets	Average
C. G. Borde	512.3	119	1,485	72	20.62
S. P. Gupte	901.2	231	2,526	95	26.58
R. G. Nadkarni	729.5	286	1,563	55	28.41
R. Surendra Nath	901.4	274	2,260	79	28.60
V. M. Muddiah	309.1	82	884	30	29.46
P. L. Umrigar	368	87	875	24	36.45
R. B. Desai	600.4	125	1,864	45	41.42
M. L. Jaisimha	402.1	66	1,450	29	50.00
A. G. Kripal Singh	193	42	568	10	56.80
J. M. Ghorpade	42	6	172	2	86.00

Also bowled.—D. K. Gaekwad, 2-0-11-0; P. Roy, 2-2-1-12-1.

BATTING

Batsmen	Number of Innings	Times not out	Total Runs	Highest score	Average
V. L. Manjrekar	14	3	755	204*	68.63
P. R. Umrigar	5	1	1,826	252*	55.33
D. K. Gaekwad	38	4	1,174	176	34.52
A. G. Kripal Singh	29	3	879	178	33.80
A. A. Baig	23	2	673	116	32.04
N. J. Contractor	40	2	1,183	114	31.13
P. Roy	47	5	1,207	155	28.73
A. L. Apte	34	2	881	165	27.53
C. G. Borde	46	7	1,060	90	27.17
J. M. Ghorpade	37	2	833	70	23.80
R. G. Nadkarni	41	1	945	80	23.62
M. L. Jaisimha	39	4	824	83*	23.54
N. S. Tamhane	20	2	275	34	15.27
P. G. Joshi	29	3	336	72	12.92
R. Surendra Nath	34	13	226	27	10.76
V. M. Muddiah	13	6	71	46*	10.14
R. B. Desai	29	12	158	23	9.29
S. P. Gupte	31	6	176	31	7.04

* Denotes not out.

India v. West Indies, 1958-59

First Test.—(Bombay, Nov. 28-Dec. 3). Drawn. West Indies 227 and 323 for 4 dec.; India 152 and 289 for 5.

Second Test.—(Kanpur, Dec. 12-17). West Indies won by 203 runs. West Indies 222 and 443 for 7 dec.; India 222 and 240.

Third Test.—(Calcutta, Dec. 31-Jan. 4). West Indies won by innings and 336 runs. West Indies 614 for 5 dec.; India 124 and 154.

Fourth Test.—(Madras, Jan. 21-26). West Indies won by 295 runs. West Indies 500 and 168 for 5 dec.; India 222 and 151.

Fifth Test.—(New Delhi, Feb. 6-11). Drawn. India 415 and 275; West Indies 644 for 8 dec.

Pakistan v. West Indies, 1959

First Test.—(Karachi, Feb. 20-25). Pakistan won by 10 wickets. West Indies 146 and 245; Pakistan 304 and 88 for 0.

Second Test.—(Dacca, March 6-8). Pakistan won by 41 runs. Pakistan 145 and 144; West Indies 76 and 172.

Third Test.—(Lahore, March 26-31). West Indies won by innings and 156 runs. West Indies 469; Pakistan 209 and 104.

Australia v. England, 1958-59

First Test.—(Brisbane, Dec. 5-10). Australia won by 8 wickets. England 134 and 198; Australia 186 and 147 for 2.

Second Test.—(Melbourne, Dec. 31-Jan. 5). Australia won by 8 wickets. England 259 and 87; Australia 308 and 42 for 2.

Third Test.—(Sydney, Jan. 9-15). Drawn. England 219 and 287 for 7 dec.; Australia 357 and 54 for 2.

Fourth Test.—(Adelaide, Jan. 30-Feb. 5). Australia won by 10 wickets. Australia 476 and 36 for 0; England 240 and 270.

Fifth Test.—(Melbourne, Feb. 13-18). Australia won by 9 wickets. England 205 and 214; Australia 351 and 70 for 1.

New Zealand v. England, 1959

First Test.—(Christchurch, Feb. 27-March 2). England won by innings and 99 runs. England 374; New Zealand 142 and 133.

Second Test.—(Auckland, March 14-18). Drawn. New Zealand 181; England 311 for 7.

Future Cricket Tours
(Subject to confirmation)

In England

1960.....	South Africa
1961.....	Australia
1962.....	Pakistan
1963.....	West Indies
1964.....	Australia

M.C.C. TOURS OVERSEAS

1959-60.....	West Indies
1960-61.....	No Tour
1961-62.....	India, Pakistan, Ceylon
1962-63.....	Australia and New Zealand
1963-64.....	No Tour
1964-65.....	South Africa

MISCELLANEOUS CRICKET RECORDS

Highest individual scores.—In first-class cricket in England: A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancashire *v.* Somerset at Taunton, July, 1895. In Australia: D. G. Bradman (Australia), 452 (not out) for N.S.W. *v.* Queensland, Sydney, 1929-30. In India: B. B. Nimbalkar (Maharashtra *v.* W. Indian States), Poona, 1948-49, 443 (not out). In Pakistan: Hanif Mohammed, 499, Karachi *v.* Bahawalpur, 1959. In a minor inter-county match: F. E. Lacey (Hampshire *v.* Norfolk), Southampton, 1887, 323 (not out). In other minor matches: A. E. J. Collins, aged 14, scored 628 (not out) in a Junior House match playing for Clarke's House *v.* North Town at Clifton College. This score extended over five afternoons, 1899.

Highest team innings.—Australia, Victoria 1,107 *v.* N.S.W., Melbourne, 1926; England, England 903 (for 7 dec.) *v.* Australia, 1938.

Win.—Victoria beat New South Wales by innings and 656 runs, Dec. 29, 1926.

Runs in a day.—Australia *v.* Essex, Southend, May 15, 1948, 721.

Smallest totals.—Oxford University (one man absent), 12 *v.* M.C.C. at Oxford, May, 1877; Northants, 12 *v.* Gloucester, June 11, 1907.

Highest Aggregate.—Fifth Test, Durban, March, 1939. S. Africa 530 and 481; England 316 and 654 for 5 wickets. 1,981 (35 wkts.). India, Bombay, 651 and 714 for 6 dec. *v.* Maharashtra, 407, 604. Total 2,376 (38 wkts.).

UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS, ETC.

Oxford and Cambridge

First played 1827. Played 114. Cambridge have won 50, Oxford 43, drawn 22.
1955 Drawn. (Cambridge 304 and 178 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 170 and 230 for 6).
1956 Drawn. (Cambridge 303 for 7 (dec.) and 134 for 5 (dec.); Oxford 247 for 9 (dec.) and 58 for 5).
1957 Cambridge (innings and 186 runs). Oxford 92 and 146; Cambridge 424 for 7 (dec.).
1958 Cambridge (99 runs). Cambridge 161 for 7 (dec.) and 269 for 8 (dec.); Oxford 180 and 151.
1959 Oxford (85 runs). Oxford 217 and 238; Cambridge 174 and 196.

Eton and Harrow

First played 1805. Played 123. Eton have won 46, Harrow 37. Drawn 40.
1953 Eton (10 wkts.). (Eton 238 and 3 for 0; Harrow 82 and 158).
1954 Harrow (9 wkts.). (Eton 168 and 119; Harrow 221 and 69 for 1).
1955 Eton (38 runs). (Eton 161 and 166; Harrow 105 and 184).
1956 Drawn. (Eton 157 for 8 (dec.); Harrow 94 for 1 (match abandoned)).
1957 Drawn. (Harrow 183 for 9 (dec.); Eton 204 for 6).

Highest Partnership.—Gul Mahomed (319) and V. S. Hazare (288 not out) made 577 for 4th wicket for Baroda *v.* Holkar (Mar. 7, 1947). Previous: C. L. Walcott and F. M. Worrell, 574 for Barbados *v.* Trinidad, 1946. P. Holmes and H. Sutcliffe 555 for Yorks. *v.* Essex, Leyton, 1932, 1st wicket highest.

Most centuries in one season.—D. C. S. Compton, 18 (1947); J. B. Hobbs, 16 (1925); W. R. Hammond, 15 (1938); H. Sutcliffe, 14 (1932); D. G. Bradman (1938), C. B. Fry (1901), W. R. Hammond (1933, 7), T. Hayward (1906), E. P. Hendren (1923, 7, 8), C. P. Mead (1928), and H. Sutcliffe (1928, 31), 13 centuries. Six consecutive—C. B. Fry, 1901; D. G. Bradman (Australia), 1938-9; five consecutive Test centuries, E. Weekes, 1949. Total centuries in career—J. B. Hobbs, 197 (175 in Eng.).

Most runs made in a year.—D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), 3,816 (1947); W. J. Edrich (Middlesex), 3,539 (1947); T. Hayward (Surrey), 3,518 (1906). L. Hutton (Yorks), 3,429 (1949); F. E. Woolley (Kent), 3,352 (1928).

Most wickets in season.—A. P. Freeman (Kent), 304, 1928, and 298, 1933; T. Richardson (Surrey), 250, 1895.

Aggregates.—J. B. Hobbs, 61,221; W. G. Grace, 54,896, 2,876 wkts. W. R. Rhodes, 4,188 wkts. Also F. E. Woolley, 58,969; E. P. Hendren, 57,610; W. R. Hammond, 50,408; A. P. Freeman, 3,775 wkts.

Record Benefits.—C. Washbrook (Lancs.), £14,000 (1948); D. C. S. Compton (Middlesex), £12,200 (1949); A. V. Bedser (Surrey), £12,866 (1953). Sir D. G. Bradman received £10,000 for his Testimonial match in Australia, 1948-49.

1,000 runs in May.—W. G. Grace, 1895, *v.* W. R. Hammond, 1927, C. Hallows, 1928, D. G. Bradman, 1930, 1938, W. J. Edrich, 1938; incl. April, T. Hayward, 1900. In June, L. Hutton, 1,294, 1949. In July.—A. E. Fagg, 1,018, 1938; August.—W. R. Hammond, 1,281, 1936; L. Hutton, 1,050, 1949.

Fastest scoring.—P. G. H. Fender for Surrey *v.* Northamptonshire in 1920, 100 runs in 35 mins.

Most Sixes in Innings.—17, W. J. Stewart, Warwickshire *v.* Lancashire, 1959.

Double.—J. H. Parks (Sussex), 3,003 runs and 101 wkts., 1937. In match: A. E. Fagg (Kent) *v.* Essex, 1938, Colchester, 244 and 202 (not out).

Highest batting average in England 115.66, D. G. Bradman (S. Aust.), 1938.

Most Catches in Match—W. R. Hammond 10, Gloucestershire *v.* Sussex at Cheltenham, 1928

1958 Drawn. (Eton 170 and 110 for 7 (dec.); Harrow 96 and 81 for 7).

1959 Drawn. (Eton 270 for 5 (dec.) and 106; Harrow 175 and 157 for 8).

School Matches, 1959

Eton and Winchester drew. Eton 216 and 187 for 6 (dec.); Winchester 182 and 86 for 5.

Beaumont beat Oratory by 6 wickets. Oratory 161; Beaumont 165 for 4.

Clifton beat Tonbridge by innings and 79 runs. Tonbridge 137 and 109; Clifton 325 for 8 (dec.).

Haileybury and I.S.C. beat Cheltenham by 48 runs. Haileybury 220 and 217 for 9 (dec.); Cheltenham 138 and 251.

Marlborough and Rugby drew. Rugby 132 and 163 for 6; Marlborough 298 for 4 (dec.).

Southern Schools beat The Rest by 9 wickets. Rest 71 and 217; Southern Schools 227 for 8 (dec.) and 65 for 1.

Combined Services beat Public Schools by 8 wickets. Public Schools 103 and 198; Combined Services 218 and 87 for 2.

Gentlemen *v.* Players (Lord's)

Drawn. Gentlemen 194 and 319 for 5 (dec.); Players 365 and 49 for 0.

LIST OF COUNTY CHAMPIONS.

1873 Notts. and Glos.	1892 Surrey	1913 Kent	1938 Yorkshire
1874 Derbyshire	1893 Yorkshire	1914 Surrey	1939 Yorkshire
1875 Notts.	1894 Surrey	1919 Yorkshire	1946 Yorkshire
1876 Gloucester	1895 Surrey	1920 Middlesex	1947 Middlesex
1877 Gloucester	1896 Yorkshire	1921 Middlesex	1948 Glamorgan
1878 Middlesex	1897 Lancashire	1922 Yorkshire	(Middlesex
1879 Notts. and Lancs.	1898 Yorkshire	1923 Yorkshire	Yorkshire
1880 Notts.	1899 Surrey	1924 Yorkshire	(Lancashire
1881 Lancashire	1900 Yorkshire	1925 Yorkshire	Surrey
1882 Lancs. and Notts.	1901 Yorkshire	1926 Lancashire	1951 Warwickshire
1883 Notts.	1902 Yorkshire	1927 Lancashire	1952 Surrey
1884 Notts.	1903 Middlesex	1928 Lancashire	1953 Surrey
1885 Notts.	1904 Lancashire	1929 Notts.	1954 Surrey
1886 Notts.	1905 Yorkshire	1930 Lancashire	1955 Surrey
1887 Surrey	1906 Kent	1931 Yorkshire	1956 Surrey
1888 Surrey	1907 Notts.	1932 Yorkshire	1957 Surrey
1889 (Notts.	1908 Yorkshire	1933 Yorkshire	1958 Surrey
	1909 Kent	1934 Lancashire	1959 Yorkshire
1890 Surrey	1910 Kent	1935 Yorkshire	
1891 Surrey	1911 Warwickshire	1936 Derbyshire	
	1912 Yorkshire	1937 Yorkshire	

RUGBY FOOTBALL

International Union Table, 1958-59

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points Scored		Points
					For	Agst.	
France.....	4	2	1	1	28	15	5
Ireland.....	4	2	2	0	23	19	4
Wales.....	4	2	2	0	21	23	4
England.....	4	1	1	2	9	11	4
Scotland.....	4	1	2	1	12	25	3

CALCUTTA CUP
England v. Scotland

- 1954 England 13-3
- 1955 England 9-6
- 1956 England 11-6
- 1957 England 16-3
- 1958 Draw 3-3
- 1959 Draw 3-3

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

- Middlesex.
- Lancashire.
- Middlesex.
- Devon.
- Warwickshire.
- Warwickshire.

Services.—R.A.F. beat R.N. 12-9; R.N. beat Army 6-0; R.A.F. beat Army 11-3.

SEVEN-A-SIDE FINALS

Middlesex.—Loughborough Colleges beat London Welsh 3-0.
Surrey.—Saracens beat Old Wimbledonians 18-3.

BRITISH ISLES TEAM IN AUSTRALASIA

- June 6. Brisbane. Australia 6: British Isles 17.
- 13. Sydney. Australia 3: British Isles 24.
- July 18. Dunedin. New Zealand 18: British Isles 17.
- Aug. 15. Wellington. New Zealand 11: British Isles 8.
- 29. Christchurch. New Zealand 22: British Isles 8.
- Sept. 9. Auckland. New Zealand 6: British Isles 9.

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE (Est. 1895)

International Matches

- 1959
- Mar. 14. Headingley. Great Britain beat France 50-15.
- Apr. 5. Grenoble. France beat Great Britain 24-15.
- Rugby League Challenge Cup.—Wigan beat Hull 30-13 pts. at Wembley Stadium on May 9, 1959. Attendance 80,000. Receipts, £33,000.
- County Championship.—Yorkshire.
- Rugby League Championship.—St. Helens beat Hunslet 44-22.
- County Cup Winners: Yorkshire Cup.—Leeds.
- Lancashire Cup.—Oldham.

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES, 1958-59

- 1959
- Jan. 10. Paris. France 9: Scotland 0.
- 17. Cardiff. Wales 5: England 0.
- Feb. 7. Edinburgh. Scotland 6: Wales 5.
- 14. Dublin. Ireland 0: England 3.
- 28. Twickenham. England 3: France 3.
- Edinburgh. Scotland 3: Ireland 8.
- Mar. 14. Cardiff. Wales 8: Ireland 6.
- 21. Twickenham. England 3: Scotland 3.
- Apr. 4. Paris. France 11: Wales 3.
- 18. Dublin. Ireland 9: France 5.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP FINAL

Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire 14-9.
Universities, 1958.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 17-6 at Twickenham on Dec. 9, 1958.

OTHER CHIEF MATCHES, 1958-59

Hospitals Cup Final.—St. Mary's beat St. Bartholomew's 6-0, after draw 6-6.
Army Rugby Challenge Cup.—1st Training Regt. Roy. Signals beat 1st Bn. The Royal Scots, 12-9.

COURSING

Waterloo Cup, 1959.—Mr. M. Forsyth Forrest's Mutual Friend beat Linden Calypso. Plate: Blue Lancer. Purse: Half Mile.

GREYHOUND DERBY, 1959

At White City, June 27 (525 yards). Winner: Mr. N. Purvis' Mile Bush Pride.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL
International Table, 1958-59.

Country	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Goals		Points
					For	Agst.	
England.....	3	1	0	2	6	5	4
Ireland.....	3	1	0	2	9	6	4
Scotland.....	3	1	1	1	5	3	3
Wales.....	3	0	2	1	3	9	1

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.	FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.
1954 England...4-2	West B. A. b. Preston N. E. 3-2
1955 England...7-2	Newcastle b. Manchester City 3-1
1956 Draw.....1-1	Manchester C. b. Birmingham C. 3-1
1957 England...2-1	Aston Villa b. Manchester U. 2-1
1958 England...4-0	Bolton W. b. Manchester U. 2-0
1959 England...1-0	Notts F. b. Luton 2-1

UNDER 23 INTERNATIONALS

1958	Sept. 24. Sheffield. England 4: Poland 1.
	Oct. 15. Norwich. England 3: Czechoslovakia 0.
	Dec. 10. Edinburgh. Scotland 0: Wales 1.
1959	Mar. 18. Lyons. France 1: England 1.
	May 7. Milan. Italy 0: England 3.
	10. Bochum. W. Germany 2: England 2.

LEAGUE COMPETITION, 1958-59

Div. I.—Wolverhampton Wanderers, 61 pts.; Manchester United, 55 pts. Relegated: Portsmouth, 21 pts. and Aston Villa, 30 pts.

Div. II.—Promoted: Sheffield Wednesday, 62 pts. and Fulham, 60 pts. Relegated: Barnsley, 27 pts. and Grimsby Town, 28 pts.

Div. III.—Promoted: Plymouth Argyle, 62 pts. and Hull City, 61 pts. Relegated: Rochdale, 28 pts., Notts County, 29 pts., Doncaster Rovers, 33 pts., and Stockport County, 36 pts.

Div. IV.—Promoted: Port Vale, 64 pts., Coventry City, 60 pts., York City, 60 pts., and Shrewsbury Town, 58 pts.

Reorganization of Sections.—At the beginning of the 1958-59 season the former Northern and Southern sections were reorganized into National Third and Fourth Divisions. The last 12 clubs of each section of the Third Division at the end of 1957-58 season formed the new Fourth Division. At the end of the 1958-59 season, the last four clubs in the Third Division were relegated to the Fourth Division and the first four clubs in the Fourth Division promoted to the Third Division.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—Div. A. Champions: Rangers, 50 pts.; Div. B. Champions: Ayr United, 60 pts.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES, 1958-59

HOME INTERNATIONALS	
1958	Oct. 4. Belfast. Ireland 3: England 3.
	Oct. 18. Cardiff. Wales 0: Scotland 3.
	Nov. 5. Hampden Park. Scotland 2: Ireland 2.
	26. Birmingham. England 2: Wales 2.

1959	Apr. 11. Wembley. England 1: Scotland 0.
	22. Belfast. Ireland 4: Wales 1.

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

1958	Oct. 22. Wembley. England 5: U.S.S.R. 0.
1959	May 6. Wembley. England 2: Italy 2.
	Hampden Park. Scotland 3: W. Germany 2.
	13. Rio de Janeiro. Brazil 2: England 0.
	17. Lima. Peru 4: England 1.
	24. Mexico City. Mexico 2: England 1.
	27. Amsterdam. Netherlands 1: Scotland 2.
	28. Los Angeles. U.S.A. 1: England 8.
June	3. Lisbon. Portugal 1: Scotland 0.

INTER-LEAGUE MATCHES

1958	Sept. 3. Belfast. Irish League 0: Scottish League 5.
	24. Glasgow. Scottish League 1: League of Ireland 0.
Oct.	8. Glasgow. Scottish League 1: Football League 1.
	29. Belfast. Irish League 2: League of Ireland 3.
Nov.	12. Liverpool. Football League 5: Irish League 2.
1959	Mar. 17. Dublin. League of Ireland 0: Football League 0.

CUP FINALS, 1958-59

F.A. CUP.—S.F.: March 14 (Hillsborough, Sheffield). Nottingham Forest beat Aston Villa 1-0. Attendance 65,107. March 14 (White Hart Lane). Luton and Norwich City drew 1-1. Attendance 63,500. Replay, March 18 (Birmingham). Luton Town beat Norwich City 1-0. Attendance 49,500.

Final: May 2 (Wembley Stadium). Nottingham Forest beat Luton Town 2-1. Attendance 100,000.

F.A. AMATEUR.—S.F.: March 21 (Sunderland). Crook Town beat Leytonstone 2-0. March 21 (Highbury). Walthamstow Avenue and Barnet drew 0-0. Replay, March 28 (Tottenham). Barnet beat Walthamstow Avenue 2-0. Final: April 18 (Wembley Stadium). Crook Town beat Barnet 3-2. Attendance 60,000.

SCOTTISH CUP.—S.F.: April 4 (Ibrox Park), Aberdeen and Third Lanark drew 1-1. Replay (also at Ibrox Park), Aberdeen beat Third Lanark 1-0. (Hampden Park), St. Mirren beat Celtic 4-0.

F.: April 25 (Hampden Park). St. Mirren beat Aberdeen 3-1. Attendance 108,000.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE CUP.—F.: Hearts beat Partick Thistle 5-1.

ARTHUR DUNN CUP.—Old Chalmersians beat Old Brentwoods 3-1.

UNIVERSITIES.—Dec. 6 (Wembley Stadium). Oxford University and Cambridge University drew 1-1.

AMATEUR HOME INTERNATIONALS

1958	Sept. 27. Bournemouth. England 6: Ireland 2.
	Nov. 8. Shrewsbury. England 0: Wales 0.
1959	Jan. 17. Llandudno. Wales 3: Ireland 4.
	Feb. 21. Coleraine. Ireland 0: Scotland 0.
	Mar. 7. Aberystwyth. Wales 1: Scotland 3.
	14. Dumfries. Scotland 1: England 1.

OTHER AMATEUR INTERNATIONALS

1958	Oct. 4. Bangor. Wales 1: South Africa 3.
	11. Dulwich. England 3: Finland 2.
	25. High Wycombe. England 2: South Africa 2.
1959	Apr. 5. Bayonne. France 1: England 0.
	May 20. The Hague. Netherlands 1: England 3.
	24. Luxemburg. Luxemburg 3: Ireland 1.
	27. Siegen. W. Germany 2: England 0.

LAWN TENNIS

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUNDS

(Founder—Dwight Filley Davis (1879-1945), First Played, 1900.)

1914 Australasia beat U.S.A. 3-2	1930 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1948 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0
1919 Australasia beat British Isles 4-1	1931 France beat Great Britain ... 3-2	1949 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1
1920 U.S.A. beat Australasia 5-0	1932 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1950 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1
1921 U.S.A. beat Japan 5-0	1933 Great Britain beat France 3-2	1951 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1922 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1934 Great Britain beat U.S.A. 4-1	1952 Australia beat U.S.A. 4-1
1923 U.S.A. beat Australia 4-1	1935 Great Britain beat U.S.A. 5-0	1953 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-1
1924 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1936 Great Britain beat Australia ... 3-2	1954 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2
1925 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1937 U.S.A. beat Great Britain 4-1	1955 Australia beat U.S.A. 5-0
1926 U.S.A. beat France 4-1	1938 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2	1956 Australia beat U.S.A. 5-0
1927 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1939 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2	1957 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2
1928 France beat U.S.A. 4-1	1946 U.S.A. beat Australia 5-0	1958 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-2
1929 France beat U.S.A. 3-2	1947 U.S.A. beat Australia 3-1	1959 Australia beat U.S.A. 3-2

THE CHAMPIONSHIPS (WIMBLEDON)

1959

Men's Singles.—A. Olmedo (Peru) beat R. Laver (Australia) 6-4, 6-3, 6-4.

Women's Singles.—Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil) beat Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) 6-4, 6-3.

Men's Doubles.—R. Emerson and N. A. Fraser (Australia) beat R. Laver and R. Mark (Australia) 8-6, 6-3, 14-16, 9-7.

Women's Doubles.—Miss J. Arth and Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) beat Mrs. J. G. Fleitz (U.S.A.) and Miss C. C. Truman (G.B.) 2-6, 6-2, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.—R. Laver (Australia) and Miss D. R. Hard (U.S.A.) beat N. A. Fraser (Australia) and Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil) 6-4, 6-3.

All England Plate.

Men's Singles.—J. Javorsky (Czechoslovakia) beat M. Fox (U.S.A.) 6-3, 6-2.

Women's Singles.—Mrs. C. W. Brasher (G.B.) beat Mrs. M. Sladek (Canada) 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.

Junior International Invitation Tournament.

Boys' Singles.—T. Lejus (U.S.S.R.) beat R. W. Barnes (Brazil) 6-2, 6-4.

Girls' Singles.—Miss J. Cross (South Africa) beat Miss D. Schuster (Austria) 6-1, 6-1.

WIGHTMAN CUP (PITTSBURGH, AUGUST)

U.S.A. won by 4 games to 2.

Results—

Singles: Mrs. J. G. Fleitz (U.S.A.) beat Miss A. Mortimer 6-2, 6-1; Miss C. C. Truman (G.B.) beat Miss D. R. Hard 6-4, 2-6, 6-3; Miss Hard beat Miss Mortimer 6-3, 6-8, 6-4; Mrs. Fleitz beat Miss Truman 6-4, 6-4; Miss A. S. Haydon (G.B.) beat Miss S. M. Moore 6-1, 6-1.

Doubles: Miss Hard and Miss J. Arth beat Miss Truman and Mrs. C. W. Brasher 9-7, 9-7.

BRITISH HARD COURT CHAMPIONSHIPS (BOURNEMOUTH)

Men's Singles.—L. A. Gerrard (N.Z.).

Women's Singles.—Miss A. Mortimer (G.B.).

Doubles.—Men's: G. L. Forbes and A. Segal (S.A.)

Women's: Miss A. Mortimer and Miss P. E. Ward (G.B.). *Mixed:* W. A. Knight and Miss S. J. Bloomer (G.B.).

U.S.A. Championships

Men's Singles.—N. A. Fraser (Australia).

Women's Singles.—Miss M. E. Bueno (Brazil).

Men's Doubles.—N. A. Fraser and R. Emerson (Australia).

Women's Doubles.—Miss D. R. Hard and Miss J. Arth (U.S.A.).

Mixed Doubles.—N. A. Fraser (Australia) and Mrs. M. Du Pont (U.S.A.).

Public Schools.—Youll Cup: Stowe beat Hymer's 3-0. *County Championships.—Men:* Lancashire. *Women:* Surrey.

Inter-Services Tournament.—R.A.F.

Services.—R. Navy Championship: Inst. Lt. R. T. White. *Army Championship:* Pte. G. W. Stubbs;

R.A.F. Championship: P/O. H. E. Truman;

W.R.N.S. Championship: 1st Officer N. A. Swainson; *W.R.A.F. Championship:* S. A/Cw. P. J. Smith.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 11-9.

Slazenger Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—A. J. Cooper (Australia) beat L. A. Hoad (Australia) 3-2. *Doubles.*—L. A. Hoad (Australia) and T. Trabert (U.S.A.) beat M. J. Anderson and A. J. Cooper (Australia) 3-0.

British Professional Championships (Eastbourne).

Singles.—G. A. Worthington beat W. J. Moss 3-0. *Doubles.*—G. A. Worthington and W. J. Moss beat G. Bradley and M. G. Evans 3-0.

BRITISH JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

(WIMBLEDON)

Boys' Singles.—J. Baker beat R. P. Hancock 6-3, 6-3.

Girls' Singles.—Miss R. A. Blakelock beat Miss C. Webb 6-2, 6-4.

Boys' Doubles.—J. Baker and T. J. Reynolds beat M. Cox and R. D. Jones 6-1, 6-4.

Girls' Doubles.—Miss R. A. Blakelock and Miss A. E. O'Neill beat Miss S. Lancaster and Miss A. L. Owen 6-1, 6-3.

Mixed Doubles.—T. D. Phillips and Miss C. Webb beat T. J. Reynolds and Miss J. F. Kemp 6-8, 6-3, 6-1.

TENNIS, 1959

Amateur Championships.

Singles.—D. J. Warburg beat J. D. Whatman 3-2.

Doubles.—Lord Aberdare and J. D. Whatman beat P. Kershaw and M. M. Jones 3-0.

Henry Leaf Cup—Rugby beat Harrow 3-0

M.C.C. Prizes.

Gold.—P. Kershaw beat Lord Aberdare 3-2.

Silver.—P. Kershaw beat D. J. Warburg 3-0.

University.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-0.

BADMINTON, 1959

ALL-ENGLAND CHAMPIONSHIPS, 1959

Men's Singles.—Tan Joc Hok (Indonesia) beat F. A. Sonnevile (Indonesia) 2-1.

Ladies' Singles.—Miss H. M. Ward (G.B.) beat Miss J. M. Devlin (U.S.A.) 2-1.

Men's Doubles.—Lim Say Hup and Tel Kew San (Malaya) beat H. Borsh and J. Hamergaard Hansen (Denmark) 2-0.

Ladies Doubles.—Mrs. W. C. E. Rogers and Mrs. E. J. Timperley (G.B.) beat Miss S. Devlin and Miss J. M. Devlin (U.S.A.) 2-1.

Mixed Doubles.—P. E. Nielsen and Miss I. B. Hansen (Denmark) beat Hamergaard Hansen and Mrs. K. Granlund (Denmark) 2-1.

Inter-County Championship.—Surrey beat Cheshire 12-3.

Universities.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 15-0.

SQUASH RACKETS, 1958-59

- Open Championship.*—Azam Khan (Pakistan) beat Mohibullah Khan (Pakistan) 3-0.
- Amateur Championship.*—N. H. R. A. Broomfield beat A. Amlin (Egypt) 3-1.
- British Isles Professional Championship.*—Azam Khan (Pakistan) beat Nasrullah Khan (Pakistan) 3-0.
- U.K. Professional Championships.*—J. H. Giles beat W. J. Moss.
- Women's Championships.*—Miss J. R. M. Morgan beat Mrs. H. G. Macintosh 3-0.
- Inter-County Championship.*—Surrey beat Essex 5-0.
- Service Championships.*—*Royal Navy:* Lt. W. J. Foster (R.M.) beat Lt.-Cdr. B. K. Shattock 3-1; *Army:* Trooper N. H. R. A. Broomfield beat Capt. M. J. Perkins 3-2; *R.A.F.:* Sgt. A. E. Catherine beat F/Lt. M. H. A. Eggleton 3-0.
- Inter-Services Tournament.*—1, Army; 2, R.A.F.; 3, Royal Navy.
- University Match.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-2.
- Londonderry Cup.*—Lancing Old Boys beat Old Brentwoods 5-0.
- Drysdale Cup.*—M. W. Corby beat P. D. Stokes 3-1.

FENCING, 1959

- Amateur Championships:*
- Ladies' Foil.*—Miss M. Stafford.
- Men's Foil.*—H. W. F. Hoskyns (Lansdowne Club).
- Epee.*—A. L. N. Jay (Lansdowne Club).
- Sabre.*—M. J. Amberg (London F.C.).
- International Individual Competitions:*
- C-L de Beaumont Cup (Ladies' Foil).*—Miss G. Sheen.
- Coronation Cup (Men's Foil).*—H. W. F. Hoskyns (Lansdowne Club).
- Miller-Hallet Cup (Epee).*—H. W. F. Hoskyns (Lansdowne Club).
- Corble Cup (Sabre).*—D. D. Stringer.
- Universities.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 17-10.
- Public School Championships:*
- Foil.*—I. H. Atkinson (Dulwich).
- Epee.*—I. H. Atkinson (Dulwich).
- Sabre.*—S. Higginson (Merchant Taylors).
- Inter-Services Champions.*
- Foil.*—F/Lt. J. Evans (R.A.F.).
- Epee.*—F/Lt. R. A. Harrison (R.A.F.).
- Sabre.*—Sgt. R. A. C. Tbompson (Royal Marines).
- World Champions.*
- Ladies' Foil.*—Yefimova (U.S.S.R.).
- Men's Foil.*—A. L. N. Jay (Great Britain).
- Epee.*—B. Khabarov (U.S.S.R.).
- Sabre.*—R. Karpati (Hungary).

RACKETS, 1958-59

- Open Singles Championship.*—J. R. Thompson beat R. M. K. Gracey 3-1.
- Amateur Singles Championships.*—J. R. Tbompson beat J. M. G. Tildesley 3-2.
- Amateur Doubles Championships.*—D. S. Milford and J. R. Tbompson beat C. J. Swallow and J. M. G. Tildesley 4-2.
- Public School Championship.*—*Singles (H. K. Foster Cup):* J. L. Cuthbertson (Rugby) beat J. W. T. Wilcox (Malvern) 3-1. *Doubles:* Winchester (Nawab of Pataudi and C. E. M. Snell) beat Eton (D. M. Norman and R. M. Bailey) 4-3.
- Noel Bruce Cup.*—Tonbridge (J. R. Tbompson and R. M. K. Gracey) beat Rugby (D. S. Milford and P. Kersbaw) 4-1.

Universities.—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 3-0.

Army Championships.—Lt. M. W. Bolton (R.E.).

ETON FIVES, 1959

- Amateur Championship.*—*Kinnaird Cup.*—D. J. S. Guilford and M. J. Shortland-Jones beat D. R. S. Saunders and M. L. Y. Ainsworth 3-0.
- Public Schools Competition.*—Aldenham (D. R. Barker and U. Mohammadu) beat Eton (T. C. Pilkington and J. R. Smitbers) 3-0.
- University.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 3-0.

RUGBY FIVES, 1959

- Amateur Singles Championship.*—(*Jesters' Cup Club*) —J. N. H. Smith beat E. Marsh 15-4, 15-11.
- Amateur Doubles Championship.*—(*Cyriax Cup*).—J. F. Pretlove and D. R. W. Silk beat D. E. Gardner and S. Holt, 15-10, 8-15, 15-9.
- Schools Competition.*—*Singles (Jesters' Cup):* J. F. Watkinson (Bristol Grammar) beat S. V. Bevan (Bedford). *Doubles (Mappin Cup):* Blundells (G. J. McLachlan and R. W. White) beat Whitgift (A. M. Osborne and M. P. Gill).
- University.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 270-195.

POLO, 1959

- Tyro Cup.*—Cowdray Park beat Jersey Lilies 7-3½.
- Cicero Cup.*—Cowdray Park beat Brewhurst 7-4.
- Duke of Sutherland Cup.*—Cowdray Park beat Silver Leys 7½-2.
- Smith Ryland Cup.*—Windsor Park beat Cowdray Park 9½-7.
- Royal Windsor Cup.*—Cowdray Park beat Centaurs 6½-5.
- University.*—Cambridge University beat Oxford University 4-1.
- Cowdray Cup.*—Centaurs beat Cowdray Park 8½-4.
- County Cup.*—Jersey Lilies beat Cheshire 6-5.
- Smith's Lawn Cup.*—Silver Leys beat Cbeshire 4-3.
- Harrison Cup.*—Centaurs beat Brewbster 6-3½.
- Friar Park Cup.*—Ham beat Beechbanger 3-2.
- Chellenham Cup.*—Jericho Priory beat Cbeshire Forest 5-2.
- Inter-Regimental Cup.*—Royal Wiltshire Yeomanry.

CROQUET, 1959

- Peel Memorials.*—*Men:* G. N. B. Huskinson. *Women:* Miss K. D. Hickson.
- Men's Championship.*—J. W. Solomon.
- Women's Championship.*—Mrs. E. Rotherham.
- Inter-County Championship.*—Middlesex.
- The Croquet Championship.*—J. W. Solomon.
- Mixed Doubles Championship.*—W. R. D. Wiggins and Mrs. E. Rotherham.
- Open Doubles Championship.*—E. P. C. Cotter and J. W. Solomon.
- Du Pre Cup.*—V. de la Nougerede.
- Association Plate.*—D. V. J. Hamilton-Miller.
- All England Handicap.*—N. F. Blackwood.
- Challenge Cups.*
- Roehampton.*—D. V. J. Hamilton-Miller.
- Council.*—Brig. A. E. Stokes-Roberts.
- Luard.*—D. W. Curtis.
- Reckitt.*—Mrs. M. H. Carrington.
- Stevenson.*—C. L. Robertson.
- Gilbey Cup.*—B. Lloyd Pratt.
- President's Cup.*—J. W. Solomon.
- Surrey Cup.*—Lt.-Col. G. E. Cave.

GOLF, 1958-59

CHAMPIONSHIPS.

OPEN (Instituted 1873.)	AMATEUR (1885.)
1952 A. D. Locke (S.A.), 287.	1952 J. H. Ward (U.S.A.), 1953 J. B. Carr.
1953 B. Hogan (U.S.A.) 282.	1954 D. N. Bachil (Australia).
1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 283.	1955 J. W. Conrad (U.S.A.) 1956 J. C. Beharrell.
1955 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 281.	1957 R. R. Jack.
1956 P. W. Thomson (Australia), 286.	1958 J. B. Carr.
1957 A. D. Locke (S.A.), 279	1959 D. R. Beman (U.S.A.).
1958 P. W. Thomson (Australia) after tie with D. C. Thomas in 278.	LADIES (1893.)
1959 G. Player (S.A.), 284.	1953 Miss M. Stewart (Canada).
PROFESSIONAL MATCH PLAY TOURNAMENT (News of the World.)	1954 Miss F. Stephens.
1953 M. Faulkner.	1955 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1954 P. W. Thomson (Australia)	1956 Miss M. Smith (U.S.A.).
1955 K. Bousfield.	1957 Miss P. Garvey (Ireland).
1956 J. Panton.	1958 Mrs. G. Valentine.
1957 C. O'Connor (Ireland).	1959 Miss E. Price.
1958 H. Weetman.	
1959 D. Snell.	

WALKER CUP

(Muirfield, May 15-16)

U.S.A. won by 9 matches to 3.

Foursomes—U.S.A. 4; Great Britain 0.

Winners—J. H. Ward and Dr. F. Taylor; W. Hyndman and T. D. Aaron; W. J. Patton and C. R. Coe; H. W. Wettlaufer and J. Nicklaus.

Singles—U.S.A. 5; Great Britain 3.

Winners—U.S.A.: J. H. Ward; D. R. Beman; H. W. Wettlaufer; J. Nicklaus.

Winners—Great Britain: J. B. Carr; R. R. Jack; A. E. Shepperson.

OTHER CHIEF GOLF EVENTS, 1958-59

President's Putter—I. D. K. Wheeler.*P.G.A. National Close*.—D. J. Rees, 283.*Halford Hewitt Cup*.—Wellington beat Charterhouse 3-2.*English Amateur*.—G. B. Wolstenholme.*Dunlop Tournament*.—P. Alliss, 280.*Penfold-Swallow*.—P. J. Butler, 280.*West of England Open*.—W. D. Smithers, 145.*Brabazon Trophy*.—D. N. Sewell.*Daks*.—C. O'Connor, 274.*Yorkshire Evening News*.—N. V. Drew, 281.*Spalding*.—H. R. Henning (S.A.) and E. G. Lester, 278.*Assistant-Professional*.—P. E. Gill, 282.*Welsh Professional*.—D. F. G. Smalldon, 288.*Welsh Amateur*.—H. C. Squirrel.*Scottish Amateur*.—Dr. F. W. G. Deighton.*Scottish Professional*.—J. Panton.*Scottish Ladies*.—Miss J. Robertson.*Irish Amateur*.—J. Duncan.*Irish Ladies*.—Miss P. Garvey.*U.S.A. Open*.—W. Casper.*U.S.A. Masters*.—A. Wall, 284.*U.S.A., P.G.A. Championship*.—R. Rosburg.*U.S.A. Women's Amateur*.—Miss B. McIntire.*University*.—Cambridge beat Oxford 8½-6½.*Women's Commonwealth Tournament*.—Great Britain.*French Open*.—D. C. Thomas (G.B.), 276.*German Open*.—K. Bousfield (G.B.), 271.*Artisans' Championship*.—W. G. Pierce.*English County Championship*.—Yorkshire.*Women's County Championship*.—Middlesex.*British Youth Open*.—R. A. Jowle, 286.*Golf Illustrated Gold Vase*.—A. F. Bussell.*Boys' International*.—England beat Scotland, 7-2.*British Boys' Amateur Championship*.—A. R. Murphy.*Irish Open Amateur*.—J. Duncan.*Irish Professional*.—N. V. Drew, 282.*South African Open*.—D. Hutchinson, 282.*Swiss Open*.—D. J. Rees (G.B.), 274.*British Girls' Open*.—Miss S. M. Vaughan.*Home Internationals (Raymond Trophy)*.—England.*U.S.A. Amateur*.—J. Nicklaus.*Dunlop Masters*.—C. O'Connor, 276.*English Women's Championship*.—Miss R. Porter.*Eisenhower Cup* (Oct. 1958, St. Andrews).—1.

Australia (after play-off); 2. U.S.A.; 3. Great Britain.

Joy Cup (Oct. 1958).—Britain beat Rest of Europe

9½-5½.

Canada Cup (Oct. 1958, Mexico City).—1. Ireland;

2. Spain; 3. South Africa.

HOCKEY, 1958-59

MEN'S HOCKEY

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Goals					
	P.	W.	D.	L.	F.	A. Pts.
England.....	3	2	1	0	8	2 5
Ireland.....	3	2	0	1	5	3 4
Wales.....	3	1	0	2	2	6 1
Scotland.....	3	0	1	2	2	6 1

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England beat Wales 5-0; England beat Ireland 2-1; England and Scotland drew 1-1; Ireland beat Scotland 3-1; Ireland beat Wales 1-0; Wales beat Scotland 2-0.

OTHER INTERNATIONALS

Belgium beat England 1-0; Netherlands beat England 2-0; Scotland beat Belgium 2-1.

Universities.—Oxford University and Cambridge University drew 0-0.

Services.—Army beat R.N. 5-0; R.A.F. beat Army 3-1; R.A.F. beat R.N. 3-0.

Representative Game.—Irish Schools beat English Schools 2-1.

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

LEADING MATCHES, 1958-59

England beat Scotland 7-0; England beat Wales 6-1; England beat Ireland 8-2; England beat South Africa 4-1; England and Australia drew 1-1.

At the Conference and Tournament of the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations held in Amsterdam, England won all six "A" matches, beating Argentina 2-0; Australia 3-2; Germany 3-0; South Africa 4-0; Switzerland 8-0; U.S.A. 4-1.

LACROSSE, 1958-59

Annual Territorial Match.—North beat South.*English Club Championship (Iroquois Cup)*.—Heaton Mersey beat Cambridge University.*North of England Senior Flag*.—Heaton Mersey beat Old Hulmeians.*Northern Counties Championship*.—Lancashire beat Cheshire.*Southern Counties Championship*.—Kent beat Middlesex.*University*.—Cambridge University beat Oxford University (played also as South of England Senior Flag final).

SWIMMING

World's Amateur Swimming Records

MEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—J. Devlitt, Australia, 54.6 s.
 200 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 2 m. 2.2 s.*
 220 yards.—J. Konrads, Australia, 2 m. 2.2 s.*
 400 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 21.8 s.
 440 yards.—J. Konrads, Australia, 4 m. 21.8 s.
 800 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 9 m. 14.5 s.
 880 yards.—J. Konrads, Australia, 9 m. 14.5 s.
 1,500 metres.—J. Konrads, Australia, 17 m. 28.7 s.

Free Style Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 3 m. 44.4 s.*
 4 × 200 metres.—National Team, Japan, 8 m. 21.6 s.*

Medley Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, Australia, 4 m. 14.2 s.

Individual Medley:

- 400 metres.—I. M. Black, Great Britain, 5 m. 8.8 s.*

MEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—J. Monckton, Australia, 1 m. 1.5 s.
 200 metres.—J. Monckton, Australia, 2 m. 18.4 s.

MEN—BREAST STROKE

- 100 metres.—M. H. Hslung, China, 1 m. 11.4 s.*
 200 metres.—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36.5 s.
 220 yards.—T. Gathercole, Australia, 2 m. 36.5 s.

MEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—T. Ishimoto, Japan, 1 m. 0.1 s.
 200 metres.—W. A. Yorzyk, U.S.A., 2 m. 16.7 s.
 220 yards.—W. A. Yorzyk, U.S.A., 2 m. 16.7 s.

WOMEN—FREE STYLE

- 100 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 1 m. 1.2 s.
 200 metres.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 14.7 s.
 220 yards.—Miss D. Fraser, Australia, 2 m. 14.7 s.
 400 metres.—Miss L. Crapp, Australia, 4 m. 47.2 s.
 440 yards.—Miss L. Crapp, Australia, 4 m. 48.6 s.
 800 metres.—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 10 m. 11.8 s.
 880 yards.—Miss I. Konrads, Australia, 10 m. 11.8 s.
 1,500 metres.—Miss J. Koster, Netherlands, 20 m. 3.1 s.

WOMEN—BREAST STROKE

- 200 metres.—Miss A. den Haan, Netherlands, 2 m. 51.3 s.

WOMEN—BUTTERFLY STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss N. Ramey, U.S.A., 1 m. 9.6 s.
 200 metres.—Miss T. Lagerberg, Netherlands, 2 m. 38.9 s.
 220 yards.—Miss B. Bainbridge, Australia, 2 m. 43.8 s.*

WOMEN—BACK STROKE

- 100 metres.—Miss R. van Velsen, Netherlands, 1 m. 11.7 s.*
 200 metres.—Miss S. Tanaka, Japan, 2 m. 37.1 s.*

Free Style Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, Australia, 4 m. 17.1 s.

Individual Medley:

- 400 metres.—Miss S. Ruuska, U.S.A., 5 m. 43.7 s.

Medley Relay:

- 4 × 100 metres.—National Team, U.S.A., 4 m. 44.6 s.*

* Not yet ratified.

UNIVERSITY

1959

- Cambridge University beat Oxford University by 41 pts. to 37 pts.

AMATEUR SWIMMING ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Blackpool, September)

Men:

- 110 yards Free Style.—I. M. Black, 58 s.
 110 yards Back Stroke.—G. Sykes, 65.5 s.
 220 yards Free Style.—I. M. Black, 2 m. 6 s.

- 220 yards Breast Stroke.—G. Rowlinson, 2 m. 48.5 s.

- 440 yards Free Style.—I. M. Black, 4 m. 32.9 s.

- 220 yards Butterfly.—I. M. Black, 2 m. 22.7 s.

- 110 yards Boys' Free Style.—C. J. Hansard, 60.5 s.

- 110 yards Boys' Butterfly.—T. Glenville, 68.3 s.

- 110 yards Boys' Back Stroke.—R. L. Thomas, 70.6 s.

- 110 yards Boys' Breast Stroke.—C. C. Wilkinson, 78.2 s.

- 220 yards Boys' Free Style.—P. Hammond, 2 m. 16.9 s.

- Free Style 4 × 100 yards Team Relay.—1, York City, 4 m. 0.6 s.; 2, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 2.7 s.; 3, Wallasey, 4 m. 38 s.

- Medley Relay.—1, Stoke Newington, 4 m. 38 s.; 2, Gloucester City, 4 m. 46.2 s.; Otter, 4 m. 48.6 s.

Ladies:

- 110 yards Free Style.—Miss N. Steward, 65.2 s.

- 110 yards Back Stroke.—Miss M. Edwards, 72.5 s.

- 110 yards Butterfly.—Miss S. Watt, 73.9 s.

- 220 yards Free Style.—Miss N. Steward, 2 m. 25.6 s.

- 220 yards Breast Stroke.—Miss A. Lonsbrough, 2 m. 54 s.

- 440 yards Free Style.—Miss N. Steward, 5 m. 12.9 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Butterfly.—Miss P. Baines, 77.6 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss M. E. Toms, 66.8 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Back Stroke.—Miss C. Hussey, 66 s.

- 110 yards Girls' Breast Stroke.—Miss C. K. Barber, 1 m. 24.8 s.

- 220 yards Girls' Free Style.—Miss J. V. Samuel, 2 m. 25.9 s.

- Free Style 4 × 110 yards Team Relay.—1, Beckenham, 4 m. 45.3 s.; 2, Mermaid, 4 m. 50.3 s.; 3, Kingston, 4 m. 53.1 s.

- Medley Relay.—1, Heston, 5 m. 12.4 s.; 2, Kingston Ladies, 5 m. 16.7 s.; 3, Dewsbury, 5 m. 18 s.

Diving Championships

(Blackpool, September)

- Men.—Springboard: P. J. Squires, 150.39 pts.; Plain Diving: P. J. Squires, 67.01 pts.; High Diving: B. E. Phelps, 148.61 pts.

- Ladies.—Springboard: Miss M. Watson, 128.48 pts.; Plain Diving: Miss E. Ferris, 61.13 pts.; High

- Diving: Miss A. Long, 81.17 pts.

- Boys' Diving: B. E. Phelps, 89.47 pts.

- Girls' Diving: Miss M. J. Watson, 82.87 pts.

YACHTING

THE AMERICA'S CUP

The New York Yacht Club accepted the Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge for a series of match races for the America's Cup in 1958. The races took place off Newport, Rhode Island, from Sept. 20-26, 1958, between two yachts of the 12-metre class, the British *Sceptre* and the American *Columbia*. The *Columbia* won all four completed races.

History.—The America's Cup, originally a British trophy, was won outright by the U.S. schooner *America* at Cowes on August 22, 1851, and every contest since has been won by the U.S.A. There have been 17 unsuccessful attempts to take the cup out of the United States—15 by Britain and 2 by Canada. There have been 17 contests and 54 races, 48 of the races being won by the U.S.A.

Shamrock I lost to *Columbia*, 1899; Shamrock II lost to *Columbia*, 1901; Shamrock III lost to

Reliance 1903; Shamrock IV lost to Resolute, 1920; Shamrock V lost to Enterprise, 1930; Endeavour lost to Rainbow, 1934; Endeavour II lost to Ranger, 1937; Sceptre lost to Columbia, 1958.

YACHTING, 1959

National Merlin-Rockets (Whitstable, June 22-26).—Restless III (A. Legg).

National Flying Fifteens (Plymouth, Sept. 6-11).—Silver Fox (G. H. Goodson).

Universities (Burnham-on-Crouch, July 8-10).—Oxford University beat Cambridge University 122-108½ pts.

Flying Dutchman World Championship (Whitstable, July 20-24).—Aldebaran II (M. Capio, Italy).

International Dragon Championship (Duke of Edinburgh Cup) (Cowes, July 25-29).—Apollyon (B. B. Banks and W. C. Lucas).

International 14 ft. Dinghy (Prince of Wales Cup) (Lowestoft, July 12-17).—Bolero (S. H. Smith).

Britannia Cup (Cowes, Aug. 5).—Zwerver (W. N. H. van der Vorn).

National Firefly (Plymouth, Aug. 23-28).—Goblin (J. B. Heron).

National 12 ft. Dinghies (Weymouth, Aug. 31-Sept. 4).—Yakopu (B. Perry).

Hornet Class World Championship (Plymouth, Sept. 6-11).—Tantalus (J. S. Partridge).

CANOEING, 1959

Devizes-Westminster Race (124 miles).—1, S. L. Syrad and T. J. Shenton (Royal Marines) 23 hr. 17 m. 15 s. (record time); 2, C. J. Edmonds and G. R. Howe (Royal Marines), 23 hr. 29 m. 30 s.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE

(Putney-Mortlake, 4m. 1f. 180 yds)

Year	Winner	m. s.	Won by
1949	Cambridge ...	18 57	½ length
1950	Cambridge ...	20 15	3½ lengths
1951	Cambridge ...	20 50	12 lengths
	(After re-row)		
1952	Oxford	20 23	Canvas (about 10 f.)*
1953	Cambridge ...	19 54	8 lengths
1954	Oxford	20 23	4½ lengths
1955	Cambridge ...	19 10	16 lengths
1956	Cambridge ...	18 36	1¼ lengths
1957	Cambridge ...	19 1	2 lengths
1958	Cambridge ...	18 15	3½ lengths
1959	Oxford	18 52	6 lengths

*This was the closest verdict ever given in the Boat Race except for the dead-heat in 1877.

Cambridge have won 58 times, Oxford 46, and there has been 1 dead-heat.

Race Mishaps.

1859.—Cambridge sank, Oxford won.

1912.—Cambridge sank at 1 mile, and Oxford shortly after Hammersmith Bridge, Oxford won re-row.

1925.—Oxford sank soon after Hammersmith Bridge and Cambridge paddled home to win.

1951.—Oxford sank after half a mile. Race abandoned because of weather and rowing conditions. Cambridge won the re-row.

HENLEY REGATTA, 1959

Grand Challenge Cup.—Harvard University (U.S.A.) beat Thames by 2½ lengths, 6 m. 57 s.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Lady Margaret (Cambridge) beat Emmanuel College (Cambridge) by 1½ lengths, 7 m. 13 s.

Princess Elizabeth Cup.—St. Edward's beat Oundle by ½ length, 7 m. 15 s.

Thames Cup.—Harvard University (U.S.A.) beat London University by 2½ lengths, 7 m. 13 s.

Stewards' Cup.—St. Edmund Hall and Lincoln College (Oxford) beat Moto Guzzi (Italy), easily, 7 m. 39 s.

Visitors' Cup.—Pembroke College (Cambridge) beat Lady Margaret (Cambridge) by 1 length, 7 m. 50.5 s.

Wyfold Cup.—Molesey beat Walton, easily, 7 m. 45 s.

Silver Goblets.—R. B. Norton and H. H. Scurfield (Hertford College, Oxford) beat J. M. Beresford and C. F. Porter (London) easily, 8 m. 20 s.

Double Sculls.—C. G. V. Davidge and S. A. Mackenzie (Leander) beat G. C. Justicz and N. Birkmyre (Birmingham) by 2½ lengths, 7 m. 55 s.

Diamond Sculls.—S. A. Mackenzie (Australia) beat H. L. Parker (U.S.A.) easily, 8 m. 39 s.

OTHER AQUATIC EVENTS

Head of the River (Thames, Mortlake-Putney).—1, Barn Cottage, 19 m.; 2, Isis (Oxford), 19 m. 7 s.; 3, Goldie (Cambridge), 19 m. 8 s.

Oxford Torpids.—Balliol College.

Oxford Summer Eights.—St. Edmund Hall.

Cambridge Mays.—Lady Margaret.

Cambridge Lentz.—Jesus College.

Wingfield Sculls (Putney-Mortlake).—1, J. M. Russell (London R.C.), 22 m. 37 s.; 2, G. C. Justicz (Birmingham), 22 m. 39.7 s.; 3, G. W. Baker, 22 m. 48 s.

Doggett's Coat and Badge (Estab. 1715, 244th Race) (London Bridge-Chelsea) 4½ miles.—1, G. L. Saunders (Erith), 30 m. 52 s.; 2, R. F. Taylor (Romford), 31 m. 55 s.; 3, B. T. Gould (Poplar).

Sculling, Head of the River (Mortlake-Putney).—1, M. A. Spracklen (Marlow) 22 m. 29 s.; 2, G. C. Justicz (Birmingham) 22 m. 32 s.; 3, N. Birkmyre (Ariel) 22 m. 35 s.

WORLD SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

(For 1920-32 see 1951 and earlier editions).

Year	Winner and Country
1933	R. H. Pearce beat E. A. Phelps (Toronto)
1934	R. H. Pearce ,, W. C. Miller (Toronto)
1937	E. Paddon ,, A. Burns (Australia)
1938	R. H. Pearce ,, E. Paddon (Toronto)
1948	E. Paddon ,, M. Fisher (Australia)
1950	M. Wood ,, J. Kelly (Philadelphia)
1952	J. Saul ,, E. Paddon (Australia)

EUROPEAN ROWING CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Macon)

Eights.—1, Germany 5 m. 51.7 s.; 2, Czechoslovakia 6 m. 1 s.; 3, U.S.S.R. 6 m. 2.1 s.

Coxed Fours.—1, Germany 6 m. 25.9 s.; 2, Netherlands, 6 m. 32.9 s.; 3, Sweden 6 m. 37.8 s.

Coxless Fours.—1, Switzerland 6 m. 21.0 s.; 2, Germany 6 m. 21.8 s.; 3, Czechoslovakia 6 m. 22.3 s.

Coxed Pairs.—1, Germany (U. Rickemann and J. Berendes) 7 m. 16.4 s.; 2, Italy 7 m. 19.3 s.; 3, Roumania.

Coxless Pairs.—1, Germany (I. Fliefoth and B. Kruse) 6 m. 44.7 s.; 2, U.S.S.R. 6 m. 45.3 s.; 3, Austria.

Double Sculls.—1, U.S.S.R. (Y. Tkalov and A. Berkutov) 6 m. 29.5 s.; 2, Czechoslovakia 6 m. 30.2 s.; 3, Netherlands.

Single Sculls.—1, V. Ivanov (U.S.S.R.) 6 m. 58.9 s.; 2, K von Fersen (Germany) 7 m. 3.6 s.; 3, T. Kocerka (Poland).

SKI-ING, 1958-59

British Alpine Ski Championships.—Men, G. Pitchford; Ladies, Miss C. Petre; Boys, P. Norman; Girls, T. Heald.

Cross-Country Championships.—J. Moore.

Roberts of Kandahar.—R. Skepper (Canada).

Duke of Kent Cup.—N. Gardner.

Duchess of Kent Cup.—Miss T. Legat (Australia).

Inter-Services Championship.—Army.

Universities.—Oxford.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE

Principal Events and Winners, 1958-59

Event	Summary of Results			Results 1958-59
	Ox.	Camb.	Drawn	
Cricket (1827).....	43	50	22	Oxford
Boat Race (1829).....	46	58	1	Oxford
Rackets (1858).....	51	29	19	Oxford
Tennis (1859).....	22	49	15	Camb.
Athletics (1864).....	40	39	6	Oxford
Football—				
Association (1873-4) ..	30	30	16	Draw
Rugby (1871-2).....	36	30	12	Camb.
Golf (1878).....	30	36	3	Camb.
Polo (1878).....	30	32	1	Camb.
Lawn Tennis (1881).....	23	34	—	Oxford
Hockey (1890).....	19	26	11	Draw
Boxing (1897).....	20	30	6	Camb.

OTHER UNIVERSITY EVENTS AND WINNERS

1958-59

Chess.....	Draw
Cross-Country.....	Oxford
Fencing.....	Cambridge
Sailing.....	Oxford
Lacrosse.....	Cambridge
Rugby Fives.....	Cambridge
Eton Fives.....	Cambridge
Swimming.....	Cambridge
Badminton.....	Cambridge
Shooting.....	Cambridge
Squash Rackets.....	Cambridge

SHOOTING—BISLEY, 89th N.R.A., 1959

Queen's Prize.—L. W. Mallabar (City R.C.), 276 pts.; Runner-up, Major R. A. Fulton (R.A.) 275. St. George's Vase.—1, W. L. V. Price (after tie) 141 pts.; 2, Maj. S. Armour, 141 pts.; 3, Capt. J. Glen, 140 pts.
 Universities, Humphrey Cup.—Oxford University 839; 2, Cambridge University 824.
 County Championship.—Long Range.—1, Sussex 270; 2, Hampshire 266; 3, Middlesex 264.
 County Championship.—Short Range.—1, Surrey 1,130; 2, Devon 1,114; 3, Hampshire 1,111.
 Elcho Challenge Shield.—1, England 1,638; 2, Scotland 1,629; 3, Ireland 1,470.
 Kolarope Cup.—1, Mother Country 1,127; 2, Canada 1,110; 3, Guernsey 1,101.
 Universities.—Chancellor's Plate.—1, Cambridge University 1,115; 2, Oxford University 1,074.
 Vizianagram Challenge Cup.—1, House of Commons 643; 2, House of Lords 557.
 Ashburton Shield.—1, St. Lawrence College, Ramsgate 517; 2, Oakham, 511; 3, Allhallows 511.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING, 1959

International Cup.—1, England, 2840/3000; 2, Scotland, 2801; 3, Wales, 2758.
 Mackintosh Trophy.—1, Australia 2956/3000; 2, New Zealand, 2948; 3, Canada, 2934.
 British Open Down-the-Line Championship.—T. E. Sanders (Cheshire) 295/300.
 British Open Skeet Championship.—J. Wheater 94/100.
 British Open Sporting Championship.—R. E. Dutton (Sussex) 88/100.
 Ladies' Sporting Championship.—Mrs. J. R. Kidwill (Middlesex) 36/50.
 Ladies' Skeet Championship.—Mrs. P. Lexow (Norway) 34/50.
 International Skeet Match.—1, England "A" 447/500; 2, England "B" 414; 3, U.S.A. 379.
 Coronation Cup.—C. Wilson (Derbyshire).
 English Single-Barrel Championship.—B. W. Bailey (Shropshire) 95/100.
 English Double-Pair Championship.—B. W. Bailey (Shropshire) 171/200.
 European Championships.—Trap (Milan), J. Wheater (G.B.) 222/225; Skeet (Turin), Durnev (U.S.S.R.) 124/125.

BRITISH SHOW JUMPING, 1959

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW (40th)
(WHITE CITY)

Prince of Wales Cup.—1, U.S.A. (G. Morris on Night Owl, F. Chapot on Tally Ho, H. Wiley on Nautical, W. Steinkraus on Riviera Wonder); 2, Spain (Count Espinosa de los Monteros on Mister B, C. Figueroa on Broule-Tout, A. de Bohorques on Thora, F. Goyoaga on Sea Leopard); 3, Great Britain (Miss A. Townsend on Bandit IV, Mrs. W. Wofford on Hollandia, T. M. Charlesworth on Smokey Bob, Miss P. Smythe on Flanagan).
 King George V. Cup.—1, H. Wiley (U.S.A.) on Nautical; 2, F. Goyoaga (Spain) on Toscanella; 3, W. Wofford (U.S.A.) on Pat's Sister and E. Bull (Norway) on Advantage.
 Queen Elizabeth II. Cup.—1, Miss A. Clearcut (Germany) on Nico; 2, Miss A. Townsend (G.B.) on Bandit IV; 3, Miss G. Serventi (Italy) on Doly.
 Horse and Hound Cup.—1, H. Wiley (U.S.A.) on Nautical; 2, Miss S. Cohen on Clare Castle; 3, Miss A. Townsend on Bandit IV.
 Daily Mail Cup.—1, H. Wiley (U.S.A.) on Nautical; 2, Mrs. W. Wofford (G.B.) on Hollandia; 3, F. Goyoaga (Spain) on Toscanella.
 Lonsdale Cup.—1, Miss A. Townsend (G.B.) on Bandit IV and Mrs. Wofford (G.B.) on Hollandia; 3, H. Wiley (U.S.A.) on Nautical and Count Espinosa de Los Monteros (Spain) on Frantillack.

ANGLING

National Championship

Year	Venue	No. of teams	Individual Winner	Weight		Team winners		Weight		Total Weight in match	
				lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.	lb.	oz.		
1952	R. Severn, Bridgnorth	88	H. Seed, Leeds	33	5½	Leeds and District A.A.	135	5	3889	3½	
1953	R. Nene, Peterborough	92	N. Hazelwood (Cambridge Albion A.A.)	27	14	Lincoln A.A.	72	5	2358	11½	
1954	R. Trent, Gunthorpe, Notts	..	R. Lye, Nottingham	15	1½	Hull Angling Preservation Soc.	68	13½	1927	9	
1955	Huntsplll River and Sedgmoor Draw, Somerset	99 (record)	J. Carr (Sheffield Amalgamated)	68	2½	Sheffield Amalgamated	136	15½	2½ tons		
1956	R. Witham, Lincs.	94	C. R. Lusby (Lincs.)	251	8	Coventry and District A.A.	86	4	1 ton 15 lb 10 oz.		
1957	R. Severn, Bridgnorth Salop	96	H. Storey (Nottingham A.A.)	7	12½	Nottingham Anglers Assoc.	20	8½	522	7	
1958	R. Welland, Spalding, Lincs.	98	W. Hughes (Northern Anglers)	24	3	Coventry and District A.A.	59	15½	1,105	0	
1959	R. Nene, Peterborough	100	J. Sharpe (Bedford)	57	8½	Bedford Angling Club	86	1½	3,240	0	

SKATING, 1958-59

WORLD FIGURE SKATING CHAMPIONSHIPS
(Colorado Springs)

Men.—1, D. Jenkins (U.S.A.), 1,286.6 pts.; 2, D. Jackson (Canada), 1,246.5 pts.
Ladies.—1, Miss C. Heiss (U.S.A.), 1,358.4 pts.; 2, Miss H. Walter (Austria), 1,225.1 pts.
Pairs.—R. Paul and Miss B. Wagner (Canada).
Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny (Great Britain).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS (Davos)

Men's Figure.—K. Divin (Czechoslovakia) 1,623.6 pts.
Ladies' Figure.—Miss H. Walter (Austria) 1,597.4 pts.
Pairs.—H. J. Baumler and Miss M. Kilius (W. Germany).
Ice Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny (Great Britain).

World Speed Skating Championship.—J. Jarvinen (Finland).

European Championship.—K. Johannesen (Norway).

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS (Ice)

Men's Figure.—D. W. Clements.
Ladies' Figure.—Miss P. A. Pauley.
Pairs.—A. F. Holles and Miss J. P. Coats.
Dancing.—C. J. L. Jones and Miss D. D. Denny.

(Roller)

Men's Figure.—A. E. Wilson.
Ladies' Figure.—Miss P. M. Jackson.
Pairs.—C. H. Preston and Miss J. Loudwell.
Dancing.—Mr. and Mrs. S. Cooper.

ARCHERY, 1959

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men.—1, R. Hall, 1,731 pts.; 2, F. W. Bing, 1,660 pts.; 3, D. Charsley-Thomas, 1,657 pts.
Ladies.—1, Mrs. L. Fowler, 1,745 pts.; 2, Miss J. Warner, 1,674 pts.; 3, Miss M. S. D. Weeks, 1,614 pts.

County Championship.—(Men).—1, Lancashire 6,001 pts.; 2, Warwickshire 5,778 pts. (Ladies).—1, Surrey 6,138 pts.; 2, Lancashire 5,227 pts.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men.—1, J. Caspers (U.S.A.); 2, R. Kadlec (U.S.A.); 3, J. Neely (U.S.A.). *Ladies.*—1, Miss A. Corby (U.S.A.); 2, Mrs. S. Johansson (Sweden); 3, Mrs. L. Shine (U.S.A.). *Teams.*—(Men).—U.S.A.; 2, Belgium; 3, Sweden. (Ladies).—1, U.S.A.; 2, Great Britain; 3, Czechoslovakia.

BRITISH NATIONAL RECORDS

Flight Shooting (Distance).—490 yards, J. Flinton, 1955.

York Round (Men).—6 doz. arrows at 100 yds., 4 doz. at 80 yds. and 2 doz. at 60 yds.; R. D. Matthews, 991 pts., 1958.

Double York Round.—R. D. Matthews, 1,933 pts., 1958.

Hereford Round (Ladies).—6 doz. arrows at 80 yds., 4 doz at 60 yds., and 2 doz. at 50 yds.; Miss J. Warner, 942, 1956.

Double Hereford Round.—Miss J. Warner, 1,817 pts., 1956.

BOXING, 1959

A.B.A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

(Winners)

Flyweight—L/A/C. M. Gushlow (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Bantam*—Dvr. D. Weller (Army) (pts.); *Feather*—G. Judge (Glasgow) (pts.); *Light*—Pte. P. Warwick (Army) (3rd round); *Light-Welter*—R. Kane (Greenock) (pts.); *Welter*—Cpl. J. McGrail (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Light-Middle*—S. Pearson (Doncaster) (3rd round); *Middle*—L/Cpl. F. Elderfield

(Army) (pts.); *Light-Heavy*—J. Ould (Fisher) (pts.); *Heavy*—D. Thomas (Polytechnic) (3rd round).

UNIVERSITIES

Cambridge University beat Oxford University by six bouts to three.

IMPERIAL SERVICES

Flyweight—L/A/C. M. Gushlow (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Bantam*—Dvr. D. Weller (Army) (pts.); *Feather*—Rfn. K. Field (Army) (pts.); *Light*—Pte. P. Warwick (Army) (pts.); *Light-Welter*—L/Cpl. D. O'Brien (Army) (pts.); *Welter*—Cpl. J. McGrail (R.A.F.) (1st round); *Light-Middle*—L/A/C. B. Lester (R.A.F.) (pts.); *Middle*—L/Cpl. F. Elderfield (Army) (pts.); *Light-Heavy*—L/Patrolman R. Dryden (R.N.) (pts.); *Heavy*—Sgt. L. Hobbs (Army) (pts.).

PROFESSIONAL BOXING

WORLD CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1959

Flyweight—P. Perez (Argentine); *Bantamweight*—J. Becerra (Mexico); *Featherweight*—D. Moore (U.S.A.); *Lightweight*—J. Brown (U.S.A.); *Welterweight*—D. Jordan (U.S.A.); *Middleweight*—R. Robinson (U.S.A.); *Light-Heavyweight*—A. Moore (U.S.A.); *Heavyweight*—I. Johansson (Sweden).

BRITISH CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1959

Flyweight—F. Jones (Scotland); *Bantamweight*—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); *Featherweight*—R. Neill (Scotland); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—T. Molloy (England); *Middleweight*—J. McCormack (Scotland); *Light-Heavyweight*—(vacant); *Heavyweight*—H. Cooper (England).

BRITISH EMPIRE CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1959

Flyweight—D. Adams (South Africa); *Bantamweight*—F. Gilroy (N. Ireland); *Featherweight*—P. Lewis (Trinidad); *Lightweight*—D. Charnley (England); *Welterweight*—G. Barnes (Australia); *Middleweight*—D. Tiger (Nigeria); *Light-Heavyweight*—Y. Durelle (Canada); *Heavyweight*—H. Cooper (England).

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONS

Title holders in Oct. 1959

Flyweight—Young Martin (Spain); *Bantamweight*—P. Rollo (Italy); *Featherweight*—S. Caprari (Italy); *Lightweight*—(Vacant); *Welterweight*—D. Loi (Italy); *Middleweight*—G. Scholz (W. Germany); *Light-Heavyweight*—E. Schoeppner (W. Germany); *Heavyweight*—I. Johansson (Sweden).

WRESTLING, 1959

British Open Championships

Flyweight—J. Bews (Scotland); *Bantamweight*—W. Pilling (Bradford); *Featherweight*—D. Allpress (London); *Lightweight*—H. Hall (Oldham); *Welterweight*—J. Feeney (Eire); *Light-Heavyweight*—H. Hall (Bolton); *Heavyweight*—K. Richmond (Galtymore W.C., London).

London Championships

Bantamweight—P. Christie; *Featherweight*—A. Katona; *Lightweight*—G. Hill; *Welterweight*—F. Broadribb; *Middleweight*—L. Allen; *Light-Heavyweight*—J. Malczkey; *Heavyweight*—K. Richmond.

Southern Counties Championships

Bantamweight—P. Christie; *Featherweight*—A. Katona; *Lightweight*—H. Levy; *Welterweight*—P. Amey; *Middleweight*—R. Myland; *Light-Heavyweight*—J. Malczkey; *Heavyweight*—K. Richmond.

Eastern, Midland and Western Counties
Championships

Bantamweight—N. Maguire; *Featherweight*—B. Decley; *Lightweight*—S. Singh; *Welterweight*—P. Schneider; *Middleweight*—A. Butts; *Light-Heavyweight*—F. Lee; *Heavyweight*—D. Macnamara.

Northern Counties Championships

Flyweight—A. Rhodes; *Bantamweight*—W. Pilling; *Featherweight*—P. Smith; *Lightweight*—H. Hall (Oldham); *Welterweight*—D. Ickringill; *Middleweight*—W. Howard; *Light-Heavyweight*—H. Hall (Bolton); *Heavyweight*—A. Buck.

BILLIARDS AND SNOOKER, 1958-59

World Amateur Billiards Championship (last held in 1958).—1, W. Jones (India); 2, A. L. Driffield (England); 3, T. Cleary (Australia).

English Amateur Billiards Championship.—L. Driffield beat H. Beetham by 3,803-2,792 pts.

English Amateur Snooker Championship.—M. Owen beat A. Barnett by 11-5 frames.

"*News of the World*" £1,500 Snooker Tournament.—Winner—F. Davis; Runner-up—J. Davis.

Women (Amateur).—Billiards: Mrs. Morland-Smith; Snooker: Miss R. Holmes.

Boys' Snooker Championship.—P. Morgan.

Boys' Snooker Championship.—J. Doyle.

B.A. and C.C. Youthls.—Billiards: P. Morgan; Snooker: D. Roots.

B.A. and C.C. Team Snooker Tournament.—Liberal Club, Barnstaple.

RECORD BREAKS

Billiards (Professional).—W. Lindrum, 4,137 v. J. Davis, Jan. 19-20, 1932.

Championship (under Amended Bank Line Rules).—J. Davis, 1,784 in 1936.

Non-Championship (under Amended Bank Line Rules).—W. Lindrum, 3,752 (Australia 1944).

All Round Break (without Nursery Cannons).—W. Smith, 2,743 in 1928.

Spot Stroke.—W. J. Peall, 3,304 in 1890. (NOTE.—The whole score 3,304 was not made by the spot stroke. The break included spot-stroke runs of 92, 151, 123, 172, 120 and 400.)

Consecutive Run of Nursery Cannons.—W. Lindrum, 529 in a break of 1,164 in 1933; 529 cannons equalling 1,058 points, out of total break of 1,164.

Amateur Break.—R. Marshall (Australia), 702 in Australian Amateur Championship, 1953.

English Amateur Championship.—K. Kennerley, 549 in 1937.

English Amateur Snooker Championship Break.—R. Lomas, 80 in 1957-58.

World Professional Snooker Break.—J. Davis, 147 in 1955.

Professional Snooker Championship Break.—J. Davis, 136 in 1946.

World Amateur Billiards Championship.—T. Cleary (Australia), 682 in 1954.

BOWLS, 1958-59

English Bowling Association Championships (Mortlake).

Rinks.—S.F.: Princes Risborough beat Humberstone Park (Leicester) 22-17; Penlee (Cornwall) beat Leamington Spa 23-21. F.: Princes Risborough beat Penlee 17-11.

Triples.—S.F.: Hatfield beat Lincoln Moorlands 18-10; Banister Park (Hants.) beat Parliament Hill 23-18. F.: Hatfield beat Banister Park 26-10.

Pairs.—S.F.: Paddington beat Gloucester Greyfriars 26-16; Clevedon beat Loughborough 26-22. F.: Paddington (F. J. Harris and M. J. Brayley) beat Clevedon 19-17.

Singles.—S.F.: K. Coulson (Croydon) beat H. Powell (Farnborough) 21-8; T. Fleming (Middlesbrough) beat E. P. Baker (Poole) 21-20. F.: K. Coulson beat T. Fleming 21-11.

Inter-County Championship (Middleton Cup).—S.F.: Devon beat Hertfordshire 138-101; Northumberland beat Gloucestershire 146-114. F.: Devon beat Northumberland 131-104.

International Championship.—Winners.—England. Result.—England beat Wales 98-72; Ireland beat Scotland 108-103; England and Scotland drew 97-97; Wales beat Ireland 97-85; England beat Ireland 97-90; Scotland beat Wales 85-81.

CYCLING, 1959

Tour de France.—F. Bahamontes (Spain).

Tour of Britain.—W. Bradley (England).

World Championships.—

Professional Sprint.—A. Maspes (Italy).

Amateur Sprint.—V. Gasparella (Italy).

Amateur Pursuit.—R. Altig (W. Germany).

Professional Pursuit.—R. Rivière (France).

Amateur Road Race.—G. Schur (E. Germany).

Professional Road Race.—A. Darrigade (France).

Ladies' Sprint.—G. Ermolaeva (U.S.S.R.).

Ladies' Pursuit.—B. Burton (G.B.).

Ladies' Road Race.—T. Reynders (Belgium).

National Championships.—

Amateur Sprint.—L. Birch.

Ladies' Sprint.—J. Dunn.

Amateur Pursuit.—N. Shell.

Professional Pursuit.—J. Geddes.

Ladies' Pursuit.—D. Johnson.

Amateur Road Race.—W. Baty.

Professional Road Race.—R. Coc.

Ladies' Road Race.—B. Burton.

Bath Road "100" Time Trial.—R. Wilkings, 4 hr. 1 m. 44 s.

British (R.T.T.C.) 100 miles Time Trial Championship.—R. Booty, 4 hr. 4 min. 25 s.

British (R.T.T.C.) 50 miles Time Trial Championship.—M. Ward, 1 hr. 57 m. 22 s.

British (R.T.T.C.) 12 hours Time Trial Championship.—P. Beswick, 262-87 miles.

British (R.T.T.C.) 24 hours Time Trial Championship.—R. Conkham, 469-17 miles.

News of the World "Champion of Champions" 1,000 metres.—V. Gasparella (Italy).

MOTOR CYCLING, 1959

Senior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, J. Surtees (M.V. Agusta) 3 hr. 0 m. 13.4 s. (87.94 m.p.h.); 2, A. King (Norton) (85.50 m.p.h.); 3, R. N. Brown (Norton) (83 m.p.h.).

Junior T.T. Isle of Man.—1, J. Surtees (M.V. Agusta) 95.38 m.p.h.; 2, J. Hartle (M.V. Agusta) 93.65 m.p.h.; 3, A. King (Norton) 93.56 m.p.h.

Manx Grand Prix (Isle of Man).—Senior: 1, E. Crooks (Norton) 2 hr. 23 m. 11.4 s. (record time) (94.87 m.p.h.); 2, T. Thorp (Norton) 2 hr. 23 m. 42 s. (94.53 m.p.h.); 3, E. Minihan (Matchless) 2 hr. 27 m. 27.6 s. (92.12 m.p.h.). Junior: 1, P. Middleton (Norton) 2 hr. 33 m. 6 s. (88.73 m.p.h.); 2, R. J. Langston (Norton) 2 hr. 40 m. (88.20 m.p.h.) 3, R. C. Ritchie (A.J.S.) (87.66 m.p.h.).

MOTOR RACING, 1959

24-hour Race (Le Mans).—1, R. Salvadori and C. Shelby (Aston Martin) 2,701.7 miles (112.57 m.p.h.); 2, M. Trintignant and P. Frere (Aston Martin) 2,695.3 miles; 3, Buerleys and Elde (Ferrari) 2,486.5 miles.

Monaco Grand Prix.—1, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 55 m. 51.3 s. (66.71 m.p.h.); 2, C. A. S. Brooks (Ferrari) 2 hr. 56 m. 11.7 s.; 3, M. Trintignant (Cooper).

Netherlands Grand Prix.—1, J. Bonnier (B.R.M.) 2 hr. 5 m. 26.8 s. (93.5 m.p.h.); 2, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 5 m. 41 s.; 3, M. Gregory (Cooper) 2 hr. 6 m. 49.8 s.

European Grand Prix (Rheims).—C. A. S. Brooks (Ferrari) 2 hr. 1 m. 26.5 s. (127.43 m.p.h.); 2, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 1 m. 54 s.; 3, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 3 m. 4.2 s.

German Grand Prix.—1, C. A. S. Brooks (Ferrari) 2 hr. 9 m. 31.6 s. (143.6 m.p.h.); 2, D. Gurney (Ferrari) 2 hr. 10 m. 33.5 s.; 3, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 10 m. 36.4 s.

Portuguese Grand Prix.—1, S. Moss (Cooper) 2 hr. 11 m. 55.45; 2, M. Gregory (Cooper) 3, D. Gurney (Ferrari).

British Grand Prix (Aintree).—1, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 30 m. 11.6 s. (89.88 m.p.h.); 2, S. Moss (B.R.M.) 2 hr. 30 m. 33.8 s.; 3, B. McLaren (Cooper) 2 hr. 30 m. 34 s.

Daily Express International Trophy Race (Silverstone).—1, J. Brabham (Cooper) 1 hr. 25 m. 28.6 s. (102.73 m.p.h.); 2, R. Salvadori (Aston Martin) 1 hr. 25 m. 46.2 s.; 3, R. Flockhart (B.R.M.) 1 hr. 25 m. 53.2 s.

Italian Grand Prix (Monza).—1, S. Moss (Cooper) 2 hr. 4 m. 5.4 s. (124.38 m.p.h.); 2, P. Hill (Ferrari) 2 hr. 4 m. 52.1 s.; 3, J. Brabham (Cooper) 2 hr. 5 m. 17.9 s.

Tourist Trophy (Goodwood).—1, S. Moss, J. Fairman and C. Shelby (Aston Martin) 6 hr. 0 m. 46.8 s. (89.41 m.p.h.); 2, von Trips and Bonnier (Porsche) (89.14 m.p.h.); 3, C. A. S. Brooks, Gendebien, Cabiana and Allison (Ferrari) 89.12 m.p.h.

TABLE TENNIS, 1958-59

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS (Dortmund)

Singles.—Men: Jung Kuo-Tan (China) beat F. Sido (Hungary) 3-1; *Women:* K. Matsuzaki (Japan) beat F. Eguchi (Japan) 3-1.

Doubles.—Men: I. Ogimura and T. Murakami (Japan) beat L. Stipek and L. Vyhnanovsky (Czechoslovakia) 3-2; *Women:* T. Nanba and K. Yamazumi (Japan) beat F. Eguchi and K.

Matsuzaki, 3-0; *Mixed:* Ogimura and Eguchi beat T. Murakami and K. Matsuzaki 3-0.

ENGLISH OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS (Wembley)

Singles.—Men: I. Ogimura (Japan) beat Z. Berczik (Hungary) 3-1; *Women:* Miss F. Eguchi (Japan) beat Miss K. Matsuzaki (Japan).

Doubles.—Men: I. Ogimura and T. Murakami (Japan) beat L. Stipek and L. Vyhnanovsky (Czechoslovakia); *Women:* Miss F. Eguchi and Miss K. Matsuzaki (Japan) beat Miss T. Nanba and Miss K. Yamazumi (Japan). 3-2; *Mixed:* T. Murakami and Miss K. Matsuzaki (Japan) beat B. Kennedy and Miss K. Best (England) 3-0.

CHESS, 1959

Hastings Congress, Premier Tournament.—W. Uhlman (East Germany) 8; L. Portisch (Hungary) 7; E. Gereben (Stateless) 6; K. Darga (West Germany) 5½; A. Duckstein (Austria) 5; P. H. Clarke (England) 4.

Universities.—Oxford University and Cambridge University drew 3½-3½.

Bognor Regis Congress, Premier Tournament.—D. V. Mardle (England) and E. Gereben (Stateless) 8; N. Karaklauc (Yugoslavia) 7½.

Ilford Congress, Premier Tournament.—C. Kottmayer 3½; P. H. Clarke and A. Y. Green 3; W. A. Fairhurst 2½; Dr. S. Fazekas and R. G. Wade 1½.

British Championships (York).—H. Golombek, M. J. Haygarth and J. Penrose 8 tied. To be played off in November. *Ladies.*—Mrs. R. M. Bruce. *Boys.*—M. Firth, J. A. Lawrence and K. M. Oliff tied.

Richmond Easter Congress, Premier Tournament.—J. B. Howson and A. K. May 4.

Southeast Easter Congress, Premier Tournament.—P. H. Clarke 4; R. G. Wade 3; A. Y. Green and D. B. Pritchard 2½.

Coventry Whitsun Congress, Premier Tournament.—P. N. Wallis 4; B. Cafferty and B. H. Wood 3.

World Junior Championship.—Munchenstein Liehcki (Argentina) 8½; Stefanov (Bulgaria), Rumens (England), Parma (Yugoslavia) 6½.

SPORTS REPRESENTATIVE BODIES

ANGLING.—National Federation of Anglers. *Hon. Sec.*, T. G. Draper, 47 Lindon Drive, Alvaston, Derby.

ARCHERY.—Grand National Archery Society. *Sec.*, C. B. Edwards, Marley, Kennington, Ashford, Kent.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—The Football Association. *Sec.*, Sir Stanley Rous, C.B.E., 22 Lancaster Gate, W.2.

ATHLETICS.—Amateur Athletic Association. *Sec.*, E. H. L. Clynes, O.B.E., 54 Torrington Place, W.C.1.

—Women's Amateur Athletic Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Mrs. M. E. Amies, Toft Lodge, St. Catherine's Road, Broxbourne, Herts.

BADMINTON.—Badminton Association of England. *Sec.*, H. A. E. Scheele, 4 Madeira Avenue, Bromley, Kent.

BASKET BALL.—Amateur Basket Ball Association. *Sec.*, K. K. Mitchell, Esq., Dept. of Physical Education, The University, Leeds, 2.

BILLIARDS.—Billiards Association and Control Council. *Sec.*, W. E. Chappell, Maxwell House, 11 Arundel Street, W.C.2.

BOBSLEIGH.—British Bobsleigh Association. *Hon. Sec.*, N. Barclay, 42 Ballater Street, Glasgow, C.5.

BOWLS.—English Bowling Association. *Sec.*, E. Sussum, 2 Roseford Road, Cambridge.

BOXING.—Amateur Boxing Association. *Sec.*, J. O. McIntosh, 69 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

CANOING.—British Canoe Union. *Sec.*, J. W. Dudderidge, 3 The Drive, Radlett, Herts.

CLAY PIGEON SHOOTING.—Clay Pigeon Shooting Association. *Joint Hon. Secs.*, H. Rogers; A. P. Page; 276 Whitechurch Lane, Edgware, Middx.

CRICKET.—Mafylebone Cricket Club, Lord's Ground, N.W.8. *Sec.*, R. Aird, M.C., T.D. —Women's Cricket Association. *Sec.*, Miss N. Rheinberg, "Brondis," 9 Birkdale Avenue, Pinner, Middx.

CROQUET.—The Croquet Association. *Sec.*, The Hurlingham Club, S.W.6.

CYCLING.—National Cyclists' Union, 21 Blackfriars Road, S.E.1.—*Hon. Sec.*, C. King.

FENCING.—Amateur Fencing Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. A. Glen Haig, 1A Tenterden Street, W.1.

—Ladies Amateur Fencing Union. *Sec.*, Mrs. J. G. Allwork, 4 Tithe Court, Hall Lane, Hendon, N.W.4.

GOLF.—Royal and Ancient Golf Club, St. Andrews. *Sec.*, Brig. E. Brickman, D.S.O.

—English Golf Union. *Sec.*, Capt. W. G. L. Folkard, 34 Aldridge Avenue, Edgware, Middx.

—Ladies' Golf Union, Sandlands, Sandwich Bay, Kent. *Sec.*, Miss M. Thornton.

HOCKEY.—Hockey Association. *Sec.*, W. C. Longstaff, 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C.3.

—All England Women's Hockey Association. *Sec.*, Mrs. M. Macdonald, 24 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1.

LACROSSE.—English Lacrosse Union. *Sec.*, K. O. Peachey, 92 Chelmsford Road, N.14.

LAWN TENNIS.—Lawn Tennis Association. *Sec.*, S. B. Ray, O.B.E., Barons Court, West Kensington, W.14.

MOUNTAINEERING.—British Mountaineering Council, 46 Meadway Court, N.W.11. *Hon. Sec.*, M. Holton.

RACING (FLAT).—The Jockey Club, Newmarket. *Sec.*, E. W. Weatherby, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

RACING (STEEPLECHASING).—The National Hunt Committee. *Secretaries*, Messrs. Weatherby & Sons, 15 Cavendish Square, W.1.

ROWING.—Amateur Rowing Association. *Hon. Sec.*, J. H. Page, The Tower, The Terrace, Barnes, S.W.13.

RUGBY FIVES.—Rugby Fives Association. *Hon. Sec.*, R. A. Colville, 109 Ridgeway Drive, Bromley, Kent.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—The Rugby Football Union, Whitton Road, Twickenham, Middx. *Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. D. Prentice.

Rugby Football—(contd.)

—The Rugby Football League. *Sec.*, W. Fallowfield, 180 Chapeltown Road, Leeds, 7.

SKATING.—National Skating Association of Great Britain. *Sec.*, E. G. Coggins, 25 Victoria Street, S.W.1.

SKI-ING.—Ski Club of Great Britain. *Gen. Sec.*, Mrs. S. G. Tennant, 118 Eaton Square, S.W.1.

SQUASH RACKETS.—Squash Rackets Association. *Sec.*, J. H. Horry, 25 Haymarket, S.W.1.

—Women's Squash Rackets Association. *Hon. Sec.*, Miss H. Jones, Barnett Hill House, Womersley, nr. Guildford, Surrey.

SWIMMING.—Amateur Swimming Association. *Hon. Sec.*, H. E. Fern, O.B.E., 64 Cannon Street, E.C.4.

TABLE TENNIS.—English Table Tennis Association. *Sec.*, D. P. Lowen, 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, W.C.2.

WRESTLING.—British Amateur Wrestling Association. *Sec.*, A. Wishart, 60 Calabria Road, N.5.

HOMES OF SPORT

RACING

The two most famous homes of British flat racing are Newmarket and Epsom. The former, the home of the Jockey Club and the headquarters of British racing since the days of Charles II, who paid frequent visits there, is the scene of two of the "Classics", the 2,000 and 1,000 Guineas, and of many other important races, including the Cesarewitch and the Cambridgeshire, the "Autumn Double". At Epsom, with the exception of the war years, the Derby has been run since 1780 and the Oaks since 1779. The Coronation Cup also takes place during the Derby meeting. There are many trainers' establishments at both Newmarket and Epsom. The fifth classic race, the St. Leger, is run at Doncaster in September.

Two events of long-standing social, as well as racing, significance are the Royal Ascot meeting in June and the Goodwood meeting at the end of July. The latter is the only occasion during the year at which racing takes place at Goodwood, but there are a number of meetings on Ascot Heath, including that at which the very valuable King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes, an important feature in the present-day racing programme, is run.

Courses near London include Alexandra Park (Wood Green), Hurst Park (near Hampton Court), Kempton Park (Sunbury-on-Thames), Sandown Park (Essex) and Windsor. Among important courses in other parts of the country may be mentioned Lincoln and Manchester, the scenes of the first and last big flat races of the season, the Lincolnshire and Manchester November Handicap, respectively, and York and Chester, the homes of the Ebor Handicap and Chester Cup. Steeplechasing and hurdling under National Hunt rules also take place during the winter at many centres of flat racing.

The Grand National steeplechase is run over a distance of 4 m. 856 yds., with 30 fences, at Aintree near Liverpool. Other very important races under National Hunt rules, including the Cheltenham Gold Cup and the Champion Hurdle, take place at the National Hunt meeting at Cheltenham, while the King George VI Steeplechase at Kempton Park on Boxing Day has in recent years been very popular.

CRICKET

Test matches are now played on six English grounds—Lord's, The Oval, Trent Bridge (Nottingham), Old Trafford (Manchester), Headingley (Leeds) and Edgbaston (Birmingham). In the nor-

mal course, five Test Matches are played against visiting teams to England and take place at Lord's, the Oval and three out of the other four test-match grounds, one dropping out each season in turn.

Lord's, the headquarters of Cricket and of the M.C.C., is the third ground of the name. Thomas Lord founded his first ground in 1787, and after two moves, established it on the present site at St. John's Wood in 1874. Middlesex play almost all their home matches at Lord's, as do Surrey at the Oval at Kennington, which has been the home of Surrey cricket since 1846.

In addition to the grounds already mentioned, others of great historic interest and current importance include, in the South, the Sussex county ground at Hove and the St. Lawrence ground at Canterbury, and in the North, Bramall Lane (Sheffield) and the ground at Scarborough, where the annual end-of-season Festival has taken place since last century.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

The F.A. Cup Final has been held at Wembley Stadium since 1923, on the famous occasion when the crowd invaded the ground. Since then admission to the Cup Final has been by ticket only, but the Stadium can accommodate about 100,000 spectators. Many international matches and the F.A. Amateur Cup Final also take place at Wembley.

Wembley is, however, surpassed in capacity by Hampden Park, Glasgow, where the record for paying spectators is 149,547. England v. Scotland matches take place at Wembley and Hampden Park in alternate years.

London teams, with their grounds, currently playing in First Division football are as follows: Arsenal (Highbury), Chelsea (Stamford Bridge), Fulham (Craven Cottage), Tottenham Hotspur (White Hart Lane) and West Ham United (Upton Park).

RUGBY FOOTBALL

The three most famous centres of Rugby Union Football in the United Kingdom, scenes of many international matches, are Twickenham, the headquarters of the Rugby Union, Cardiff Arms Park and Murrayfield (Edinburgh). The University match and the games for the Services Championship are also played at Twickenham, where, in addition, most of the Harlequins' home matches take place. Of other famous London clubs, Blackheath play at the Rectory Field, Blackheath, Richmond and London Scottish share the Richmond

Athletic Ground and the London Welsh occupy the nearby Old Deer Park. Rosslyn Park, who for many years played at the latter, now have a ground of their own at Roehampton. The Wasps' ground is at Sudbury.

GOLF

The links at St. Andrews, the home of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club and the traditional centre of golf, remain the most famous in the world. Other great Scottish courses are at Muirfield, Prestwick and Troon.

The last Ryder Cup match in this country was played at Lindrick and the Professional Match Championship has many times taken place at Walton Heath in Surrey. Except for Sandwich, however, most of the major championship courses are now either in Scotland or in Lancashire or Cheshire (e.g. Hoylake, Formby, Birkdale and Royal Lytham and St. Annes). Other famous golfing centres are Rye, Burnham and Westward Ho! and in Wales, Harlech and Porthewal.

ATHLETICS

While the number of running tracks in this country is slowly increasing and well-attended meetings are held in many centres, most of the international matches and events such as the A.A.A. Championships and the University Sports take place at the White City Stadium at Shepherd's Bush. The 1958 Empire Games were held at Cardiff and the 1948 Olympic Games at Wembley.

LAWN TENNIS

The All-England Lawn Tennis Championships have been played at Wimbledon since their inception in 1877, first on the former ground at Worple Road and more recently on the present courts of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club in Church Road. Bournemouth is the venue of the British Hard Court Championships, and in recent years one of the leading Professional Tournaments in this country, the Slazenger Championship, has taken place at Devonshire Park, Eastbourne.

TENNIS, RACKETS, ETC.

The chief centre for tennis and rackets may be said to be Queen's Club in West Kensington. A number of other tennis courts are still in use, notably at Lord's, where the M.C.C. Gold and Silver Prizes are important events, Hampton Court (built by Henry VIII in 1530), Oxford, Cambridge, Can-

ford School, Leamington and Manchester. Many of the leading squash rackets matches take place in the courts belonging to West End Clubs.

ROWING

Most of the leading rowing events of the year are contested on the River Thames. The Henley Regatta continues to attract the foremost oarsmen from all over the world. Apart from the Boat Race, several other important races take place either from Putney to Mortlake or in the reverse direction, including the Thames Head of the River Race and the Wingfield Skulls. The course for Doggett's Coat and Badge, instituted in 1715, possibly the oldest sporting event still regularly contested, is from London Bridge to Chelsea. The rowing events in the 1958 Empire Games took place on Lake Padarn in Wales.

YACHTING

Cowes, the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Squadron and of the Royal London Yacht Club and the scene of the great Cowes Week at the beginning of August, is still the most famous name in British yachting, but there are many other centres of the sport. Among others on or near Spithead and the Solent are Bembridge, Ryde, Yarmouth, Southampton and Hamble and, elsewhere, Burnham-on-Crouch, Poole Harbour, Weymouth, Plymouth, Falmouth and the Clyde.

POLO

In recent years, the polo grounds at Cowdray Park, Midhurst, and at Windsor have become the two most important centres of the sport in this country, though a number of other grounds exist, among which those at Woolmers Park, Hertfordshire and Cirencester may be mentioned.

OTHER SPORTS

The National Rifle Association's annual meeting at its headquarters at Bisley Camp, near Brookwood, Surrey, is the chief event in the rifle-shooting programme. Since the closing of Harringay Arena, many big boxing programmes have been staged at the Empire Pool, Wembley, and well-known provincial centres of the sport are the Liverpool Stadium and the Granby Halls, Leicester. The Greyhound Derby is run at the White City and the Waterloo Cup, the most important coursing prize, at Altcar, Lancashire.

SOME BRITISH MOUNTAINEERING CLUBS

(with name of Secretary).

ACHILLE RATTI C.C.—Miss E. Smith, 1 Lowrey Terrace, Blackpool, S.S.

ALPINE CLUB.—J. H. Emlyn Jones, M.B.E., 74 South Audley Street, W.1.

ASSOCIATION OF BRITISH MEMBERS OF THE SWISS ALPINE CLUB.—R. C. J. Parker, 32 Elmcroft Gardens, Potters Bar, Middx.

CAIRNGORM CLUB.—J. E. Bothwell, 34 Bridge Street, Aberdeen.

CARN DEARG M.C.—N. M. R. Munro, 302 Brook Street, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

CAVE & CRAG CLUB.—D. D. Snell, 29 Beacon Road, Wyde Green, Sutton Coldfield.

CEUNANT M.C.—Miss W. J. Burwell, 2A St. George's Court, Oak Tree Lane, Birmingham, 20.

CLIMBER'S CLUB.—A. Blackshaw, 114 Cambridge Street, S.W.1.

CREAGH DHU M.C.—W. M. Rowney, 31 Collins Street, Faifley, Clydebank.

DERBYSHIRE PENNINE CLUB.—J. P. M. Horsburgb, Peak House, Calver (*via* Sheffield), Derbyshire.

FELL & ROCK CLIMBING CLUB OF THE ENGLISH LAKE DISTRICT.—C. S. Tilly, Park House, Greatham, Co. Durham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE M.C.—A. A. Robertson, Sherwell, Stonehouse, Glos.

GRAMPIAN CLUB.—A. C. Gardner, 17 Albert Gardens, Broughty Ferry, Dundee.

GRITSTONE CLUB.—E. Gudgeon, 22 The Rise, Morris Lane, Leeds 5.

INVERNESS M.C.—J. I. R. Martin, 9 Beaufort Road, Inverness.

IRISH M.C. (BELFAST SECTION).—C. H. Boyd, 24 Eastleigh Drive, Belfast, Northern Ireland.

KESWICK M.C.—K. C. Ogilvie, 8 The Crescent, Keswick, Cumberland.

LADIES ALPINE CLUB.—Miss M. P. Darvall, Heath House, Lyndhurst Terrace, N.W.3.

LADIES SCOTTISH C.C.—Miss E. Leslie, 1 Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.

LANCASHIRE CAVING & C.C.—K. I. Codling, 1 Maple Avenue, Smithills, Bolton.

LOMOND M.C.—R. Hutchison, Jr., 27 Mansel Street, Glasgow, N.1.

MANX FELL & ROCK CLUB.—J. W. Caine, 69 Sunningdale Drive, Onchan, Isle of Man.

MIDLAND ASSOCIATION OF MOUNTAINEERS.—A. H. Robinson, Lansdowne, Warwick Road, Knowle, Solihull, Warwicks.

- MORAY M.C.—Miss M. Fletcher, 45 Moray Street, Losslemouth.
 MOUNTAINEERING SECTION OF THE CAMPING CLUB,—G. H. Watkins, 8 Bankhurst Road, S.E.6.
 MYNYDD C.C.—J. B. Royle, 23 Church Road, Northenden, Manchester.
 NORTHUMBRIAN M.C.—Miss M. F. Brown, 12 Moor Lane, Whitburn, Sunderland.
 PINNACLE CLUB.—Countess D. Gravina, Rose Cottage, Frittenden, nr. Cranbrook, Kent.
 RUCKSACK CLUB.—J. E. Byrom, Highfield, 3 Douglas Road, Hazel Grove, Stockport.
 SANDSTONE C.C.—G. M. Clarke, 34 High Worples, Rayners Lane, Harrow, Middx.

- SCOTTISH M.C.—R. S. Higgins, 406 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.
 SOUTHERN M.A.—M. Foster, 28 Phineas Pett Road, Eltham, S.E.9.
 YORKSHIRE M.C.—E. A. Shepberd, 6 Station Road, Clayton, Bradford, Yorks.
 YORKSHIRE RAMBLERS' CLUB.—E. C. Downham, 1 Crestville Road, Clayton, Bradford, Yorks.

In addition, most universities, colleges and branches of the armed services have mountaineering clubs open to members of the respective University, college or service.

BUCHAN'S WEATHER PERIODS OR RECURRENCES OF WEATHER

Dr. Alexander Buchan, F.R.S., Secretary of the Scottish Meteorological Society, published in 1867 a paper in the Journal of that Society entitled "Interruptions in the regular rise and fall of temperature in the course of the year." Buchan gave six cold periods and three warm periods, based on his examination of the mean daily temperature as recorded at stations in Scotland covering long periods. The cold periods were February 7-14, April 11-14, May 9-14, June 29-July 4, August 6-11, November 6-13, and the warm periods July 12-15, August 12-15, and December 3-14. This early work aroused considerable interest later. It should be noted, however, that Buchan claimed no more than the existence of tendencies for short spells of relatively cold or warm weather to occur at certain times of the year.

In recent years these smaller fluctuations of weather super-imposed on the normal seasonal changes have been examined from the aspect of tendencies to stormy or anticyclonic spells over the British Isles and have been referred to as "singularities." Stormy periods are relatively warm in winter and cool in summer. The following tendencies have been given:—Jan. 5-17 stormy; Jan. 18-24 anticyclonic; Jan. 24-Feb. 1 stormy; Feb. 8-16 anticyclonic; Feb. 21-25 cold; Feb. 26-Mar. 9 stormy; Mar. 12-19 anticyclonic; Mar. 24-31 stormy; April 10-15 stormy; April 23-26 unsettled; June 1-21 summer monsoon; July 10-24 warm; Aug. 20-30 stormy; September 1-17 anticyclonic; Sept. 17-24 stormy; Sept. 24-Oct. 4 anticyclonic; Oct. 5-12 stormy; Oct. 16-20 anticyclonic; Oct. 24-Nov. 13 stormy; Nov. 15-21 anticyclonic; Nov. 24-Dec. 14 stormy; Dec. 18-24 anticyclonic; Dec. 25-Jan. 1 stormy.

It is interesting to compare these generalized statements with the daily values given for Greenwich. The cold or warm spells rarely cover precisely the periods given for the Buchan Spells, but cold or warm spells can be found fairly near to some of these dates.

WIND FORCE MEASURES

The *Beaufort Scale* of wind force has been accepted internationally and is used in communicating weather conditions. Devised originally by Admiral Sir Francis Beaufort in 1805, it now consists of these numbers 0-17, each representing certain strength or velocity of wind.

Scale No.	Wind Force	M.p.h.	Knots	Scale No.	Wind Force.	M.p.h.	Knots
0	Calm	1	1	9	Strong gale	47-54	41-47
1	Light air	1-3	1-3	10	Whole gale	55-63	48-55
2	Slight breeze	4-7	4-6	11	Storm	64-72	56-63
3	Gentle breeze	8-12	7-10	12	Hurricane	73-82	64-71
4	Moderate breeze	13-18	11-15	13	—	83-92	72-80
5	Fresh breeze	19-24	17-21	14	—	93-103	81-89
6	Strong breeze	25-31	22-27	15	—	104-114	90-99
7	High wind	32-38	28-33	16	—	115-125	100-108
8	Gale	39-46	34-40	17	—	126-136	109-118

BROADCAST RECEIVING LICENCES

Sound.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (excluding television) may be obtained at most Post Offices at a charge of £1.

Television.—Broadcast Receiving Licences (including television) are obtainable at most Post Offices for £4 (issue fee £3, plus £1 duty). In Scotland licences are obtainable at most Post Offices in areas conveniently situated for television reception. Elsewhere licences are only available at Head Post Offices. If application is made at any other office which conducts wireless licence business, arrangements can be made for a licence to be issued at a Head Post Office and forwarded by post to the applicant. If the applicant holds an unexpired (£1) sound licence it should be surrendered when the television licence is applied for and the price of the television licence will be abated at the rate of 1s. 8d. for each month of the unexpired portion of the surrendered (£1) licence.

Blind Persons.—Blind persons who produce the required certificates of registration may obtain free sound licences or concessionary television

licences for £3 (issue fee £2 plus £1 duty) in the United Kingdom and the Isle of Man and for £2 in the Channel Islands.

Licensing requirements.—One licence (which must be a television licence if a television set is used anywhere in the household) covers any number of sets in a single household; but lodgers, paying guests and occupiers of flats (even if not self-contained) count as separate householders and require separate licences. Licences are required both for self-contained sets and for loudspeakers worked by wire extensions from main receiving sets outside the household concerned. Licences are also required by those using apparatus which is rented or hired. A separate licence is necessary for a wireless receiving set fitted in a motor-car.

Period of Validity.—An initial licence (either sound or television) is dated to expire twelve months from the last day of the month preceding that of issue. Thereafter all renewal licences are dated to expire one year after the licence they supersede.

POSTAL REGULATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

For full conditions, exceptions, &c., see Post Office Guide, price 2s. 6d., Associated volumes are London Post Offices and Streets (1s. 9d.), Post Offices in the United Kingdom (3s. 6d.) and Postal Addresses (1s. 3d.).

CHIEF POSTAL SERVICES

LETTERS

Inland (U.K. and Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 1 oz.	3d.
Not exceeding 2 oz.	4½d.
For every further 2 oz., or less	1½d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

(a) *British Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf.*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	3d.
For each further oz., or less	1½d.

(b) *Elsewhere:—*

Not exceeding 1 oz.	6d.
For each further oz., or less	4d.

WEIGHT LIMITS:—*Inland, none; Elsewhere, 4 lb.*

SIZE LIMITS: (A) If in roll form:—*Inland and elsewhere length, 32 in.; length+twice diameter, 39 in. (B) not in roll form:—(i) United Kingdom, Irish Republic British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, 24×18×18 in.; (ii) Elsewhere, length, 24 in. length+width+depth, 36 in. Envelopes must be at least 4×2½ in. for inland destinations. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits for letters in the form of a roll are 6½ inches for the length and twice the diameter combined (at least 4 inches for the greatest dimension), unless provided with a strong address label at least 6½ inches in length and width combined and 1½ inches in width. For letters other than in the form of a roll the minimum limits are one surface 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width, unless provided with a strong address label of the dimensions mentioned above.*

POST CARDS (p. 1170).

Inland, British Commonwealth etc. in (a) above:—

Single	2½d.
Reply paid (2½d. stamp on each part)	5d.

Elsewhere abroad:—

Single	4d.
Reply paid	8d.

Limit of size for all destinations, inland or abroad: maximum, 5½ inches in length, 4½ inches in width; minimum, 4 inches in length, 2½ inches in width.

PRINTED PAPERS, BOOKS (p. 1170).

Inland:—

Not exceeding 2 oz.	2d.
Not exceeding 4 oz.	4d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

For first 2 oz.	2d.
For each further 2 oz., or less	1d.

Exceptionally, newspapers, periodicals, books, pamphlets, maps and sheets of music which comply with the conditions shown in the Post Office Guide under *Printed Papers at Reduced Rates* may be sent abroad at the prepaid rate of 1½d. for the first 2 ounces and 1d. for each additional 2 ounces or fraction thereof.

LIMITS: Size, as for Letters; Weight: *Inland, 2 lb.* All destinations abroad, 6½ lb.; but a packet of books, sewn or bound, up to 11 lb. may be sent abroad.

Unless stamped at least 2½d., printed papers posted after a prescribed hour are liable to be held over until next day.

MAGAZINE POST

Canada (incl. Newfoundland) and by direct steamship only:—

Not exceeding 6 oz.	1d.
Over 6 oz. to 1½ lb.	1½d.
Each further ½ lb. (up to 5 lb.)	2½d.
Size limit: 24×18×18 in.	

COMMERCIAL PAPERS

British Commonwealth and Foreign only:—

Not exceeding 10 oz. 6d. (minimum charge)
Every further 2 oz., or less 1d.
Limits: Size, as for Printed Papers; Weight, *Brit. Commonwealth, Territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, 5 lb.; Elsewhere, 4 lb.*

NEWSPAPERS

(See also p. 1170).

Inland (Newspapers "Registered at G.P.O.):—

Not exceeding 6 oz. per copy 2½d.
Every further 6 oz., or less per copy 1½d.
Limits: 2 lb. in weight; in size as *Letters*.

Inland: Newspapers registered at the G.P.O. may be sent at printed paper rate; newspapers not registered are sent at the printed paper rate.

British Commonwealth and Foreign: See printed papers.

SAMPLES (See also p. 1170).

Inland (not to Irish Republic):—

Not exceeding 2 oz. 2d.
Not exceeding 4 oz. 4d.
Every additional 2 oz. or less 1d.

British Commonwealth and Foreign:—

Not exceeding 2 oz. 2d.
For each further 2 oz. or less 1d.

LIMITS: *Inland:* As for letters, weight 8 oz.; *Abroad:* *British Commonwealth, territories under British Trusteeship and British Post Offices in the Persian Gulf, 24×12×12 in., 5 lb. Elsewhere:* as for Letters B ii, 1 lb. If in form of roll, everywhere as for letters, A. To all overseas destinations the minimum limits of size are as for letters.

SMALL PACKETS (See also p. 1170).

(British Commonwealth and Foreign—certain countries only)

Not exceeding 10 oz. 10d (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less 2d.
LIMITS: Maximum size, as for letters A and Bil. Minimum limits of size as for letters; Weight, 2 lb.

INSURED BOXES (See also p. 1169).

(British Commonwealth and Foreign—certain countries only)

Not over 10 oz. 1s. 8d. (minimum charge)
For each further 2 oz. or less 4d.
Plus appropriate fee for insurance.

LIMITS: Maximum size, 12×8×4 in. Minimum size limits as for letters other than in the form of a roll; weight, 2 lb.

PARCELS

Should be marked "Parcel Post," and must be handed across the counter; postage must be prepaid by stamps, affixed by the sender. On Sundays parcels are not accepted or (except during Christmas) delivered. The name and address of sender should be inside and (not too prominent) on the outside of every parcel, and preferably be to the left of and at right angles to the name and address of the addressee.

A rural postman will accept any packets he can conveniently carry, except overseas parcels or overseas letters intended for insurance: but if on foot or cycle not more, without notice, than 15 lb. from one person. He may weigh parcels on request. Mail-drivers need not accept between regular stopping points.

Parcels to or from Irish Republic, Channel Is. or I. of Man are liable to customs duty: except in last case, the sender must declare contents when posting. Addressee must pay clearance fees (1s. or 2s.) if any duty be payable. Senders can undertake to pay customs charges of Irish Republic

and some overseas countries (a deposit is required). The sender of a parcel from the Channel Islands may also pay the customs charges etc., at the time of posting.

Inland:—(Limit of size: length, 3 ft. 6 in.; length and girth combined, 6 ft.):—

U.K. and Irish Republic:—

Not over 2 lb.	1s. 6d.	Not over 6 lb.	2s. 6d.
" " 3 lb.	1s. 9d.	" " 7 lb.	2s. 9d.
" " 4 lb.	2s. 0d.	" " 8 lb.	3s. 0d.
" " 5 lb.	2s. 3d.	" " 11 lb.	3s. 3d.
Not over 15 lb. (limt)		3s. 6d.	

H.M. Forces Abroad, see p. 1177.

AIR MAIL SERVICES

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Normal regulations as to make-up and acceptance of various categories of postal packets and parcels apply equally to air mail items. A blue air-mail label, obtainable free from post offices, must be affixed to each air mail item except letters, letter packets and postcards for Europe. Air mail labels should not be fixed to these latter items or delay will result. Special air-mail rates apply to correspondence for members of H.M. Forces overseas (see leaflet PL89).

AIR LETTERS, postage 6d., written on special Air Letter forms may be sent to all countries. The special forms may be obtained at post offices.

SECOND CLASS MAIL. Printed papers, Commercial Papers, Samples, Small Packets may be sent by air to countries outside Europe at the rates shown in col. 4 below. Minimum charges: Commercial Papers, 6d.; Small Packets, 10d. NEWS-PAPERS. Publications registered at the G.P.O. as newspapers may be sent at the reduced rates indicated in the footnote below. There is no Second Class air mail service to Europe.

COUNTRIES OUTSIDE EUROPE

For air mail services to Europe, see above; Air Parcel Rates, pp. 1174-7. For details of insurance and times of posting at London Chief Office and of transmission to principal cities, see G.P.O. Air Mail Leaflet from Post Offices (*free*).

European Countries

Letters, letter packets and postcards for all European countries, prepaid at the ordinary international postage rates, are in general despatched daily by air or surface transport, whichever offers earlier delivery. The rates are:—

Letters, 6d. for the first ounce,
4d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 4d.

For *Gibraltar* and *Malta* the rates are:

Letters, 3d. for the first ounce,
1½d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 2½d.

Air mail labels should not be used.

Air Parcel Post to Europe. Rates are included in the Overseas Parcel Post tables, see pp. 1174-7.

Countries Outside Europe

Rates for letters, postcards and second class mail appear below; for air parcel rates, see pp. 1174-7.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½ oz.		Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz.
Aden	s. d.	d.	d.	Cocos (Keeling) Islds	s. d.	d.	d.
Afghanistan	0 9	5	5	Colombia	1 3	8	6
Alaska	1 3	8	6	Cook Islands	1 3	8	6
Algeria	0 9	5	5	Costa Rica	1 6	9	7
Antigua	1 3	8	6	Cuba	1 3	8	6
Argentine Republic	1 3	8	6	Cyprus	0 9	5	5
Australia	1 6	9	7	Dahomey	1 3	8	6
Azores	0 9	5	5	Doha, see Qatar			
Bahamas	1 3	8	6	Dominica	1 3	8	6
Bahrain	0 9	5	5	Dominican Republic	1 3	8	6
Banks Islands	1 6	9	7	Dubai	0 9	5	5
Barbados	1 3	8	6	Ecuador	1 3	8	6
Belgian Congo	1 3	8	6	Egypt	0 9	5	5
Bermuda	1 3	8	6	Equatorial Africa †	1 3	8	6
Bolivia	1 3	8	6	Eritrea	0 9	5	5
Brazil	1 3	8	6	Ethiopia (Abyssinia)	0 9	5	5
British Guiana	1 3	8	6	Falkland Islands	1 3	8	6
British Honduras	1 3	8	6	Fanning Island	1 6	9	7
Brunei	1 3	8	6	Fiji Islands	1 6	9	7
Burma	1 3	8	6	Formosa (Taiwan)	1 6	9	7
Cambodia	1 3	8	6	French Guiana	1 3	8	6
Cameroons	1 3	8	6	French Polynesia	1 6	9	7
Canada	1 3	8	6	French Somali Coast	0 9	5	5
Cape Verde Islands ‡	—	—	—	French West Indies	1 3	8	6
Caroline Islands	1 6	9	7	Gambia	1 3	8	6
Cayman Islands	1 3	8	6	Gaza and Khan Yunis	0 9	5	5
Cevlon	1 3	8	6	Ghana	1 3	8	6
Chft	1 3	8	6	Gilbert and Ellice Islds	1 6	9	7
China	1 6	9	7	Greenland ‡	—	—	—

*Newspapers 2d. per ½ oz. less in each case.

‡ Rates as for Europe, see above.

† Central African Republic and Republics of Chad, Congo, and Gaboon.

For mode of packing, prohibitions, limits of size, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Destination	Rates of Postage			Destination	Rates of Postage		
	Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz		Letters per ½-oz.	Post Cards	2nd class* mail per ½-oz
Grenada.....	s. d.	d.	d.	Peru.....	s. d.	d.	d.
Guatemala.....	1 3	8	6	Philippines.....	1 3	8	6
Guinea (Republic of)...	1 3	8	6	Pitcairn Island.....	1 6	9	7
Gwadar.....	1 3	8	6	Portuguese:	1 6	9	7
Haiti (Republic).....	1 3	8	6	East Africa.....	1 3	8	6
Hawaii.....	1 3	8	6	Timor.....	1 6	9	7
Honduras (Republic)...	1 3	8	6	West Africa.....	1 3	8	6
Hong Kong.....	1 3	8	6	Puerto Rico.....	1 3	8	6
India.....	1 3	8	6	Qatar.....	0 9	5	5
Indonesia.....	1 3	8	6	Réunion.....	1 3	8	6
Iraq.....	0 9	5	5	Rhodesia.....	1 3	8	6
Israel.....	0 9	5	5	St. Helena.....	1 3	8	6
Ivory Coast.....	1 3	8	6	St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla	1 3	8	6
Jamaica.....	1 3	8	6	St. Lucia.....	1 3	8	6
Japan.....	1 6	9	7	St. Pierre and Miquelon	1 3	8	6
Jordan.....	0 9	5	5	St. Vincent.....	1 3	8	6
Kenya.....	1 3	8	6	(El) Salvador.....	1 3	8	6
Korea, all parts.....	1 6	9	7	Samoa, British.....	1 6	9	7
Kuwait.....	0 9	5	5	Samoa, U.S.A.....	1 6	9	7
Laos.....	1 3	8	6	Sarawak.....	1 3	8	6
Lebanon.....	0 9	5	5	Saudi Arabia.....	0 9	5	5
Leeward Islands§.....	—	—	—	Sénégal.....	1 3	8	6
Liberia.....	1 3	8	6	Seychelles.....	1 3	8	6
Libya.....	0 9	5	5	Sharjah.....	0 9	5	5
Macao.....	1 3	8	6	Sierra Leone.....	1 3	8	6
Madagascar.....	1 3	8	6	Singapore.....	1 3	8	6
Madeira†.....	—	—	—	Soiomon Islands.....	1 6	9	7
Malaya (Federation)...	1 3	8	6	Somalia.....	1 3	8	6
Marianne Islands.....	1 6	9	7	Somaliland Prot.....	0 9	5	5
Marshall Islands.....	1 6	9	7	South Africa.....	1 3	8	6
Mauritania.....	1 3	8	6	Southern Rhodesia.....	1 3	8	6
Mauritius.....	1 3	8	6	Spanish Guinea.....	1 3	8	6
Mexico.....	1 3	8	6	West Africa.....	0 9	5	5
Montserrat.....	1 3	8	6	Sudan (Republic).....	0 9	5	5
Morocco.....	0 9	5	5	Sudanese Republic, W.	—	—	—
Muscat.....	0 9	5	5	Africa.....	1 3	8	6
Nepal.....	1 3	8	6	Surinam (Neth. Guiana)	1 3	8	6
Netherlands:	—	—	—	Syria.....	0 9	5	5
Antilles.....	1 3	8	6	Tanganyika.....	1 3	8	6
New Guinea.....	1 3	8	6	Thailand (Siam).....	1 3	8	6
New Caledonia.....	1 6	9	7	Tibet.....	1 3	8	6
New Guinea Territory...	1 6	9	7	Togo, French Sphere.....	1 3	8	6
New Hebrides.....	1 6	9	7	Tonga.....	1 6	9	7
New Zealand.....	1 6	9	7	Tortola, W. Indies.....	1 3	8	6
Nicaragua.....	1 3	8	6	Trinidad and Tobago...	1 3	8	6
Niger.....	1 3	8	6	Tunisia.....	0 9	5	5
Nigeria.....	1 3	8	6	Turks and Caicos Is. ...	1 3	8	6
Norfolk Island.....	1 6	9	7	Uganda.....	1 3	8	6
North Borneo.....	1 3	8	6	United States.....	1 3	8	6
Northern Rhodesia.....	1 3	8	6	Upper Volta.....	1 3	8	6
Nyasaland.....	1 3	8	6	Uruguay.....	1 3	8	6
Pakistan.....	1 3	8	6	U.S.S.R. (Asia)†.....	—	—	—
Panama (Republic).....	1 3	8	6	Venezuela.....	1 3	8	6
Panama Canal Zone.....	1 3	8	6	Vietnam.....	1 3	8	6
Papua.....	1 6	9	7	Virgin Islands of U.S.A.	1 3	8	6
Paraguay.....	1 3	8	6	Wake Island.....	1 6	9	7
Persia.....	0 9	5	5	Yemen.....	0 9	5	5
				Zanzibar.....	1 3	8	6

* Newspapers *zd.* per ½ oz. less in each case.

† Rates as for Europe, see above.

§ See Antigua, Montserrat, St. Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla.

GENERAL REGULATIONS

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS.—Under Board of Trade regulations many kinds of goods, including certain foodstuffs, may be sent abroad (including Irish Republic) only under the authority of an export

licence. Enquiries in the matter should be addressed to the Controller, Export Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Gavelle House, 14, Bunhill Row, London, E.C.1.

Under the Defence (Finance) Regulations, senders of trade letter packets or parcels exceeding £500 in value to most foreign countries, including the U.S.A., and also to Canada (including Newfoundland), must furnish with the parcel a currency declaration (form C.D.3) which, together with explanatory notices, may be obtained from banks.

Senders of private gift packets or parcels exceeding £25 in value must furnish with the packet or parcel a currency declaration C.D.3.

PROHIBITED AND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.—Among prohibitions are offensive or dangerous things, packets likely to impede the P.O. sorters, and certain kinds of advertisement. To Channel Islands, and I. of Man dutiable articles must be sent in Parcels. Abroad generally they may be sent in Parcels, in Insured Boxes and Small Packets (to those countries which accept them) or (where the "Green Label" system applies) in Letters and in some cases sample packets.

CERTIFICATE OF POSTING.—Given as a matter of course for registered and insured items. May also be obtained for ordinary parcels (no charge) and other unregistered packets (fee, 1d.).

UNPAID PACKETS, except Business Reply packets and redirected parcels are charged *double postage* on delivery; **UNPAID PACKETS**, *double the deficiency*.

UNDELIVERABLE POSTAL PACKETS.—*Inland packets chargeable with a postage of 3d. or more*, undelivered, are returned to sender without charge, if his address is found either outside or inside. If the sender's address is not available, letters containing nothing of value are destroyed; packets containing anything of value, and parcels, if not applied for, are generally disposed of after 3 months, or if perishable are dealt with as requisite. *Packets chargeable with postage not exceeding 2½d.* are returned to sender only on payment of a second postage, and if name, address and request for return appear on outside; those without such request are disposed of. *British packets undelivered abroad* are returned to sender here on payment of charges due; printed papers of no value only if request for return appears outside in a language known in the country of destination. Magazine Post packets are charged with return Postage, when return is requested. Parcels further incur other charges unless abandonment is requested at the time of posting.

REPLY COUPONS, for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters, are exchangeable abroad for stamps representing the minimum letter postage rate from the country concerned to the U.K. Price (valid in all countries of the Universal Postal Union), 1s.; (valid within the Commonwealth and Irish Republic only), 5d. Sold at chief offices.

POSTE RESTANTE (solely for the accommodation of travellers, and for three months only in any one town).—A packet may be addressed as a rule to any Post Office except Town Sub-Offices, and should have the words "Poste Restante" or "to be called for" in the address. If addressed to initials, fictitious names or Christian name only, it is treated as undeliverable. Applicants must furnish sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the proper owner. Redirection from a Poste Restante is not undertaken for more than 14 days unless longer (up to 3 months) is applied for. Letters at a seaport for an expected ship are kept 2 months; otherwise letters are kept for 2 weeks—or for 1 month if originating from abroad—at the end of which time they are treated as undeliverable, unless hearing a request for return at or before the end of the period.

REDIRECTION.—(1) By agent of addressee: *Packets other than parcels and business reply* may be

reposted free not later than the day after delivery (not counting Sundays and public holidays) if unopened and not tampered with, and if original addressee's name is unobscured. *Parcels* may be re-directed free of charge, within the same time limits, only if the original and the corrected addresses are both within the same Town Delivery Area (or within the London Postal Area). *Registered packets*, which must be taken to a Post Office, are re-registered free only up to day after delivery. (2) By the Post Office (not undertaken when other persons remain at the address). Requests for redirection of letters, &c., should be on printed forms, obtainable from the postmaster, and must be signed by the persons to whom the letters are to be addressed. Redirection is free for 3 months (except for parcels re-directed to a different Town Delivery Area, see above); thereafter for each different surname and each new address costs 5s. for 12 months, and 10s. for each subsequent year. Separate forms must be filled in for the forwarding of telegrams.

REGISTRATION, INLAND.—All kinds of postal packets intended for registration should be marked "Registered" in bottom left-hand corner, and must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a receipt taken. The packets must be made up in a reasonably strong cover appropriate to their contents. Parcels (or the string with which they are tied) and letters must be fastened with adhesive (if tape is used it must be transparent and each piece must be signed or distinctively marked), or sealed with wax, lead, &c. Minimum fee 1s. exclusive of postage. Advice of delivery, a further 3d. The latest time for registering is usually half an hour before the latest time for posting ordinary packets. Compulsory registration is applied to (a) any packet apparently meant for registration and wrongly posted (1s. less any prepaid excess postage); (b) packets found open (or undeliverable) and containing any hank or currency note, coin, jewellery, stamps, uncrossed bearer cheques, uncrossed postal orders without payee's name, &c., in each case 10s. or more in value (1s.).

COMPENSATION, INLAND.—Subject to certain prescribed regulations which are fully set forth in the Post Office Guide, the Post Office pays compensation for (i) loss of or damage to registered letters and parcels, (ii) though not as a legal right, for loss of or damage to unregistered parcels and for unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way. The onus of making up properly any packet sent by post and of packing adequately any article or articles enclosed therein lies on the sender, and the Post Office does not accept any responsibility for loss arising from faulty or inadequate packing. No compensation is paid for consequential injury or damage arising in respect of anything sent by post. *Registered letters and parcels (including items sent to the Irish Republic):* The fees for registration are 1s. covering compensation up to £10; 1s. 1d., £20; and 1d. for each additional £20 up to the maximum of 2s. 8d. for £400. (No legal right to compensation exists in respect of registered letters and parcels sent to and from Irish Republic.) *Unregistered parcels and unregistered packets conveyed by Express Messenger all the way:* Maximum compensation £5 (£4 for unregistered parcels sent to or received from Irish Republic).

Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given if the money is sent by registered letter post in one of the special envelopes sold officially (see p. 1170) and, in the case of paper money, if particulars (for identification) are kept; the

maximum compensation for coin, which must be packed so as not to move about, is £5. Compensation for eggs, fish, poultry, game and rabbits, meat, fruit and vegetables is paid only if sent by *parcel post*; and for fragile articles only if they have been adequately packed and the cover is conspicuously marked "Fragile, with care." No compensation is paid for deterioration due to delay of perishable articles or for damage to exceptionally fragile articles, liquids or semi-liquids sent by letter or parcel post to or from Irish Republic whether registered or not.

REGISTRATION, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (except for parcels and a magazine post packet for Canada, including Newfoundland), is in force to all countries with the exception of Chagos Islands, North Korea and North Viet-Nam. Valuable articles may not be sent in unregistered letters. Fee, *rs. od.* If claimed within a year, compensation (in the U.K., £2 *rs.*) is paid to the sender for entire loss of registered packets while in the custody of a country in the Universal Postal Union, subject to certain conditions.

INSURANCE, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN, may be effected on packets to many countries at the following rates:—*rs. 2d.* for £12; *2d.* each further £12 up to 6s. *8d.* for £400 (lower maxima in many countries). For *H.M. Ships abroad and also members of H.M. Army and Air Force overseas using closed Forces addresses* (e.g. British Forces Post Office followed by a number) only parcels are insurable, up to £50. Packets containing no articles (besides correspondence) but valuable papers (banknotes, &c.) or valuable documents (plans, &c.) can be insured as *letters*; other valuable articles should be sent as insured parcels, or as "insured boxes."

COMPENSATION up to a maximum of 93s. may be given for loss or damage in the U.K. to *uninsured* parcels to or from most Commonwealth and Foreign Countries, if certificate of posting is produced.

No compensation will be paid for any loss or damage due to the act of the Queen's Enemies.

INSURED BOX POST.—Jewellery and precious articles (*not* letters or paper valuables) may be sent in insured boxes to certain countries. Customs declarations must be filled in.

CASH ON DELIVERY SERVICE, INLAND (*not* to or from Irish Republic, nor to H.M. Ships).—A sum (Trade Charge) up to £40 can, under certain conditions, be collected from addressee and re-mitted to sender of a parcel or registered letter posted at a Money Order Office, or of goods consigned by railway. Fees (extra to usual postal or rail charges): For Trade Charge up to £1, *rs. 2d.*; £2, *rs. 4d.*; £5, *rs. 6d.*; and for each further £5 or part thereof, *2d.* An additional charge of *6d.* is made on consignments sent by rail.

CASH ON DELIVERY, BRITISH COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN.—Applicable to parcels only, but not to all countries, nor to H.M. Naval and Military Forces and R.A.F. serving overseas. Fees for collection: $\frac{3}{4}$ *d.* for Trade Charge (amount to be collected) not exceeding £1, with $\frac{1}{4}$ *d.* extra for each additional £1 of Trade Charge up to the maximum, which is usually £40 (fee 8s. *6d.*), but in some countries less. Addressee has also to pay on delivery, besides Customs, if any, a further fee (*4d.* in U.K.) not prepayable. If Trade Charge cannot be collected, the rules for undeliverable parcels apply.

EXPRESS and SPECIAL SERVICES (INLAND).—In general the express services are limited to the hours of telegraph business; but the times vary

according to the service used and local conditions. No. (4) (*below*) is available on Sundays only. Waiting fees: 10 minutes free, each further 10 minutes or less, *4d.*:—(1) *All the way*, by P.O. messenger, of packets, conspicuously marked "Express" above the address, handed over the counter. Inclusive charge, *rs. per mile*, or part of a mile, with *3d.* on each *separate* packet after the first. Live animals, liquids, and money may be delivered by this service. (2) *After transmission by post*, on addressee's application (*rs. per mile*, or part of a mile, and *2d.* for every ten or less additional packets). (3) *After transmission by post*, at sender's request "Special Delivery" from the ordinary delivery office, if messengers are available (*rs. + postage*). Packets must be marked "Express," and letters bear a broad blue or black vertical line back and front. (4) *Special delivery on Sundays of postal packets (except parcels) handed in on Saturdays.* Limited inter-city services, for London, Belfast, and certain provincial cities (except that the service is not in operation from Southampton to Belfast) are available only: (1) Sundays: reciprocally between certain towns as shown in the Post Office Guide; (2) Good Friday: to London only *from* towns in (1). Delivery is made from offices only during periods when they are open for telegraphic business. The handing-in offices in London are:—The London Chief Office, King Edward St., E.C.1., W. and S.W. District Offices, and (Branch Offices) Camberwell Green, Clapham Common, Hammer-smith Broadway, Holloway, Leicester Square, Stratford, and Swiss Cottage. Packets, marked "Express: Sunday Delivery," must be handed in in time to catch *preceding* night mails (in London 4.15 p.m.—6.30 p.m. for provincial towns). The latest time of posting to Belfast should be ascertained at selected office of posting. Fee is 3s. *od.* in addition to postage. Not available for parcels. (5) ("Railex.") Postal packets not liable to registration are despatched by rail, met, and specially delivered in Britain, Douglas (I.O.M.), Northern Ireland, Jersey and Guernsey. Inclusive charges, 2 oz., 6s.; 1 lb. (maximum) 7s. *od.*; but packets from Jersey and Guernsey to Britain, Douglas or N. Ireland may not exceed 2 oz. (6) *A Railway Parcel* is similarly accelerated at the cost of a telegram, of railway charges, and of Service (1) at both ends of its journey.

RAILWAY LETTERS, &c.—A letter, not liable to registration, may be handed in at the parcel or booking office of a railway station, at any time when the station is open to the public, for conveyance by the next available train. A railway letter may either be addressed to be called for at a station, or to the residence of the addressee in which case it is posted at the station named in the address. The service is available between any two stations in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, between Great Britain and Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), and from Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the Irish Republic. It is not available at or to stations of the London Transport Executive. Fees (besides postage): at stations in Great Britain, Jersey, Guernsey and Douglas (I.O.M.), 2 oz., *rs. od.*; 4 oz., *rs. 8d.*; 1 lb. (maximum), *2s. 7d.*; at stations in Northern Ireland, 2 oz. (maximum), *7d.* The maximum weight for letters to the Irish Republic is 2 oz. Except on Sundays, or in Irish Republic, the letter can be delivered Express under Service (3), or directly from the station (Service (1)) by wiring for messenger to meet it. For other combinations of rail and express, see preceding paragraph, Services (5) and (6).

AIRWAY LETTERS.—On certain internal air routes operated by the British European Airways Cor-

poration, letters may be handed in at the airport or town terminal for conveyance by the next available direct air service to be transferred to the post at the distant town terminal or to be called for at the airport or town terminal. Fees (hesides postage): 2 oz., 1*s.* 4 oz., 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1 lb. (maximum), 2*s.* 4*d.* The conditions on which this service operates are, in general, similar to those applying to the Railway Letter Service. The service is not available to the Irish Republic or to any country overseas. Full information can be obtained from any office of B.E.A.C.

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery by special messenger of correspondence (including parcels) to or from certain countries. In some cases the service is restricted to certain towns. 1*s.* is paid by the sender, the rest, if any, by addressee, according to the local regulations. (See P. O. Guide.)

POST CARDS.—Minimum size $4 \times 2\frac{1}{4}$ in., maximum $5\frac{3}{4} \times 4\frac{1}{2}$ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence, inland or abroad. Plain cards, if as stiff as official cards and not under $\frac{1}{16}$ th inch thick, may also be used both inland and abroad.

Reply Post Cards for abroad must have the heading *Carte Postale avec réponse payée* on first part, and on the second part (valid only to country of origin) *Carte Postale—Réponse*.

BUSINESS REPLY SERVICE (Inland, excluding Irish Republic). This service enables a person or firm to receive cards, letters, etc. from clients without prepayment of postage, the postage together with a fee of 1*d.* being paid by the addressee on each card or letter delivered.

A licence to use the service must be obtained from the Post Office.

PRINTED PAPER POST (including former BOOK POST).—For certain printed or written matter (p. 1165).

By this post may be sent books and other works of a literary character, with or without written dedications, and in the inland service any other written, typed or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, engravings, maps, &c., together with normal non-fragile binding and anything necessary for safe transmission. Commercial printed forms, legal documents, printers' copy and proofs, examination papers, answers and corrections, the writing on which refers solely to the subject matter of the document, Christmas and picture cards with date, names and addresses of sender and addressee, and with conventional formulas not exceeding 5 words or initials, are also admitted, and circulars (if in characters resembling typewriting, only under special conditions). To overseas, only printed matter in general is admitted as Printed Papers; items written or drawn, such as receipts, invoices and statements of account, admissible in the inland printed post service, go only as Commercial Papers, and there are other differences. Written chess-moves and puzzle-solutions, also blank stationery, are inadmissible. Printed papers being subject to examination in the post, the cover, if any, must be capable of easy removal and replacement for purposes of examination, i.e., without breaking, tearing, ungluing, or cutting. (For full conditions see the Post Office Guide or free leaflet P. 386.)

ARTICLES FOR THE BLIND (Inland, including Irish Republic). Books, papers, literature and specified articles specially adapted for the use of the blind are admissible subject to certain conditions. A packet should bear on the outside the indication "Articles for the Blind" and the name and address of the sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. Rate:—2 lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 5 lb., 1*d.*; 8 lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*; 11 lb., 2*d.*; 15 lb., $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Limits: weight, 15 lb.; size, as for letters.

BLIND LITERATURE, COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN (in other respects treated as Printed Papers):—Papers, periodicals and books, if printed

in special type (also plates for embossing blind literature, and voice recordings and special paper intended solely for the use of the blind) subject to certain conditions of posting, marked outside "Blind Literature", with name and address of sender. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. They may be sent post free by surface route to all parts.

SAMPLE POST (not to Irish Republic).—Restricted to bona-fide *Trade Samples*, without saleable value; but keys sent unaccompanied, printers' blocks, fresh cut flowers, and certain scientific specimens can be sent *abroad* by Sample Post. Packets must be capable of easy examination in the post. (See p. 1165.)

SMALL PACKETS POST (Commonwealth & Foreign).—For small articles of merchandise by Printed Paper mails. Registration is allowed; not insurance. Available only to certain countries. A green Customs label must be affixed and, in certain cases, Customs declarations prepared. (See p. 1165.)

NEWSPAPER POST (INLAND).—For newspapers "registered at the G.P.O." (p. 1165).

The cover, if any, must be open at both ends and easily removable, and copies should be folded so that title is readily inspected. No writing or additional printing is permitted, other than the words "with compliments", name and address of sender, request for return if undelivered and a reference to a page.

Newspapers not "registered at G.P.O." or supplements to registered newspapers apart from their ordinary publications should be sent at printed paper rate.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POST CARDS, &c.

Stamps of reigns before that of King George V are no longer valid.

POSTAGE STAMPS (used also for receipts, telegrams, and certain Inland Revenue duties) are sold for the respective values of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 1*d.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 2*d.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 11*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 3*d.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and £1. Books containing 6 3*d.*, 6 $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 6 1*d.* and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamps, 3*s.*, or containing 18 3*d.* stamps, 4*s.* 6*d.*, or containing 12 3*d.* and 6 each of $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 1*d.* and $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamps, 5*s.* Rolls of $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 1*d.*, $1\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 2*d.*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, 3*d.* or 4*d.* stamps are also sold, joined lengthwise or sideways and rolls of 6*d.* stamps joined lengthwise.

INLAND REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES with a 1*s.* 3*d.* embossed stamp (1*s.* for registration and 3*d.* for postage), are of four sizes: F. $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. or G. $6\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1*s.* 4*d.* each; H. 8 in. \times 5 in., 1*s.* 5*d.* each; K. $11\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 1*s.* 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*

OVERSEAS REGISTERED ENVELOPES with a 1*s.* 0*d.* embossed stamp (for registration fee only) are in two sizes: G. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., 1*s.* 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* each; K. $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 6 in., 1*s.* $4\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* each.

LETTER CARDS with 3*d.* stamp: 4*d.* each.

POST CARDS, with impressed $2\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* stamp: 3*d.* each. Reply: double the *Single* figures.

EMBOSSSED ENVELOPES with 3*d.* stamp: "A" ($4\frac{3}{4}$ \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.) or "Commercial" ($5\frac{3}{4}$ \times $3\frac{3}{4}$ in.), 4*d.* each. Air Letter Forms impressed with 6*d.* stamp, 6*d.* each.

Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, post cards, letter cards, air letter forms, newspaper-wrappers, or telegram forms, may be used as adhesive stamps in payment of postage or telegrams provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

MONEY ORDERS

Advice of Payment: 6*d.* inland (and to Irish Republic), 3*d.* for foreign and colonial orders (to certain countries). Payment may be stopped (see *gd.*); or deferred up to 10 days in case of Ordinary Inland Money Orders. Inland orders (including those for Irish Republic) may be crossed for payment through a bank.

Inland Ordinary Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

The poundage charged is, for sums not exceeding £10, 1s. 0d.; and for each additional £10, 2d., to £50 (maximum), 1s. 8d. No order may contain a fractional part of 1d. The rules and regulations are on the forms issued. No poundage is charged for M.O. in payment of many Revenues (e.g., Income Tax) if demand note is produced.

Inland Telegraph Money Orders (and to Irish Republic).

Money may be transmitted by this means from most Money Order offices which despatch telegrams, and paid at most of those which also deliver telegrams, and at some other offices. On Sundays, Christmas Day and Good Friday and in Scotland on New Year's Day, Inland telegraph money orders for amounts not exceeding £5 are issued at all Money Order Offices which transact telegraph business at the times when these offices are open for telegraph counter business and sums up to £5 are payable at, or in the delivery areas of, London Chief Office, the District Offices, and some Branch Offices in London, and all head and many of the more important other offices outside London.

Poundage at the same rate as for Ordinary Inland Money Orders, plus supplementary fee of 6d., and cost of official Telegram of Advice, 3s. 0d. for Inland Orders and 3s. 6d. for Irish Republic Orders.

Ordinary Money Orders for Abroad.

Poundage, up to £2, 2s; £5, 3s.; £10, 4s., and thereafter 2s. per £10 or part thereof. Limits of amount vary according to destination but in any case may not exceed £40; validity, normally 12 months.

At present, not more than £10 per day per remitter can be sent to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area), and then only when the purpose of the remittance is declared on a special form and permission has previously been granted by the Accountant General's Department, G.P.O. (Postal Remittance Branch).

Telegraph Money Orders for Abroad.

Only to certain countries, e.g., Australia, Canada, India, New Zealand, S. Africa, U.S.A. Poundage as in last paragraph, plus cost of official Telegram of Advice (at Letter Telegram rate, if desired, to certain countries) plus a supplementary fee. For restrictions, see the preceding paragraph.

POSTAL ORDERS

Postal Orders (British pattern) are issued and paid at nearly all post offices in the United Kingdom during the ordinary hours of business on weekdays. They are also issued and paid in most countries within the Commonwealth. Transmission of postal orders to Canada or any other country outside the *Scheduled Territories* (formerly known as the Sterling Area) is prohibited except to members of H.M. Forces under special arrangements, particulars of which may be obtained at any Post Office transacting Postal Order business. They are paid (but not issued) in Irish Republic. They are printed with a counterfoil, for every multiple of 6d. up to 5s., for 6s., and by 1s. steps up to £1 1s. then for £2 and every multiple of £1 up to £5. Adhesive, unmarked current British Postage Stamps not exceeding two in number, if affixed in the 2 spaces provided, increase the value of an Order by not more than 5d. (orders up to 4s. 6d.) or 11d. (orders of 5s. and upwards). Poundage: 6d and 1s., 2d.; 1s. 6d. to £1 1s., 3d.; £2 to £5, 6d.

The name of payee must be inserted. If not presented within six months of the last day of the month of issue, Orders must be sent to the local Head Postmaster, or in London to the District Postmaster, for verification, and commission equal to the original poundage will be charged.

INLAND TELEGRAMS

Telegrams are accepted during counter business hours at any post office or railway station at which telegraph business is transacted. They may also be handed with the necessary payment to messengers delivering telegrams or express letters. Telegrams may be tendered by telephone at all times. Rate, 12 words or less 3s. 0d. (to Irish Republic 12 words or less 3s. 6d.), each further word 3d. Standard Greetings and Birthday Greetings telegrams on appropriately designed forms in decorative envelopes cost 3s. 6d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Wedding or Birthday Greetings telegrams on a large *de luxe* folded card with matching envelope cost 5s. 0d. for 12 words or less, each extra word 3d. Greetings telegrams may be tendered by telephone or handed in any day prior to day of delivery. Priority rate (not available to or from Irish Republic) 1s. extra. A redirection charge of 3s. 0d. per telegram is made if the original and new addresses are in the same place, delivery area or London Postal District. In all other cases the charge is at the ordinary inland rate. Telegrams, except Press telegrams, handed in on *Sundays* and (exc. Scotland) *Good Friday* or *Christmas Day* are charged 1s. 6d. extra. Replies may be prepaid up to 12s.; the reply vouchers may be used in payment or part payment of any Post Office telegram or any telegraph or telephone account rendered by the Post Office, or its value refunded to sender of original telegram. Receipt for charges free on request. Certified copy 1s. 6d., sometimes more. There is no charge for delivery in the United Kingdom. In the Irish Republic delivery is free to addresses within 1 mile of the delivery office; beyond that any necessary charge will be collected on delivery.

TELEGRAPH OFFICES ALWAYS OPEN IN LONDON:—
Chief Office (King Edward Street, E.C.1), Leicester Sq.,
Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

The charges for ordinary or FULL RATE telegrams from the United Kingdom to places abroad are shown below and on pp. 1174-7. The minimum charge for an ordinary telegram is as for 5 words. To any place in the British Commonwealth the full rate does not exceed 1s. 0d. per word. Urgent telegrams may be sent at double the ordinary rate.

For telegrams of a social character the GLT (Commonwealth Social Telegram) service is available to Commonwealth countries. The charge is 9s. 2d. for 11 words or less (including the indicator =GLT=), and 11d. for each word after 11 except to Canada, Cyprus, the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana, and British Honduras to which lower charges apply.

Most countries admit Letter Telegrams at half the full rate but there is a minimum charge as for 22 words. Letter Telegrams, which must be written in plain language, are subject to delay in transmission in favour of ordinary telegrams.

Phototelegrams, i.e. pictures, photographs, drawings, plans, printed, typed or written documents may be telegraphed in Facsimile to many European and extra-European countries. Full particulars of all telegraph charges and services available to any country will be given on enquiry at any Postal Telegraph or Post Office Cable & Wireless Office.

RADIOTELEGRAMS

Radiotelegrams for transmission to ships at sea in any part of the world may be handed in at any Postal Telegraph Office or dictated over the telephone. The standard rate of charge for messages sent to ships through coast stations in the British Isles is 1s. 6d. a word; there is a reduced rate of 9d. a word for messages to ships regularly engaged on short voyages to or from ports in the British Isles. The address should contain (1) the name and/or rank of the addressee, (2) the name of the ship, and (3) either the name of a British coast station if the sender knows that the ship is within range of that station, or, if the sender does not know the name of the appropriate coast station, standard rate messages should be addressed to Portishead Radio or "Wireless", and reduced rate messages to Wick Radio.

Radiotelegrams may be sent to service personnel on board H.M. Ships in foreign waters at a charge of 11½d. a word and in the Home Fleet at a charge of 6½d. a word. The address should contain (1) the name of the addressee and his rank or rating, (2) the word "Warship" (or "Suhmarine") (3) the name of the ship (or identifying letters and number) and (4) the word "Admiraltyradio" (or, in the case of the Home Fleet, the words "Homewaters Admiraltyradio").

Radiotelegrams may also be sent to R.A.F. vessels at a reduced rate of 6½d. per word. Such radiotelegrams should be addressed in the same way as for commercial vessels and in addition should include the words R.A.F. Vessel before the name of the ship.

INLAND TELEPHONES

The quarterly rental for single exclusive lines for residential subscribers is £3; if over 3 miles from the exchange, an extra 10s. a quarter is payable in respect of each furlong or part thereof beyond the 3 miles. Shared service, in which two subscribers use one line but enjoy nearly all the facilities of exclusive line service, is offered under certain conditions. For this service a rebate of 10s. 0d. is allowed from the normal quarterly rental for a single exclusive line. Calls to exchanges within the local call area are charged 3d. (4d. from a call office). Trunk call charges (*viz.*, to exchanges outside the local call area) vary with distance but do not exceed 3s. 6d. by day (for 3 minutes) and 2s. 6d. during the cheap rate period which is 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. weeknights and 2 p.m. Sundays to 6 a.m. Mondays (7s. 6d. and 3s. 3d. to Irish Republic). Call office charge 3d. extra. Personal calls (to specified person) 1s. 6d. extra (cheap rate period 9d.); if the person cannot be found nothing further is charged. Where subscriber trunk dialling facilities are provided local and dialled trunk calls are charged in 2d. units (3d. from a call office); the length of time per unit depends on the distance of the call, from 3 minutes for local calls to 12 seconds for distances over 50 miles (the time allowance is increased during the cheap rate period). For fuller information see Preface to Telephone Directory.

TELEX SERVICE

Annual rental of teleprinter, associated equipment and line to Telex exchange is £160 per annum in most cases. Where nearest Telex exchange is more than 30 miles distant an additional rental based on the excess mileage applies. Charges for inland calls between exchanges 35 miles or more apart are about half equivalent charges for daytime telephone calls. International calls to European countries are about two-thirds of equivalent charges for telephone calls; to United States of America and to South Africa charges are the same

as for telephone calls, *i.e.* £1 per minute (minimum three minutes). Automatic equipment allowing messages to be sent at the maximum speed of 66 words per minute can be rented in addition. Descriptive booklet available from all Telephone Managers; for local address see telephone directory.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONES

The caller should ask for CONTINENTAL or INTERNATIONAL Service. Callers in London with Dial Telephones with letters should dial "CON" or "INT." The charges shown on p. 1176 are minimum rates for a call of three minutes duration, each further minute or part thereof costing one-third of this charge. Transferred charge calls are possible with certain countries. Details of countries and rates will be advised by the Continental and International Exchange.

A. Continental Service.

The rates quoted are for calls from all places in Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands to the first zone of the country concerned. For *Personal Calls* an additional charge equivalent to one minute's conversation is made.

B. International Service.

Minimum rates, the same from all parts of Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands are shown below. Hours of Service to most countries are limited. A *person to person call* may be booked without extra charge; if it fails (or call is cancelled) a *Report Charge* is made (4s. to 6s.) but not if call matures. On Radio Services a time allowance is made for interruption by adverse conditions. A *limited duration facility* (minimum 3 mins.) is available enabling connection to be terminated after a specified period of effective conversation. A *reduced rate* (10 p.m. to 10 a.m. on weekdays and all day on Sundays) is available on services with Canada, U.S.A., Cuba and Mexico. Reduced Sunday rates apply also in certain other services.

C. Long Range Ships' Service.

A Long Range Service is available to certain British and foreign ships. Minimum charge for 3 minutes to ships in Northern waters within limits, 35° W., 35° E. and 35° N. and in the Mediterranean Sea is 36s.; beyond these limits it is 60s.

D. Medium Range Ships' Service

A medium-range radiotelephone service is also available between telephone subscribers in Great Britain and Ireland, and suitably equipped trawlers, coasting vessels and other small ships. The service is available continuously through the Radio Stations listed below and normally provides satisfactory communications over sea-ranges up to about 150 miles from these coast stations.

Cullercoats Radio	Whitley Bay 23479
Humber Radio	Maplethorpe 3147
Ilfracombe Radio	Ilfracombe 845
Land's End Radio	St. Just 23
Niton Radio	Niton 495
North Foreland Radio	Thanet 21303
Oban Radio	Oban 2059
Portpatrick Radio	Portpatrick 311
Seaforth Radio	Liverpool/Waterloo 3636
Stonehaven Radio	Stonehaven 19
Wick Radio	Wick 9

The inclusive charge for a call is 10s. 6d. for three minutes (minimum) and 3s. 6d. for each additional minute or part of a minute. Subscribers should book their call through their local telephone exchange, stating the name of the ship and, whenever possible, the name and telephone number of

the coast station with which the ship is expected to be in contact. Calls to ships cannot be accepted from telephone call boxes or from subscribers' telephones fitted with coin-collecting boxes.

The service is also available for calls to and from H.M. Ships in home waters (excluding H.M. Ships proceeding to and from foreign naval stations).

The conditions of service and charges are the same as those which apply to the service with small ships, but as H.M. Ships do not normally keep watch for radiotelephone calls from the shore, a subscriber should not attempt to book a call to one of H.M. Ships unless prior arrangements have been made with the person concerned on board ship. The subscriber must also state either the name of the coast station through which the call is to be set up, or the approximate position of the ship at the time the call is required.

E. Short-range Ships' Service

A short-range VHF radiotelephone service can now be provided between telephone subscribers (but not from coin-box telephones) in the United Kingdom and suitably equipped ships. This service is continuously available and normally provides satisfactory communication over sea-ranges up to about 40 miles from the following coast stations:

Clyde Radio (Rothesay, Bute)....Greenock 22255
Niton Radio (Ventnor, Isle of Wight).....Niton 495
North Foreland Radio (Broadstairs, Kent).....Thanet 21303

To obtain service over this system subscribers should ask their local operator for VHF Radiotelephone Service and when connected to the coast station operator, should state the name of the ship required, and the name of the person on board with whom conversation is required.

Charges for calls originating within approximately 35 miles of the telephone exchange serving the appropriate coast station are 7s. for a minimum period of three minutes and 2s. 4d. for each additional minute or part thereof. Charges for calls originating outside this approximate area are 9s. for a minimum period of three minutes and for each additional minute or part thereof 3s. The fixed time, transfer charge, and personal call services are not available.

If completion of the call is not possible owing to adverse VHF radio conditions, endeavour will be made to complete the call on the medium-range service, providing the ship is suitably equipped, and the caller is willing to pay the charges appropriate to the medium-range service.

OVERSEAS TELEPHONE CHARGES

Continental Services are marked (A); remaining countries are on the International Service (See p. 1172)

Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum	Country	Minimum
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Aden.....	75 0	Guadeloupe.....	67 6	Norway (A).....	16 0
Afghanistan.....	75 0	Guatemala*.....	67 6	Nyasaland.....	60 0
Alaska*.....	75 0	Haiti*.....	75 0	Pakistan.....	60 0
Algeria (A).....	25 0	Hawaii*.....	75 0	Panama*.....	75 0
Argentine Republic.....	60 0	Honduras*.....	75 0	Persia.....	60 0
Ascension.....	60 0	Hong Kong.....	75 0	Persian Gulf.....	60 0
Australia.....	60 0	Hungary (A).....	20 0	Peru*.....	75 0
Austria (A).....	18 0	Iceland.....	24 0	Philippines*.....	75 0
Azores (A).....	31 6	India.....	60 0	Poland (A).....	18 6
Bahamas*.....	75 0	Indonesia.....	75 0	Portugal (A).....	22 0
Balearic (A).....	27 0	Iraq.....	60 0	Puerto Rico*.....	75 0
Barbados.....	60 0	Israel.....	60 0	Rhodesia.....	60 0
Belgian Congo.....	60 0	Italy (A).....	12 6	Roumania (A).....	24 0
Belgium (A).....	7 0	Jamaica.....	60 0	Ryuku Islands (Okinawa only)*.....	75 0
Bermuda.....	60 0	Japan*.....	75 0	St. Helena.....	60 0
Bolivia.....	75 0	Jordan.....	60 0	St. Tomé and Príncipe.....	60 0
Brazil (Rio de Janeiro 60s.)	70 0	Kenya.....	60 0	Salvador*.....	75 0
British Guiana.....	60 0	Korea*.....	75 0	Sierra Leone.....	60 0
Bulgaria (A).....	24 0	Lebanon.....	67 6	Singapore.....	75 0
Canada (except N.W.T.)†	60 0	Leeward Islands.....	60 0	South and S.W. Africa.....	60 0
Canary Islands (A).....	32 0	Libya.....	37 6	Spain (A).....	18 6
Cape Verde Islands.....	60 0	Luxemburg (A).....	8 0	Sudan.....	60 0
Ceylon.....	60 0	Madagascar.....	67 6	Sweden (A).....	16 0
Chile*.....	75 0	Madeira (A).....	31 6	Switzerland (A).....	10 0
Colombia*.....	75 0	Malaya.....	75 0	Syria.....	75 0
Costa Rica*.....	75 0	Malta (A).....	30 0	Tanganyika.....	60 0
Cuba†.....	75 0	Marianne Islands (Guam only)*.....	75 0	Tangier (A).....	27 0
Cyprus.....	45 0	Martinique.....	67 6	Tasmania.....	60 0
Czechoslovakia (A).....	18 0	Mexico†.....	75 0	Thailand.....	75 0
Denmark (A).....	12 6	Morocco (A).....		Trinidad and Tobago.....	60 0
Dominican Republic*.....	75 0	Southern Zone.....	27 0	Tunisia (A).....	27 0
Ecuador*.....	75 0	Northern Zone.....	31 6	Turkey (A).....	35 0
Egypt.....	60 0	Mozambique.....	60 0	Uganda.....	60 0
Ethiopia.....	60 0	Netherlands (A).....	7 0	U.S.A.†.....	60 0
Faroe (A).....	24 0	Netherlands Antilles and New Guinea.....	60 0	Uruguay*.....	75 0
Fiji Islands.....	75 0	New Guinea (British).....	60 0	U.S.S.R. (A).....	21 0
Finland (A).....	21 0	New Britain.....	60 0	Vatican City (A).....	20 0
France (A).....	6 0	New Guinea (British).....	60 0	Venezuela*.....	75 0
Gambia.....	60 0	New Zealand.....	60 0	Virgin Islands (British and U.S.)*.....	75 0
Germany (A).....	10 0	Nicaragua*.....	75 0	Windward Islands.....	60 0
Ghana.....	60 0	Nigeria.....	60 0	Yugoslavia (A).....	20 0
Gibraltar (A).....	18 6	North Borneo.....	75 0		
Greece (A).....	30 0				

* Sundays only, 15s. less.

† Night and Sundays, 15s. less.

Limit of size—as for inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p.1171) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1 10	Aden.....	6 0	6 0	9 3	13 0	21 0	4 0	—
2 2	Afghanistan.....	10 6	14 0	14 0	18 0	28 6	7 6	—
2 2	Alaska.....	8 6	8 6	14 6	24 0	43 0	5 6	—
9½	Albania.....	10 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	24 6	8 6	3 0
8	Algeria.....	7 0	9 3	9 3	11 6	18 6	2 3	—
1 5	Antigua.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	19 0	7 3	—
2 11	Argentine Republic.....	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	9 9	—
1 10	Ascension.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—
1 10	Australia..... (a)	—	—	—	—	—	13 0	—
6½	Australa.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	7 3*	2 0
6½	Azores.....	7 6	7 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 6	—
1 5	Bahamas..... (Sea direct Via U.S.A.)	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	5 0	—
6½	Balearic Islands.....	7 6	7 6	13 0	21 0	36 0	8 9*	3 3
1 5	Barbados.....	9 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	20 0	7 3	—
2 0	Belgian Congo— (1) Provinces of Kasal, Katanga and Kivu and Ruanda-Urundi (Via Belgium)	10 0	10 0	14 3	18 6	33 0	—	—
	(Sea direct)	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	27 0	—	—
	(2) Remainder (Via Belgium)	9 0	9 0	13 0	17 6	30 6	7 0	—
	(Sea direct)	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	27 6	—	—
5½	Belgium.....	6 3	6 3	8 0	10 6	15 6	5 6*	1 0
1 5	Bermuda..... (Via U.S.A.) (Sea direct)	7 9	7 9	12 0	18 0	29 3	4 0	—
3 5	Bolivia— Province of Beni only.....	9 9	9 9	13 0	17 6	26 0	—	—
	Except Beni.....	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 6	26 0	—	—
2 8	Brazil.....	9 0	12 0	12 0	16 0	25 6	7 6	—
1 5	British Guiana.....	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 0	18 6	7 9	—
1 5	British Honduras..... (Sea direct Via Jamaica)	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	—	—
	(Via U.S.A.)	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	6 3	—
		8 0	8 0	13 6	22 0	37 6	—	—
1 10	Brunei.....	8 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	10 6	—
9½	Bulgaria.....	8 9	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 0	7 3*	2 9
2 0	Burma.....	9 6	9 6	12 6	17 0	25 3	7 6	—
3 3	Cambodia.....	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 6	10 6	—
1 0	Cameroons (British).....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3	4 0	—
2 5	Cameroons (French).....	6 3	6 3	8 6	11 6	17 6	5 3	—
1 5	Canada.....	8 6	8 6	11 0	15 0	21 0	5 6(b)	—
9½	Canary Islands.....	8 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	18 0	8 9*	3 3
1 10	Cape Verde Islands.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	4 3	—
1 5	Cayman Islands.....	6 6	6 6	9 6	12 6	17 6	6 9	—
2 10	Central African Republic.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Ceylon.....	6 3	6 3	10 0	14 0	22 0	6 9	—
2 10	Chad, Republic of.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
2 11	Chile.....	9 6	13 6	13 6	19 0	32 0	10 0	—
3 7	China (including Manchuria). For Formosa see separate entry (Via U.S.S.R.)	12 0	12 0	22 6	34 0	60 0	—	—
	(Sea direct)	7 6	7 6	11 9	16 6	27 6	7 9	—
3 3	Colombia (Republic of)— (A) All places except those under (B) and (C) below.....	10 0	10 0	19 6	31 0	51 6	—	—
	(B) Barranquilla, Buenaventura, Cartagena, Puerto Colombia (Sabanilla), Rio Hacha, Santa Marta and Tumaco.....	10 0	10 0	14 0	20 0	32 0	10 0	—
	(C) Depts. of Cauca and Valle except Buenaventura.....	10 0	10 0	18 9	26 6	41 6	—	—
2 10	Congo, Republic of the.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	5 6	—
1 10	Cook (or Hervey) Islands.....	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	16 9	—
6½	Corsica.....	6 0	8 6	8 6	10 3	16 6	6 0*	1 6
3 7(†)	Costa Rica.....	8 6	8 6	13 0	19 6	32 6	6 9	—
2 3(d)	Cuba (A) All places except Guantana- mo Bay..... (Via U.S.A.)	8 6	8 6	13 0	19 6	32 6	—	—
	(Sea direct)	7 6	7 6	11 0	15 0	23 9	5 9	—
	(B) Guantamo Bay.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	5 9	—
1 6	Cyprus..... (Sea direct) (Via France and Italy)	5 6	5 6	8 6	11 0	17 6	2 9	—
		7 6	7 6	10 3	13 0	20 6	—	—
6½	Czechoslovakia.....	8 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	6 6*	2 6
2 1	Dahomey (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
6½	Denmark.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	6 6*	1 9
1 5	Dominica.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	10 6	16 3	7 0	—
3 8(†)	Dominican Republic.. (Via U.S.A.) (Sea direct)	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 6	6 6	—
		7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 6	—	—
4 3(†)	Ecuador.....	10 0	10 0	13 6	19 3	30 6	—	—
1 4	Egypt.....	9 0	9 0	11 9	15 0	21 6	2 9	—
1 10	Ethiopia (including Eritrea).....	8 6	12 9	12 9	18 0	30 0	5 6(c)	—
1 10	Falkland Islands and Dependencies	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	22 6	—	—
6½	Faroes.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—

(a) Australia: Not over 1 lb., 3s. 0d.; each additional lb., 1s. 9d. (b) Newfoundland, 5s. 0d.
(c) Eritrea, 4s. 0d. (d) Havana and Santiago only, 2s. (†) Variable rates to some parts.

Limit of size—as for inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1171) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
1 10	Fiji Islands.....	7 0	7 0	10 6	15 0	24 6	14 3	—
8	Finland.....	6 6	8 6	8 6	10 6	16 9	7 9*	3 0
3 5	Formosa (Taiwan).....	11 6	11 6	15 0	20 0	32 6	11 0	—
5†	France.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	6 0*	1 3
2 10	French Guiana.....	7 6	10 6	10 6	12 9	14 6	8 3	—
3 2	French Polynesia.....	9 6	9 6	15 0	21 6	36 3	17 9	—
2 2	French Somal Coast.....	7 6	11 0	11 0	14 6	25 0	5 9	—
2 10	French West Indies.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	—	—
1 10	Gambia.....	6 0	6 0	8 0	11 0	17 0	4 0	—
6†	Germany.....	6 0	8 0	8 0	10 0	16 0	6 0*	1 6
1 10	Ghana.....	8 0	8 0	11 6	15 3	21 0	4 0	—
5†	Gibraltar.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 3	17 0	6 6*	2 9
1 10	Gilbert and Ellice Island Colony— Gilbert and Ellice Islands; Ocean Islands and Phoenix Islands....	8 0	8 0	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
	Line Islands.....	8 3	8 3	14 6	22 0	30 0	4 6	—
9‡	Greece.....(Sea direct). (Via France)	6 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	21 6	8 3*	4 0
1 0(d)	Greenland.....	6 0	7 6	7 6	9 6	14 6	—	—
1 5	Grenada.....	5 6	5 6	7 9	10 0	15 0	—	—
3 7(b)	Guatemala.....(Via Panama). (Via U.S.A.)	9 6	9 6	13 0	18 9	31 0	7 3	—
2 1	Guinea (Republic of).....	7 0	9 6	9 6	11 6	18 6	4 6	—
3 9(f)	Haiti (Republic of).....(Via U.S.A.) (Via Dominican Republic)	8 6	8 6	12 6	18 3	31 0	6 6	—
2 2	Hawaii.....	7 6	7 6	10 6	13 0	21 0	—	—
3 7	Honduras (Republic of)— (Via Panama) (Via U.S.A.)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	10 0	—
		8 0	12 0	12 0	17 6	29 9	7 0	—
		9 0	15 0	15 0	22 6	39 0	—	—
1 10	Hong Kong.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 6	8 6	—
8	Hungary.....	8 6	11 0	11 0	13 6	22 6	6 9*	2 6
8	Iceland.....	8 0	8 0	10 0	12 6	20 0	9 3*	3 9
1 10	India (including Andaman and Nicobar Islands).....	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6	25 6	6 6	—
1 10	India, Portuguese.....	9 0	12 6	12 6	16 0	26 3	7 0	—
2 7	Indonesia.....	8 6	11 0	11 0	15 0	—	10 6(d)	—
2 4	Iraq.....(Via Lebanon). (All Sea)	8 3	8 3	13 0	18 3	32 3	4 0	—
		7 9	7 9	11 6	15 0	25 6	—	—
1 10	Israel.....	8 0	8 0	11 6	17 6	26 0	3 3	—
6†	Italy.....	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
2 1	Ivory Coast (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 5	Jamaica.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 0	—
3 5	Japan and Ryuku Islands— (Sea direct) (Via U.S.A.)	7 0	7 0	9 0	12 6	—	10 0(d)	—
		8 6	8 6	14 0	21 6	—	—	—
1 10	Jordan.....	8 0	11 6	11 6	14 6	25 0	3 0	—
1 10	Kenya and Uganda.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
3 5	Korea (South only).....	7 6	7 6	10 6	14 0	—	11 0(d)	—
2 4	Kuwait.....(Via Lebanon) (All Sea route)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	4 0	—
		9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0	—	—
1 5	Lebanon (Republic of).....	7 0	9 6	9 6	12 6	20 0	3 0	—
4 9(c)	Liberia.....	10 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	27 0	—	—
9‡	Libya.....	7 6	7 6	10 0	13 6	21 6	1 9	—
5‡	Luxemburg.....	5 6	7 6	7 6	9 0	13 0	5 6*	1 0
3 10	Macao.....	8 6	8 6	12 0	16 6	27 6	—	—
2 4	Madagascar.....	8 0	10 6	10 6	13 0	22 0	8 0	—
6‡	Madeira.....	6 9	6 9	8 6	10 9	17 0	—	—
1 10	Malaya (Federation of) and Colony of Singapore.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	14 0	22 0	8 9	—
6‡	Malta.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	11 6	17 0	7 0*	3 3
2 2	Marianne Islands.....(Guam only) (Remainder)	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	—	—
3 5		8 0	8 0	14 6	23 6	41 6	—	—
2 1	Mauritania (Republic of).....	5 6	8 0	8 0	10 0	17 0	4 6	—
1 10	Mauritius (including Rodriguez Island).....	6 6	6 6	10 0	13 6	20 0	8 0	—
2 6	Mexico— All places except Chetumal (Sea direct) (Via U.S.A.)	8 9	8 9	11 6	14 6	20 6	8 0	—
		11 0	11 0	16 0	23 6	38 0	—	—
	Chetumal only (Via British Honduras)	6 3	6 3	9 0	11 6	19 0	—	—
		5 9	5 9	8 6	11 0	17 6	7 6	—
1 5	Montserrat.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9‡	Morocco— Northern Zone.....	8 6	10 9	10 9	13 0	21 6	3 0	—
	Southern Zone and Tangier.....	7 3	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	2 6	—
1 10	Nauru Island.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—
1 10	Nepal (Kathmandu only).....	7 6	7 6	12 0	16 6(e)	—	6 6(e)	—
5‡	Netherlands.....	6 0	6 0	7 6	9 6	15 0	5 6*	1 0
2 10	Netherlands Antilles.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	20 0	6 6*	—
2 2	Netherlands New Guinea.....	10 0	10 0	13 6	17 0	28 0	12 6	—

* Rate for 1st lb. (a) Myzgbukta only, 6†d. (b) San José (Guatemala) only, 3s. 3d. (c) Monrovia only, 4s. 2d.
(d) Limit 11 lb. (e) Limit 10 lb. (f) Port-au-Prince only, 3s. 5d.

Limit of size—as for inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions, &c., see Post Office Guide.

Tele-grams (see D. 1171) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL		
		2 lb.	5 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb after 1st (Europe)	
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.			
3 2	New Caledonia.....	9 9	9 9	15 0	20 6	—	—	—	
1 10	New Guinea Territory.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	13 0	—	
3 2	New Hebrides (Including Banks and Torres Islands).....	9 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	31 0	16 6	—	
1 10	New Zealand.....	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	13 0	—	
3 8(m)	Nicaragua.....(Via Panama). (Via U.S.A.)	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 6	21 0	} 6 9	—	
		7 6	7 6	12 3	18 0	29 0		—	
2 1	Niger (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—	
1 10	Nigeria.....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 6	22 3	4 0	—	
1 10	North Borneo (Including Labuan).....	6 6	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	10 3	—	
64	Norway.....	6 6	8 0	8 0	10 6	16 6	6 6*	2 3	
1 10	Pakistan.....	10 9	10 9	14 6	18 6	27 6	6 6	—	
3 3(n)	Panama (Republic of).....	8 0	8 0	11 0	14 6	23 0	6 0	—	
3 1	Panama Canal Zone (U.S.A. Terri- tory)— (Via U.S.A.)	6 6	6 6	11 6	17 6	30 0	} 6 0	—	
3 3	— (Sea direct)	5 6	5 6	8 6	12 6	20 6		13 0	—
1 10	Papua.....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	9 6	—	
3 6	Paraguay.....	7 9	7 9	11 6	14 6	24 0	—	—	
2 3	Persian Gulf—British Post Offices in Bahrain, Dubai (including Sharjah), Muscat and Qatar (Doha and Umm Said)— (Via Lebanon)	11 0	11 0	16 9	22 6	38 6	} 4 0	—	
	(All Sea)	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 0	28 0		—	
1 11	Persia.....	8 0	12 0	12 0	15 6	26 9	4 0	—	
3 6(d)	Peru, except Loreto.....	10 6	15 0	15 0	20 0	23 0	7 9	—	
	Department of Loreto.....	10 3	12 0	12 0	14 0	21 0	7 9	—	
3 8(b)	Philippines (Republic of the).....	9 6	9 6	12 9	16 9	24 3	9 9	—	
1 10	Pitcairn Island.....	6 3	6 3	9 6	14 0	—	—	—	
8	Poland.....	6 6	8 3	8 3	10 0	15 0	8 0*	2 6	
64	Portugal.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 0	17 0	7 6*	2 6	
1 11	Portuguese East Africa.....	7 0	7 0	10 0	13 3	21 6	8 0	—	
2 11	Portuguese Timor.....	12 0	12 0	18 0	25 6	—	17 9(d)	—	
1 10	Portuguese West Africa— Angola.....	9 0	9 0	11 6	15 0	24 6	7 3	—	
	Guinea.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 6	22 0	—	—	
	Príncipe; S. Thomé.....	8 6	8 6	11 6	14 6	23 6	—	—	
2 2	Puerto Rico.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 6	—	
2 4	Réunion.....	8 0	10 6	10 6	13 0	22 0	8 3	—	
1 10	Rhodesia and Nyasaland (Federation of)— All Pats.....(Via Beira)	7 3	7 3	10 6	15 6	26 0	} 6 6	—	
	Northern Rhodesia (Via Capet'n)	(g)						—	—
	Nyasaland.....(Via Capetown)	(h)						—	—
	Southern Rhodesia.....(Via Capet'n)	(g)						—	—
91	Roumania.....	11 0	14 0	14 0	18 6	26 6	—	—	
1 10	St. Helena.....	5 6	5 6	7 6	10 6	16 0	—	—	
1 5	St. Kitts—Nevis Anguilla.....	5 6	5 6	8 6	10 6	17 3	7 3	—	
1 5	St. Lucia.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	11 6	17 0	7 3	—	
1 5	St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	8 6	8 6	10 6	13 0	—	5 6(d)	—	
1 5	St. Vincent.....	5 0	5 0	7 6	10 0	14 6	7 3	—	
3 11	(ED) Salvador (Republic of)— (Via Panama)	9 0	9 0	13 6	18 9	31 0	} 7 0	—	
	(Via U.S.A.)	13 6	13 6	19 0	27 0	45 0		—	
1 10	Samoa.....(Via New Zealand). (Via U.S.A.)	6 6	6 6	10 0	14 6	23 0	} 15 9	—	
		8 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	37 6		—	
2 2	Samoa (U.S.A. Territory).....	8 0	8 0	13 6	22 6	39 0	—	—	
1 10	Sarawak.....	6 0	6 0	9 0	12 6	20 0	9 3	—	
2 4(c)	Saudi Arabia.....	9 0	9 0	12 0	16 0	27 0	4 0	—	
2 1	Sénégal (State of).....	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—	
1 10	Seychelles.....	6 9	6 9	10 6	15 6	25 0	6 9	—	
1 10	Sierra Leone.....	7 0	7 0	9 6	12 6	18 6	4 0	—	
1 10	Solomon Islands (I).....	8 3	8 3	13 6	19 6	30 0	17 9	—	
1 10	Somalia.....	9 3	9 3	12 6	16 6	28 0	6 0	—	
1 10	Somaland Protectorate.....	7 6	7 6	11 6	15 6	26 0	4 6	—	
1 10	South Africa— (1) Union of South Africa (Includ- ing Bechuanaland, Basutoland, Swaziland).....	(i)					} 6 9(d)	—	
	(2) Bechuanaland Protectorate— All places except Kasane.....	(k)						—	
	Kasane.....	(l)						—	
	(3) South-west Africa.....	(k)					—		
64	Spain (see also Balearic Islands).....	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	19 0	8 9*	3 3	
3 7	Spanish Guinea.....	9 6	11 6	11 6	14 0	23 0	6 0	—	
1 5	Spanish West Africa.....	8 0	10 6	10 6	12 6	20 0	4 0	—	
1 7	Sudan (Republic of).....	9 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	23 0	4 0	—	
2 1	Sudanese Republic (W. Africa).....	5 6	5 6	8 0	10 6	16 6	4 6	—	
2 10	Surinam.....	8 0	8 0	12 0	16 6	24 6	8 0	—	
64	Sweden.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	10 6	16 6	7 0*	2 3	

(a) Tacna only, 2s. 11d. (b) Manila only, 3s. 1d. (c) Jeddah only, 2s. (d) Limit 11 lb.

(f) Except Buka and Bougainville. (g) 2s. 9d. per lb. (h) 3s. 0d. per lb. (i) 2s. 0d. per lb., limit 11 lb.

(k) 2s. 6d. per lb., limit 11 lb. (l) As for Northern Rhodesia. (m) San Juan only, 3s. 3d.

(n) Colon and Panama, 3s. 1d. * Rate for 1st lb.

Limit of size as for inland. For mode of packing, prohibitions &c., see Post Office Guide.

Telegrams (see p. 1171) s. d.	DESTINATION	SURFACE MAIL					AIR MAIL	
		2 lb.	3 lb.	7 lb.	11 lb.	22 lb.	Each ½ lb. or First lb.*	Each 1 lb. after 1st (Europe)
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		
5½	Switzerland, includ. Liechtenstein.	6 0	8 3	8 3	10 6	17 0	6 0*	1 6
1 5	Syria (Republic of).....	7 6	10 6	10 6	13 6	22 6	2 9	—
1 10	Tanganyika Territory.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	14 6	24 6	5 0	—
2 8	Thailand (Siam).....	9 0	9 0	12 6	16 0	25 6	8 3	—
2 3	Togo, French Sphere.....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
1 10	Tonga (Friendly Islands).....	7 0	7 0	11 0	16 0	26 0	15 6	—
1 5	Tortola (British Virgin Islands).....	6 6	6 6	11 6	16 6	28 3	6 9	—
1 5	Trinidad and Tobago.....	6 6	6 6	8 6	11 3	16 0	7 3	—
1 10	Tristan da Cunha.....	6 9	6 9	11 6	18 3	—	—	—
8	Tunisia.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	2 3	—
1 0	Turkey..... (Sea direct)	7 0	10 0	10 0	12 6	21 0	} 8 3*	4 3
	(Via France)	9 3	11 6	11 6	15 6	25 0		
1 5	Turks and Caicos Islands.....	6 6	6 6	9 0	12 6	17 6	6 3	—
1 5	U.S.A. (except Alaska).....	7 0	7 0	11 6	17 6	30 0	5 6	—
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Europe.....	10 0	11 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	16 3*	6 3
1 0	U.S.S.R. in Asia.....	16 0	17 0	17 0	19 0	34 0	6 9	—
2 1	Upper Volta (Republic of).....	7 6	9 6	9 6	12 0	19 6	4 6	—
3 7	Uruguay.....	7 9	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 0	9 0	—
6½	Vatican City State.....	7 0	9 0	9 0	11 6	18 0	7 0*	2 0
3 8	Venezuela.....	10 9	10 9	13 0	15 0	22 0	7 9	—
3 3	Viet-nam (South only).....	9 6	12 6	12 6	15 6	25 3	10 6	—
2 2	Virgin Islands of the U.S.A.....	7 0	7 0	11 0	17 6	30 0	6 9	—
8	Yugoslavia.....	7 6	10 0	10 0	12 6	20 6	8 0*	3 6
1 10	Zanzibar.....	6 0	6 0	8 6	12 6	20 0	5 3	—

*Rate for 1st lb

GENERAL SUNDAY AND HOLIDAY ARRANGEMENTS

(For Express services see p. 1169)

On SUNDAY THROUGHOUT THE U.K. no Parcel Post, non-telegraphic Money Order, Postal Order business is transacted, nor is there a delivery of letters, &c. There is a collection for night despatch in most places. IN LONDON, the Chief Office and Leicester Square Branch Office are open always, and some other offices are open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for stamps, telephone, telegrams, and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5 and savings bank demand withdrawals; and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3. *OUTSIDE LONDON*, most Head Offices and some country telegraph Sub-offices open 9-10.30 a.m. (Scotland 9-10 a.m.) for stamps, telegrams, registration and with some exceptions telegraph money orders up to £5 and Savings Bank demand withdrawals; and National Savings Stamps encashment up to £3; but all town Sub-offices, and most non-telegraph country offices, are closed.

Christmas Day, Boxing Day and Good Friday

London: One delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day; none on Boxing Day and Good Friday. Most offices are closed on Christmas Day. Selected offices open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Outside London: In Scotland, normal weekday deliveries; offices open as usual on Boxing Day and Good Friday; on Christmas Day some town sub-offices are shut, and after 1 p.m. many chief offices are open only for telegraph business. In England, Wales and Northern Ireland one delivery of letters and parcels on Christmas Day and Good Friday; none on Boxing Day; most offices are closed on Christmas Day; head offices and some country telegraph sub-offices are open from 9 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. for all classes of business on Boxing Day and for "Sunday" business on Good Friday.

Other Public Holidays

In Scotland on New Year's Day office hours and classes of business are as on Sundays; no delivery of letters and parcels. Post Office counter services

and postal deliveries on other public holidays in the U.K. vary in accordance with local conditions—details may be obtained from the local Head Postmaster.

LETTERS AND PARCELS FOR MEMBERS OF H.M. ARMY OR AIR FORCE

MEMBERS STATIONED AT HOME.—While serving in Great Britain or Northern Ireland a unit will employ a "Place name" address.

Addresses must show: (a) Army or Air Force number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (b) rank; (c) name; (d) squadron, battery, company, or other section of the unit; (e) Army or Air Force Unit (including in the latter case the letters "R.A.F."); (f) correct postal address of the place at which the unit is stationed.

MEMBERS SERVING OVERSEAS.—Addresses must show (a) Army or Air Force Number (in the case of "other ranks" only); (b) rank; (c) name; (d) squadron, battery or company (or other section of the unit) or name or number of the R.A.F. unit, where this is allowed; (e) Army unit or the words Royal Air Force; (f) British Forces Post Office, followed by the appropriate number. Where a British Forces Post Office address has not been adopted, the name of the place and country of destination.

Rates of Postage to H.M. Armed Forces

(a) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force stationed at home and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Home Waters (including the North Sea)—the ordinary inland rates of postage apply.

(b) Members of H.M. Army and Air Force serving overseas and personnel of H.M. Ships believed to be in Foreign Waters:—

Letters, 3d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each additional ounce.

Postcards, 2½d. each.

Printed Papers, including Newspapers, 1½d. for first 2 oz. and 1d. each additional 2 oz.

Parcels, not exceeding: 3 lb., 1s. 6d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 11 lb., 4s. 0d.; 22 lb., 6s. 0d.

Particulars of the rates, including air mail, are in leaflet PL 89 obtainable at Post Offices.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS

CENTRAL AREA.—Principal streets or approximate boundaries of the postal districts are named in the area from Edgware Road and Park Lane to Bishopsgate; and from Marylebone and Euston Roads to the Thames.

E.C.1.—Clerkenwell, City Road, Old Street, Goswell Road, Aldersgate Street, St. Martin's-le-Grand, Newgate Street, Holborn Viaduct, etc.

E.C.2.—Rivington Street, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, Threadneedle Street, Poultry, Cheapside, Foster Lane, Finsbury Square, Tabernacle Street, Moorgate, London Wall, Gresham Street, Old Broad Street, etc.

E.C.3.—Cornhill, Houndsditch, Leadenhall Street, Aldgate, Gracechurch Street, Lombard Street, Fenchurch Street, Eastcheap, Lower Thames Street, Tower Hill, etc.

E.C.4.—Fetter Lane, Fleet Street, Temple, Farringdon Street, New Bridge Street, Old Bailey, Ludgate Hill, Paternoster Row, Queen Victoria Street, Cannon Street, Upper Thames Street, King William Street, etc.

W.C.1.—From (excl.) Tottenham Court Road to

(incl.) Phoenix Place and Gray's Inn Road; from (excl.) Euston Road and (excl.) Pentonville Road to (incl.) New Oxford Street, High Holborn and Holborn.

W.C.2.—From Charing Cross Road, Leicester Square, Trafalgar Square to Chancery Lane and Essex Street; from (excl.) New Oxford Street and (excl.) Holborn to the Thames.

W.1.—From (excl.) Edgware Road and (incl.) Park Lane to (incl.) Tottenham Court Road and (incl.) Shaftesbury Avenue; from (excl.) Marylebone Road and (excl.) Euston Road to (incl.) Piccadilly.

S.W.1.—From (incl.) Pont Street, Sloane Street and Chelsea Bridge Road to Haymarket, Victoria Embankment and Millbank; from (incl.) Knightsbridge and (excl.) Piccadilly to Grosvenor Road.

OTHER AREAS.—Boundaries of the postal districts are not necessarily the same as those of boroughs of the same name.

N.1.	Islington, Hoxton.	W.5.	Ealing.	S.E.12.	Lee.
N.2.	East Finchley.	W.6.	Hammersmith.	S.E.13.	Lewisham.
N.3.	Finchley, Church End.	W.7.	Hanwell.	S.E.14.	New Cross.
N.4.	Finsbury Park, Harringay.	W.8.	Kensington.	S.E.15.	Peckham.
N.5.	Highbury.	W.9.	Maida Hill.	S.E.16.	Rotherhithe.
N.6.	Higgate.	W.10.	North Kensington.	S.E.17.	Walworth.
N.7.	Holloway.	W.11.	Notting Hill.	S.E.18.	Woolwich, Plumstead.
N.8.	Hornsey.	W.12.	Shepherd's Bush.	S.E.19.	Norwood.
N.9.	Lower Edmonton.	W.13.	West Ealing.	S.E.20.	Anerley, Penge.
N.10.	Muswell Hill.	W.14.	West Kensington.	S.E.21.	Dulwich.
N.11.	New Southgate.	S.W.2.	Brixton, Streatham Hill.	S.E.22.	East Dulwich.
N.12.	North Finchley.	S.W.3.	Chelsea.	S.E.23.	Forest Hill.
N.13.	Palmer's Green.	S.W.4.	Clapham.	S.E.24.	Herne Hill.
N.14.	Southgate.	S.W.5.	Earl's Court.	S.E.25.	South Norwood.
N.15.	South Tottenham.	S.W.6.	Fulham, Walham Green.	S.E.26.	Sydenham.
N.16.	Stoke Newington.	S.W.7.	South Kensington.	S.E.27.	West Norwood.
N.17.	Tottenham.	S.W.8.	South Lambeth.	E.1.	Spitalfields, Mile End, Wapping, Shadwell, Stepney.
N.18.	Upper Edmonton.	S.W.9.	Stockwell.	E.2.	Bethnal Green.
N.19.	Upper Holloway.	S.W.10.	West Brompton.	E.3.	Bow.
N.20.	Wiltstone.	S.W.11.	Battersea.	E.4.	Chingford.
N.21.	Winchmore Hill.	S.W.12.	Balham.	E.5.	Clapton.
N.22.	Wood Green.	S.W.13.	Barnes.	E.6.	East Ham.
N.W.1.	Regent's Park, N. Camden Town, Somers Town.	S.W.14.	Mortlake.	E.7.	Forest Gate.
N.W.2.	Cricklewood, Hampstead.	S.W.15.	Putney, Roehampton.	E.8.	Hackney, Dalston.
N.W.3.	Hampstead.	S.W.16.	Streatham.	E.9.	Homerton, Hackney Wick, South Hackney.
N.W.4.	Hendon.	S.W.17.	Tooting.	E.10.	Leyton.
N.W.5.	Kentish Town.	S.W.18.	Wandsworth.	E.11.	Leytonstone, Wanstead.
N.W.6.	Kilburn, Brondesbury.	S.W.19.	Wimbleton.	E.12.	Manor Park.
N.W.7.	Mill Hill.	S.E.1.	West Wimbledon.	E.13.	Plaistow.
N.W.8.	St. John's Wood.	S.E.2.	Lambeth, Southwark, Bermondsey.	E.14.	Limehouse, Poplar, Millwall, Isle of Dogs.
N.W.9.	The Hyde, Kingsbury.	S.E.3.	Abbey Wood.	E.15.	Stratford.
N.W.10.	Willesden, Harlesden, Neasden.	S.E.4.	Blackheath.	E.16.	Canning Town, Victoria Docks, Silvertown, N. Woolwich.
N.W.11.	Golders Green.	S.E.5.	Brockley.	E.17.	Walthamstow.
W.2.	Paddington, Edgware Road.	S.E.6.	Cannherwell.	E.18.	Woodford.
W.3.	Acton.	S.E.7.	Catford.		
W.4.	Chiswick.	S.E.8.	Charlton.		
		S.E.9.	Deptford.		
		S.E.10.	Eltham.		
		S.E.11.	Greenwich.		
			Kennington.		

TELEPHONE WEATHER FORECASTS

Recorded local weather forecasts for the cities listed below and the surrounding areas, and in London forecasts for the nearest coastal areas, may be obtained by telephoning the number shown below. The charge will be that for a call to a central exchange in the city concerned.

London	WEA 2211	Manchester	ASK 2211
Essex coast	WEA 3311	Glasgow	ASK 2211
Kent coast	WEA 4411	Edinburgh	932
Sussex coast	WEA 5511	Cardiff	9822
Birmingham	ASK 2211	Belfast	9822
Liverpool	ASK 2211		

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Weights and Measures Act of 1878, superseding all previous laws, enacts the legal measures for Great Britain, basing them upon the Standard Yard and the Standard Pound, in the custody of the Standards Department of the Board of Trade.

The YARD and the POUND are the only two independent standards for weights and measures. The GALLON, the capacity standard, wet or dry, is based upon the Pound. The Act of 1878 defines the Gallon as the volume of ten standard pounds of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, both water and air at the temperature of 62° Fahrenheit, with the barometer at 30 inches.

New definitions for an international yard and pound were adopted on Jan. 1, 1959. (See p. 1114.)

Apothecaries' Weight.

Measures of Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple (ʒi).
- 3 scruples = 1 drachm (ʒi).
- 8 drachms = 1 ounce.

Measures of Capacity.

- 60 minims (min.) = 1 fluid drachm.
- 8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce.
- 20 fluid ounces = 1 pint.
- 8 pints = 1 GALLON.

The Apothecaries' grain is the Avoirdupois grain, and the Apothecaries' ounce is the Troy ounce, of 480 grains. The Apothecaries' drachm is not the same as the Avoirdupois dram, and is spelled differently. A fluid ounce of distilled water at a temperature of 62° Fahrenheit is equal in weight to the Avoirdupois ounce (437.5 grains). A fluid drachm (54.6875 grains) is equal in weight to TWO Avoirdupois drams.

Approximate Equivalents:—

- 1 "table-spoon" = ½ fluid oz.; 1 "dessert-spoon" = ¼ fluid oz.; 1 "tea-spoon" = ⅓ fluid oz.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 7000 grains (gr.) = 1 pound (lb.).
- 16 drams (dr.) = 1 ounce.
- 16 ounces = 1 POUND.
- 14 pounds = 1 stone.
- 28 pounds = 1 quarter (of a cwt.).
- 100 pounds = 1 cental.
- 4 quarters (112 lb.) = 1 hundredweight (cwt.).
- 20 hundredweight (2,240 lb.) = 1 ton.

Troy Weight.

- 24 grains = 1 pennyweight (dwt.).
- 20 dwt = 1 ounce.

For gold and silver the ounce, divided decimally, and not into grains, is the sole unit of weight. The Troy ounce is the same as the Apothecaries' ounce = 480 Avoirdupois grains (31.1035 Grammes) in weight. There is no Troy Pound.

Jewellers' Weight.

The metric carat of 200 milligrammes is the legal standard of weight for precious stones and pearls.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint.
- 2 pints = 1 quart.
- 4 quarts = 1 GALLON.
- 1 gallon = 277.274 cubic inches.
- 2 gallons = 1 peck.
- 8 gallons = 1 bushel.
- 8 bushels = 1 quarter.
- A chaldron is 36 bushels = 4½ quarters.

Measures of Length.

- 12 inches (in.) = 1 foot (ft.).
- 3 feet = 1 yard (yd.).

Thermometer Comparisons.

Comparison between Scales of Fahrenheit Réaumur, and Centigrade.

CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.	CENT.	FAH'T.	RMR.
0	0	0	0	0	0
100B.	212B.	80B.	25	77	20°0
99	210°2	79°2	24	75°2	19°2
93	208°4	78°4	23	73°4	18°4
97	206°6	77°6	22	71°6	17°6
96	204°8	76°8	21	69°8	16°8
95	203	76	20	68	16
94	201°2	75°2	19	66°2	15°2
93	199°4	74°4	18	64°4	14°4
92	197°6	73°6	17	62°6	13°6
91	195°8	72°8	16	60°8	12°8
90	194	72	15	59	12
89	192°2	71°2	14	57°2	11°2
88	190°4	70°4	13	55°4	10°4
87	188°6	69°6	12	53°6	9°6
86	186°8	68°8	11	51°8	8°8
85	185	68	10	50	8°0
84	183°2	67°2	9	48°2	7°2
83	181°4	66°4	8	46°4	6°4
82	179°6	65°6	7	44°6	5°6
81	177°8	64°8	6	42°8	4°8
80	176	64	5	41	4
79	174°2	63	4	39°2	3°2
78	172°4	62°4	3	37°4	2°4
77	170°6	61°6	2	35°6	1°6
76	168°8	60°8	1	33°8	0°8
75	157	60	zero	32	zero
74	165°2	59°2	1	30°2	0°8
73	163°4	58°4	2	28°4	1°6
72	161°6	57°6	3	26°6	2°4
71	159°8	56°8	4	24°8	3°2
70	158	56	5	23	4
69	156°2	55°2	6	21°2	4°8
68	154°4	54°4	7	19°4	5°6
67	152°6	53°6	8	17°6	6°4
66	150°8	52°8	9	15°8	7°2
65	149	52	10	14	8
64	147°2	51°2	11	12°2	8°8
63	145°4	50°4	12	10°4	9°6
62	143°6	49°6	13	8°6	10°4
61	141°8	48°8	14	6°8	11°2
60	140	48	15	5	12
59	138°2	47°2	16	3°2	12°8
58	136°4	46°4	17	1°4	13°6
57	134°6	45°6	18	0°4	14°4
56	132°8	44°8	19	2°2	15°2
55	131	44	20	4	16
54	129°2	43°2	21	5°8	16°8
53	127°4	42°4	22	7°6	17°6
52	125°6	41°6	23	9°3	18°4
51	123°8	40°8	24	11°2	19°2
50	122	40	25	13	20
49	120°2	39°2	26	14°8	20°8
48	118°4	38°4	27	16°6	21°6
47	116°6	37°6	28	18°4	22°4
46	114°8	36°8	29	20°2	23°2
45	113	36	30	22	24
44	111°2	35°2	31	23°8	24°8
43	109°4	34°4	32	25°6	25°6
42	107°6	33°6	33	27°4	26°4
41	105°8	32°8	34	29°2	27°2
40	104	32	35	31	28
39	102°2	31°2	36	32°8	28°8
38	100°4	30°4	37	34°6	29°6
37	98°6	29°6	38	36°4	30°4
36	96°8	28°8	39	38°2	31°2
35	95	28	40	40	32
34	93°2	27°2	41	41°8	32°8
33	91°4	26°4	42	43°6	33°6
32	89°6	25°6	43	45°4	34°4
31	87°8	24°8	44	47°2	35°2
30	86	24	45	49	36
29	84°2	23°2	46	50°8	36°8
28	82°4	22°4	47	52°6	37°6
27	80°6	21°6	48	54°4	38°4
26	78°8	20°8	49	56°2	39°2

CONVERSION. Let F = Fahr. C = Cent. R = Réaumur. $F = \frac{9R}{4} + 32$ $C = \frac{5(F - 32)}{9}$ $R = \frac{4(F - 32)}{9}$ $F = \frac{9C}{5} + 32$

NOTE.—The normal temperature of the human body is 98°4° F., or 37°(36°9°) C., or 29°5° R. Freezing point = 32° F. = 0° C. = 0° R.; Boiling point = 212° F. = 100° C. = 80° R. "Absolute" Temperature reckoned from "Absolute Zero," which is at 273° C. below 0° C., 459°4° below 0° F., and 218°4° below 0° R. and is denoted by the letter "K." Below 32° F. subtract 32.

6 feet = 1 fathom.

5½ yards = 1 perch or rod or pole.

22 yards = 1 chain = 100 links.

10 chains = 1 furlong.

8 furlongs = 1 mile = 1,760 yards.

3 miles = 1 league (obsolete).

Height of Horses: Hand = 4 inches. Span = 9 inches

A Cricket Pitch is 22 yards (one chain) between the stumps.

A Lawn Tennis Court is 78 × 36 feet (double) and 78 × 27 feet (single).

A Croquet Lawn is 105 × 84 feet (full size) or a smaller multiple of 5 × 4 feet.

A Badminton Court is 44 × 20 ft., with net 30 ins. deep and 5 ft. high at centre.

A Polo Ground is 300 × 160 yds.

A Football Ground (Association) is 130 × 100 yds. (full size) and 120 × 80 yds. for international matches; (Rugby) 110 × 75 yds. (full size).

Square or Surface Measure.

144 sq. inches = 1 sq. foot.

9 sq. feet = 1 sq. yard.

30½ sq. yards = 1 sq. perch, or rod, or pole.

40 perches = 1 rood.

4 roods = 1 acre.

10 square chains = 1 acre = 4,840 sq. yards.

640 acres = 1 square mile.

Dimensions of an Acre.—The acre is 4,840 sq. yards, or 220 × 22 yards. The length of a side of a square acre is 69.57 yards; an area 110 × 22 yards (or 220 × 11 yards) would be half an acre; an area 55 × 22 yards (or 110 × 11 yards) would be one quarter of an acre, and so on.

Decimal Parts of an Acre.—The following note is appended to Ordnance Maps: "To convert Decimal Parts of an Acre into Roods and Perches, multiply by 4, this will give Roods and Decimals of a Rood, multiply this Decimal by 43, thus obtaining Perches and Decimals of a Perch."

Cubic Measure.

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.

27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

Angular or Circular Measure.

60 seconds (") = 1 minute (').

60 minutes = 1 degree (°).

30 degrees = 1 sign (of the Zodiac. See p. 164).

90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.

12 signs (4 quadrants) = 1 circumference.

Diameter of circle × 3.1416 = circumference.

Diameter squared × .7854 = area of circle.

Diameter squared × 3.1416 = surface of sphere.

Diameter cubed × .5236 = solidity of sphere.

One degree of circumference × 57.3 = radius.*

Diameter of cylinder × 3.1416; product by length or height, gives the surface.

Diameter squared × .7854; product by length or height, gives solid content.

* Or, one radian (the angle subtended at the centre of a circle by an arc of the circumference equal in length to the radius) = 57.3 degrees, nearly.

Note.—A circle of 7 yards diameter has, in practice, a circumference of 22 yards = 1 chain.

Water Measures.

Cubic Inch = 252.458 grains.

Gallon (277.274 cu. in.) . . . = 10 lb. (distilled).

Cubic foot = 62.321 lb.

35.943 cubic ft. (224 gals.) = 1 ton.

Water for Ships: Tun, 210 gals., Butt 110, Puncheon 72, Barrel 36, Kilderkin 18 gals.

An Inch of Rain on the surface of an acre (43,560 sq. feet) = 3,630 cubic feet = 100.992 tons.

Cisterns: A cistern 4 feet by 2½ and 3 deep will hold brimful 186.963 gallons, weighing 16 cwt. 2 qrs. 21.6 lbs. in addition to its own weight.

Fuel and Power

British Thermal Unit (B. Th. U.) = The amount of heat required to raise 1 lb of water through 1 degree Fahrenheit at or near 39.1 degrees F.

Unit of electricity (kilowatt-hour) = Output of 1,000 watts for one hour. 1 k.w.h. = 3,413 B.Th.U.

Therm = 100,000 B.Th.U. = 29.3 k.w.h.

Atmosphere = pressure of 14.223 lb. per sq. in. = 1 kilogram per sq. cm.

Petroleum

Barrel = 35 Imperial gallons = 42 U.S. gallons.

By Weight.

Petroleum products are commonly quoted in metric tonnes, the conversion to barrels varying slightly according to the specific gravity of the product, e.g. the metric tonne in the major oil producing states (U.S.A., Venezuela, Persian Gulf, Saudi-Arabia, Iraq, etc.) varies from 7.0 barrels per metric tonne to 7.7 barrels, and in the smaller oil producing states (e.g., Albania) is as low as 6.7 barrels per tonne. Crude petroleum in the United Kingdom, 7.355 barrels per metric tonne (2,205 lbs.); 7.472 barrels per long ton (2,240 lbs.).

Shipping

Gross tonnage.—The total volume of all the enclosed spaces of a vessel, the unit of measurement being a ton of 100 cubic feet.

Net tonnage.—The gross tonnage less certain deductions for crew space, engine room, water ballast and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

METRIC WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

See also "Conversion Tables for Weights and Measures."

In addition to the Imperial standard weights and measures, the use of the Metric system of weights and measures was made permissive in Great Britain in 1897.

In the Metric system, the standard of length is the METRE, the standard of weight is the KILOGRAM, and the standard of capacity is the LITRE. Accurate copies of the Metre, Kilogram, and Litre are kept in the custody of the Standards Office of the Board of Trade.

1.—MEASURES OF LENGTH.

10 millimetres = 1 centimetre = 0.39370113 inch.

(mm.) (cm.)

10 centimetres = 1 decimetre = 3.9370113 inches.

(dm.)

10 decimetres = 1 METRE (m) = 1.0936143 yards.

10 metres = 1 dekametre = 10.936143 yards.

(dam.)

10 dekametres = 1 hectometre = 109.36143 yards.

(hm.)

10 hectometres = 1 kilometre = 0.62137 mile.

(km.)

A kilometre is approximately five-eighths of a mile, so that 8 kilometres (4.97042 miles) may be regarded as 5 miles.

2.—MEASURES OF SURFACE.

1 sq. centimetre = 0.15498 sq. inch.

1 sq. METRE = 10.76365 sq. feet = 1.19596 sq. yds.

1 are (a) = 0.0988 rood.

1 hectare (10,000 sq. metres) (ha) = 2.4711 acres.

1 sq. kilometre = 0.38611 sq. mile.

3.—MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

- 1 centilitre (*cl.*) = 0.0704 gill.
 1 decilitre (*dl.*) = 0.17598 pint.
 1 LITRE (1/1,000 cubic metre) (*lit.*) = 1.7598 pints = 0.88 imp. quart = 0.22 imp. gallon.
 1 hectolitre (*hl.*) = 21.9975 imp. gallons = 26.1171 U.S. gallons = 2.7497 imp. bushels = 2.8377 U.S. bushels.
 1 cubic metre = 35.31338 cu. ft. = 1.30794 cu. yds. (*cbm.* or *m³*).
 1 cubic cm. (water) = 1 gram; 1,000 cubic cm. (water) or 1 litre = 1 kilogram; 1 cubic metre (1,000 litres, 1,000 kilograms) = 1 metric ton.

A new standard metric measure of 25 millilitres was introduced in 1959 following approval by Order in Council.

4.—MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

- 1 centigram (*cg.*) = 0.15432 grains.
 1 decigram (*dg.*) = 1.5432 grains.
 1 gramme (*gm.*) = 15.4323 grains.
 1 dekgaram (*dag.*) = 5.6438 drams.
 1 LECTOGRAM (*hg.*) = 3.5274 oz.
 1 KILOGRAM kg. = 32.1507 oz. Troy = 35.2734 oz. Avoirdupois = 2.2046223 lb. Avoirdupois.
 1 myriagram = 22.046223 lb. Avoirdupois.
 1 quintal (*q.*) = 220.46 lb. Avoirdupois = 2.2046 Centals = 1.9684 cwt.
 1 tonne (*t.*) = 0.98421 long ton = 1.10231 short tons.

- 1 hectolitre = 2.75 bushels.
 1 hectolitre per hectare = 1.11 bushels per acre.
 1 quintal = 3.6743 bushels.
 1 quintal per hectare. 1.49 bushels per acre.

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC WEIGHTS

Element	Atomic Number	Atomic Weight	Element	Atomic Number	Atomic Weight
Actinium	89	227	Molybdenum	42	95.95
Aluminium	13	26.98	Neodymium	60	114.27
Americium	95	243	Neon	10	20.183
Antimony, stibium	51	121.76	Neptunium	93	237
Argon	18	39.944	Nickel	28	58.69
Arsenic	33	74.91	Niobium, columbium	41	92.91
Astatine	85	210	Nitrogen	7	14.008
Barium	56	137.36	Osmium	76	190.2
Berkelium	97	245	OXYGEN	8	16
Beryllium, glucinum	4	9.013	Palladium	46	106.7
Bismuth	83	209	Phosphorus	15	30.975
Boron	5	10.82	Platinum	78	195.23
Bromine	35	79.916	Plutonium	94	242
Cadmium	48	112.41	Polonium	84	210
Calcium	20	40.08	Potassium, kalium	19	39.1
Californium	98	248	Praseodymium	59	140.92
Carbon	6	12.011	Promethium	61	145
Cerium	58	140.13	Protoactinium	91	231
Cesium	55	132.91	Radium	88	226.05
Chlorine	17	35.457	Radon, niton	86	222
Chromium	24	52.01	Rhcnium	75	186.31
Cobalt	27	58.94	Rhodium	45	102.91
Copper	29	63.54	Rubidium	37	85.48
Curium	96	245	Ruthenium	44	101.1
Dysprosium	66	162.46	Samarium	62	150.43
Erbium	68	167.2	Scandium	21	44.96
Europium	63	152	Selenium	34	78.96
Fluorine	9	19	Silicon	14	28.09
Francium	87	223	Silver, argentum	47	107.880
Gadolinium	64	156.9	Sodium, natrium	11	22.991
Gallium	31	69.72	Strontium	38	87.63
Germanium	32	72.60	Sulphur*	16	32.066
Gold, aurum	79	197	Tantalum	73	180.95
Hafnium, celtium	72	178.6	Technetium	43	99
Helium	2	4.003	Tellurium	52	127.61
Holmium	67	164.94	Terbium	65	158.93
Hydrogen	1	1.008	Thallium	81	204.39
Indium	49	114.76	Tborium	90	232.05
Iodine	53	126.91	Thulium	69	168.94
Iridium	77	192.2	Tin, stannum	50	118.70
Iron, ferrum	26	55.85	Titanium	22	47.9
Krypton	36	83.8	Tungsten	74	183.92
Lanthanum	57	138.92	Uranium	92	238.07
Lead, plumbum	82	207.21	Vanadium	23	50.95
Lithium	3	6.94	Xenon	54	131.3
Lutetium, Cassiopeium	71	174.99	Ytterbium	70	173.04
Magnesium	12	24.32	Yttrium	39	88.92
Manganese	25	54.94	Zinc	30	65.38
Mercury, hydrargyrum	80	200.61	Zirconium	40	91.22

Italic figures indicate the mass of the most stable isotope.

* The atomic weight of this element has a range of + or - 0.003.

CONVERSION TABLES FOR WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

NOTE.—The central figures in heavy type represent either of the two columns beside them, as the case may be. Examples:—1 centimetre=0.394 inch and 1 inch=2.540 centimetres. 1 metre=1.094 yards and 1 yard=0.914 metre. 1 kilometre=0.621 mile and 1 mile=1.609 kilometres.

Centimetres.	Inches.	Metres.	Yards.	Kilometres.	Miles.	Hectares.	Acres.	Square Kilometres.	Square Miles.				
2.540	1	0.394	0.914	1	1.609	1	0.621	0.404	1	2.471	2.590	1	0.376
5.080	2	0.787	1.829	2	2.187	2	1.243	0.809	2	4.942	5.180	2	0.772
7.620	3	1.181	2.743	3	3.281	3	1.864	1.214	3	7.413	7.770	3	1.558
10.160	4	1.575	3.658	4	4.374	4	2.485	1.619	4	9.804	10.360	4	1.544
12.700	5	1.969	4.572	5	5.468	5	3.107	2.023	5	12.355	12.950	5	1.931
15.240	6	2.362	5.486	6	6.562	6	3.728	2.428	6	14.826	15.540	6	2.317
17.780	7	2.756	6.401	7	7.655	7	4.350	2.833	7	17.298	18.130	7	2.703
20.320	8	3.150	7.315	8	8.749	8	4.971	3.237	8	19.769	20.720	8	3.089
22.860	9	3.543	8.230	9	9.843	9	5.592	3.642	9	22.240	23.310	9	3.475
25.400	10	3.937	9.144	10	10.930	10	6.214	4.047	10	24.711	25.900	10	3.861
50.800	20	7.874	18.288	20	21.872	20	12.427	8.094	20	49.422	51.800	20	7.722
76.200	30	11.811	27.432	30	32.808	30	18.641	12.140	30	74.132	77.690	30	11.583
101.600	40	15.748	36.576	40	43.745	40	24.855	16.187	40	98.843	103.598	40	15.444
127.000	50	19.685	45.720	50	54.681	50	31.068	20.234	50	123.554	129.498	50	19.306
152.400	60	23.622	54.863	60	65.617	60	37.282	24.281	60	148.265	155.397	60	23.167
177.800	70	27.559	64.007	70	76.553	70	43.495	28.328	70	172.976	181.297	70	27.028
203.200	80	31.496	73.151	80	87.489	80	49.709	32.374	80	197.686	207.196	80	30.889
228.600	90	35.433	82.295	90	98.425	90	55.923	36.421	90	222.397	233.096	90	34.750
254.000	100	39.370	91.439	100	109.361	100	62.136	40.468	100	247.108	258.905	100	38.611

Cubic Metres.	Cubic Yards.	Kilograms.	Av. Pounds.	Square Metres.	Square Yards.	Metric Tonnes.	Long Tons.	Metric Tonnes.	Short Tons.					
0.765	1	1.308	0.454	1	2.205	0.836	1	1.196	1.016	1	0.984	0.907	1	1.102
1.529	2	2.616	0.907	2	4.409	1.672	2	2.392	2.032	2	1.968	1.814	2	2.205
2.294	3	3.924	1.361	3	6.614	2.508	3	3.588	3.048	3	2.953	2.722	3	3.307
3.058	4	5.232	1.814	4	8.818	3.344	4	4.784	4.064	4	3.937	3.629	4	4.409
3.823	5	6.540	2.268	5	11.023	4.180	5	5.980	5.080	5	4.921	4.536	5	5.512
4.587	6	7.848	2.722	6	13.228	5.016	6	7.176	6.096	6	5.905	5.443	6	6.614
5.352	7	9.156	3.175	7	15.432	5.852	7	8.372	7.112	7	6.889	6.350	7	7.716
6.116	8	10.464	3.629	8	17.637	6.688	8	9.568	8.128	8	7.874	7.257	8	8.818
6.881	9	11.772	4.082	9	19.842	7.524	9	10.764	9.144	9	8.858	8.165	9	9.921
7.646	10	13.080	4.536	10	22.046	8.361	10	11.960	10.161	10	9.842	9.072	10	11.023
15.291	20	26.159	9.072	20	44.092	16.722	20	23.920	20.321	20	19.684	18.144	20	22.046
22.937	30	39.239	13.608	30	66.139	25.083	30	35.880	30.482	30	29.526	27.215	30	33.069
30.582	40	52.318	18.144	40	88.185	33.444	40	47.840	40.642	40	39.368	36.287	40	44.092
38.228	50	65.398	22.680	50	110.231	41.805	50	59.800	50.803	50	49.211	45.359	50	55.116
45.873	60	78.477	27.215	60	132.277	50.166	60	71.760	60.963	60	59.053	54.431	60	66.139
53.519	70	91.557	31.751	70	154.323	58.527	70	83.720	71.124	70	68.894	63.503	70	77.162
61.164	80	104.636	36.287	80	176.370	66.887	80	95.680	81.284	80	78.737	72.574	80	88.185
68.810	90	117.716	40.823	90	198.416	75.249	90	107.640	91.444	90	88.579	81.646	90	99.203
76.455	100	130.795	45.359	100	220.462	83.612	100	119.600	101.605	100	98.421	90.718	100	110.231

Litres.	Pints.	Litres.	Gallons.	U.S. Gallons (Liquid).	English Gallons (Liquid).	U.S. Bushels.	English Bushels.	Hecto-litres per Hectare.	English Bushels per Acre.					
0.568	1	1.760	4.546	1	0.220	1.200	1	0.833	1.032	1	0.969	0.898	1	1.113
1.136	2	3.520	9.092	2	0.440	2.400	2	1.666	2.063	2	1.939	1.796	2	2.226
1.705	3	5.279	13.638	3	0.660	3.601	3	2.499	3.095	3	2.908	2.695	3	3.340
2.273	4	7.039	18.184	4	0.880	4.802	4	3.332	4.126	4	3.878	3.593	4	4.453
2.841	5	8.799	22.730	5	1.100	6.002	5	4.165	5.158	5	4.847	4.491	5	5.566
3.409	6	10.559	27.276	6	1.320	7.203	6	4.998	6.189	6	5.817	5.389	6	6.679
3.978	7	12.319	31.822	7	1.540	8.403	7	5.831	7.221	7	6.786	6.287	7	7.793
4.546	8	14.078	36.368	8	1.760	9.603	8	6.664	8.252	8	7.756	7.186	8	8.906
5.114	9	15.838	40.914	9	1.980	10.804	9	7.497	9.284	9	8.725	8.084	9	10.019
5.682	10	17.598	45.460	10	2.200	12.004	10	8.330	10.315	10	9.694	8.982	10	11.132
11.365	20	35.196	90.919	20	4.399	24.009	20	16.661	20.630	20	19.389	17.964	20	22.265
17.047	30	52.794	136.379	30	6.599	36.013	30	24.991	30.945	30	29.083	26.946	30	33.397
22.730	40	70.392	181.838	40	8.799	48.017	40	33.321	41.260	40	38.778	35.928	40	44.530
28.412	50	87.990	227.298	50	10.999	60.022	50	41.652	51.576	50	48.472	44.910	50	55.662
34.094	60	105.588	272.758	60	13.198	72.026	60	49.982	61.891	60	58.167	53.892	60	66.794
39.777	70	123.186	318.217	70	15.398	84.030	70	58.312	72.260	70	67.861	62.874	70	77.927
45.459	80	140.784	363.677	80	17.598	96.034	80	66.642	82.521	80	77.556	71.856	80	89.059
51.142	90	158.382	409.136	90	19.797	108.039	90	74.973	92.836	90	87.250	80.838	90	100.192
56.824	100	175.980	454.596	100	21.997	120.043	100	83.303	103.151	100	96.944	89.820	100	111.321

Paper and Book Measures

Writing Paper

480 sheets = 1 ream
24 sheets = 1 quire
20 quires = 1 ream

Printing Paper

516 sheets = 1 ream
2 reams = 1 bundle
5 bundles = 1 bale

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Emperor.....	=	72	×	48	inches
Antiquarian.....	=	53	×	31	"
Double Elephant.....	=	40	×	26½	"
Grand Eagle.....	=	42	×	28½	"
Atlas.....	=	34	×	26	"
Colombier.....	=	34½	×	23½	"
Imperial.....	=	30	×	22	"
Elephant.....	=	28	×	23	"
Cartridge.....	=	26	×	21	"
Super Royal.....	=	27	×	19	"
Royal.....	=	24	×	19	"
Medium.....	=	22	×	17½	"
Large Post.....	=	21	×	16½	"
Copy or Draft.....	=	20	×	16	"
Demy.....	=	20	×	15½	"
Post.....	=	19	×	15½	"
Pinched Post.....	=	18½	×	14½	"
Foolscap.....	=	17	×	13½	"
Sheet and ½ Foolscap.....	=	22	×	13½	"
Sheet and ¼ Foolscap.....	=	24½	×	13½	"
Double Foolscap.....	=	26½	×	16½	"
Double Post.....	=	30½	×	19	"
Double Large Post.....	=	33	×	21	"
Double Demy.....	=	31	×	20	"
Brief.....	=	16½	×	13½	"
Pott.....	=	15	×	12½	"

Sizes of Brown Papers

Casing.....	=	46	×	36	inches
Double Imperial.....	=	45	×	29	"
Elephant.....	=	34	×	24	"
Double Four Pound.....	=	31	×	21	"
Imperial Cap.....	=	29	×	23	"
Haven Cap.....	=	26	×	21	"
Bag Cap.....	=	24	×	19½	"
Kent Cap.....	=	21	×	18	"

Sizes of Printing Papers

Foolscap.....	=	17	×	13½	inches
Double Foolscap.....	=	27	×	17	"
Crown.....	=	20	×	15	"
Double Crown.....	=	30	×	20	"
Quad Crown.....	=	40	×	30	"
Double Quad Crown.....	=	60	×	40	"
Post.....	=	19½	×	15½	"
Double Post.....	=	31½	×	19½	"
Double Large Post.....	=	33	×	21	"
Sheet and ½ Post.....	=	23½	×	19½	"
Demy.....	=	22½	×	17½	"
Double Demy.....	=	35	×	22½	"
Quad Demy.....	=	45	×	35	"
Music Demy.....	=	20	×	15½	"
Medium.....	=	23	×	18	"
Royal.....	=	25	×	20	"
Super Royal.....	=	27½	×	20½	"
Elephant.....	=	28	×	23	"
Imperial.....	=	30	×	22	"

Sizes of Bound Books

Demy 16mo.....	=	5½	×	4½	inches
Demy 18mo.....	=	5½	×	3½	"
Foolscap Octavo (8vo).....	=	6½	×	4	"
Crown 8vo.....	=	7½	×	5	"
Large Crown 8vo.....	=	8	×	5½	"
Demy 8vo.....	=	8½	×	5½	"
Medium 8vo.....	=	9½	×	6	"
Royal 8vo.....	=	10	×	6½	"
Super Royal 8vo.....	=	10½	×	6½	"
Imperial 8vo.....	=	11	×	7½	"
Foolscap Quarto (4to).....	=	8½	×	6½	"
Crown 4to.....	=	10	×	7½	"
Demy 4to.....	=	11½	×	8½	"

Royal 4to.....	=	12½	×	10	inches
Imperial 4to.....	=	15	×	11	"
Crown Folio.....	=	15	×	10	"
Demy Folio.....	=	17½	×	11½	"
Royal Folio.....	=	20	×	12½	"
Music.....	=	14	×	10½	"

NOTE.—Folio means a sheet folded in half, *quarto* folded into four, and so on; thus, a crown 8vo page is one-eighth the size of a crown sheet. Books are usually bound up in sheets of 16 or 32 pages. Octavo books are generally printed 64 pages at a time (32 pages on each side of a sheet of quad); a crown octavo book of 320 pages will therefore require 5 sheets of quad crown, or 10 reams per 1,000 copies, the odd 16 sheets in each ream being allowed as waste. Newspapers (and some books in editions of 50,000 or over) are printed on rotary presses, for which the paper is supplied in continuous reels.

Sizes of Types

The type size chiefly used in "Whitaker" is 5½ point, or *Ruby*, set on a 6 point "body." The column contains 78 lines, and is 12 Pica ems wide; on an average every column contains about 3,100 letters, or 710 words.

Today type up to 14 point size is usually set by a keyboard machine, and mechanically cast in single letters or in complete lines of type (e.g. Monotype and Linotype). All type is cast to one uniform height ("type high"), which is 1¼ inch. Individual letters vary in *breadth*, but the "body" of each character is of uniform *depth* throughout the alphabet in each size. The unit of *breadth* is the Pica M (*Em*) 6 of which, side by side, occupy one inch of space. The unit of *depth* is the Point (72 Points=1 inch), so that 6 lines of 12 Point occupy 1 inch in depth. The names of the various sizes are:—

Brilliant (3½ point). A column the size of this in "Whitaker," if set in Brilliant would contain 132 lines, and about 1,450 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures
Diamond (4½ point) is the next size; the column would contain 102 lines, and about 1,020 words.

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from characters or figures
 5 point (*Pearl*), 92 lines, 830 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from character:
Ruby (5½ point), 84 lines, 710 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, from ch
 6 point (*Nonpareil*), 77 lines, 600 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions, fro
 7 point (*Minion*), 66 lines, 500 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressions
 8 point (*Brevier*), 58 lines, 410 words—

Printing is the art of producing impressi
 9 point (*Bourgeois*), 51 lines, 340 words—

Printing is the art of producing impr
 10 point (*Long Primer*), 46 lines, 300 words—

Printing is the art of producing im
 11 point (*Small Pica*), 44 lines, 270 words—

Printing is the art of producing
 12 point (*Pica*), 38 lines, 230 words—

Printing is the art of produ
 14 point (*English*), 33 lines, 180 words—

Printing is the art of pro
 18 point (*Great Primer*), 25 lines, 110 words—

Printing is the art o
 Further point sizes used arc 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 60 and 72.

CORRECTING FOR THE PRESS

Copyright by WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS, LTD., Printers of "WHITAKER'S ALMANACK."

The following extract is set up incorrectly in order to explain the conventional methods of correcting for the Press:—

¹o/ The process of printing, when compared with that of writing, is unquestionably a ~~dear~~ process; provided a ²cheap sufficient number of any particular book are printed, so ⁴# as to render the proportion of the first expense upon a ⁶— single copy inconsiderable. If, for example, it were required, even at the present ~~moment~~ time, to print a single copy, or even three ⁸9/ copies or four, only of any production, the cost of printing would be greater than the cost of transcribing.

¹⁰run on It is when hundreds and especially thousands, of the same work are demanded that the great value of the printing press in making knowledge cheap is particularly shown. [It is probable that the first printers did not take off more than two or three hundred, if so many, of their works and, therefore, the earliest printed books must have been still dear, on account of the ¹¹3/ limited number of their readers. CAXTON, as it appears by a passage in one of his books, was a ¹³X.P. ~~quaint~~ printer; and required something like an assurance that he should sell enough of any particular book to repay the cost of producing it. In his 'Legends of Saints,' he says, "I have ¹⁶l.c. ¹⁷stet ¹⁸w.f. ²⁰s. caps. ²¹6/ ²²tr. ²³l. ²⁴27 27/ English the ³ ² ¹ Saints of Legend,' called 'Legenda aurea' in Latin; and William, Earl of Arundel, ²⁵— [—] [—] [—] sent me a ²⁶caps. worshipful gentleman, promising that my said lord should, during my life, give and grant to me a yearly fee, that is ²⁷— note, a huek in summer and a doe in winter.

24. desired me — and promised to take a reasonable quantity of them — and

1. Is the mark for changing the wrong letter in the word process.
2. To substitute one word for another.
3. and 24. The first is the method of marking a short insertion, the second of marking a long one
4. To have a space put between the two words.
5. To turn a letter which has been placed upside down.
6. To close the word in which a space has been improperly left.
7. and 8. To take away (*dele*, blot out) a superfluous letter or word.
- 9, 12, and 22. Different marks for transposing the arrangement of letters, words, or sentences.
10. To have no fresh paragraph.
11. To substitute a comma for a full-point or period.
13. To commence a new paragraph.
- 14, 19, 21, and 27. To insert points and marks of quotation.
15. To have any particular part printed in Italic.
16. To have words or letters printed in 'lower case,' or small letters; Roman is always understood, unless otherwise directed.
17. To have a word remain, which has been accidentally or erroneously marked. *stet* is the Latin for 'let it stand.'
18. Points out a letter which does not match with the others: a 'wrong fount.'
- 20 and 23. To have certain parts printed in small or full capitals.
25. To set straight whatever may stand crooked.
26. To remove the unnecessary black mark between the words, which arises from what should form the space not having been pushed down.

HALL MARKS ON PLATE *

London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Date Marks

From 1438 to 1956.

ASSAY OFFICE MARKS.—Official marks stamped on gold and silver plate at Assay Offices in the United Kingdom until 1921 and thenceforward in Great Britain.

Assay Office ... *Distinguishing Mark.*
 London (Goldsmiths' Hall) Leopard's Head (uncrowned from 1300 to 1478-9, when it became crowned until 1821, since when it has been uncrowned). From 1697-1720 this mark was used in London, for gold only and not for silver.

Birmingham ... Anchor.
 Chester City Arms (3 Garbs and a Sword).
 Sheffield Crown.
 Edinburgh Castle. [Ring.
 Glasgow Tree, Salmon, Bell, Bird and
 Dublin Harp crowned.

The Assay Offices at Bristol, Exeter, Newcastle upon Tyne, Norwich and York have long been closed.

Makers' Mark (instituted in 1363).—This is impressed by the maker, and consists of initial letter (or letters) indicating the Surname (or Christian and Surname) of the maker.

Date Mark (instituted in 1478-9).—The year in which the article is marked at the Assay Office is indicated by a letter on a shield, the *type of letter* and the *shape of the shield* being changed in cycles of 20, 25 or 26 years. The "year" (at Goldsmiths' Hall) runs from May 27 to May 28. In 20-year cycles (London, invariably, Chester, alternately with 25, and Sheffield, alternately with 25), the letters J, V, W, X, Y, Z are omitted; in 25-year cycles (Birmingham, Edinburgh and Dublin, and alternately at Chester and Sheffield) the letter "j" is omitted from the alphabet; at Sheffield in the first two cycles, letters were used not alphabetically but arbitrarily, at Glasgow all the letters are employed in a 26-year cycle.

The Standard Mark (originally "The King's Mark.")—The "lion passant," for silver articles only, was first used in 1544, and has been in use ever since (except during the *Higher Standard* period, 1697-1720). From 1544-9 it was crowned; since then, uncrowned.

The Sovereign's Head.—The portrait of the reigning Sovereign was impressed on all plate chargeable to duty assayed from 1784-1889-90. The duty on plate was removed in 1890, and the Sovereign's head does not appear on plate assayed before 1784 or after 1890.

The Crown.—On gold articles only, of the two higher standards (22 and 18 carats); on the lower standards (14 and 9 carats) the decimal (14.585 and 9.375). It is used on all silver articles in lieu of the lion passant.











Britannia.—A full-length figure of Britannia was impressed on silver plate of a special standard of fineness (11 oz. 10 dwt. of fine metal to each 10 dwt. of alloy) during a short period only, 1697-1720; since that date the Britannia quality has been manufactured in small quantities, bearing the figure of Britannia, with the lion's head erased and the date mark.

Sterling Silver.—Articles of silver plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to be of the requisite standard of purity and to contain 11 oz. 2 dwt. of fine metal to each 18 dwt. of alloy.

Fine Gold.—Articles of gold plate marked at an assay office are guaranteed to contain such amount of pure gold as is marked thereon by the assaying office in carats and decimals thereof.

	Lombardic, simple.....	1438-9 to 1457-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1458-9 ,, 1477-8
	Lombardic, double cusps	1478-9 ,, 1497-8
	Black letter, small.....	1498-9 ,, 1517-8
	Lombardic	1518-9 ,, 1537-8
	Roman and other capitals.....	1538-9 ,, 1557-8
	Black letter, small ...	1558-9 ,, 1577-8
	Roman letter, capitals	1578-9 ,, 1597-8
	Lombardic, external cusps	1598-9 ,, 1617-8
	Italic letter, small ...	1618-9 ,, 1637-8
	Court hand	1638-9 ,, 1657-8
	Black letter, capitals	1658-9 ,, 1677-8
	Black letter, small ...	1678-9 ,, 1696-7
	Court hand	1697 ,, 1715-6 (From March 1697 only.)
	Roman letter, capitals	1716-7 to 1735-6
	Roman letter, small	1736-7 ,, 1755-6

* For the greater part of the material for this article readers of the ALMANACK are indebted to the late Mr. Wilfrid Cripps (author of "Old English Plate") by whose courtesy also many of the illustrations were provided.

	Old English, capitals	1756-7 to 1775-6
	Roman letter, small...	1776-7 " 1795-6
	Roman letter, capitals	1796-7 " 1815-6
	Roman letter, small...	1816-7 " 1835-6
	Old English, capitals	1836-7 " 1855-6
	Old English, small ...	1856-7 " 1875-6
	Roman letter, capitals [A to M square shield N to Z as shown.]	1876-7 " 1895-6
	Roman letter, small...	1896-7 " 1915-6
	Black letter, small ...	1916-7 " 1935-6
	Roman letter, capital	1936-7 " 1955-6

An article marked with the letter F 1721-2 can be distinguished from letter F 1801-2 by the difference in the shape of the respective shields; as also those containing the crowned leopard's head and the lion passant; the absence of the sovereign's head in the former as against its presence in the latter case; the different form of the leopard's head (which was "crowned" until 1821); and lastly, the irregularity of the stamp in the first case as compared with the uniformity of the latter stamp. These again can be distinguished from F 1881-2 as before, by the different shield of the date letter only (the shields of the remaining marks being the same as those of 1801-2); the absence of crown on leopard's head, and the presence of the Queen's *vice* the King's head.

Jubilee Mark on Silver, 1935.



In 1935 permission was granted to celebrate a National Event by a special mark on silver plate. The special mark was applicable to the year 1935; but for the convenience of the trade it was arranged that articles marked during the previous two years could also bear the mark, the marks, as shown above, being (1) Maker's initials, (2) Standard mark known as the "Town Mark," (3) Assay Office mark (Goldsmiths' Hall), (4) Date mark, and (5) Special Silver Jubilee mark.

Imported Plate.

Any gold or silver plate or article manufactured out of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and brought to be assayed, stamped or marked at a British Assay Office must be marked in the manner prescribed by the Order in Council of May 11, 1906, under which the mark for each Assay Office is ordained to be:—*London*, the sign of the Constellation Leo; *Birmingham*, Equilateral Triangle; *Chester*, Acorn and two leaves; *Sheffield*, the sign of the Constellation Libra; *Edinburgh*, St. Andrew's Cross; *Glasgow*, double block letter F inverted; *Dublin*, Boujet. For both gold and silver the decimal equivalent is used as the standard mark with the carat in numerals with a decimal equivalent—c.g. 22.916 or 18.750. The annual date letter is to be added by the Assay Office, as for plate, etc., of home manufacture.

THE PERIODS OF ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE

Date	Style
I. Before 55 B.C.	Ancient British.
II. 55 B.C. to A.D. 420	Roman Period.
III. A.D. 449 to Norman Conquest (1066)	Anglo-Saxon.
IV. 1066-1189 (i.e. to end 12th cent.)	Norman.
V. 1189-1307 (i.e. 13th cent.)	Early English (Lancet, or Geometrical)
VI. 1307-1377 (i.e. 14th cent.)	Decorated (or Curvilinear).
VII. 1377-1485 (i.e. 15th cent.)	Perpendicular (or Rectilinear).
VIII. 1485-1558 (i.e. first half 16th cent.)	Tudor.
IX. A.D. 1558-1625. Early Renaissance.	Elizabeth (A.D. 1558-1603).
	Jacobean (A.D. 1603-1625).
X. A.D. 1625-1830. Late Renaissance.	Stuart (A.D. 1625-1702).
	Queen Anne and Georgian (A.D. 1702-1830).
XI. Modern Architecture (The Age of Revivals) } 19th cent.	William IV. (A.D. 1830-1837).
	Victoria (A.D. 1837-1901).
	Edward VII. (A.D. 1901-1910).
	George V. (A.D. 1910-1936).
	Edward VIII. (A.D. 1936).
XII. Recent Architecture. 20th cent.	George VI. (A.D. 1936-1952).

This Comparative Table (from "A History of Architecture," by the late Sir Banister Fletcher) shows the approximate period of each style. It must, however, be remembered that the transition from one style to the next was slow and gradual, and can often hardly be traced.

EQUIVALENT INVESTMENTS

Examples:—To ascertain the yield of Consols at a price of £83 6s. 8d. look in the column headed 2½ per cent. for 83½, and it will be seen that the yield (column headed Return Per Cent.) is £3 os. od. Similarly, shares paying a fixed dividend of 6 per cent., if purchased at £189, will yield £3 3s. 6d. per cent.; while 5 per cent. shares at £152 10s. od. yield £3 5s. 7d. per cent.

Return Per Cent.	1 P.C.	1½ P.C.	2 P.C.	2½ P.C.	2¾ P.C.	3 P.C.	3¼ P.C.	3½ P.C.	4 P.C.	4½ P.C.	5 P.C.	5½ P.C.	6 P.C.	7 P.C.	7½ P.C.
£2 10 0	40	60	80	100	110	120	130	140	160	180	200	220	240	280	300
2 12 6	38	57½	76½	95½	104½	114½	123½	133½	152½	171½	190½	209½	228½	266½	285½
2 13 9	37½	55½	74½	93	102½	111½	121	130½	149	167½	186	204½	223½	260½	279½
2 15 0	36½	54½	72½	90½	100	109	118	127½	145½	163½	181½	200	218	254½	273½
2 17 6	34½	52½	69½	87	95½	104½	113	121½	139	156½	174	191	208½	243½	262½
3 0 0	33½	50	66½	83½	91	100	108½	116½	133½	150	166½	183½	200	233½	250
3 0 7	33	49½	66	82½	90	99	107½	115½	132	148½	165	181½	198	231	247½
3 1 6	32½	48½	65	81½	89	97½	105½	113½	130	146½	162½	178½	195	227½	243½
3 2 6	32	48	64	80	88	96	104	112	128	144	160	176	192	224	240
3 3 6	31½	47½	63	78½	86½	94½	102½	110½	126	141½	157½	173½	189	220½	236½
3 4 6	31	46½	62	77½	85½	93	100½	108½	124	139½	155	170½	186	217	232½
3 5 7	30½	45½	61	76½	83	91½	99½	106½	122	137½	152½	167½	183	213½	228½
3 6 8	30	45	60	75	82	90	97½	105	120	135	150	165	180	210	225
3 7 10	29½	44½	59	73½	81	88½	95½	103½	118	132½	147½	162½	177	206½	221½
3 9 0	29	43½	58	72½	79	87	94½	101½	116	130½	145	159½	174	203	217½
3 10 2	28½	42½	57	71½	78	85½	92½	99½	114	128½	142½	156½	171	199½	213½
3 11 5	28	42	56	70	77	84	91	98	112	126	140	154	168	196	210
3 12 9	27½	41½	55	68½	75	82½	89	96½	110	123½	137½	151½	165	192½	206½
3 14 1	27	40½	54	67½	74	81	87	94½	108	121½	135	148½	162	189	202½
3 15 6	26½	39½	53	66½	72	79½	86½	92½	106	119½	132½	145½	159	185½	198½
3 16 11	26	39	52	65	71	78	84	91	104	117	130	143	156	182	195
3 18 5	25½	38½	51	63½	70	76½	82	88½	102	114½	127½	140½	153	178½	191½
4 0 0	25	37½	50	62½	68	75	81	87	100	112½	125	137½	150	175	187½
4 1 7	24½	36½	49	61½	67	73½	79	85½	98	110½	122½	134½	147	171½	183½
4 3 4	24	36	48	60	66	72	78	84	96	108	120	132	144	168	180
4 5 1	23½	35½	47	58½	64	70½	76½	82½	94	105½	117½	129½	141	164½	176½
4 6 11	23	34	46	57½	63	69	74	80½	92	103½	115	126½	138	161	172½
4 8 11	22½	33½	45	56½	61	67½	73½	78½	90	101½	112½	123½	135	157½	168½
4 10 11	22	33	44	55	60	66	71	77	88	99	110	121	132	154	165
4 13 0	21½	32½	43	53½	59	64½	69	75½	86	96½	107½	118½	129	150½	161½
4 15 3	21	31½	42	52½	57	63	68½	73½	84	94½	105	115½	126	147	157½
4 17 7	20½	30½	41	51½	56	61½	66½	71½	82	92½	102½	112	123	143½	153½
5 0 0	20	30	40	50	55	60	65	70	80	90	100	110	120	140	150
5 2 7	19½	29½	39	48½	53	58½	63½	68½	78	87½	97½	107½	117	136½	146½
5 5 3	19	28½	38	47½	52	57	61½	66½	76	85½	95	104½	114	133	142½
5 8 1	18½	27½	37	46½	50	55½	60½	64½	74	83½	92½	101½	111	129½	138½
5 11 1	18	27	36	45	49	54	58	63	72	81	90	99	108	126	135
5 14 3	17½	26½	35	43½	48	52½	56½	61½	70	78½	87	96	105	122½	131½
5 17 8	17	25½	34	42½	46	50	55	59½	68	76	85	93	102	119	127½
6 0 0	16½	25	33½	41½	45	49	54	58½	66	75	83½	91	100	116	125
6 2 5	16	24½	32	40½	44	48	53	57½	65	73½	81	89	98	114	122½
6 5 0	16	24	32	40	44	48	52	56	64	72	80	88	96	112	120
6 7 8	15½	23½	31	39½	43	47	50	54	62	70	78½	86	94	109	117½
6 10 5	15	23	30	38½	42	46	49	53	61	69	76	84	92	107	115
6 13 4	15	22½	30	37½	41	45	48	52	60	67½	75	82	90	105	112½
6 16 4	14½	22	29	36	40	44	47	51	58	66	73	80	88	102	110
6 19 6	14	21½	28	35	39	43	46	50	57	64½	71	78	86	100	107½
7 2 10	14	21	28	35	38	42	45	49	56	63	70	77	84	98	105
7 6 4	13½	20½	27	34½	37	41	44	47	54	61½	68½	75	82	95	102½
7 10 0	13	20	26	33½	36	40	43	46	53	60	66½	73	80	93	100
7 13 10	13	19½	26	32½	35	39	42	45	52	58	65	71	78	91	97½
7 17 11	12½	19	25	31½	34	38	41	44	51	57	63	69	76	88	95
8 2 2	12	18½	24	30	33	37	40	43	49	55	61	67	74	86	92½
8 6 8	12	18	24	30	33	36	39	42	48	54	60	66	72	84	90
8 11 5	11½	17½	23	29½	32	35	37	40	46	52	58	64	70	81	87
8 16 6	11	17	22	28	31	34	36	39	45	51	56	62	68	79	85
9 1 10	11	16½	22	27	30	33	35	38	44	49	55	60	66	77	82½
9 7 6	10½	16	21	26	29	32	34	37	42	48	53	58	64	74	80
9 13 7	10	15½	20	25	28	31	33	36	41	46	51	56	62	72	77½
10 0 0	10	15	20	25	27	30	32	35	40	45	50	55	60	70	75

COMPOUND INTEREST TABLES

TABLE I.—SHOWING THE SUM TO WHICH AN ANNUITY OF £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL AMOUNT IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

TABLE II.—SHOWING THE AMOUNT WHICH £1 ACCUMULATING AT COMPOUND INTEREST WILL REACH IN FROM ONE TO FIFTY YEARS AT VARIOUS RATES.

Yr.	TABLE I						TABLE II					
	2½	3	4	5	5½	6	2½	3	4	5	5½	6
	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.	Per Ct.
1	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.000	1.0250	1.0350	1.0450	1.0500	1.0550	1.0600
2	2.025	2.035	2.045	2.050	2.055	2.060	1.0506	1.0712	1.0920	1.1025	1.1130	1.1236
3	3.076	3.106	3.137	3.153	3.168	3.184	1.0769	1.1087	1.1412	1.1576	1.1742	1.1910
4	4.153	4.215	4.278	4.310	4.342	4.375	1.1038	1.1475	1.1925	1.2155	1.2388	1.2625
5	5.256	5.362	5.470	5.526	5.581	5.637	1.1314	1.1877	1.2462	1.2763	1.3070	1.3382
6	6.388	6.550	6.717	6.802	6.888	6.975	1.1597	1.2293	1.3023	1.3401	1.3788	1.4185
7	7.547	7.779	8.019	8.142	8.267	8.394	1.1887	1.2723	1.3609	1.4071	1.4547	1.5036
8	8.736	9.052	9.380	9.549	9.722	9.897	1.2184	1.3168	1.4221	1.4775	1.5347	1.5939
9	9.955	10.368	10.802	11.027	11.256	11.491	1.2489	1.3629	1.4861	1.5513	1.6191	1.6895
10	11.203	11.731	12.288	12.578	12.875	13.181	1.2801	1.4106	1.5530	1.6289	1.7081	1.7909
11	12.483	13.142	13.841	14.207	14.584	14.972	1.3121	1.4590	1.6229	1.7103	1.8021	1.8983
12	13.796	14.602	15.464	15.917	16.386	16.870	1.3449	1.5111	1.6959	1.7959	1.9012	2.0122
13	15.140	16.113	17.160	17.713	18.287	18.882	1.3785	1.5640	1.7722	1.8857	2.0058	2.1329
14	16.519	17.677	18.932	19.599	20.293	21.015	1.4130	1.6187	1.8519	1.9799	2.1161	2.2609
15	17.932	19.296	20.784	21.579	22.409	23.276	1.4483	1.6753	1.9353	2.0789	2.2325	2.3966
16	19.380	20.971	22.719	23.657	24.641	25.673	1.4845	1.7340	2.0224	2.1829	2.3553	2.5404
17	20.865	22.705	24.742	25.840	26.996	28.213	1.5216	1.7947	2.1134	2.2920	2.4848	2.6928
18	22.386	24.500	26.855	28.132	29.481	30.906	1.5597	1.8575	2.2085	2.4066	2.6215	2.8543
19	23.946	26.357	29.064	30.539	32.103	33.760	1.5987	1.9225	2.3079	2.5270	2.7657	3.0256
20	25.545	28.280	31.371	33.066	34.868	36.786	2.0.6386	1.9898	2.4117	2.6533	2.9178	3.2071
21	27.183	30.266	33.783	35.719	37.786	39.992	1.6765	2.0594	2.5202	2.7860	3.0782	3.3996
22	28.863	32.329	36.393	38.505	40.864	43.352	1.7216	2.1315	2.6337	2.9253	3.2475	3.6035
23	30.584	34.460	38.937	41.430	44.112	46.956	1.7646	2.2061	2.7522	3.0715	3.4262	3.8198
24	32.349	36.667	41.689	44.502	47.538	50.816	1.8087	2.2833	2.8760	3.2253	3.6146	4.0489
25	34.158	38.950	44.565	47.727	51.153	54.865	1.8539	2.3632	3.0054	3.3804	3.8134	4.2919
26	36.012	41.313	47.571	51.113	54.966	59.156	1.9003	2.4460	3.1407	3.5557	4.0231	4.5494
27	37.912	43.759	50.711	54.669	58.989	63.706	1.9478	2.5316	3.2820	3.7335	4.2444	4.8224
28	39.860	46.291	53.993	58.403	63.234	68.528	1.9965	2.6202	3.4297	3.9201	4.4778	5.1117
29	41.856	48.911	57.423	62.323	67.711	73.640	2.0464	2.7119	3.5840	4.1161	4.7241	5.4184
30	43.903	51.623	61.007	66.439	72.435	79.058	2.0976	2.8068	3.7453	4.3219	4.9840	5.7435
31	46.000	54.429	64.752	70.761	77.419	84.802	2.1500	2.9050	3.9139	4.5380	5.2581	6.0881
32	48.150	57.335	68.666	75.299	82.678	90.890	2.2038	3.0067	4.0900	4.7649	5.5473	6.4534
33	50.354	60.341	72.756	80.064	88.225	97.343	2.2589	3.1119	4.2740	5.0032	5.8524	6.8406
34	52.613	63.453	77.030	85.067	94.077	104.184	2.3153	3.2209	4.4664	5.2534	6.1742	7.2510
35	54.928	66.674	81.497	90.320	100.253	111.435	2.3732	3.3336	4.6674	5.5160	6.5138	7.6861
36	57.301	70.008	86.164	95.836	106.765	119.121	2.4325	3.4503	4.8774	5.7918	6.8721	8.1473
37	59.734	73.458	91.041	101.628	113.637	127.268	2.4933	3.5710	5.0969	6.0814	7.2501	8.6361
38	62.227	77.029	96.138	107.710	120.887	135.904	2.5557	3.6960	5.3262	6.3855	7.6488	9.1543
39	64.783	80.725	101.464	114.095	128.536	145.058	2.6190	3.8254	5.5659	6.7048	8.0695	9.7035
40	67.403	84.550	107.030	120.800	136.606	154.762	2.6851	3.9593	5.8164	7.0400	8.5133	10.2857
41	70.088	88.510	112.847	127.840	145.119	165.048	2.7522	4.0978	6.0781	7.3920	8.9815	10.9029
42	72.840	92.607	118.925	135.232	154.100	175.951	2.8210	4.2413	6.3516	7.7616	9.4755	11.5570
43	75.661	96.849	125.276	142.993	163.576	187.508	2.8915	4.3897	6.6374	8.1497	9.9967	12.2505
44	78.552	101.238	131.914	151.143	173.573	199.758	2.9638	4.5433	6.9361	8.5572	10.5465	12.9855
45	81.516	105.782	138.580	159.700	184.119	212.744	3.0379	4.7024	7.2483	8.9850	11.1266	13.7646
46	84.554	110.484	146.098	168.685	195.246	226.508	3.1139	4.8669	7.5744	9.4343	11.7385	14.5905
47	87.668	115.351	153.673	178.119	206.984	241.099	3.1917	5.0373	7.9153	9.9060	12.3841	15.4659
48	90.860	120.388	161.588	188.025	219.368	256.565	3.2715	5.2136	8.2715	10.4013	13.0653	16.3939
49	94.131	125.602	169.859	198.427	232.434	272.958	3.3533	5.3961	8.6437	10.9213	13.7839	17.3775
50	97.484	130.998	178.503	209.348	246.217	290.336	3.4371	5.5849	9.0326	11.4674	14.5420	18.4202

When the annuity is payable at the beginning instead of at the end of the year, the amount for the following year less £1, must be taken. Thus, for £1 at 2½ per cent. for 25 years, take 26 years, £36.012, and deduct £1 - £35.012.

LOST PROPERTY IN LONDON

PROPERTY LOST ON LONDON TRANSPORT

Enquiries about property left in London Transport Trains, Buses, Trolleybuses, or Green Line Coaches, should be made at the *Lost Property Office of London Transport*, 200-202 Baker Street, N.W.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday, and 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturday. The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays. Enquiries may be made by letter. Articles left in London Transport

vehicles in the country area can be claimed at the nearest London Transport Country Garage within 48 hours.

PROPERTY LOST IN CABS

Enquiries as to property lost in a taxicab should be made at the *Lost Property Office of the Metropolitan Police District*, 109 Lambeth Road, S.E.1. Office hours are 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. (Saturdays, 10 to 1.) The office is not open on Sundays, Good Friday, Christmas Day and Bank Holidays.

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Association of Industrial and Commercial Executive Accountants.....	From	Pickfords, Ltd.....	From
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Faculty of Secretaries.....	From	Walker, J., & Co., Ltd., Stationery and Diaries.....	From
Pelman Institute.....	From		

SPECIAL TRAINING COLLEGES

Greenhithe.....	Thames Nautical Training College.....	i
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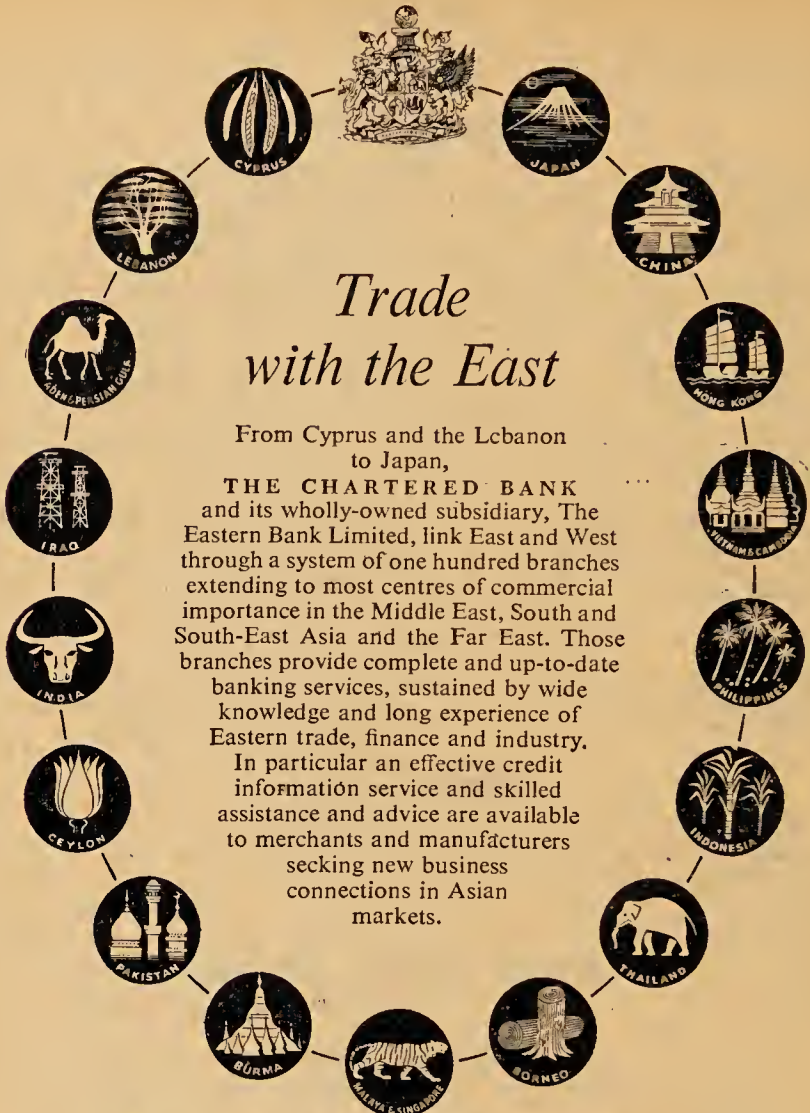
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THE TABLES PRESENTED below indicate the advisability of writing to or seeing the author *before* investment. Letters, giving the fullest possible information as to date of birth, etc., should be addressed:

78, GRANVILLE ROAD, LONDON, S.W.18

EXAMPLE OF RESULTS:

Whole Life Assurance (with profits) £10 Annual Premium. †

Age at Entry	25	30	35	40
Assumed age at death	70	70	70	75
Yield	£1,266	£1,016	£803	£964

"Whole-Life." Twenty Limited Payments of £10. †

Age	20	25	30	35	40	45
Result at age 70 } (Death assumed)	£886	£751	£632	£528	£440	£363

WHITAKER'S ALMANACK: PP. 522, 1934, and 524, 1935

"This selection of the office best suited to requirements and likely to produce the best results should be carefully made, but the study of any tables or suggestions is not sufficient to enable persons without technical knowledge to gauge the respective merits of the various companies. . . . and large sums may be saved or earned by intending proposers through obtaining reliable advice before a proposal is made."

£10 Annual Endowment Premium	Age at		Yield †
	Entry	Maturity	
	21	60	£890
	30	60	£556
	40	65	£399

† World-wide policies.

COST PRICE ASSURANCE, Price 1/3 post free. A guide to Policies yielding 4 to 5 per cent (compound), according to age at entry. By T. A. Rose. Apply to T. A. Rose, 78 Granville Road, Southfields, London, S.W.18.

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Chief Offices

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CHARITABLE APPEALS

**THEY LOOK TO
YOU FOR HELP**

There is still all too much hardship among ex-soldiers and bereaved wives and children. Many are in financial difficulties. They must rely on the benevolent funds of Corps and Regimental Associations—which in turn rely on the Army Benevolent Fund, the central fund of all military charities.

This is a really good cause that *deserves* your support. Through the Army Benevolent Fund you can give help where it is most needed.



Donations and Legacies should be made payable to:—

THE ARMY BENEVOLENT FUND

Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

20 GROSVENOR PLACE, S.W.1

Tele. BELgravia 5639

President:

GENERAL SIR JAMES STEELE,
G.C.B., K.B.E., D.S.O., M.C., LL.D.

Secretary:

BRIGADIER C. D. R. JOHNSTON,
C.B.E.

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

PRINCIPAL CHARITABLE BEQUESTS OF THE YEAR

A list of the principal charitable bequests recorded since the last issue of the Almanack is appended. The term residue refers to the balance of an estate after legacies, charges and estate duty have been met. The bequests shown here are not necessarily payable during the year, as they may be governed by directions of the testator in his Will, or by the necessity of executors to hold assets for a period in order to preserve the value of the estate. The problem of paying estate duty has also to be considered, and this may last for a lengthy period, as shown by the sale of some of the Westminster family treasures in the past year, including the Rubens 'Adoration of the Magi', which sold for a world record figure.

The bequests in the period under review have followed the pattern of previous years, with the national charities receiving the major portion of bequests. Specific legacies and calculable residues show that the following charities received the amounts shown under bequests recorded in this list. Other small legacies to these societies, which are not recorded here, will increase these totals. Dr. Barnardo's Homes £120,000, the Imperial Cancer Research Fund £55,000, St. Dunstan's £47,000, the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund £44,000, National Society for Cancer Relief £12,000, the British Empire Cancer Campaign £33,000, the Royal National Lifeboat Institution £44,000, the Missions to Seamen £12,500, the R.S.P.C.A. £26,000, the Royal National Institute for the Blind £22,000, the Salvation Army £31,000, the N.S.P.C.C. £21,000, the Children's Aid Society £10,000, the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association £32,000, the Church Army £18,500, and the Friends of the Poor £60,000.

Subject to a life interest the residue of the £239,673 estate of Miss Frances D. Hague is left to Kings College Hospital, and Miss Constance A. Grove-Grady left one-half of the residue of her £99,056 estate to The Florence Nightingale Hospital—two of the largest bequests to hospitals recorded since the introduction of the National Health Service.

The uneasy state of the world may have been in the thoughts of Miss Victoria M. Hartwell, who bequeathed the residue of her estate to the Society of Friends, to be applied in such manner "as will best serve the cause of international friendship and peace".

Mrs. Agnes Spencer, widow of the co-founder of Marks and Spencer, left the residue of her fortune to a Charitable Trust, and Sir Louis Sterling, who sold newspapers in the streets of New York as a boy and came to Britain in a cattle boat, left benefits for Jewish and other charities from his £667,250 estate, made in the gramophone and radio industries which he pioneered in this country.

Last year saw another attempt to restrict the publication of Wills in newspapers in the form of a Private Member's Bill, which was heavily opposed and amended out of existence.

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. George Murray Andrews, of Redmarley d'Abitot, Gloucs.	£331,625	£10,000 to The Old Etonian Trust, 1/5th of the residue each to the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association and The Guild of Aid for Gentlefolks, and 2/5ths of the residue to The Friends of the Poor.
Mrs. Mary Ann Austin, of Rushden, Northants	£12,074	£5,000 and the residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
Mr. James Bayne, of Heaton Moor, Stockport	£105,015	Subject to life interests the residue for charities in England and Scotland as Trustees decide.
Dr. George Macdonald Bennett, C.B., F.R.S., of Worcester Park, Surrey.	£26,916	The residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Winifred Bryant, of Hoddesdon, Herts.	£21,218	The residue to The Royal National Institute for the Blind.
Mr. Robert James Cochran, of St. Andrews Hospital, Northampton.	£69,158	The residue equally between the Salvation Army and Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. Arthur James Cole, of Kingsland, Herefordshire.	£19,244	The residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mrs. Elizabeth Edith Cooper, of Hove.	£17,766	The residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mrs. Mildred Cowern, of Wolverhampton.	£122,454	£10,000 each to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund and R.N.L.I. and the residue as to one-half to The London Association for the Blind, and one-fourth each to the British Home for Incurables, Streatham, and The Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney.
Mrs. Ellen Doyle, of Ilfracombe, Devon.	£19,038	The residue to St. Dunstan's.
Mr. William Joseph Ellis, of Southport, Lancs.	£44,159	Subject to annuities the residue to Dr. Barnardo's.
Mr. Thomas Henry Emberton, of Lea near Ellesmere, Salop.	£11,823	The residue to St. Dunstan's.

(continued on page xii)

IN ONE GENERATION B.E.L.R.A. HAS BROUGHT RELIEF TO MANY OF THE MILLIONS SUFFERING FROM LEPROSY

Where B.E.L.R.A. operates *Three Lepers* are cured *Every Day*
 Yet only one sufferer in ten can as yet obtain treatment
 More funds would mean more cures, for **LEPROSY CAN BE CURED**
 Your Gift will go towards another cure

You can help us by:

Deed of Covenant; Subscription or Donation; Legacy or Capital Gift

BRITISH LEPROSY RELIEF ASSOCIATION
 (BELRA)

Patron: H.M. The Queen

8, PORTMAN STREET, LONDON, W.1



Patron: H.M. The Queen

This century-old, Voluntary Society:-

- (a) befriends children and young people in residential and foster homes;
- (b) maintains a maternity home for the unmarried mother and her child;
- (c) arranges the adoption of children.

A Voluntary Society—dependent on Legacies, Subscriptions and donations for its continuation. Please help

THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY
 55 LEIGHAM COURT ROAD, LONDON, S.W.16

Director:

Lt. Col. H. H. Glanfield, O.B.E. to whom communications should be addressed.

*The only Society supporting
missionary and relief work
in the lands of the Bible*



THE BIBLE LANDS MISSIONS' AID SOCIETY

*(founded by the 7th Earl of Shaftesbury with the Lord Kinnaird as its first
Treasurer over 100 years ago)*

needs Legacies Subscriptions Donations.

Missions receive grants : special funds are opened for victims of earthquakes and similar catastrophes in the lands of the Bible

ENDOWMENTS can be made for children in Homes,
Orphanages, Hospitals and Schools

Information gladly supplied by the Hon. Secretary,

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Hon. Treasurer - - - - - THE REV. DAVID S. T. IZZETT, M.A.

Patron: THE MOST REV. ANGUS CAMPBELL McINNES, D.D. *Archbishop in Jerusalem*

INTERDENOMINATIONAL

BRITISH DEAF & DUMB ASSOCIATION

Hon. Secretary, Rev. M. C. Frame, 21 Queen Street, Paisley, Renfrewshire. Established in 1890

**THIS IS THE OLDEST NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR THE
DEAF AND DUMB IN GREAT BRITAIN**

**The Association helps the Deaf
and Dumb in every Practical Way**

A comfortable and happy home for the aged and infirm Deaf and Dumb is provided at Rawdon

Financial Assistance is given to assist Individual Deaf and Dumb Persons

To assist Missions and

Welfare Societies, Grants are available for the Training of Missioners and Welfare Workers. A Magazine—*The British Deaf News* is published quarterly specially for the Deaf and Dumb

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED

Please send a Donation to the Hon. Treasurer,

MR. A. B. HAYHURST, 3, COMPTON STREET, CARLISLE

Name	Gross Value	
Mr. James Fergus, of Wellesley Mansions, London, W.14.	£38,327	The residue equally between the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund and the Incorporation of Hammermen, Glasgow.
Mr. William Finlayson, M.P.S., of Stockton-on-Tees.	£73,771	Subject to a life interest, the residue equally between the Methodist Missionary Society and the British and Foreign Bible Society.
Dr. Patrick Harvey Clive Fowell, of Grayshott, Hants.	£41,895	The residue to the Imperial Cancer Research Fund.
Mrs. Jessie Dobson Franc, of Hove.	£140,664	£10,000 to the Guild of Aid for Gentlepeople, charged with the upkeep of graves.
Mrs. Lucy Emma Fry, of 24 Albert Hall Mansions, Kensington.	£208,003	£5,000 each to the Distressed Gentlemen's Aid Association, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, the Army Benevolent Fund and the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, and the residue to the Friends of the Poor.
Mr. John Gilpin, of Liverpool.	£79,296	The residue for charitable purposes in England as Trustees decide.
Miss Elizabeth Maud Godwin, of Speen, Newbury, Berks.	£15,278	The residue to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Miss Constance Amelia Grove-Grady, of Bournemouth.	£99,056	£5,000 each to the Church of England Children's Society and the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, and the residue equally between Dr. Barnar-

(continued on page xv)

HOMES
FOR AGED RETIRED CLERGYMEN
PENSION GRANTS
FOR POOR CLERGY WIDOWS

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND PENSIONS BOARD
(The Pensions Authority of the Church of England)

53 TUFTON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

URGENTLY APPEALS

For donations P.C.C. subscriptions, legacies

£100,000 required each year to help those who after a lifetime of self sacrifice, are themselves in need

Please send a contribution to Mr. W. H. Oatley, O.B.E.,
the secretary and treasurer.

Sir Winston Churchill urges you to help



30,000 LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN

Many of the 30,000 British Limbless ex-servicemen are completely unable to help themselves. All are gravely handicapped but none need lose hope, provided they are given help in conquering their

disability. More money is urgently needed to acquire, maintain and equip homes in which they can be given a period of convalescence or care and comfort in their old age.

Donations and legacies should be made to :

Major the Earl of Ancaster, T.D., Chairman of Appeal

MIDLAND BANK LIMITED,

89 CHARTERHOUSE STREET, E.C.1

BRITISH LIMBLESS EX-SERVICEMEN'S ASSOCIATION

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

CENTRAL COUNCIL FOR THE CARE OF CRIPPLES

34, ECCLESTON SQUARE, S.W.1

FOUNDED 1919

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

* * *

The Central Council for the Care of Cripples has, for 40 years, since 1919, brought help to those suffering from crippling conditions.

The Council has set itself high targets and aims . . . typical of these is a completely new research programme launched this year for children suffering from hydrocephalus (water on the brain). £4,000 is needed to carry out this project.

Where the State services leave off the Council is at work—whether it is its Hesley Hall School for severely handicapped children or the travelling exhibition of simple aids which has brought a new concept of living to thousands of the disabled.

The Central Council carries out vital work for the nation entirely financed by bequests and gifts, and will be happy and proud to send full details of its work to well-wishers.

* * *

**DEPENDENT UPON VOLUNTARY
CONTRIBUTIONS.**

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Sophia Lucy Grindley, of Mickle Trafford, Ches.	£16,628	do's Homes and The Florence Nightingale Hospital, London. All of the property to the British Empire Cancer Campaign.
Miss Frances Dorothy Hague, of Sunningdale, Berks.	£239,673	Subject to a life interest the residue to Kings College Hospital, London, S.E.
Miss Victoria Matilda Hartwell, of Wandsworth Common, London.	£20,233	The residue to the Society of Friends.
Mr. Clement Stanley Harwood, of Stevenage, Herts.	£16,547	The residue to the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.
Mrs. Elizabeth Haughton, of Poole, Dorset.	£55,696	The residue to the Royal Alfred Merchant Seamen's Society.
Miss Emily Margaret Hawkins, of Exeter.	£16,271	The residue to St. Dunstan's.
Miss Betty Sibella Hazelton, of Bournemouth.	£41,511	The residue equally between The Children's Aid Society and The Friends of the Poor.
Mrs. Dora Marguerite Frost-Hogan, of Bures, Suffolk.	£63,237	The residue as to one-half to the Church Army and one-half equally between P.D.S.A., the Society for the Assistance of Ladies in Reduced Circumstances and N.S.P.C.C.

(continued on page xvii)

THE CLAPTON MISSION

(Methodist)

is one of the foremost agencies in the east London Borough of Hackney for **work among young people**, with its strong uniformed organisations, and it **cares especially for Old-age Pensioners** with their many present-day needs.

Its **Rest and Holiday Home at Herne Bay** is a blessing to all who need a holiday but whose means are limited.

It has maintained with vigour through **75 years** a ministry of evangelical witness and social welfare. It serves all regardless of class or creed.

Please help to maintain this great work. Gifts will be gratefully received by

Rev. NORMAN E. BARKER, 65, ELDERFIELD ROAD, E.5.

Statue or Hospital ?

Both commemorate, only one serves. This year calls for special thought of Miss Nightingale and her Hospital, which is neither controlled nor supported by the State. Here, as Lady Superintendent, she proved herself and her genius.

Send in gratitude, a Gift to the Appeal Secretary,
Florence Nightingale Hospital, 19 Lisson Grove, London, N.W.1

Telephone : PADDington 6412.



Please help us . . .



whenever you can!

With 7,400 to care for—to house, feed and clothe—Dr. Barnardo's Homes still depend on voluntary contributions from you. In giving a happy family life to homeless and handicapped children they ask you to give as much as you can for their support. Any contribution you make will be warmly appreciated and goes directly to making young lives happier and more secure.

Please send Cheques and Postal Orders to:

DR. BARNARDO'S HOMES

233 BARNARDO HOUSE, STEPNEY CAUSEWAY, LONDON, E. I.

Name	Gross Value	
Miss Mabel Horrocks, of Turton, Lancs.	£49,515	£5,000 to the Edgworth Methodist Chapel, Edgworth, Turton, and the residue equally between St. Dunstan's, the British Sailors Society, Dr. Barnardo's Homes and R.N.L.I.
Miss Gladys Sarah Jacob, of Hove.	£32,536	The residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Mr. Alfred Jowett, of Harrogate.	£192,210	Subject to a life interest £5,000 each to St. Dunstan's and the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, and the residue equally between the Bradford Royal Institution for the Blind, R.N.L.I., R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners Royal Benevolent Society, N.S.P.C.C., and Y.M.C.A.
Mrs. Margaret Prudence Kemp, of Great Holland, Essex.	£303,870	The residue to St. Dunstan's.
Mrs. Wilhelmina Knott, of Worthing.	£12,879	The residue to the Missions to Seamen.
Mr. Guy John Fenton Knowles, of Kensington, and Dorking, Surrey.	£426,809	The residue to the Family Welfare Association Trustees Ltd.

(continued on page xix)

DISTRESSED GENTLEFOLK'S AID ASSOCIATION

(Established 1897)

Patron: Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, The Queen Mother.

WHO ARE IN CONSTANT NEED OF FUNDS

to enable the committee to provide grants every year to over 2,000 old and invalid Gentlepeople and to maintain other sick and chronic invalids, both in their own homes, and in the seven nursing and residential homes owned by the Association.

*The Association depends upon Voluntary Subscriptions
for the Continuation of its work*

WE URGENTLY APPEAL FOR HELP

Hon. Treasurer: GORDON HOPE-MORLEY

Vicarage Gate House, Kensington, London, W.8

THE AGED POOR!

1958 WAS THE **21st ANNIVERSARY**
OF THE FOUNDATION OF OUR
WORK FOR THE LONELY AGED
OF LOW INCOME.

WE PROVIDE 5 GUEST HOUSES
FOR THOSE NEEDING CARE AND 77
INDIVIDUAL FLATLETS FOR ELDERLY
WOMEN ABLE TO LOOK AFTER
THEMSELVES.

TO MAINTAIN AND EXTEND THE
WORK PLEASE HELP US NOW OR
BY A LEGACY LATER.

Brochure and Annual Report gladly furnished by :—

The Managing Trustee,
The Fellowship Houses Trust,
Clock House, Byfleet, Surrey

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Irene Anne Victoria Lysaght, of Aix-les-Bains, France.	£8,349 (in England)	£5,000 to the Guide Dogs for the Blind.
Col. Sydney Arthur Medcalf, of Enfield, Mdx.	£142,265	Subject to a life interest the residue to the Church of England Pension Board Homes for Aged Clergy.
Mr. Frederick Ralph Middleweek, of Torquay.	£9,227	All of the property to the Salvation Army.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Montford, of Market Drayton, Salop.	£20,712	£6,000 to the R.N.L.I., and the residue equally between the British and Foreign Bible Society, S.P.G., the Church Missionary Society, N.S.P.-C.C., R.S.P.C.A., and St. Dunstan's.
Mrs. Mary Ann Morgan, of Tonypany, Glam.	£64,530	All of the property equally between the Royal National Institute for the Blind, the British Empire Cancer Campaign, N.S.P.C.C., Dr. Barnardo's Homes and R.N.L.I.
Sir Cecil Oakes, C.B.E., of Burgh near Woodbridge, Suffolk.	£18,106	The residue to the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association.
Mrs. Elizabeth Cecilia Osborne, of Liverpool.	£12,084	All of the property to R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Cecilia Agnes Robinson, of Hove.	£54,300	The residue as to 1/3rd each to St. Dunstan's and Dr. Barnardo's Homes, and 1/3rd for the relief of the poor people of Brighton.

(continued on page xxi)

THE DOCKLAND SETTLEMENTS

URGENTLY NEED HELP for continuance of their Social Welfare work in the Dock Areas. Especially is this help needed NOW.

Dockland H.Q. Offices, Stratford, E.15
Dockland, Millwall, E.14.
Dockland, Bristol.

Dockland, Rotherhithe, S.E.16
Dockland, Devonport.
Dockland, Dagenham Docks.

Dockland, Stratford, E.15.
Dockland Holiday Home,
Herne Bay

Patrons:

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER
H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL

President: H.R.H. THE PRINCESS MARGARET

Chairman of the Governing Body: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF BEDFORD
Chairman of Central Executive Committee: MAJOR JOHN L. WILLS, J.P.

Hon. Treasurers: THE RIGHT HON. VISCOUNT SIMON, C.M.G.
A. C. SINDEN, Esq.

Founder: COLONEL SIR REGINALD KENNEDY-COX, C.B.E., J.P.

The Dockland Settlements have served the needs of their neighbours for more than half a century. Based on religious ideals they provide recreation, education and physical well-being for all ages. Our activities include clubs for children and young people, and a community life for parents and the aged. Character building amongst the young eventually leads to happier homes and a happier people. Our object is to foster Good Citizenship.

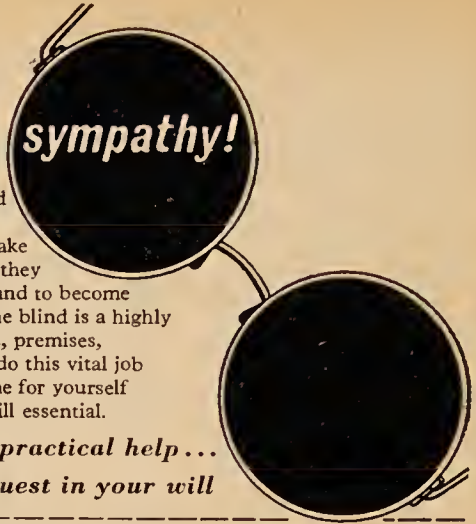
Please address gifts to

**The BURSAR, Dockland Settlements,
H.Q. Offices, 164, Romford Road, Stratford, E.15**

They need more than sympathy!

The blind are full of enthusiasm and hope for the future. They are determined to find self-reliance and to make four senses do the work of five. But they must have the opportunity to *learn* and to become skilled in craft or trade. Teaching the blind is a highly specialised task. It needs instructors, premises, equipment, and it needs *money*. To do this vital job properly — as you would want it done for yourself or your family — *voluntary* help is still essential.

**Turn your sympathy into practical help...
by a donation or a bequest in your will**



GREATER LONDON FUND FOR THE BLIND

(incorporating United Appeal for the Blind)

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948

Patron: H.M. QUEEN ELIZABETH THE QUEEN MOTHER

(Dept. W) 2 WYNDHAM PLACE, LONDON, W.1. AMB. 0191

THE FORCES HELP SOCIETY AND LORD ROBERTS WORKSHOPS

President: Field Marshal Viscount Alanbrooke, K.G., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Practical assistance for serving and Ex-Service men and women in need of help in sickness, convalescence, domestic difficulties,

or old age. Car park attendant schemes, clinics, and training for the disabled in the Lord Roberts Workshops.

This vital work relies entirely on Voluntary Contributions

Gifts and enquiries to: 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.3

METROPOLITAN SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND AND INDIGENT BLIND VISITING SOCIETY

51 Denison House, 296 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.1

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

Agents for the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers

To visit the London Blind in hospitals, institutions and in their own homes. White sticks and fireguards given free to all who need them. Talking books, invalid chairs, bedrests and other nursing comforts loaned where necessary. Financial assistance given towards removals, purchase of bedding, etc., and in times of special distress. Wireless sets loaned, installed and kept in repair. Six weekly Social Clubs, Hackney House, E.8 provides 12 unfurnished flats for blind women workers. Homes at Maldon and Worthing for elderly men and women. Twenty beds are kept at Worthing for the use of recuperative and holiday guests.

Organising Secretary: Mrs. M. Davie

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Laura Amelia Saunders, of Edgware, Mdx.	£10,236	The residue to Dr. Barnardo's Homes.
Miss Maude Shirreff, of Milford on Sea.	£56,643	The residue equally between the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association and R.A.F. Benevolent Fund.
Mrs. Ellen Blanche Shuttleworth, of Layton, Blackpool.	£36,649	All of the property equally between the Salvation Army and R.S.P.C.A.
Mrs. Samuel Butler Singer, of Box, Wilts.	£40,112	The residue for charitable purposes in England as Trustees decide.
Miss Emma Catherine Skelton, of Wimbledon.	£48,205	£5,000 to the Missions to Seamen, and the residue equally between the Wimbledon Endowment Fund of the Rochester and Southwark Diocesan Church Trust and Lord Roberts Memorial Workshops.
Mrs. Carrie Clara Hope-Smith, of Wynnstay Gardens, London, W.8.	£173,705	£13,000 for specified charitable purposes and the residue for church purposes as trustees decide.
Mrs. Agnes Spencer, of Marton, Middlesbrough.	£620,036	The residue to the Agnes Spencer Charitable Trust.
Sir Louis Sterling, of Avenue Road, and Gloucester Place, London.	£667,250	One-fifth of the residue for a number of Jewish and other charities.

(continued on page xxiii)



HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST

Patron: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President: H.R.H THE PRINCE PHILIP,

DUKE OF EDINBURGH

Chairman: THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Chairman Exec. Committee: VISCOUNT CROOKSHANK

The Trust has been created to save England's unique heritage of ancient and valuable churches from falling into decay and ruin. Over 1,000 churches and chapels have already been helped but many hundreds still urgently need repair. Many of the finest are situated in small parishes where their upkeep has always been a difficult problem.

£100,000 a year must be raised to augment the efforts of the parishes.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS

will be gratefully received by the Secretary

**HISTORIC CHURCHES PRESERVATION TRUST
FULHAM PALACE, LONDON, S.W.6**

★ *Interesting illustrated literature and forms for covenanted subscriptions will be gladly sent on request.*

THROUGHOUT ENGLAND AND WALES

blind persons are being helped in one way or another by the
LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

(FOUNDED 1857)

PATRON: H.R.H. PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF KENT

The elderly and unemployable are cared for, others are trained and employed in our workshops, while annuities are granted to those in need; flats are provided for those to whom running their own homes gives so much happiness.

These activities, combined with the services of our Welfare Officers, can be maintained only if help is forthcoming. Will you kindly take a share in this worthwhile work by sending a donation or remembering us in your Will?



Nursing Mirror Photograph

The picture above shows guide rails (there are 720 ft. in all) in the garden of Cooper Lodge, Horley, Surrey, to enable the residents at this Home for women to walk in safety; for the elderly they serve also as a support.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE BLIND

Head Office: Pelican House, 88/92, Peckham Road, London, S.E.15
 (Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

Name	Gross Value	
Mrs. Emily Matilda Maud Thomson, of Bexhill-on-Sea.	£40,461	The residue to the Distressed Gentlefolks Aid Association.
Lady Julia Augusta Madeleine Wadia, of Monte Carlo.	£117,329 (in England)	The residue to the Medical Research Council of Great Britain.
Miss Alice Gertrude Whitehurst, of Compton, Staffs.	£13,032	The residue to the National Society for Cancer Relief.
Mr. James Douglas Wilson, of Ikley, Yorks.	£114,747	The residue for charitable purposes in England as Trustees decide.



THE MISSION TO LEPERS

International

Interdenominational

Since its foundation in 1874 the Mission to Lepers has been in the forefront of service to sufferers from leprosy. It co-operates with 56 Christian Societies in their crusade against leprosy, and itself administers a number of Leprosy Homes and Hospitals in 30 different countries. Legacies, Annual Subscriptions and Donations will be gratefully received.

Full information may be obtained from Headquarters:

7, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.1

**HELP
RESEARCH
TO
CONQUER
CANCER**



The Imperial Cancer Research Fund, pioneer research organisation set up by the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, seeks your help.

Present-day cancer research demands a wide expansion of the Fund's activities. £1,000,000 is needed to

build new laboratories in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Due to open next year, this will be the most advanced cancer research centre in Europe.

To complete its task, the Fund—which receives no official aid—can appeal only to you. You will help—won't you?

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Please send your gift to A. DICKSON WRIGHT, ESQ., M.S., F.R.C.S.,
Royal College of Surgeons, 65, C.R.F., Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.2

THE MOTHERS' CLINIC

THE FIRST BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC IN THE WORLD

Founded by Dr. Marie Stopes, 17 March, 1921

OPEN DAILY (except Saturday) for advice FREE on all sex problems in Marriage

ALSO BIRTH CONTROL LIBRARY (LENDING AND REFERENCE) AND MUSEUM

Hours 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Telephone: EUSTON 4628

HEADQUARTERS OF BIRTH CONTROL INFORMATION

Address: 106/108, Whitfield Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.1

MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS SOCIETY

This Society urgently needs YOUR HELP in its fight to find the key to the mystery of this hitherto incurable disease and to comfort its victims.

The Society establishes Research Fellowships in Multiple (Disseminated) Sclerosis at Universities and Hospitals, and brings help to M.S. people.

LEGACIES, DONATIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, PLEASE

(Registered as a Charity in accordance with the National Assistance Act 1948)

THE NATIONAL ANTI-VIVISECTION SOCIETY

27 PALACE STREET, LONDON, S.W.1

President: The Viscountess Bertie of Thame

ITS POLICY

The Society advocates the total abolition of all scientific experiments on living animals which are calculated to cause pain. By every means in its power the Society endeavours to promote the welfare of laboratory animals and to protect them from cruel experiments.

MEMBER'S ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, 10/-.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP, £5.

Subscription to "The Animals' Defender," the Organ of the Society, 2/6d. per annum, post free.

Telephone: VICTORIA 4705.

National Children's Home

Since it was founded over 90 years ago, the National Children's Home has given to over 40,000 orphaned and needy girls and boys the chance in life which misfortune has denied.

The Home still depends on voluntary contributions and an urgent appeal is made for continued support. Covenanted gifts and legacies are specially solicited.

CHIEF OFFICES: Highbury Park, London, N.5

DEAFNESS

means a lifetime of isolation

THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF strives to alleviate this grievous handicap by every possible means. Its welfare activities are constantly expanding.

The N.I.D. administers residential Homes for deaf and deaf-blind people and a Hostel for deaf working youths near London. More Homes are urgently needed for the aged, lonely deaf; and for young children who suffer from additional physical handicaps.

Practical assistance is given in employment and other personal problems,

including those of the deafened ex-serviceman and woman.

Gifts and legacies are urgently needed to help maintain and extend our work.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE for the DEAF

Patron: H.R.H. The Duke of Edinburgh, K.G.

105 GOWER STREET, LONDON, W.C.1
Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1943

CANCER RELIEF APPEAL

The National Society for Cancer Relief is helping thousands of poor persons who have been overtaken by the cancer scourge, and has brought a measure of cheer and comfort into countless homes. Grants, pensions, etc., now total approximately £84,000 a year.

The N.S.C.R. also endeavours to spread established knowledge as to the nature and incidence of cancer, its symptoms and diagnosis, and the measures that can be taken to prevent it, or curtail its activities.

YOU can share the privilege of giving at least a measure of cheer to our huge family of patients. They are of all ages, and are in all parts of the British Isles. A donation of £10 would qualify you for Life Membership in this work of mercy, but every shilling is welcome.

President: THE COUNTESS MOUNTBATTEN OF BURMA, C.I., G.B.E., D.C.V.O.
Founder and Chairman: DOUGLAS MACMILLAN, M.B.E., M.R.I.P.H.H.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CANCER RELIEF
Appeal W., 47 VICTORIA STREET, LONDON, S.W.1 Tel: ABBey 2629

By Will or Codicil or Covenant...

May we suggest to Legal or Financial Advisers that when questions of their clients' benefactions arise the worthiness of the Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund may be wholeheartedly and deservedly commended.

Briefly, The Royal Air Force Benevolent Fund provides help to R.A.F. personnel disabled while flying or during other service. It assists the widows and dependants of those who lose their lives and helps with the children's education. It gives practical assistance to those suffering on account of sickness and general distress.

The need for help in nowise lessens in peace or war. Our immeasurable gratitude to that "Immortal Few" can hardly cease while memory itself endures.

THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BENEVOLENT FUND

More detailed information will be gladly sent by the Hon. Treasurer

The R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, 67 Portland Place, London, W.1

Telephone: Langham 8343

(Registered under the War Charities Act, 1940)

THE ROYAL ASSOCIATION IN AID OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

55 NORFOLK SQUARE, PADDINGTON, W.2

Founded 1840.

Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act

Patron: H.M. THE QUEEN

President: THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Chairman: THE MASTER OF THE TEMPLE

AREA OF WORK: LONDON, MIDDLESEX, SURREY, ESSEX AND WEST KENT

There are more than 6,000 Deaf and Dumb in this area

OBJECTS:

To promote the spiritual, social and general welfare of the Deaf and Dumb.

Association has established 12 Centres of its own and hires rooms for services, lectures, clubs, etc.

Gifts and Legacies gratefully acknowledged by: Secretary, R.A.D.D., 55 Norfolk Square, W.2.

ROYAL BLIND PENSION SOCIETY

Patron—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

President: The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Woolton, C.H., P.C.

Treasurer: Mr. P. LAURENCE POCOCK

This Society grants Pensions to the Blind Poor at their own homes in sums of various amounts.

There are upwards of 600 pensioners, residing in various parts of the Kingdom, among whom over £6,000 are annually distributed.

To be eligible, applicants must be totally blind, and of good moral character. Amount of Income at the discretion of the Committee. No distinction is made in regard to sex or creed.

Application must be made on the printed forms provided by the Society.

Contributions will be gratefully received by the Treasurer or by the BANK OF ENGLAND.

9, SUFFOLK STREET, PALL MALL, S.W.1.

L. E. WATTS, *Secretary.* [3

THE ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

Established
1838



Incorporated
1915

Founded 122 years ago and to-day one of the oldest and largest *voluntary* organisations in the Country catering for the needs of blind people of all ages, The Royal London Society for the Blind relies on the financial support of a generous public and asks you particularly to remember its great work when making your will.

The Society's activities comprise the following:

- The education of blind children from five to sixteen years of age.
- The industrial training of adults.
- The employment in workshops of blind men and women.
- The supervision of blind workers in their own homes.
- The maintenance of two residential homes for blind adult trainees and employees.

**LEGACIES, DONATIONS AND SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE
URGENTLY NEEDED FOR THE MAINTENANCE AND
EXTENSION OF OUR WORK**

Further particulars on application to the Honorary Secretary at:

THE ROYAL LONDON SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

(Registered in accordance with the National Assistance Act, 1948)

105-9 SALUSBURY ROAD, LONDON, N.W.6

NOT NATIONALISED

TELEPHONE: MAIDA VALE 8844

THE BEST WAY TO SAY

“THANK
YOU NURSE”

Give to



THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING

PATRON : HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

The College works unceasingly to promote the science and art of nursing. Funds are urgently needed for

expansion, research, maintenance.

Remember the nurses who help you in times of sickness. Help them to maintain their College which serves the public through the nursing profession.

Please send a subscription or donation NOW or make a bequest.

All gifts gratefully received by

THE APPEALS SECRETARY, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF NURSING,
HENRIETTA PLACE, CAVENDISH SQUARE, W.1

SCOTLAND CALLING!

Royal Scottish Society for
Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Last Year, 7,575 cases of neglect or ill-treatment were investigated and 23,113 children safeguarded.

Please help us in our work to make life endurable for unloved children and give them a fair chance by sending a contribution to the

GENERAL SECRETARY
16 Melville Street, Edinburgh 3

THE SAILORS' HOME & RED ENSIGN CLUB

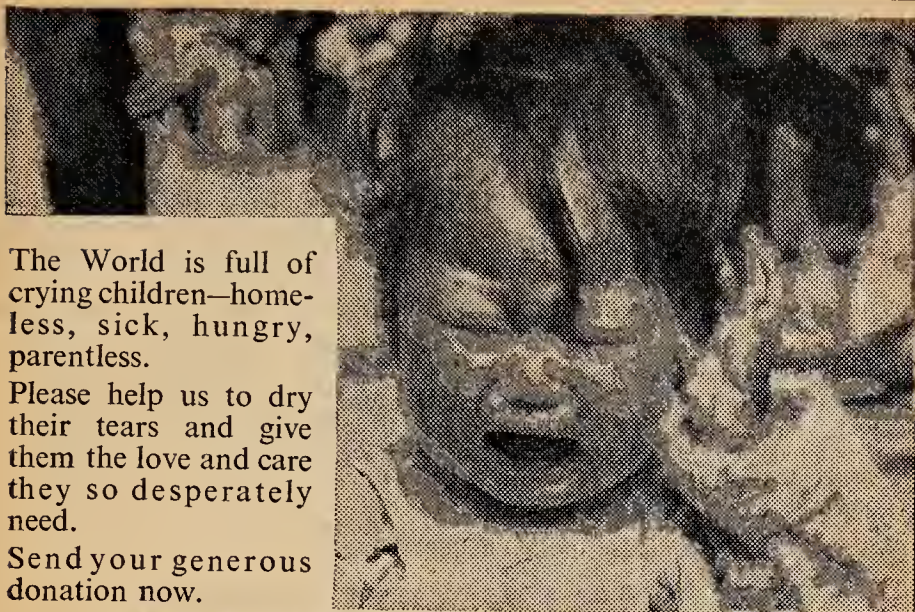
Dock Street and Ensign Street, London Docks, E.1

President: Admiral of the Fleet the Earl Mountbatten of Burma, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Chairman: Rear-Admiral Sir David Lambert, K.C.B., O.B.E.

This, the parent Sailors' Home, has carried on its unique work for the welfare of Merchant Seaman since 1830, by providing a Residential Club where their temporal, moral and spiritual needs can be met.

Legacies urgently needed to assist in the maintenance and extension of the work, and help is still required for the newly re-built Club, as a worthy and practical memorial to the wartime service of the personnel of the Merchant Service.



The World is full of crying children—homeless, sick, hungry, parentless.

Please help us to dry their tears and give them the love and care they so desperately need.

Send your generous donation now.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FUND

12(W) Upper Belgrave St., London, S.W.1

Patron: H. M. THE QUEEN

Scottish Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

19, MELVILLE STREET, EDINBURGH 3.

(Founded 1839)

Affiliated to the World Federation for the Protection of Animals and to the Central Council of Societies in Scotland for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Secretary and Treasurer: L. G. Langwill, Chartered Accountant.

Asst. Secretary: Col. G. L. Burgess Winn, O.B.E.

Youth Organizer: Lt. Col. D. I. H. Callender

RECORD FOR 1958

Cases Investigated and Verbal Warnings	- - - - - 12,403	Dogs humanely destroyed	- - - - - 3,895
Ordinary Receipts	- - - - - £22,000	Cats humanely destroyed	- - - - - 8,047
Ordinary expenditure	- - - - -		£35,000

Maintains 30 Inspectors (J.P. Constables) Patrolling 25 Counties. Each Inspector wears uniform, and has a motor van containing Humane Killers, etc. Maintains Rest Farm for Horses and Boarding Kennels for Dogs; also Motor Ambulance for Horses and Cattle. Film Lectures given in Schools, etc.

MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION 5s. PER ANNUM (Minimum)

An appeal is made for donations, subscriptions and legacies to further the beneficent work of the Society, which is the main Scottish Agency for promotion of kindness to animals.

119th Annual Report gratis on application to the Secretary, as above

SHIPWRECKED

Fishermen and MARINERS'

Royal Benevolent SOCIETY

helps the men of the MERCHANT NAVY and FISHING FLEETS and their families. These men face constant dangers. Thousands of survivors have been cared for, and Immediate Relief Grants given to thousands of widows and orphans.

Contributions to The Secretary,

(B2) 16, WILFRED STREET, WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W.1

LEGACIES ARE SOLICITED

Patron: H.M. The Queen



SOCIETY FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF LADIES IN REDUCED CIRCUMSTANCES

FOUNDED BY THE LATE MISS SMALLWOOD

Patron: Her Majesty The Queen

LEGACIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS—Where are they?

Please remember our numerous poor ladies in want. Many elderly and suffering—trying to exist in these hard and difficult times. Will you help this very human cause? If you cannot give a donation now, will you kindly think of the Society when you make your Will? Donations and New Annual Subscriptions will be thankfully received.

Please make cheques payable to:

MISS SMALLWOOD'S SOCIETY
Lancaster House, MALVERN, Worcs.

MISS AGNES WESTON'S

ROYAL SAILORS' RESTS

PORTSMOUTH (1881) DEVONPORT (1876) LONDONDERRY (1955)

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN



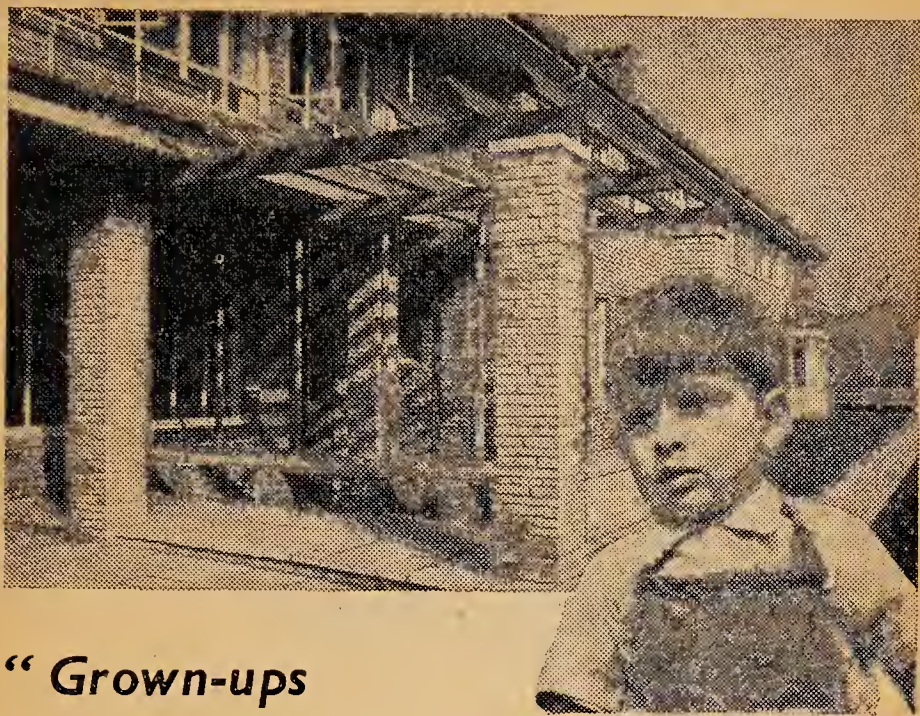
AIMS—The spiritual, moral and physical well-being of the men of the Royal Navy, and other Services, their wives and families. **FUNDS** are urgently needed for carrying on Gospel, temperance and welfare work and for general maintenance and improvement of Rests offering sleeping accommodation, restaurants and other club amenities.

PLEASE HELP BY DONATION, SUBSCRIPTION OR LEGACY

Gifts and enquiries to

**The Treasurer (WA), Royal Sailors' Rests,
Head Office, 31 Western Parade, Portsmouth**

General Secretary: **LIEUT. CDR. F. M. SAVAGE, R.N.**



**“Grown-ups
tell me . . .**

that this is the happiest time of my life. I think it must be, because I've never been so happy since Spurgeon's began to care for me.”

Two hundred boys and girls are fed, clothed and given every chance in life in the Christian atmosphere of Spurgeon's. These Homes cost £900 a week to maintain—and are dependent on voluntary contributions. There is no Government aid.

Please help by sending a gift to Mr. Percy Hide, Secretary.

Spurgeon's Homes

38 Haddon House, Park Road, Birchington, Kent.

MADE AND PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
WILLIAM CLOWES AND SONS, LIMITED
LONDON AND BECCLES



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